



Official Year Book

NEW SOUTH WALES

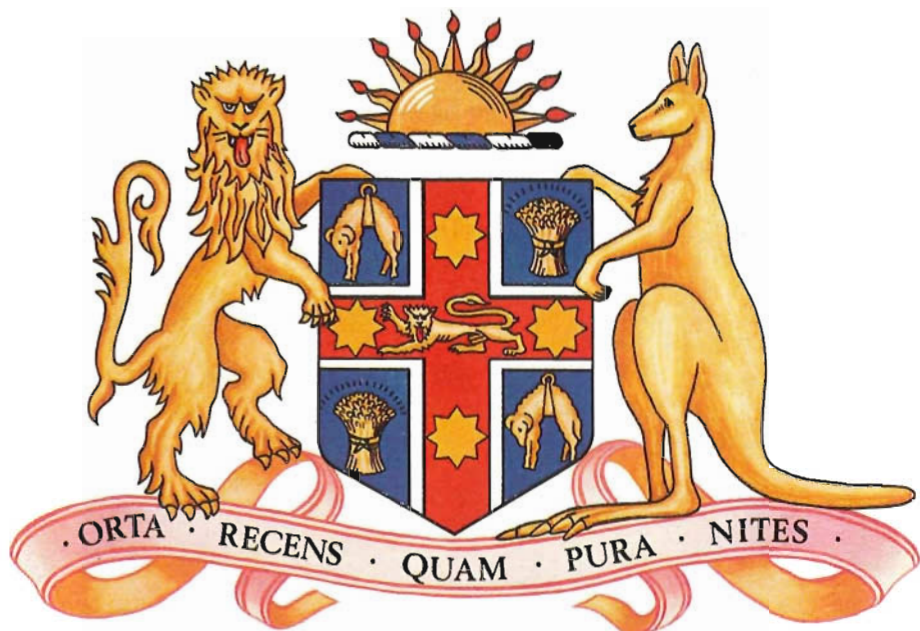
No. 62

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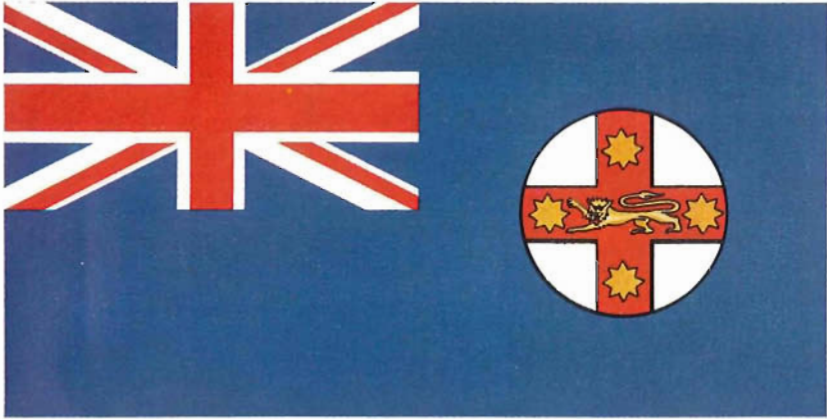
Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.



The coat of arms of New South Wales was approved by King Edward VII in October 1906. The motto at the foot of the coat of arms translates "Newly risen, how brightly you shine".



The badge of New South Wales, proclaimed in February 1876, is the red cross of St George on a circular silver or white background. On the centre of the cross is a golden lion, and on each arm is a golden eight-pointed star. The badge is used whenever a coat of arms would be inconvenient.



The official flag of New South Wales, proclaimed in February 1876, is the Blue Ensign with the badge superimposed on it. The Blue Ensign is a plain blue flag with the Union Jack in the upper corner of the hoist.



The floral emblem of New South Wales is the Waratah (*Telopea speciosissima*), an indigenous flowering plant.

OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 62 1973

R. G. WALKER

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

AND

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN OF NEW SOUTH WALES

By Authority

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P R E F A C E

THIS is the 62nd edition of the *Official Year Book of New South Wales*, which was known, from the first edition in 1886 until 1904, as the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*.

The Year Book presents a comprehensive statistical survey of the social, demographic, and economic structure and growth of New South Wales. It describes the legislative provisions and administrative arrangements which are of significance for a proper interpretation and analysis of the statistics of the State, and illustrates the part played by governmental authorities and private organisations in the life of the community. Although the various statistical series and the descriptive material are presented from a historical standpoint, the main emphasis in the Year Book is on developments in the more recent years.

The various chapters of the Year Book contain the latest statistics available at the time of preparation.

Every care has been taken to ensure that the statistical and other material in the Year Book is free from error. I would, however, appreciate readers pointing out any defects or suggesting improvements.

More recent statistics are available in the *Monthly Summary of Business Statistics* and the quarterly *Statistical Bulletin* (which contain the latest figures in the principal statistical series). More detailed statistics relating to matters treated generally in the Year Book are available in the various *Subject Bulletins* issued by the Bureau, which range from preliminary monthly statements to detailed bulletins presenting the results of periodic censuses, etc. The *Pocket Year Book*, which is published annually, contains a wide range of statistical and other material in a compact form, and is useful as a handy reference book.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various Commonwealth and State government authorities and to others who have kindly supplied information for this Year Book, often at considerable trouble. Special thanks are due to the Commonwealth, State, and local governmental authorities, private organisations, farmers and graziers, and others who have supplied the basic data from which the statistics of the State have been compiled. I wish to pay particular tribute to the Editor of Publications and those other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this Year Book devolved. I also extend my thanks to the Government Printer and his staff for their efforts in the printing of the Year Book.

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Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and
Government Statistician of New South Wales

Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Sydney, September 1973.

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SYMBOLS

Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:—

- n.a.* Not available.
- n.y.a.* Not yet available.
- r* Revised.
- p* Preliminary.
- ... Nil or less than half the final digit shown, or not applicable.
- Where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures, indicates break in continuity of series.

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

Where figures in this publication have been rounded, any discrepancies between the totals shown and the sums of the component items are due to rounding.

Chapter 1

GEOGRAPHY

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-seven years all Australian territory east of the 135th meridian of east longitude was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to the 129th east meridian. The steps by which the territory of the State assumed its present boundaries and dimensions are shown below:—

Table 1. Territorial Adjustments of New South Wales since 1788

Date	Nature of Territorial Adjustment	Area Involved in Adjustment	Area of New South Wales after Adjustment *	Population of Territory known as New South Wales at end of Year
		Sq. miles	Sq. miles	
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of 135th meridian of east longitude †	....	1,584,557	1,035 (26th Jan.)
1825	Tasmania constituted a separate colony	26,383	1,558,174	} 38,300‡
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales moved to 129th east meridian	518,134	2,076,308	
1836	South Australia founded as a separate colony	309,850	1,766,458	78,929
1841	New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony	103,862	1,662,596	145,303
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony	87,884	1,574,712	197,265
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony	554,300	1,020,412	327,459
1861-3	Northern Territory and territory between 129th and 132nd east meridians separated	710,040	310,372	377,084
1911	Australian Capital Territory ceded to Commonwealth	911	309,461	1,699,376
1915	Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory	28	309,433	1,893,449

* Includes area of New Zealand until 1841, but excludes area of Pacific Islands (except Lord Howe Island). Figures for 1788 to 1841 are approximate.

† Literally interpreted, the boundaries defined included New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and some neighbouring islands.

‡ Approximate.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows—on the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek, and

thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the Macpherson Range east to the sea ; on the South, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State—a distance of 850 miles. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 340 miles. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 683 miles, the actual length of seaboard being 907 miles. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 756 miles.

The total area of New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Australian Capital Territory) is 309,433 square miles, or about one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 4,639 square miles of the total surface of the State are covered by water, including 176 square miles by the principal harbours.

The areas of the various Australian States and Territories are shown in the following table. The table also shows the areas of the States within the temperate and tropical zones (i.e. below or above the Tropic of Capricorn).

Table 2. Areas of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	Area	Proportion of Total Area of Australia	Ratio of Area to Area of N.S.W.	Area within—	
				Temperate Zone	Tropical Zone
	Sq. miles	Per cent.		Sq. miles	Sq. miles
New South Wales	309,433	10·43	1·00	309,433	...
Victoria	87,884	2·96	0·28	87,884	...
Queensland	667,000	22·47	2·16	306,358	360,642
South Australia	380,070	12·81	1·23	380,070	...
Western Australia	975,920	32·88	3·15	611,920	364,000
Tasmania	26,383	0·89	0·09	26,383	...
Australian Capital Territory	939	0·03	...	939	...
Northern Territory	520,280	17·53	1·69	97,300	422,980
Total, Australia	2,967,909	100·00	9·60	1,820,287	1,147,622

LORD HOWE ISLAND

Lord Howe Island, which was discovered in 1788, is situated 436 miles north-east of Sydney and about 300 miles east of Port Macquarie. Mount Gower (2,840 feet) and Mount Lidgbird (2,504 feet) dominate the island, which is of volcanic origin and has an area of 6 square miles. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant, but because of the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 300 acres are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of *Kentia* palm seed. The island is linked with Sydney by a flying-boat service, and is a favoured tourist resort.

The island is a dependency of New South Wales and is included, for purposes of parliamentary representation, in a metropolitan electorate. A Board at Sydney, assisted by an elected Island Advisory Committee, manages the affairs of the island and supervises the palm seed industry. The land is vested in the Crown, and is leased at nominal rentals.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Official Year Book, 1929-30.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four main zones extending from north to south—the Coastal districts, the Tablelands (which contain the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains), the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains.

The Coastal districts are undulating, well watered, and fertile. Their average width is 50 miles in the north and 20 miles in the south—the widest portion being 150 miles in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets, and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

The Tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 30 to 100 miles and forming the main watershed. The average height of the Northern Tableland is 2,500 feet, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 4,000 feet. The average height of the Southern Tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak) to an elevation of 7,328 feet. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the Tablelands.

To the westward, the Tablelands slope gradually to the great Western Plains. The Western Slopes are, in the main, a fertile, undulating region, with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and have an adequate and regular rainfall.

The Western Plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. Their surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but, particularly in the western sections, the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation is high. The Plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but the rivers do not water a very extensive area because they are few and their natural flow is irregular. The Darling River and its tributaries are liable to shrinkage in dry weather, but when heavy rains occur in their upper basins, they overflow the surrounding country for miles, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses. Storage reservoirs on the Murray and southern Darling and regulation of the flow of the Darling River help to maintain water supplies in periods of scarce rainfall.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS

The Tablelands, which contain the Great Dividing Range and form the main watershed, divide the rivers of New South Wales into two distinct groups—the coastal rivers, mostly short, independent, and fast-flowing streams, which carry more than two-thirds of the State's total surface water resources, although they drain only about one-sixth of the area of its land surface, and the inland rivers, which belong to the Murray-Darling system and are for the most part long, meandering, and slow in discharge. All of the inland rivers flow generally westward into drier country and their flows are progressively diminished by natural transmission losses by evaporation

and seepage from the river channels, and usage for irrigation, stock watering and town water supplies. The most important of the inland rivers is the Murray, which forms part of the border of the State and is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands. The longest river is the Darling, which flows across western New South Wales from the north-east to join the Murray in the south-west at Wentworth. A large part of the catchment areas of both the Murray and Darling lies beyond the State borders in Victoria and Queensland.

The characteristics of the principal rivers in the State are illustrated in the next table which shows the length of the rivers, the catchment area and the average annual quantities of water which they carry. The basis of Table 3 has been changed since last issue. The rivers of New South Wales show great variability in their flows, containing very large volumes of water during floods and scarcely flowing at all during protracted droughts. Because of the variability, dams, weirs, and other forms of storage have been constructed to conserve water supplies and to provide a degree of flood mitigation.

The usage of the waters of the coastal rivers is relatively small in comparison with their total flows in contrast to the high degree of usage of the waters of the inland rivers which in some instances results in only a very small proportion of the flow reaching the main drainage system.

Table 3. Principal Rivers of N.S.W.

River Basin	Length of Main Stream	Area of Basin	Average annual water flow in Basin
	Miles	Sq. Miles	Thous. acre-feet
Coastal Rivers—			
Richmond	163	2,680	1,662
Clarence	245	8,750	4,200
Macleay	250	4,340	1,541
Hastings	108	1,450	856
Manning	139	3,250	1,738
Hunter	287	7,900	1,304
Hawkesbury	293	8,390	1,821
Shoalhaven	206	2,820	1,430
Snowy	168*	3,500	1,280
Inland Rivers—			
Gwydir	415	10,010	661
Namoi	526	16,600	664
Castlereagh	341	6,840	191
Macquarie-Bogan	590	28,290	1,190
Lachlan	922	32,700	1,075
Murrumbidgee	981	37,500	3,040
Murray	1,203*	105,000	7,208
Darling	1,626*	222,000	2,653

* Length within New South Wales. Total length: Snowy, 278 miles, Murray, 1609 miles; Darling, 1700 miles.

Except for the Murray and the Darling, the flow figures quoted in the table are estimates of the total quantities of water which enter the drainage systems, not the net quantities which leave the systems. The figure quoted for the Murray River is the measured net average annual flow at the gauging station at Euston, and includes contributions from both the Victorian

and the New South Wales catchments. Euston is located downstream from the Murrumbidgee River junction but upstream from the Darling River junction. For the Darling River, the flow figure quoted is the measured net average annual flow at the gauging station at Menindee, and includes contributions from both the Queensland and New South Wales catchments. There is no significant inflow to the Darling River below Menindee.

TOURIST FEATURES

Throughout the tableland and coastal districts of New South Wales, there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty, and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

Many tourist features are to be found close to Sydney. Sydney Harbour has great natural beauty, and the Sydney Harbour Bridge and Opera House make a striking impression on the harbour. The Royal National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase, near the city, are extensive recreation reserves in which the natural fauna and flora have been preserved, the scenery being typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River and Broken Bay (into which it discharges) are most beautiful waterways less than 50 miles to the north of Sydney. Within 50 miles to the south of Sydney, the coastal panoramas from Sublime Point and Mount Keira are striking.

Natural surfing beaches abound along the entire length of coastline, with the beach and foreshores often highly developed, especially in the vicinity of Sydney. The sandy beaches contrast with the timbered and scrub-covered mountain sides fringing much of the State's coastline, and numerous lookout points provide extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain, and mountains. Salt-water lakes open to the sea (such as Tuggerah Lake and Lake Macquarie between Sydney and Newcastle) are found along much of the coast, and on their shores are many holiday and fishing resorts.

The Blue Mountains (50 to 80 miles west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts; among the deep valleys, largely in their natural state, there are waterfalls, cascades, and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the Central Tableland, about 120 miles from Sydney. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarrangobilly, which are also situated in the Tablelands. Around Kosciusko, Australia's highest mountain peak, there is a large national park, and facilities are provided for tourists and snow sports. At Moree, in the north-west of the State, hot mineral springs are used for bathing for medicinal purposes.

Canberra, the capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, is situated in the southern tablelands about 200 miles south-west of Sydney. The city has been developed on spacious lines in a setting of parklands and gardens, with Lake Burley Griffin as a central feature, development being in close accord with a plan accepted after world wide competition. The site of the city was transferred to the Commonwealth Government in 1911.

The Government Tourist Bureau circulates literature and provides detailed information concerning resorts and travel throughout the State.

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

CONCEPTS AND CRITERIA

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State in this Year Book, and in other publications of the Bureau, New South Wales is divided into a small number of geographical areas which are entitled Statistical Divisions.

Statistical Divisions were first delineated towards the end of the last century, and took account of topographical and climatic features and the distribution of rural and other forms of economic activity. Topographical and climatic features divide the State into four main zones running from the northern to the southern boundary in a south-westerly direction—the coastal belt, the tablelands (which contain the Great Dividing Range between the coast and the plains), the western slopes of the Dividing Range, and the western plains (which may, in turn, be divided into the central western plains and the Western Division or far western plains). Prior to 1 January 1970 each zone (with the exception of the Western Division) was divided into three divisions—northern, central, and southern—and an additional division (embracing Sydney and its peripheral areas) was delineated within the coastal belt. The Statistical Divisions as delineated from 1922-23 to 1969 comprised, for the most part, whole local government areas—while those delineated before 1922-23 were based on county boundaries.

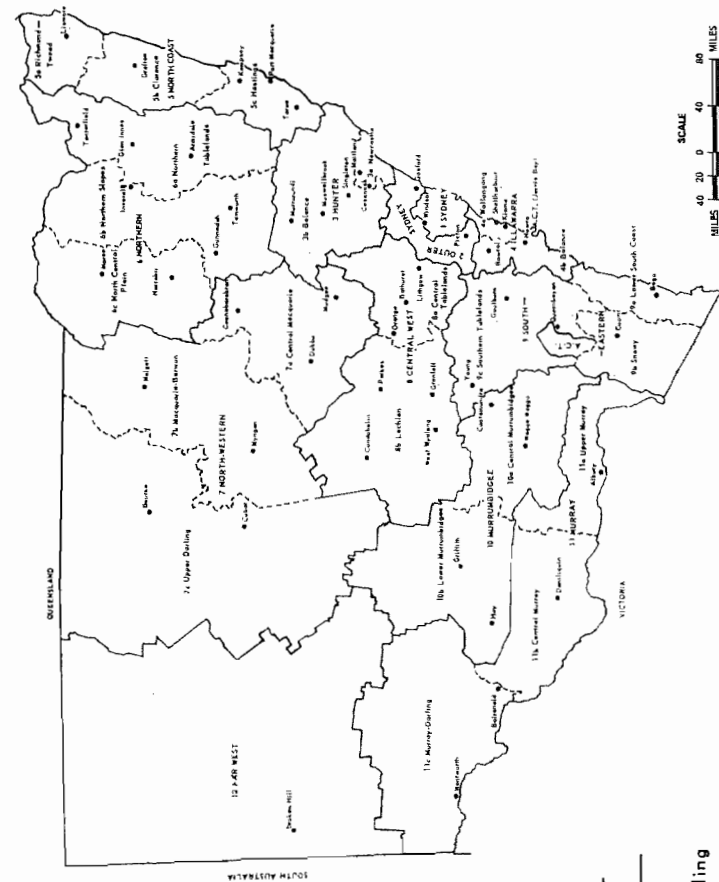
The Statistical Divisions as delineated from 1922-23 to 1969 would still be satisfactory, for certain purposes, for the publication of selected statistics. However, most of these Divisions did not comprise areas which were characterised by a high degree of social and/or economic contact and interaction between inhabitants and economic units in the areas—and for this reason, they were not suitable geographical areas for the presentation of a wide range of more sophisticated economic and other statistics now available, or likely to become available in the future.

New Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions of the State were accordingly adopted by the Bureau, from 1 January 1970, for the presentation of the principal series of official statistics for geographical areas within New South Wales. Under the new system, the primary division of the State is into 12 Statistical Divisions—including the Sydney Statistical Division (as delineated in 1966) and the Outer Sydney Statistical Division (embracing the peripheral areas of Sydney). The Divisions (except the Sydney, Outer Sydney, and Far West Statistical Divisions) are subdivided into two or three parts, to provide a second tier of statistical areas comprising—

- (a) the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts (as delineated in 1966); and
- (b) 21 Statistical Subdivisions.

A list of the new Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions and the Statistical Districts within the State is given in the inset to the map on page 7. Their boundaries are outlined on this small map, and shown more clearly on the large endpaper map to this Year Book volume. The local government areas within each of these statistical areas and a brief description of the main features of each Statistical Division are shown on pages 9 to 19.

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF N.S.W.

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and Subdivisions

1. SYDNEY	7. NORTH-WESTERN
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3. HUNTER	7b. Macquarie-Bathurst
3a. Newcastle *	7c. Upper Darling
3b. Balmain	8. CENTRAL WEST
4. ILLAWARRA	8a. Central Tablelands
4a. Wollongong *	8b. Lachlan
4b. Balmain	9. SOUTH-EASTERN
5. NORTH COAST	9a. Lower South Coast
5a. Richmond-Tweed	9b. Snowy
5b. Clarence	9c. Southern Tablelands
5c. Hastings	10. MURRUMBIDGEE
6. NORTHERN	10a. Central Murrumbidgee
6a. Northern Tablelands	10b. Lower Murrumbidgee
6b. Northern Slopes	11. MURRAY
6c. North Central Plain	11a. Upper Murray
	11b. Central Murray
	11c. Murray-Darling
	12. FAR WEST

* Statistical District

REFERENCE

Statistical Divisions . . . 12 FAR WEST
Boundaries . . .

Statistical Subdivisions . . . 11c Murray-Darling
Boundaries . . .

Statistical Divisions, as now defined, are intended to represent "regions" of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. The boundaries of the Divisions have accordingly been delineated on the basic criterion that the degree of economic and/or social contact and interaction within each Division should be maximised. Statistical and other data used in delineating the boundaries included available information about transportation patterns, the patterns of retail shopping and marketing of fresh foods, the intensity of trunk telephone calls to and from major cities and towns, circulation areas of some provincial newspapers, coverage of provincial radio stations, etc. The boundaries were delineated in close consultation with the N.S.W. Department of Decentralisation and Development—and through that Department, with the Interdepartmental Committee, which was appointed in August 1967 to undertake a comprehensive review of regional boundaries and regional organization generally, throughout the State. Of necessity, however, the positioning of the boundaries of the new Divisions has, to some extent, been subjective.

It should be emphasised that the boundaries of the new Statistical Divisions cannot be regarded as sharp lines of demarcation—they may, of necessity, be positioned within peripheral zones in which the influences of two or more "focal" cities or towns overlap in varying degrees. It is also evident that they cannot be regarded as static over long periods of time—and that they will need to be reviewed at intervals in the light of such factors as changes in the patterns of regional growth, improvements in the scope and precision of data relating to regional characteristics, and future developments in concepts and methodology for the delineation of geographical boundaries. Nevertheless, at this stage, it is considered that the Statistical Division boundaries now being adopted can be retained without material changes for a period of between ten to fifteen years.

In the case of *Sydney and its periphery*, the factors taken into account in drawing the divisional boundaries are necessarily different from those for the rest of the State. The Sydney Statistical Division is predominantly urban in character—and its boundary was specially delineated in 1966 (pursuant to resolutions of the 27th Conference of Australian Statisticians) to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) during at least the next twenty years. The area within the Division is now (or is expected to be) socially and economically oriented, to a marked degree, towards Sydney. The "Outer Sydney" Statistical Division embraces areas which are on the periphery of the Sydney Division, but which have only limited economic and social orientation towards Sydney; such peripheral areas have many independent characteristics and do not logically form part of any other Statistical Division. The two Divisions (Sydney and Outer Sydney) together cover the same area as the "Sydney Region", delineated by the State Planning Authority in its publication "Sydney Region, 1970-2000 A.D., Outline Plan" (20 August 1968).

The Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the *Wollongong Statistical District* (within the Illawarra Statistical Division) are general-purpose statistical areas delineated in 1966. They are predominantly urban in character, and have been delineated using the same concepts and criteria as for the Sydney Statistical Division.

Statistical Subdivisions are component areas within Statistical Divisions, delineated broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features and reflecting, inter alia, some degree of homogeneity of type of agricultural activity.

The new Statistical Divisions, Statistical Districts, and Statistical Subdivisions comprise groupings of complete local government areas, as delineated at 1 January 1970, with the following exceptions:—

- Blue Mountains (City) : Part in Sydney Statistical Division
Part in Outer Sydney Statistical Division
- Greater Cessnock (City): Part in Newcastle Statistical District
Part in Balance of Hunter Statistical Division
- Macintyre (Shire) : Part in Northern Tablelands Statistical Sub-division
Part in Northern Slopes Statistical Subdivision.

The boundaries of the Statistical Divisions, Statistical Districts, and Statistical Subdivisions will be adjusted to conform with future changes in relevant local government area boundaries, provided the latter are of a minor nature. However, where future changes in local government area boundaries are of a major nature, the statistical boundaries will be retained.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION

Statistics in respect of these new Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions are shown where appropriate throughout the following chapters of this Year Book. However, the following summary table shows details of the total area, population, and area of rural holdings for each Statistical Division, and the proportion of each to the total for New South Wales.

Table 4. Area, Population, and Area of Rural Holdings of Statistical Divisions in New South Wales

No. of Division	Statistical Division	Total Area		Population		Area of Rural Holdings	
		At 30 June 1971	Proportion of State Total	At 30 June 1971	Proportion of State Total	At 31 March, 1971	Proportion of State Total
		Sq. miles	Per cent.		Per cent.	Sq. Miles	Per cent.
1	Sydney	1,573	0.5	2,799,634	61.0	354	0.1
2	Outer Sydney ..	3,213	1.0	127,722	2.8	681	0.2
3	Hunter	11,903	3.8	404,937	8.8	7,712	2.9
4	Illawarra	3,276	1.1	246,879	5.4	1,072	0.4
5	North Coast ..	13,846	4.5	221,441	4.8	9,562	3.6
6	Northern	38,060	12.3	163,778	3.6	32,202	12.0
7	North-Western ..	76,912	24.9	99,530	2.2	72,532	27.1
8	Central West ..	24,394	7.9	149,966	3.3	20,716	7.8
9	South-Eastern ..	20,130	6.5	118,055	2.6	14,120	5.3
10	Murrumbidgee ..	24,526	7.9	131,317	2.9	22,247	8.3
11	Murray	34,751	11.2	85,843	1.9	31,806	11.9
12	Far West	56,812	18.4	34,528	0.8	54,289	20.3
	Total, New South Wales	309,433*	100.0	4,589,556†	100.0	267,293	100.0

* Includes Lord Howe Island and 32 square miles of harbours and rivers, etc., which are not included within municipalities or shire borders.

† Includes Lord Howe Island (223 persons) and "Migratory" (5,703 persons).

A summary of the main characteristics, including topographical, climatic, rural, industrial, and economic features of each Statistical Division is shown below:—

SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Division consists broadly of the Cumberland Plain extending to the Hawkesbury River in the north, the Nepean River in the west—where an extension to incorporate the Lower Blue Mountains townships occurs—and the Woronora plateau in the south. The region has a warm humid climate, except for the higher parts of the Blue Mountains where temperatures are cooler, with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall is markedly irregular and declines from east to west. Sydney is the focal point of the State's rail, road and air services. It also provides main port facilities for overseas, interstate and intrastate shipping. It is the seat of public administration for the State, and the leading commercial, industrial, financial, educational and cultural centre. Rural activity is negligible in the Division except in a few perimeter areas such as Camden and Windsor, where the main activities are concerned with poultry, vegetables, orchard fruit and dairying.

OUTER SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Division lies to the north and west of the more urbanised Sydney Division. Dairying, poultry, vegetables and fruit growing are the principal rural activities. Electricity generation in the Wyong area and light manufacturing in the Gosford area are significant.

HUNTER STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Hunter River and its tributaries (Paterson, Williams, Goulburn and Wollombi) in this Division form one of the largest river valleys on the New South Wales coast. To the north and south the area is enclosed by rugged highlands, whilst to the west less rugged highlands give easy access to the New England areas. The region is generally of the warm humid type with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall decreases markedly in amount and reliability from the coast inland. Railways traverse the region linking the most important towns and a highway closely follows the main northern rail route. The rural activities in the Division are diversified—dairying predominates in the southern part, sheep and wheat growing in the more central parts, sheep in the northerly areas, and wheat in the northern extremity. Beef cattle raising is significant in most areas and poultry farming predominates in the extreme southern parts. Heavy manufacturing industry, with major iron and steel works is concentrated particularly around Newcastle, and coal is mined extensively in all areas except the northern coastal region, where timber getting is important.

ILLAWARRA STATISTICAL DIVISION

The coastal portion of the Division consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Minnamurra and Shoalhaven) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. To the west of this coastal plain is a long escarpment which gives way to

exceedingly rugged terrain in Shoalhaven Shire, and the land in the north-western part of the Division consists of undulating tablelands. The climate is generally of the warm humid type with heaviest rainfall occurring in summer and autumn. The inland parts are cooler than the coastal areas. Rail communication in the Division comprises the Illawarra line extending through the coastal belt and terminating at Nowra; the main Southern Line passing through Bowral; and a connecting link (Unanderra-Moss Vale), which is used mainly for goods traffic. Highway communication follows a similar pattern with a coastal road, a tablelands road and several roads linking the Bowral area with the Illawarra Plains districts. The industrial and harbour complexes of Wollongong and Port Kembla have a strong influence pervading the whole region. Manufacturing industries include major iron and steel works, and the production of heat, light and power. Coal mining is also of considerable importance.

Rural industry, particularly dairying and beef cattle, predominate in the shires of the Division and some sheep raising and fruit growing is in evidence. The main industrial activities in the shires are paper mills and portland cement production.

NORTH COAST STATISTICAL DIVISION

This Division covers the coastal strip extending from Forster to the Queensland border, and comprises a series of valleys running generally east-west (valleys of the Tweed and Richmond, Clarence and Macleay, Hastings and Manning Rivers) separated by hills of varying height. The valleys have generally been intensively developed for agriculture, while the hill lands separating the valleys have seen little development. The region, which is distinctly sub-tropical on the far North Coast, has a climate which is warm and humid to sub-humid. The rainfall varies in intensity, and occasional severe flooding is a feature of the river valleys. The area has a rail and road system of communications cutting the river system at right angles, and has main roads from the coast to the hinterland—Ballina to Tenterfield, Grafton to Glen Innes, and Port Macquarie to Tamworth, etc. Dairying is the dominant rural activity in the Division although beef cattle raising, banana growing and sugar cane growing are significant. Timber getting is also widespread. The more important areas of factory activity are food processing, sawmilling and industrial metals and machines. Mineral sands mining and the production of high grade zircon and rutile concentrates have been carried out extensively on the beaches and nearby sand dunes of the coastal waters in the last two decades.

NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

There are three identifiable regions in the Division—the northern tablelands (mainly undulating hill lands generally over 3,000 feet above sea level), the northern slopes to the west of the tablelands, and the flat north central plains, watered by the MacIntyre, Gwydir and Namoi Rivers. The tablelands is an area with mild summers and cold winters and a moderate rainfall, with the heaviest rainfall occurring in summer. West of the tablelands the summers are warm to hot, with a similar rainfall pattern. Tamworth is the principal city of the Division, and the centre of a communications system by rail, road and air. The main northern rail line from Newcastle passes through Quirindi, Tamworth, Armidale, Glen Innes and Tenterfield. There is an extensive highway system linking all of the major

towns and cities in the Division. Rural activity predominates in the Division—sheep in the northern tablelands and wheat growing and sheep in the slopes and plains areas. Nearly one-fifth of the sheep and cattle in the State are located in the Division. Beef cattle are important in the tablelands region and dairying in the Tenterfield area. Cotton growing is the main activity in the Namoi Shire, tobacco in Ashford Shire, and poultry in the Peel and Cockburn Shires. Manufacturing industry is of minor importance throughout the Division (except in Tamworth), with some activity in industrial metals and machines, food processing and sawmilling.

NORTH-WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

There is a diversity of topography in the Division with elevated lands extending from the central tablelands in the east, gently undulating slopes in the river basins of the Macquarie, Castlereagh and Bogan Rivers in the central areas and flat plains in the far west. Climatically this region is also diverse but is mostly semi-arid, particularly in the westerly and northerly parts. It has a hot summer and a fairly wide range between summer and winter temperatures. The eastern parts receive about 25 inches of rainfall per annum but only about half this amount is received in the western portion. The area is well served by railways with several lines, i.e. from Cobar, Bourke, Brewarrina, and Coonamble, focussing on Dubbo—the main economic centre of the whole region. Other lines connect Dubbo to Parkes, Molong, and Orange. At Dubbo the Mitchell Highway, which runs parallel to the railway line to Bourke, intersects the Newell Highway which traverses New South Wales from the Queensland border to the Victorian border. Sheep raising is the predominant activity throughout the entire region and the sheep and lamb population is approximately one-fifth of the State total. Wheat growing in association with sheep raising is of major importance in the Coonamble Shire and all the eastern regions except for the more elevated areas around Coolah and Cudgong. Beef cattle grazing is also becoming widespread throughout the Division. Industry is not widespread in the Division, although Dubbo and to a lesser extent Mudgee, Narromine, Coonabarabran, and Coonamble have some manufacturing activity in industrial metals and machines, food processing and sawmilling.

CENTRAL WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Division lies to the west of the Blue Mountains and extends to beyond Condobolin. The eastern parts are made up of a number of discontinuous highland areas which contain the source of the Macquarie River, while the western parts watered by the Lachlan River are undulating at first, giving way to flat plains. Orange is the most populous city and focal point of the region. In the cool highland region, rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, while in the plains areas the summers are warm to hot, and rainfall is moderate on the slopes, tapering off to light in the west. The Sydney-Broken Hill railway line traverses the region connecting the cities of Lithgow, Bathurst and Orange. The Mid-western, Newell, and Mitchell Highways cross the Division, linking these cities and the urban areas of Cowra, West Wyalong, Forbes and Parkes. The region is mainly rural; mixed sheep and wheat farming predominates in the western parts and sheep and beef cattle in the eastern parts. Sheep population is 16.8 per cent. and cattle population 7.9 per cent. of the State total. Fruit growing (cherries and pome fruits) is most significant in the Canobolas Shire and vegetable farming for freezing and canning in the Bathurst

and Cowra areas. Secondary industry production, particularly in the more important towns in the eastern parts, is in the fields of industrial metals and machines, food processing and textiles and clothing. In Blaxland and Rylstone Shires, heat, light and power production and the treatment of mining and metal products are important.

SOUTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

The South-Eastern Division comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains and the southern tablelands. The coastal strip consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 7,300 feet, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction. The tablelands containing Canberra and the Australian Capital Territory are gently undulating with elevations of about 2,500 feet above sea level. The narrow south coast area has a humid cool-temperate climate and an average yearly rainfall of about 36 inches. Much cooler temperatures are experienced on the more elevated tablelands, and very cold temperatures occur on the Alps. Average annual rainfall on the tablelands ranges between 20 and 28 inches, but in the mountains exceeds 55 inches. The region is one of the most important water conservation areas in Australia as it includes the Snowy River Scheme, the N.S.W. water storage dam at Burrinjuck, the greater part of the catchment area of the Lachlan River (Wyangala Dam), the urban water supply for Canberra, and part of the catchment area for the Sydney water supply. The Division is served by the main southern railway line and branch lines from Goulburn, and by an extensive highway system linking the major population centres in the Division. The lowland coastal strip is primarily a dairying area with beef raising, some pig and sheep raising, commercial fishing and tourism of secondary importance. In the elevated tablelands merino sheep are the principal source of livelihood and this is supplemented in all shires by beef raising and in some shires by forestry and timber getting. Excluding Canberra which exerts a strong social and economic influence, the focal point of the region is Goulburn, with Queanbeyan and Cooma exerting narrower local influence. Manufacturing industry is greatest in Goulburn, followed by Queanbeyan and Bega, the fields of activity being mainly industrial metals and machines, textiles and textile goods and food processing.

MURRUMBIDGEE STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Murrumbidgee River traverses the Division from east to west, with the area west of Narrandera containing the long-established Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, newer developing irrigation areas and the towns of Griffith and Leeton. Wagga Wagga, the major centre of regional significance, is located in the eastern portion of the Division. The region is characterised by cold temperatures in winter in the hilly eastern region, and warm to hot summers and cool winters in the western region. Maximum average annual rainfall (in inches) varies from 54 at Batlow and 35 at Tumut to 21 at Wagga, 24 at Cootamundra, and 14 to 18 in the irrigation areas and more westerly parts. Railway communication is widespread in the Division. The main southern line passes through the eastern section linking Coota-

mundra, Junee, and Wagga Wagga to Albury, and from it many branch lines serve other areas. The branch lines are of particular importance to the wheat industry. Three highways run north to south across the Division meeting three other highways crossing the Division in an east-westerly direction. The main rural activity in the Division is sheep and wheat farming. Sheep grazing predominates in the Hay and Gundagai Shires, and mixed sheep and wheat farming is general throughout most of the other shires. Beef cattle grazing is of some significance in about half the shires, particularly in Tumut and Gundagai, and dairying is found in Tumut Shire. The irrigated lands of Leeton and Wade Shires are used extensively for fruit growing and rice production. Secondary industry is significant in three main areas in the Division. These areas and the associated industries are: Wagga Wagga Municipality—industrial metals and machines, food processing and saw-milling; the Leeton and Wade Shires—food processing and industrial metals; and Tumut Shire—heat, light and power and food processing.

MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION

The entire length of the Murray River on the New South Wales border marks the southern boundary of this Division. The terrain in the western and central parts of the Division is flat, becoming undulating and finally very rugged on the eastern border. The temperature is generally warm to hot in summer, contrasting with milder conditions in winter. The average annual rainfall (in inches) declines from 38.7 at Tumbarumba in the eastern sector to 27.5 at Albury and Holbrook, 16 at Deniliquin, 12.8 at Balranald and 10.5 at Wentworth. The main southern railway line and the Hume Highway from Sydney to Melbourne pass through Albury, the main centre of population in the Division. The remaining eleven urban areas in the Division are adequately served by several highways passing through the Division and/or extensions of the 5 feet 3 inches gauge Victorian railway system. Mixed sheep and wheat farming is the predominant rural activity in half the shires of the Division. Other rural activities in the Division include sheep, beef and dairy cattle, and, in the irrigated areas along the Murray, fruit, vegetables and rice growing. Secondary industry, apart from activities in industrial metals and machines, food processing and textiles at Albury and heat, light and power at Tumbarumba, is on a very minor scale.

FAR WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Division comprises the City of Broken Hill, the Shire of Central Darling and all of the unincorporated area of New South Wales. It is bounded by the Queensland and South Australian borders in the north and the west, and by the boundaries of the Shires of Wentworth and Balranald in the south, and the Shires of Darling, Cobar and Carrathool in the east. The Darling River passes through the region from the north-east to the south. To the west of the river the extremely flat plains give way to gentle slopes reaching the low, geologically ancient Barrier Range on which stands Broken Hill, the only sizeable city in the far west. A number of shallow lakes near the lower Darling and elsewhere are of economic importance in a generally dry landscape. The climate is of the semi-arid desert type. Temperatures range from hot in summer to cool to mild in winter. The average annual rainfall is in the range of 8 to 10 inches, with maximum rainfall occurring in the summer. The western railway line, which is part of the Sydney-Perth standard gauge line, passes through Broken Hill. The

South Australian Government owns and operates that part of the standard gauge line connecting Broken Hill to Cockburn in South Australia. The two highways traversing the Division focus on Broken Hill, with the Silver City Highway from Wentworth to Broken Hill and the Barrier Highway from Wilcannia to Broken Hill both being sealed. The most important activity in the Division is the mining of silver-lead-zinc ore and the production of lead and zinc concentrates at Broken Hill. Merino sheep raising is the predominant rural activity, with beef cattle being of secondary importance. The major secondary industry activities at Broken Hill are production of heat, light and power, industrial metals and machines and food processing.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS INCLUDED IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION AND SUBDIVISION OF N.S.W.

A list of the local government areas at 31 March 1972, included in each Statistical Division and Subdivision, arranged alphabetically within Subdivisions, is set out below—"M" denotes Municipality; "S" denotes Shire.

NO. 1. SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

Ashfield M.	Lane Cove M.
Auburn M.	Leichhardt M.
Bankstown M.	Liverpool M. (City)
Baulkham Hills S.	Manly M.
Blacktown M.	Marrickville M.
Blue Mountains M. (City) (Part)	Mosman M.
Botany M.	North Sydney M.
Burwood M.	Parramatta M. (City)
Camden M.	Penrith M. (City)
Campbelltown M. (City)	Randwick M.
Canterbury M.	Rockdale M.
Concord M.	Ryde M.
Drummoyne M.	South Sydney M.
Fairfield M.	Strathfield M.
Holroyd M.	Sutherland S.
Hornsby S.	Sydney M. (City)
Hunter's Hill M.	Warringah S.
Hurstville M.	Waverley M.
Kogarah M.	Willoughby M.
Ku-ring-gai M.	Windsor M.
	Woollahra M.

NO. 2. OUTER SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

Blue Mountains M. (City) (Part)	Wollondilly S.
Colo S.	Wyong S.
Gosford S.	

NO. 3. HUNTER STATISTICAL DIVISION

(a) Newcastle Statistical District

Cessnock, Greater M. (City)	Maitland M. (City)
(Part)	Newcastle M. (City)
Lake Macquarie S.	Port Stephens S.

(b) Balance of Hunter Statistical Division

Cessnock, Greater M. (City)	Merriwa S.
(Part)	Murrurundi S.
Denman S.	Muswellbrook M.
Dungog S.	Patrick Plains S.
Gloucester S.	Scone S.
Great Lakes S.	Singleton M.

NO. 4. ILLAWARRA STATISTICAL DIVISION

(a) Wollongong Statistical District

Kiama M.	Wollongong M. (City)
Shellharbour M.	

(b) Balance of Illawarra Statistical Division

Bowral M.	Shoalhaven S.
Mittagong S.	Wingecarribee S.

NO. 5. NORTH COAST STATISTICAL DIVISION

(a) Richmond-Tweed Statistical Subdivision

Ballina M.	Mullumbimby M.
Byron S.	Terania S.
Casino M.	Tintenbar S.
Gundurimba S.	Tomki S.
Kyogle S.	Tweed S.
Lismore M. (City)	Woodburn S.

(b) Clarence Statistical Subdivision

Bellingen S.	Macleay S.
Coff's Harbour S.	Nambucca S.
Copmanhurst S.	Nymboida S.
Grafton M. (City)	Ullmarra S.

(c) Hastings Statistical Subdivision

Hastings S.	Port Macquarie M.
Kempsey M.	Taree M.
Macleay S.	Wingham M.
Manning S.	

No. 6. NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

(a) Northern Tablelands Statistical Subdivision

Armidale M. (City)	Severn S.
Dumaresq S.	Tenterfield M.
Glen Innes M.	Tenterfield S.
Guyra S.	Uralla S.
Inverell M.	Walcha S.
Macintyre S. (Part)	

(b) Northern Slopes Statistical Subdivision

Ashford S.	Manilla S.
Barraba S.	Nundle S.
Bingara S.	Peel S.
Cockburn S.	Quirindi M.
Gunnedah M.	Tamarang S.
Liverpool Plains S.	Tamworth M. (City)
Macintyre S. (Part)	Yallaro S.

(c) North Central Plain Statistical Subdivision

Boolooroo S.	Namoi S.
Boomi S.	Narrabri M.
Moree M.	

No. 7. NORTH-WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

(a) Central Macquarie Statistical Subdivision

Coolah S.	Mudgee M.
Coonabarabran S.	Narromine M.
Cudgegong S.	Talbragar S.
Dubbo M. (City)	Timbregongie S.
Gilgandra S.	Wellington S.

(b) Macquarie-Barwon Statistical Subdivision

Bogan S.	Walgett S.
Coonamble S.	Warren S.

(c) Upper Darling Statistical Subdivision

Brewarrina S.	Darling S.
Cobar S.	

NO. 8. CENTRAL WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION

(a) Central Tablelands Statistical Subdivision

Abercrombie S.	Lyndhurst S.
Bathurst M. (City)	Oberon S.
Blaxland S.	Orange M. (City)
Canobolas S.	Rylstone S.
Lithgow M. (City)	Turon S.

(b) Lachlan Statistical Subdivision

Bland S.	Jemalong S.
Boree S.	Lachlan S.
Condobolin M.	Molong S.
Cowra M.	Parkes M.
Forbes M.	Waugoola S.
Goobang S.	Weddin S.
Grenfell M.	

NO. 9. SOUTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

(a) Lower South Coast Statistical Subdivision

Bega M.	Imlay S.
Bibbenluke S.	Mumbulla S.

(b) Snowy Statistical Subdivision

Bibbenluke S.	Monaro S.
Bombala M.	Snowy River S.
Cooma M.	

(c) Southern Tablelands Statistical Subdivision

Boorowa S.	Mulwaree S.
Burrangong S.	Murrumburrah M.
Crookwell S.	Queanbeyan M.
Demondrille S.	Tallaganda S.
Goodradigbee S.	Yarrowlunla S.
Goulburn M. (City)	Yass M.
Gunning S.	Young M.

NO. 10. MURRUMBIDGEE STATISTICAL DIVISION

(a) *Central Murrumbidgee Statistical Subdivision*

Coolamon S.	Lockhart S.
Cootamundra M.	Mitchell S.
Gundagai S.	Narraburra S.
Illabo S.	Narrandera S.
Jindalee S.	Temora M.
Junee M.	Tumut S.
Kyeamba S.	Wagga Wagga M. (City)

(b) *Lower Murrumbidgee Statistical Subdivision*

Carrathool S.	Murrumbidgee S.
Hay S.	Wade S.
Leeton S.	

NO. 11. MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION

(a) *Upper Murray Statistical Subdivision*

Albury M. (City)	Hume S.
Corowa S.	Tumbarumba S.
Culcairn S.	Urana S.
Holbrook S.	

(b) *Central Murray Statistical Subdivision*

Berrigan S.	Murray S.
Conargo S.	Wakool S.
Deniliquin M.	Windouran S.
Jerilderie S.	

(c) *Murray-Darling Statistical Subdivision*

Balranald S.	Wentworth S.
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NO. 12. FAR WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION

Broken Hill M. (City)	Unincorporated Area
Central Darling S.	

STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Statistical Divisions, as defined in the foregoing pages, are intended to represent "regions" of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. Because of the criteria upon which these new areas were identified, they are not necessarily suitable geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics. Statistical Subdivisions, on the other hand, have been delineated broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features, and therefore reflect (inter alia) some degree of homogeneity of type of agricultural activity.

For the summary presentation of agricultural statistics for New South Wales, groups of Statistical Subdivisions (and Divisions), entitled Statistical Agricultural Areas, have been specially defined, on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. Particulars of these Statistical Agricultural Areas are shown in the chapter "Rural Industries".

Chapter 2

CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but occasionally very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only 23 days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than 11° Celsius. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine and the range of temperature is greater, but observations with the wet bulb thermometer show that the temperature is not maintained in any part of the State at a level so high as to be detrimental to the health and physique of persons engaged in outdoor labour.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

The seasons are not as well defined in the western interior as on the coast. They are generally as follows—spring during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Meteorological services throughout Australia are administered by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology. A Regional Office of the Bureau in Sydney directs observations throughout New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are hundreds of rainfall recording stations.

Weather observations from many stations in New South Wales are telegraphed daily to the Weather Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and governmental authorities.

Particulars of meteorological observations at various stations in New South Wales are published annually in the *Rural Industries and Settlement and Meteorology* part of the *Statistical Register*.

Metric Conversion of Temperature

Since 1 September 1972, temperature readings issued by the Bureau of Meteorology have been measured in degrees Celsius instead of degrees Fahrenheit. The symbol for Celsius used in the Official Year Book and other Bureau publications is either °C or °Cel. The Celsius scale divides the range between water's freezing and boiling points into 100 degrees, whereas the Fahrenheit scale divides the range into 180° (water boils at 212°F and freezes at 32°F).

Temperatures recorded in Fahrenheit may be converted to Celsius by using the formula $9C = 5(F - 32)$. Examples of equivalents in temperature readings in degrees Celsius or degrees Fahrenheit are shown below:—

[°] Cel.		[°] Fah.	[°] Cel.		[°] Fah.
40	equals	104	15	equals	59
35	,	95	10	„	50
30	„	86	5	„	41
25	„	77	0	„	32
20	„	68	(-5)	„	23

WINDS

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones, or areas of high barometric pressure, with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across or to the south of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

New South Wales is subject to occasional intense cyclonic disturbances (not usually exceeding three in any year) in the months February to May. Intense cyclones may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months, the prevailing winds on the coast are north-easterly, mainly on account of the consistency of the sea breezes, and they extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Divide, however, the winds are variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems; they have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State, the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

RAINFALL

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with tropical and southern depressions. The distribution of rainfall is dependent on the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages of quantity of rain, because consideration should also be given to other important factors such as reliability and seasonal distribution.

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an annual average of about 30 inches in the south to about 75 inches in the north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not

of sufficient height to cause any great condensation, so that (with slight irregularities) the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 8 inches.

An approximate classification of the area of New South Wales according to the average rainfall to which the area is subject is given in the next table. About 36 per cent. of the area of the State receives less than 14 inches of rain per year.

Table 5. Area of N.S.W.* Classified by Annual Rainfall

Average Annual Rainfall	Approximate Area	Proportion of Total Area	Average Annual Rainfall	Approximate Area	Proportion of Total Area
Inches	Sq. miles	Per cent.	Inches	Sq. miles	Per cent.
Under 10	53,670	17.3	28 and under 39	37,120	12.0
10 and under 14	58,370	18.8	39 " " 55	21,720	7.0
14 " " 20	66,400	21.4	55 or more	6,760	2.1
20 " " 28	66,320	21.4	Total	310,372	100.0

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Over the greater part of the State, the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent. and 35 per cent. from the mean, but in the south-eastern corner the degree of variation is less and in the north-western quarter it is more. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of the average annual rainfall over New South Wales in the thirty years 1931-1960 is illustrated in the map on page 24.

The table on page 25 shows, for each rainfall district in the State, the annual rainfall during each of the last ten years and the average annual rainfall during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960. The figures for each district are averages of the rainfall registered at the recording stations located within the district. The rainfall districts are subdivided in the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters N, S, E, W.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1931-1960

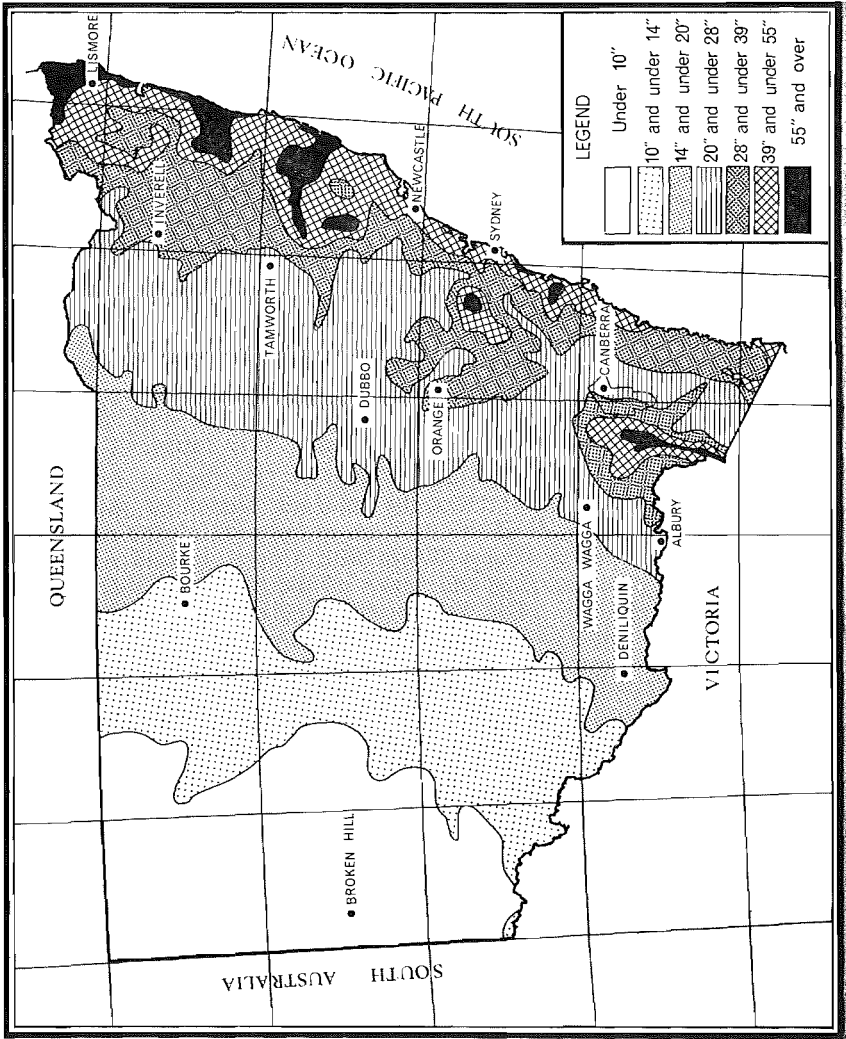


Table 6. Annual Rainfall, N.S.W.

Rainfall District		Average Rainfall *	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
		Inches										
Coast—North	N	57.84	83.21	79.07	52.62	50.58	42.31	73.25	40.48	48.71	51.74	46.14
	S	60.05	92.29	94.15	49.79	44.29	33.96	87.91	40.63	48.07	44.18	54.67
Hunter and Manning	N	54.42	72.84	97.25	34.40	34.97	41.16	75.85	44.64	52.08	43.78	52.14
	S	34.84	42.95	54.79	29.29	22.40	26.94	41.48	34.24	37.14	30.56	39.69
Cumberland	E	45.16	45.55	77.90	41.73	37.43	41.40	53.39	23.41	52.22	34.33	34.00
	W	32.40	37.92	55.71	30.74	22.71	27.51	36.01	20.93	44.55	31.71	26.26
South	N	43.71	48.94	74.36	36.10	28.90	40.38	35.09	21.25	56.09	35.67	38.90
	S	37.31	36.32	57.33	32.72	21.14	36.73	25.18	19.20	40.73	38.46	35.72
Tableland—North	E	40.99	51.56	49.60	36.75	27.04	29.82	48.76	36.28	32.64	37.78	43.36
	W	32.39	38.43	34.89	32.05	21.20	28.99	28.28	30.78	33.66	37.60	36.90
Central	N	25.42	24.64	33.58	24.24	15.51	24.14	18.49	25.15	33.67	31.27	25.66
	S	36.91	37.43	50.78	37.54	23.71	33.30	32.32	31.95	46.06	39.41	38.91
South	N	27.60	27.26	28.42	27.05	16.78	27.76	15.81	23.03	30.71	31.05	24.98
	S	33.98	28.41	31.93	33.23	20.07	32.79	16.17	28.01	32.44	33.73	29.30
Western Slope—North	N	26.87	31.41	28.30	30.20	16.36	24.00	18.67	25.84	31.02	33.75	33.18
	S	26.21	29.88	33.38	29.06	19.15	23.28	19.22	29.30	33.65	29.70	28.02
Central	N	24.79	23.11	34.60	24.44	15.98	21.74	14.95	26.15	33.24	28.08	29.61
	S	24.19	24.34	27.88	22.38	16.39	26.95	15.96	25.78	34.36	26.85	28.56
South	N	24.50	27.97	26.68	24.12	15.80	27.34	11.06	27.28	32.97	26.43	24.43
	S	34.57	31.68	31.59	35.95	23.07	37.98	12.74	36.49	36.72	41.72	30.79
Plains—North West	E	23.09	28.11	30.56	24.70	13.83	21.46	14.86	24.23	25.88	26.40	25.67
	W	21.07	26.39	26.49	21.80	10.94	19.38	14.27	22.09	24.06	23.66	22.15
Central West	N	19.35	20.51	23.45	16.35	9.79	16.65	9.45	20.75	29.02	21.67	21.58
	S	19.03	20.94	24.52	17.31	12.78	20.47	10.09	21.29	25.03	20.39	24.67
Riverina	E	18.78	18.70	22.71	18.96	14.92	20.63	7.86	17.81	23.05	22.24	19.26
	W	15.47	12.80	17.67	14.42	11.62	13.05	6.09	14.91	20.12	16.15	15.70
Western Division—Eastern half	N	14.24	19.15	18.07	13.26	6.03	12.56	7.90	16.48	12.99	12.52	16.48
	S	13.73	15.25	17.92	12.32	11.05	12.53	5.77	14.25	17.07	14.62	12.76
Western half	N	9.34	9.96	7.77	4.26	3.48	5.80	5.96	13.26	6.21	5.62	14.07
	S	9.40	12.30	11.08	8.91	6.35	7.87	3.37	9.71	8.77	8.38	9.59

* Average for 1931 to 1960.

In relation to the rural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, are the important considerations. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting (which takes place from April to June), to promote germination of the seed and steady growth, and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting (from November to January). Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank

growth or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, and summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The average monthly rainfall in each of the rainfall districts of the State is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall registered at recording stations during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960.

Table 7. Average Monthly Rainfall, N.S.W., 1931 to 1960

Rainfall District		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		Inches											
Coast—North	N	6.68	8.69	7.73	5.15	4.61	4.48	3.56	2.46	2.28	3.39	3.80	5.01
	S	6.92	8.86	8.81	4.89	3.44	4.68	3.33	3.33	2.73	3.47	3.95	5.64
Hunter and Manning	N	5.54	6.72	6.58	5.28	3.87	5.03	3.83	3.33	3.08	3.40	3.55	4.21
	S	3.58	4.15	3.63	2.96	2.42	3.31	2.24	2.31	2.18	2.58	2.43	3.05
Cumberland	E	4.13	5.09	5.17	4.10	4.20	4.76	3.17	2.85	2.53	3.08	2.99	3.09
	W	3.97	4.07	3.54	2.73	2.43	2.93	1.79	1.57	1.71	2.25	2.64	2.77
South	N	4.23	4.90	4.40	3.80	4.10	4.56	2.96	2.58	2.49	3.52	2.85	3.32
	S	3.65	3.70	3.67	3.47	3.38	3.96	2.21	2.23	2.02	3.24	2.89	2.89
Tableland—North	E	5.73	6.49	5.70	2.39	2.02	2.45	2.08	1.21	1.84	2.88	3.38	4.82
	W	4.19	4.12	2.54	1.53	1.65	2.20	2.20	1.93	2.10	3.18	3.13	3.62
Central	N	2.81	3.21	1.90	1.81	1.57	1.90	1.85	1.93	1.68	2.23	2.36	2.17
	S	3.89	4.09	3.30	3.00	2.58	3.34	2.60	2.54	2.36	3.09	3.00	3.12
South	N	2.56	2.35	2.26	2.25	2.17	2.50	1.98	2.09	1.87	2.76	2.38	2.43
	S	2.58	2.28	2.75	2.83	2.89	3.17	2.75	3.13	2.58	3.67	2.85	2.50
Western Slope—North	N	3.20	3.75	2.16	1.27	1.58	1.85	1.83	1.46	1.68	2.78	2.56	2.75
	S	3.04	3.18	1.76	1.60	1.69	1.90	1.87	1.83	1.72	2.62	2.44	2.56
Central	N	2.85	3.39	2.05	1.83	1.58	1.85	1.70	1.78	1.62	2.00	2.14	2.00
	S	2.43	2.44	1.96	1.95	1.75	2.11	1.93	1.87	1.65	2.31	2.05	1.74
South	N	2.00	1.93	2.15	2.05	1.99	2.31	2.16	2.10	1.75	2.43	2.01	1.62
	S	2.15	2.03	2.63	2.75	2.94	3.57	3.63	3.63	2.88	3.64	2.69	2.03
Plains—North West	E	2.89	3.07	2.02	1.25	1.55	1.74	1.67	1.26	1.33	2.15	2.21	1.95
	W	2.82	3.17	2.01	1.30	1.34	1.54	1.43	1.03	1.18	1.94	1.81	1.50
Central West	N	2.04	2.60	1.83	1.41	1.46	1.57	1.40	1.28	1.21	1.74	1.58	1.23
	S	1.67	2.00	1.83	1.54	1.51	1.54	1.47	1.40	1.16	1.86	1.59	1.46
Riverina	E	1.36	1.47	1.62	1.51	1.56	1.82	1.75	1.61	1.43	2.02	1.44	1.19
	W	1.11	1.32	1.39	1.19	1.37	1.47	1.37	1.28	1.12	1.67	1.16	1.02
Western Division—Eastern half	N	1.52	1.92	1.63	0.98	1.11	1.08	1.01	0.74	0.70	1.31	1.12	1.12
	S	1.07	1.47	1.32	0.98	1.24	1.20	1.04	1.08	0.87	1.45	1.06	0.95
Western half	N	0.81	1.36	1.11	0.55	0.76	0.62	0.68	0.57	0.45	0.99	0.64	0.80
	S	0.75	1.04	0.75	0.60	0.83	0.79	0.78	0.65	0.60	1.07	0.89	0.63

EVAPORATION

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales, evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use of stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 40 inches in the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 90 inches in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 100 inches per year.

Table 8. Average Evaporation and Rainfall over a Period of Years

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Inches												
Walgett—													
Evaporation	8.09	7.10	6.44	4.32	3.04	2.05	2.00	2.71	4.08	6.03	7.23	8.58	61.67
Rainfall	1.85	1.41	1.42	1.12	1.36	1.74	1.54	0.76	0.96	1.14	1.37	1.96	16.63
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation	9.46	7.89	7.15	4.94	2.95	1.90	1.95	2.89	4.46	6.37	7.56	8.95	66.47
Rainfall	0.71	1.16	0.57	0.66	0.87	0.85	0.65	0.50	0.55	0.83	0.80	1.28	9.43
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation	12.71	10.62	9.21	5.95	4.13	2.84	2.92	3.97	5.86	8.48	10.14	12.01	88.84
Rainfall	0.45	0.70	0.52	0.41	0.80	0.78	0.54	0.48	0.57	0.65	0.88	0.56	7.34
Leeton—													
Evaporation	8.88	6.95	5.63	3.12	1.96	1.23	1.17	1.48	2.56	4.17	6.34	7.87	51.36
Rainfall	1.22	0.86	1.03	1.47	1.38	1.84	1.36	1.67	1.31	1.49	1.26	1.24	16.13
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation	5.99	4.99	4.21	2.40	1.17	0.70	0.71	1.05	1.92	3.01	4.29	5.35	35.79
Rainfall	1.95	1.90	2.16	2.63	2.75	4.25	3.79	3.98	2.76	2.86	2.24	2.23	33.50
Canberra—													
Evaporation	9.01	7.03	5.62	3.44	2.07	1.34	1.34	1.90	3.11	4.80	6.22	8.00	53.88
Rainfall	2.05	1.78	1.89	2.14	1.57	1.69	1.59	1.99	1.54	2.33	1.82	1.75	22.14
Sydney—													
Evaporation	5.42	4.33	3.71	2.68	1.88	1.49	1.57	2.02	2.79	3.94	4.73	5.52	40.08
Rainfall	3.86	3.15	4.44	5.65	4.98	3.68	4.89	2.41	2.77	2.80	2.54	3.63	44.80

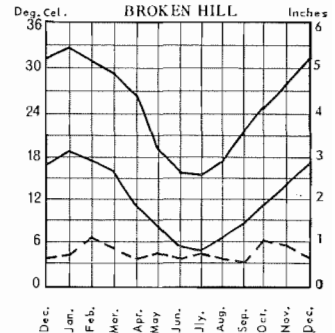
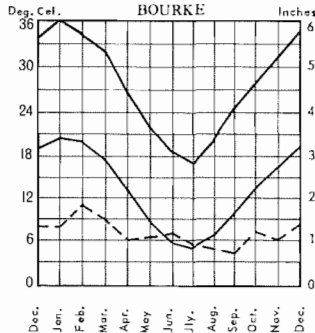
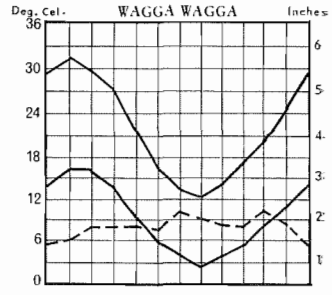
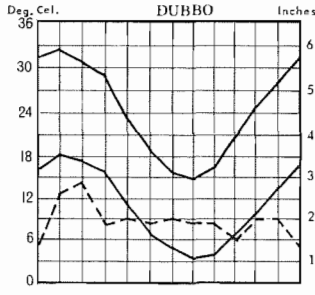
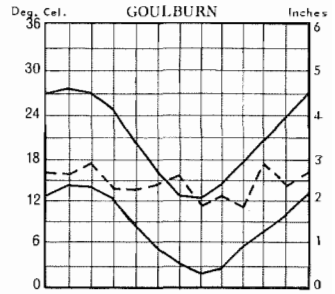
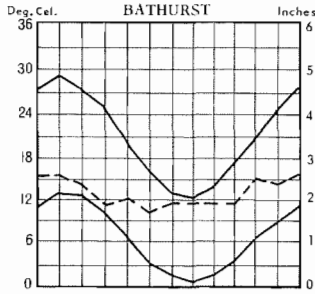
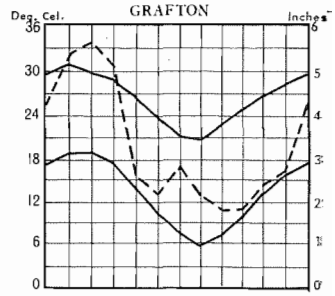
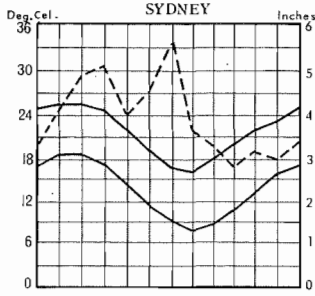
CLIMATIC REGIONS

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain—the Coastal districts, the Tablelands, the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains.

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 4°C on the coast, 3°C on the tablelands and plains, and 2°C on the slopes. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from nearly 700 miles on the coast to about 340 miles on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperatures range from 22°C in summer to 13°C in winter, as compared with 24°C in summer and 11°C in winter at Wentworth in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 17°C or less than 8°C.

MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL AND MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The graph shows mean maximum and minimum temperatures in shade (deg. Ccl.) for 30 years (1931-60), except for Wagga Wagga, for which temperatures are for the 19 years from 1942 to 1960. The average monthly rainfall is for 30 years (1931-60). Temperature is shown by firm line, rainfall by broken line.



COASTAL DISTRICTS

In the Coastal districts, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The climatic conditions in the Coastal districts are illustrated in the next table, which shows, for representative climatological stations, average temperatures and rainfall for the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 9. Temperature and Rainfall: Coastal Districts

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Mean Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	
	Miles	Feet	° Celsius						Inches
<i>North Coast—</i>									
Lismore	13	42	19·4	24·2	13·9	12·2	45·0	(-) 5·0	52·78
Grafton	22	21	19·6	24·5	14·1	13·3	45·6	(-) 4·4	39·32
Kempsey (West)	10	31	18·4	23·1	13·3	12·9	46·7	(-) 7·8	47·39
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i>									
Port Macquarie	0	44	17·2	21·2	12·8	9·3	41·0	(-) 1·4	57·60
Jerry's Plains	53	150	17·8	24·0	11·2	14·6	49·2	(-) 7·2	24·26
Newcastle	1	106	17·8	21·9	13·2	6·9	44·4	2·8	42·71
<i>Cumberland—</i>									
Sydney	5	138	17·6	21·6	12·9	8·0	45·3	2·1	47·48
Richmond*	33	73	17·2	22·8	10·9	13·2	48·4	(-) 6·1	32·91
<i>South Coast—</i>									
Wollongong	0	33	17·2	21·1	12·8	9·1	46·2	0·9	48·50
Nowra	6	50	17·2	21·4	12·6	10·9	43·3	(-) 0·3	40·72
Moruya Heads	0	55	15·5	19·2	11·4	8·5	43·9	(-) 0·3	39·75
Bega	8	50	15·2	20·1	9·8	13·8	46·9	(-) 6·7	34·97

* Station at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures is only about 10°C.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 35 to 75 inches annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 19°C to 21°C, the summer mean being 23°C to 25°C and the winter mean 13°C to 15°C. On the south coast, the rainfall varies from 30 to 60 inches, and the mean temperature ranges between 16°C and 17°C, the summer mean being from 19°C at the foot of the ranges to 21°C on the sea coast and the winter from 10°C to 13°C over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

Sydney

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 17.6°C. The mean seasonal range is only 8.7°C, the mean summer temperature being 21.6°C and the winter temperature 12.9°C. On the average, rain occurs on only 141 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.7 a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.4 hours in June to 7.7 hours daily in November.

The climatic conditions of Sydney are illustrated in the next table, which shows barometric observations and average temperatures, rainfall, and hours of sunshine experienced during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960, and the extremes of rainfall for all years of record:—

Table 10. Temperature, Sunshine, and Rainfall: Sydney

Month	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 0° C, Standard Gravity, and Mean Sea Level	Temperature (in Shade)			Average Hours of Sunshine	Rainfall			
		Mean	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum		Average	Greatest	Least	Average Number of Days on which Rain Fell
	Inches	° Celsius			Hours	Inches			Days
January	29.902	21.9	25.4	18.5	224.6	4.08	15.26	0.25	12
February	29.929	22.0	25.4	18.6	203.8	4.93	22.22	0.12	11
March	30.014	21.2	24.7	17.6	197.8	5.07	20.52	0.42	13
April	30.056	18.4	22.3	14.4	183.4	3.99	24.49	0.06	13
May	30.079	15.6	19.8	11.4	177.3	4.53	23.03	0.14	11
June	30.082	13.1	17.1	9.1	162.6	5.56	25.30	0.16	12
July	30.085	12.3	16.7	7.9	188.0	3.69	13.23	0.10	11
August	30.047	13.4	18.0	8.8	219.8	3.26	14.89	0.04	11
September	30.047	15.3	19.8	10.7	221.5	2.83	14.05	0.08	11
October	29.964	17.5	21.8	13.3	230.4	3.16	11.13	0.21	12
November	29.917	19.4	23.4	15.4	230.5	3.01	20.36	0.07	12
December	29.881	20.9	24.7	17.2	230.4	3.37	15.82	0.23	12
Year	30.000	17.6	21.6	13.6	2,470.1	47.48	86.33	23.01	141

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 45.3°C on 14 January 1939 and 2.1°C on 22 June 1932.

The greatest rainfall recorded on any day, 11.05 inches, occurred on 28 March 1942. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 3.35 inches on 29 September 1943, and the heaviest in three hours was 5.17 inches on 30 April 1955.

TABLELANDS

On the Northern Tableland, the rainfall ranges from 29 inches in the western parts to 40 inches in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between 13°C and 16°C; the mean summer temperature lies between 19°C and 22°C and the mean winter between 7°C and 8°C. The Southern Tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 12°C; the summer mean ranges from 13°C to 20°C and the winter from 1°C to 8°C. At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,578 feet, the mean annual temperature is 6.8°C. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Muniong Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

The following table shows, for representative climatological stations in the Tablelands, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 11. Temperature and Rainfall: Tablelands

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	Miles	Feet	° Celsius						Inches
<i>Northern Tablelands—</i>									
Tenterfield	80	2,837	14.7	20.4	8.3	13.4	38.9	(-) 8.3	32.80
Inverell	124	1,980	15.7	22.3	8.7	16.4	41.7	(-) 10.0	30.11
Glen Innes	90	3,518	13.6	19.3	7.2	13.3	38.6	(-) 8.9	34.81
Armidale	80	3,333	14.2	20.3	7.6	13.2	39.7	(-) 10.0	32.08
<i>Central Tablelands—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	120	800	15.6	22.2	8.8	12.7	43.1	(-) 8.1	24.01
Mudgee	121	1,635	15.8	22.8	8.7	14.9	45.1	(-) 9.4	26.41
Bathurst	96	2,204	13.6	20.2	7.1	14.0	44.9	(-) 10.6	25.68
Katoomba	58	3,356	12.7	18.1	6.8	9.0	38.8	(-) 3.3	54.04
Crookwell	81	2,910	11.6	17.7	5.2	13.6	40.6	(-) 11.1	35.97
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Goulburn	54	2,093	14.4	20.5	7.9	12.4	43.9	(-) 7.8	28.94
Canberra	68	1,906	13.3	19.9	6.7	12.2	41.9	(-) 7.7	25.76
Kiandra	88	4,578	6.8	12.9	0.5	11.7	34.7	(-) 20.6	62.48
Bombala	37	2,313	11.4	17.1	5.4	13.5	40.7	(-) 10.0	27.63

WESTERN SLOPES

On the Western Slopes, the annual average rainfall varies from 20 inches in the western parts to 30 inches in the eastern. The most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 25 inches per annum. The mean annual temperature on the Western Slopes ranges from 18°C in the north to 15°C in the south; the summer mean ranges from 26°C to 22°C and the winter from 11°C to 8°C.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Slopes, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 12. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Slopes

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	Miles	Feet	° Celsius						Inches
<i>North Western Slope—</i>									
Warialda	160	1,106	17.2	24.5	9.5	17.2	43.3	(-)8.9	25.99
Gunnedah	155	876	18.2	25.4	10.5	16.3	47.2	(-)7.2	23.07
Quirindi	115	1,278	16.6	23.1	9.3	16.1	45.6	(-)10.6	25.89
<i>Central Western Slope—</i>									
Dubbo	177	870	17.4	24.7	9.8	13.4	46.3	(-)8.4	23.54
Forbes	180	781	16.7	24.1	9.3	14.2	45.6	(-)5.6	21.08
<i>South Western Slope—</i>									
Young	140	1,416	14.9	22.3	7.8	15.1	45.0	(-)7.2	27.16
Wagga Wagga	158	612	16.4	23.8	9.2	13.6	47.2	(-)5.6	21.77
Albury	175	530	15.9	23.1	9.1	13.5	47.4	(-)4.4	27.58

WESTERN PLAINS

The Western Plains, which cover almost two-thirds of the area of the State, are broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of the Plains, which lie in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 10 inches. It increases from 7 inches on the north-western boundary of the State to 10 and 15 inches along the Darling River, and 25 inches on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the Plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 21°C in the north to 17°C in the south; the summer mean is from 28°C to 23°C and the winter from 12°C to 9.4°C. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 6°C to 11°C higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 11°C and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the Western Plains, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record:—

Table 13. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Plains

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	Miles	Feet	° Celsius						Inches
<i>North Central Plain—</i>									
Moree	204	686	19·5	26·6	11·7	15·7	47·2	(—)5·6	22·27
Narrabri	193	697	18·9	26·1	11·3	14·8	47·2	(—)6·4	25·34
<i>Central Plain—</i>									
Walgett	295	436	19·7	27·2	11·8	14·7	50·1	(—)5·0	18·93
Condobolin	227	655	17·7	25·1	10·2	13·9	48·9	(—)6·7	17·01
<i>Riverina—</i>									
Hay	309	310	16·7	23·6	9·7	14·2	47·9	(—)5·1	13·85
Deniliquin	287	311	16·4	22·9	9·9	12·7	46·9	(—)3·3	15·44
Leeton	230	466	16·6	23·8	9·6	12·8	47·2	(—)3·9	17·26
<i>Western Division—</i>									
Bourke	386	361	20·1	27·6	12·2	14·3	52·8	(—)3·9	13·68
Cobar	350	822	18·7	26·5	10·8	13·9	48·2	(—)4·2	14·37
Wilcannia	473	267	19·2	26·7	11·6	14·3	50·2	(—)5·7	10·25
Broken Hill	555	1,000	17·8	24·7	10·8	12·4	46·6	(—)2·8	8·82
Wentworth	478	125	17·6	24·3	11·1	13·3	48·1	(—)6·1	10·35

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1970 AND 1971

Apart from the Western District, the eastern half of the Northern Tablelands, and the central and northern coastal regions, rainfall in New South Wales was above normal for 1970. During the first eight months, conditions in New South Wales were generally dry, with July being one of the driest on record and droughts affecting large areas of the State. From late September through to the end of the year most districts received frequent heavy rains and by the end of December the only districts receiving drought relief were in the north-west of the State. Periods of flooding occurred in most inland rivers during the latter part of the year with moderate to major flooding in the Murray, Murrumbidgee, Barwon and MacIntyre rivers.

In 1971, rainfall over most of New South Wales was above average. Heavy rains experienced in the latter part of 1970 continued in most regions until March, and caused widespread flooding in January and February. Further good rainfall occurred in most inland districts from July to September, November and December. Contrasting with the extremely wet conditions, very dry weather persisted from April to June. Drought relief was confined to sections of the Western District early in the year and later to the Northern Highlands, South Coast and Southern Tablelands.

OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat. $33^{\circ} 51' 41.1''$ south, long. $151^{\circ} 12' 14.6''$ east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 6" meridian circle, $11\frac{1}{2}''$ equatorial refractor, and a 13" astrograph on which is also mounted a 10" wide-angle camera. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney (52° to 65° of south declination) in the international astrophotographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Time signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

STANDARD TIME

The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for New South Wales, which is therefore 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. However, South Australian standard time ($142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. longitude, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of G.M.T.) has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

The standard time in Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory is the same as for New South Wales. In South Australia and the Northern Territory, the standard time is that for meridian $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. longitude, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours ahead of G.M.T. In Western Australia, the standard is for meridian 120° E. longitude, or 8 hours ahead of G.M.T.

Daylight Saving

Daylight saving was observed in Australia between 1942 and 1944, as described on page 22 of Year Book No. 51, the standard time being advanced by one hour between September and March in those years. In Tasmania, daylight saving of one hour was reintroduced on a trial basis for the summers of 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70, and accepted permanently in 1970 for subsequent years. In 1971-72, "summer-time" daylight saving of one hour was also introduced for a trial period of four months by New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia; it operated from the last Sunday in October 1971 to the last Sunday in February 1972.

TIDES

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Sydney Harbour, since 1866. On 1 January 1954, the zero of the gauge was lowered 5 inches to the plane of Indian Spring Low Water, which is the datum for hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows—mean low water springs 0.80 feet, mean low water 1.20 feet, mean high water 4.73 feet, mean high water springs 5.13 feet. The average rise and fall of tides is 3 feet $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16 July 1916, when the tide fell to 10 inches below the present datum; the highest was recorded on 10 June 1956, when the tide rose to 7 feet 9 inches above the present datum. The record tidal range (6 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches) was recorded on 10 June 1956, when high tide registered 7 feet 9 inches and low tide $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

At Newcastle Harbour, the average rise and fall of tides is 3 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of spring tides 4 feet 3 inches, the greatest range being 6 feet 5 inches. The highest tide registered was 7 feet 4 inches in May 1898.

On the coast generally, the average rise and fall of spring tides is approximately 4 feet 3 inches.

Chapter 3

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

New South Wales is one of the six federated States which, together with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. The Commonwealth is a fully self-governing nation, freely associated with other nations as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Within the State of New South Wales, there are three levels of government—the Commonwealth Government, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State Government, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government authorities, with powers based upon a State Act of Parliament, operating within incorporated areas extending over seven-eighths of the State.

The present system of State Government dates from 1856, and the Commonwealth Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended in 1906 to the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions, and in subsequent years to almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published on page 25 of the Year Book for 1921. The system of local government is described in the chapter "Local Government".

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources—certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900); the Australian States Constitutional Act, 1907; the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; the (State) Constitution Act and certain other State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large amount of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth. Where any inconsistency arises between Commonwealth and State laws, the State law is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years.

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

THE GOVERNOR

In New South Wales, the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition, he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown.

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor. The present Letters Patent were given under the Royal Sign Manual in 1900, and amended in 1909, 1935, and 1938. The present Instructions were issued in 1900 and were amended in 1909 and 1935.

These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that "in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council". This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, e.g., in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution, and is bound to see that the powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases, his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State, and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the Queen's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically, he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is \$23,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice is usually the Lieutenant-Governor. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being

available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

The Governors who have held office since 1935 have been:—

	From—	To—
Brigadier-General The Honourable Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (afterwards Lord Gowrie of Canberra and Dirleton).	21 2 1935	22 1 1936
Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	6 8 1936	29 10 1936
Captain the Right Hon. John de Vere, Baron Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.	8 4 1937	6 6 1945
Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	1 8 1946	31 7 1957
Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1 8 1957	31 7 1965
Sir Roden Cutler, V.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., K.St.J.	20 1 1966	(In office)

Sir Roden Cutler (the present Governor) and his two predecessors have been the only Australian-born Governors of the State.

The Hon. Sir Leslie James Herron, K.B.E., C.M.G., K.St.J., who was Chief Justice from 1962 to 1972, has been the Lieutenant-Governor since 22 April 1972.

THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Executive government in New South Wales is based on the British system, which is generally known as "Cabinet" government, the essential condition being that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the head of the State (the Governor, representing Her Majesty the Queen) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House (in this instance, the Legislative Assembly); that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs, understandings, and of institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained later. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State, meeting, without the Governor, under the chairmanship of the Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

All important acts of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention, its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry, he also resigns from the Executive Council.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside at its meetings unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause". In his absence, the Vice-President presides.

The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued, and regulations and the like approved.

THE MINISTRY OR CABINET

In New South Wales, the Ministry and Cabinet both consist, by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State, and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers, as each case requires. Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

The Cabinet does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private, no official record of proceedings is kept, and the decisions have, in themselves, no legal effect. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. Even in summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor himself.

The various Ministries which have held office since April 1952, together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been 66 Ministries but only 43 Parliaments.

Table 14. Ministries of New South Wales since 1950

Number	Name of Premier and Party	From—	To—
55	Cahill (Labor)	3 Apr. 1952	23 Feb. 1953
56	Cahill (Labor)	23 Feb. 1953	15 Mar. 1956
57	Cahill (Labor)	15 Mar. 1956	1 Apr. 1959
58	Cahill (Labor)	1 Apr. 1959	28 Oct. 1959
59	Heffron (Labor)	28 Oct. 1959	14 Mar. 1962
60	Heffron (Labor)	14 Mar. 1962	30 Apr. 1964
61	Renshaw (Labor)	30 Apr. 1964	13 May 1965
62	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	13 May 1965	5 Mar. 1968
63	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	5 Mar. 1968	11 Feb. 1969
64	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	11 Feb. 1969	11 Mar. 1971
65	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	11 Mar. 1971	19 June 1972
66	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	19 June 1972	(In office)

The Ministry in office in July 1972 consisted of the following eighteen members:—

Premier and Treasurer.—The Hon. Sir Robert Askin, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways.—The Hon. C. B. Cutler, E.D., M.L.A.

Minister for Education.—The Hon. E. A. Willis, B.A., M.L.A.

Minister for Decentralisation and Development and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—The Hon. J. B. M. Fuller, M.L.C.

Minister for Public Works.—The Hon. Davis Hughes, M.L.A.

Attorney-General.—The Hon. K. M. McCaw, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport.—The Hon. M. A. Morris, M.L.A.

Minister for Lands and Minister for Tourism.—The Hon. T. L. Lewis, M.L.A.

Minister for Environment Control.—The Hon. J. G. Beale, M.E., M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture.—The Hon. G. R. Crawford, D.C.M., M.L.A.

Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies.—The Hon. S. T. Stephens, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice.—The Hon. J. C. Maddison, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister for Health.—The Hon. A. H. Jago, M.L.A.

Minister for Mines, Minister for Power, and Assistant Treasurer.—The Hon. W. C. Fife, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry.—The Hon. F. M. Hewitt, M.L.C.

Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare.—The Hon. J. L. Waddy, O.B.E., D.F.C., M.L.A.

Minister for Cultural Activities and Minister for Conservation.—The Hon. G. F. Freudenstein, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Sport.—The Hon. I. R. Griffith, M.L.A.

The salaries and principal allowances payable to Ministers are fixed by the Constitution Act and the Parliamentary Allowances and Salaries Act. Particulars of the salaries and expense allowances payable to Ministers since 1966 are given in the next table:—

Table 15. Annual Salaries and Expense Allowances of State Ministers

Minister	Date of Change					
	1 July 1966		1 July 1969		1 January 1972	
	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance
Premier	\$ 15,500	\$ 4,000	\$ 18,215	\$ 4,700	\$ 26,000	\$ 6,000
Deputy Premier	13,680	1,800	16,075	2,115	23,250	3,000
Vice-President of the Executive Council (and Leader of the Government in Legislative Council)	12,800	2,800‡	15,040	3,290‡	21,800	4,450‡
Deputy Leader of the Government in Legislative Council	12,800	1,900¶	15,040	2,235¶	21,800	3,200¶
Other Ministers of the Crown†	12,800	1,600	15,040	1,880	21,800	2,700

* Ministers are not entitled to receive, in addition, the salary payable to ordinary members of either House.

† The number of "Other Ministers" was increased from 12 to 14 in February 1969.

‡ Includes special allowance (\$1,750 in 1972; \$1,410 in 1969; \$1,200 in 1966).

¶ Includes special allowance (\$500 in 1972; \$355 in 1969; \$300 in 1966).

Ministers are entitled to certain car transport facilities, free travel on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel concessions, travelling allowances, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and a free home telephone. Each Minister who is a member of the Legislative Assembly also receives the annual electoral allowance (\$2,750 to \$4,100 according to the location of his electorate) and the stamp allowance payable to ordinary members of the Legislative Assembly.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament. State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see below) are enacted "by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled".

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (the Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House). All bills for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must originate in the Legislative Assembly, which is elected by general franchise, but other bills may originate in either House. The responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose, unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of appropriation bills, the Constitution Act (as amended in 1933) provides the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provisions in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation is of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such Appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, the Constitution Act provides that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fail to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bills be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

It is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament. Both Houses must meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months may not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912-1969, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time, that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor), and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874, and an amendment of the Constitution Act in 1950 provided that a Legislative Assembly could not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum.

The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament.

The number and duration of State Parliaments since July 1950 are shown in the following table:—

Table 16. Parliaments of New South Wales since 1950

Number of Parliament	Return of Writs			Date of Opening			Date of Dissolution			Duration			Number of Sessions
										Yrs.	mths.	days	
36	19	July	1950	12	July	1950	14	Jan.	1953	2	5	27	3
37	14	Mar.	1953	11	Mar.	1953	6	Feb.	1956	2	10	24	5
38	5	Apr.	1956	10	Apr.	1956	16	Feb.	1959	2	10	12	4
39	16	Apr.	1959	21	Apr.	1959	5	Feb.	1962	2	9	21	4
40	6	Apr.	1962	10	Apr.	1962	31	Mar.	1965	2	11	26	3
41	28	May	1965	26	May	1965	23	Jan.	1968	2	7	27	4
42	22	Mar.	1968	26	Mar.	1968	13	Jan.	1971	2	9	23	3
43	16	Mar.	1971	16	Mar.	1971	(In office)						

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Government, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House

for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the Department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

THE PARTY SYSTEM

The party system has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government in New South Wales. A candidate is seldom elected to the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council unless he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

Political parties in this State are organised in branches, and usually have a council for each electorate of the Legislative Assembly and a supervising body or executive for the whole State. Each State sends delegates to constitute a central Federal organisation. The major parties have an annual State conference attended by delegates from each branch, at which the party's aims, policies, and organisation are reviewed.

Party candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly are generally selected by majority vote of party members in that electorate and, subject to ratification by the State executive of the party, the endorsed party candidate is assisted by the party electioneering organisation in the conduct of his election campaign. The loss of party endorsement by a sitting member usually means the loss of the holder's parliamentary seat.

There are three main parties represented in the current New South Wales Parliament—Country, Labor, and Liberal parties. The three parties each have an official policy in general terms, and it is the custom for each parliamentary party leader to deliver a more specific policy speech prior to a general election. A Liberal-Country Party ministry took office in May 1965, after Labor had been in office continuously since May 1941.

Parties represented in the Legislative Assembly at 1 May 1972 were: Liberal, 32 members; Country, 17; Labor 45; and Independent, 2.

The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance of parliamentary proceedings at regular meetings of party members. These meetings have no formal status in the parliamentary system, but it has become the custom for party members to vote or act in Parliament in accordance with the majority decisions made at these meetings. Where a party controls the Government, members attending party meetings include the Cabinet ministers, who, as leaders of the party, influence the results of discussions. The decisions reached are often in the form of recommendations to Cabinet, which is not bound to follow them. In practice, party meetings of a Government are frequently used as a means of informal contact between Cabinet ministers and the remainder of the party, with frank discussion permitted on both sides. But whether the party is in government or opposition, the custom of party solidarity is generally maintained—i.e., in the course of any contentious official parliamentary proceedings, the members of a party vote and act in accordance with party policy.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Legislative Council consists of 60 members elected for a term of twelve years. A group of 15 members is elected every third year, at an election held before the retirement of the 15 members whose term of service is about to expire. Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only for the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The electoral body comprises the members, for the time being, of the two Houses of Parliament, who record their votes by secret ballot at

simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are decided according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote; but where only one member is to be elected, a preferential system is used.

Any person, male or female, who is qualified to vote at an election for the Legislative Assembly, and who has been resident in Australia for at least three years, is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Council. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Legislative Assembly or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service. A member's seat is rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave, allegiance to a foreign power, criminal conviction, bankruptcy, or the acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions). Those who may hold an office of profit under the Crown without becoming disqualified are the Vice-President and other Ministers of the Crown, the holders of offices created by Act as officers of the executive government, and persons receiving pay or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces. Each candidate for election to the Legislative Council must signify his consent to nomination, and his nomination paper must be signed by two "electors".

The executive officers of the Council are the President and the Chairman of Committees, who are chosen by the members of the Council from amongst their number.

The salaries and principal allowances payable to members of the Legislative Council since 1966 are shown in the next table. Until 1 September 1948, the services of ordinary members of the Council were rendered without remuneration.

Table 17. Annual Salaries, etc. of Members of the Legislative Council

Member	Date of Change					
	1 July 1966		1 July 1969		1 January 1972	
	Salary	Expense and Special Allowances	Salary	Expense and Special Allowances	Salary	Expense and Special Allowances
President	\$ 6,560	\$ 2,440	\$ 7,710	\$ 2,865	\$ 12,000	\$ 4,500
Chairman of Committees	4,260	1,740	5,005	2,045	7,275	2,975
Leader of Opposition	4,980	2,040	5,850	2,395	8,510	3,490
Deputy Leader of Opposition	2,760	1,740	3,245	2,045	4,720	2,980
Government and Opposition Whips	2,760	1,740	3,245	2,045	4,720	2,980
Ordinary Members	2,040	1,440	2,395	1,690	4,000	2,000

Ordinary members of the Legislative Council who live outside the metropolitan area receive an attendance allowance (\$10 per day from 1 July 1966, and \$20 per day from 1 January 1972). All members of the Council are entitled to a stamp allowance, to free travel on State railways and omnibus services, and to free personal accident and air travel insurance, and members from country areas are entitled to certain air travel concessions.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of 96 members elected for a maximum period of three years on a system of universal adult suffrage. Any person who is qualified to vote at a State election is eligible to be elected to the Assembly. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or of the Legislative Council, or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service, or holds a non-political office of profit under the Crown (other than in the Defence Forces) but an officer of the State public service may be elected on condition that he resigns his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of females to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918, and several women have since been elected (the first in 1925). The seat of a member becomes vacant in circumstances similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors, and may be filled at a by-election.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy-Speaker.

Particulars of the salaries and expense allowances payable to members of the Legislative Assembly since 1966 are given in the next table. Payment of a salary to members was introduced from 21 September 1889.

Table 18. Annual Salaries, etc. of Members of the Legislative Assembly

Member	Date of Change					
	1 July 1966		1 July 1969		1 January 1972	
	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary	Expense Allowance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Speaker	11,000	1,000	12,925	1,175	20,300	2,100
Chairman of Committees	8,020	500	9,420	590	14,500	1,100
Leader of Opposition	11,600	1,600	13,630	1,880	20,300	2,100
Deputy Leader of Opposition	8,000	400	9,400	470	14,500	1,100
Leader of "Recognised Political Party"†	8,200	800	9,635	940	14,500	1,100
Deputy Leader of "Recognised Political Party"†	6,840	360	8,035	425	11,500	1,100
Government Whip	8,000	400	9,400	470	13,500	1,100
Opposition Whip	8,000	400	9,400	470	13,500	1,100
Whip of "Recognised Political Party"†	6,840	360	8,035	425	11,500	1,100
Ordinary Members	6,840	...	8,035	...	11,500	1,100

* Includes allowance in the nature of salary.

† A "recognised political party" is a party which is represented by at least ten members in the Legislative Assembly and which, although in Opposition, is not the principal Opposition party. The Country Party qualified as a "recognised political party" until 13 May 1965, when the Country Party ministry took office. The Country Party Whip currently receives the same expense allowance as the whip of a "recognised political party".

Each member of the Legislative Assembly also receives an annual allowance (ranging from \$2,750 to \$4,100 according to the local electorate). Members are also entitled to a stamp allowance on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel for personal accident and air travel insurance, and home telephonic

Legislative Assembly Members' Pension Scheme, 1946-1971

This scheme was conducted in terms of the Legislative Assembly Member's Superannuation Act, 1946-1968, and was restricted to members of the Legislative Assembly until March 1967, when the Act was amended to allow members of the Legislative Council—who had, at any time since May 1946 been Ministers of the Crown—to contribute to the Pension Scheme. The scheme was operative until 31 December 1971, and details of the scheme were outlined on pages 45 and 46 of Year Book No. 61. It was replaced by the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Scheme (see below).

Particulars of the operation of the scheme during the last six years are given in the next table:—

Table 19. Legislative Assembly Members' Pension Scheme

Year ended 30 June	Contributors at end of year	Pensioners at end of year		Income			Expenditure		
				Contributions by—		Total Income *	Pensions	Contributions Refunded	Total Expenditure
		Ex-Members	Widows	Members	Government				
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1966	94	40	28	73,511	72,262	174,004	110,191	...	110,191
1967	96	37	30	90,498	68,272	190,223	107,973	...	107,973
1968	95	45	31	77,308	76,624	189,280	121,486	8,074	129,560
1969	96	42	31	76,290	67,459	181,650	146,046	197	146,243
1970	95	39	29	75,411	80,680	197,382	139,595	...	139,595
1971	95	37	28	76,838	81,866	204,405	130,883	19,396	150,279

* Includes interest on investments.

At 30 June 1971, accumulated funds amounted to \$905,990, of which \$828,279 was invested in Government and semi-government securities.

PARLIAMENTARY CONTRIBUTORY SUPERANNUATION SCHEME, 1972

In August 1971 an independent committee of inquiry was appointed to report on the pensions of members and former members of the State Legislature, including the adequacy of the pensions, benefits and rates of contribution under the superannuation scheme then in existence, and the possibility of establishing a contributory scheme for members of the Legislative Council. The committee considered that the existing scheme was inadequate and lagged behind parliamentary pension schemes in other States. It recommended a new scheme—similar to that operating in Victoria—for members of both Houses.

In the terms of the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act, 1971, the new scheme became operative from 1 January 1972, when it became compulsory for all members of both Houses to contribute to a fund called the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund. The Fund is administered by the Under-Secretary of the Treasury (the custodian trustee), four members of the Legislative Assembly, and two members of the Legislative Council (appointed by the respective Houses to act as managing trustees).

Male members of both Houses contribute $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their salary, and female members contribute 10 per cent. of their salary. Widows of male members are provided with a pension of 62.5 per cent. of the member's pension entitlement, but the scheme does not provide for a widower's pension. This is the only difference in conditions applicable to male and female members. Based on salary rates effective on 1 January 1972, private members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council currently contribute \$1,322.50 and \$460 per annum respectively. Ministers and other members of the Legislative Assembly above the status of private members contribute higher amounts, according to their salary level.

A member is entitled to retire on a pension at any time after fifteen years' service, or after eight years' service where retirement is due to ill-health, defeat at an election or other approved reason. If, after less than eight years' service, a member retires owing to ill-health, a reduced pension calculated on the number of years of service is payable. On ceasing to be a member in any other circumstances, a refund of contributions is payable. The annual pension payable to a private member rises from 41.2 per cent. of his annual salary at retirement after eight years' service to a maximum of 70 per cent. after twenty years of service. The pensions of Ministers and other members above the status of private members are proportionately higher through the operation of a formula which takes into account their higher salaries received during service in Parliament. Provision is made for a member to commute specified proportions of his pension to a lump sum, and also for pensions to be adjusted when the salaries of members of the Parliament are varied from time to time. Payment of pensions to members who had retired before 1 January 1972, or widows of such members, will be met from the new scheme.

An actuarial valuation of the Fund was made on 30 June 1972, and is to be made every three years thereafter to establish the amount of government contribution required to supplement members' contributions.

STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

A number of Committees consisting of members of Parliament is appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time, select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects committees to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. There are also the committees described below.

Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

Public Accounts Committee

A Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, from among the members of the House who are not Ministers. It consists of five members, and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts referred to it and into all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the **Legislative Assembly**.

AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office until the age of 65 years. He may be suspended by the Governor, but is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and is debarred from entering political life. He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. The Auditor-General exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATION

The State also maintains offices in the United States of America (at London (at 65-72, The Strand, W.C.2N)). As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with New South Wales, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

The State also maintains offices in the United States of America (at New York) and Japan (at Tokyo). These offices, which are administered by official representatives, were established primarily to promote investment in and trade with New South Wales.

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The electoral system is administered by an Electoral Commissioner, who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections for the Legislative Assembly and of referenda under the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act. The Electoral Commissioner holds office until he reaches 65 years of age, and may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

FRANCHISE

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in Australia for a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. Persons are disqualified from voting if they are of unsound mind, or have been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of one year or longer and are in prison pursuant to such sentence.

Women voted for the first time in 1904, having been enfranchised by the Women's Franchise Act, 1902, and since that year practically the whole of the adult population has been qualified to vote. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921, and compulsory voting came into force in 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for both State and Commonwealth purposes.

ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912-1969, was amended in 1969 to provide for an increase from 94 to 96 in the number of electorates in the State, and to vary the two Areas into which the State has been divided for electoral distribution purposes. The new Central Area (radiating from Sydney and including Newcastle and Wollongong) can be described in general terms as that area between Stockton in the north, Shellharbour in the south, and westward to the Great Dividing Range. This Area has been allotted a fixed quota of 63 seats. The remainder of the State, designated the Country Area, has been allotted the remaining 33 seats. The legislation also prescribes that quotas of electors for the two Areas shall be determined by dividing the respective number of electors by the number of seats in each Area, and that the number of electors in any electorate in the respective Areas must be within fifteen per cent. of their respective Area quotas.

In recent years, redistribution of electorates has been undertaken in 1949, 1952, 1957, 1961, 1966, and 1970. Redistribution is undertaken by three Electoral Districts Commissioners (comprising a person who is, or has been, a judge of the Supreme Court or a District Court or a member of the Industrial Commission), the Electoral Commissioner, and a registered surveyor appointed by the Governor. The distribution of the State into electorates is required to be reviewed upon the expiration of six years from the previous redistribution.

Particulars of parliamentary representation in New South Wales in each of the years in which elections for the Legislative Assembly have been held since 1956 are given in the next table:—

Table 20. Parliamentary Representation in N.S.W.

Year of Election	Electorates	Electors Enrolled	Average Number of Electors per Electorate	Average Population per Electorate	Proportion of Electors to Total Population
					Per cent.
1956	94	2,011,258	21,396	37,711	56.7
1959	94	2,075,268	22,077	39,877	55.4
1962	94	2,173,768	23,125	42,212	54.8
1965	94	2,256,568	24,006	44,473	54.0
1968	94	2,356,977	25,074	46,026	54.5
1971	96	2,496,868	26,009	47,534	54.7

A member of the Legislative Assembly is elected for each electorate by a system of preferential voting. Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot paper, and votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all except one of the candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright, or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and re-allotting their votes according to the next preference indicated.

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling-day (invariably a Saturday in recent years) is a public holiday from noon; until the 1962 election, hotels were closed during the hours of polling. The (Commonwealth) Broadcasting and Television Act prohibits the broadcasting or televising of any political speech or matter in New South South on the day of a State or Commonwealth general election or the two days preceding it. In the case of by-elections, programmes with political content may be transmitted during this period by stations which are not normally received in the area to which the by-election relates.

Electors absent from their sub-division are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "absent votes".

Postal voting has been provided, since January 1966, for those electors who will be absent from the State on polling day, for those who will be more than five miles from any polling-place open on polling day or will be travelling under conditions which would prevent their attendance at a polling-place and for persons precluded from attending at a polling-place by reason of illness, incapacity, or religious belief. The extension (in 1966) of postal voting facilities to ill or incapacitated persons replaced the former "electoral visitor" system, which is described on page 39 of Year Book No. 58. A "mobile" polling booth is provided for the inmates within convalescent homes, hospitals, and similar institutions at which there is a polling-place.

An elector who is not enrolled, or whose name has been marked as having voted, may, in certain circumstances, vote after making a declaration that he has not already voted. Votes recorded under this provision are known as "section votes".

The following table illustrates the extent to which the franchise was exercised in contested electorates, and the types of votes recorded, at the general elections for the Legislative Assembly in 1956 and later years. Usually, there are some uncontested electorates in which the candidate is elected unopposed. Particulars of enrolments and voting according to sex are not available after 1968.

Table 21. Voting in Contested Electorates at Elections for N.S.W. Legislative Assembly

Particulars	1956	1959	1962	1965	1968	1971
Electors Enrolled	1,846,859	1,850,675	2,082,320	2,218,550	2,356,977	2,457,021
Type of Vote—						
Ordinary	1,561,243	1,587,558	1,781,449	1,912,209	1,988,425	2,052,104
Absent	151,931	141,442	166,010	160,857	205,528	210,236
Postal	524	737	564	435	24,590	27,682
Section	1,203	1,315	1,227	2,444	1,436	1,462
Electoral Visitor ..	7,727	8,528	8,156	7,416	...	...
Total Votes Recorded	1,722,628	1,739,580	1,957,406	2,083,361	2,219,979	2,291,484
Informal Votes	28,805	31,864	30,048	42,572	58,409	53,633
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Proportion of—						
Electors who voted ..	93.3	94.0	94.0	93.9	94.2	93.2
Informal to Total Votes	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.3

COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council. Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1 January 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and of the nature and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament in their relation to the State, was published on pages 38-40 and 625 of the Year Book for 1921.

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the seat of the Commonwealth Government must be within the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered to the Commonwealth by New South Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909, and accepted by the Commonwealth by the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909. The Commonwealth Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra in 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of specified powers of legislation to the Commonwealth Parliament, which was to include a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a house of review in which the States were equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, to consist of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any original State the number was not to be less than five); complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Commonwealth enactments.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that "they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3 September 1939.

The Commonwealth maintains High Commissioners in the majority of other British Commonwealth countries, and has diplomatic or consular representatives in many foreign countries in addition to United Nations Missions in New York and Geneva.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth consists of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in the Commonwealth. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Paul Hasluck, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J., has been Governor-General since 30 April 1969.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29 April 1901, and was opened on 9 May 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria, until 9 May 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.

The following table gives particulars of Commonwealth Parliaments and Ministries since 1956:—

Table 22. Parliaments and Ministries of the Commonwealth since 1956

Parliaments			Ministries		
No.	Opened	Dissolved	No. and Name	From—	To—
22	15.2.1956	14.10.1958	31. Menzies	11.1.1956	10.12.1958
23	17.2.1959	2.11.1961	32. Menzies	10.12.1958	18.12.1963
24	20.2.1962	1.11.1963	33. Menzies	18.12.1963	26.1.1966
25	25.2.1964	31.10.1966	34. Holt	26.1.1966	14.12.1966
26	21.2.1967	29.9.1969	35. Holt	14.12.1966	19.12.1967
27	25.11.1969		36. McEwen	19.12.1967	10.1.1968
			37. Gorton	10.1.1968	28.2.1968
			38. Gorton	28.2.1968	12.11.1969
			39. Gorton	12.11.1969	10.3.1971
			40. McMahon	10.3.1971	22.3.1971
			41. McMahon	22.3.1971	(In office)

THE SENATE

In terms of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Senate is composed of an equal number of senators from each State. Until 1949, the Senate consisted of 36 senators, six being returned from each State. The Representation Act, 1948, provided for the enlargement of the Senate to 60 members, with each State being represented by 10 senators.

Ordinarily the term of a senator is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the second of which occurred in March 1951), all senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, senators commence their term from 1 July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1 July preceding their election.

In the election of the senators for each State, the whole State votes as one electorate. A preferential system of voting was used in the elections of 1946 and earlier years, but since 1949, voting for the Senate has been on the system of proportional representation.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the number of members in the House of Representatives must be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. The Constitution also prescribes that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to the population of the States, subject to the proviso that each State has at least five members.

The number of members to be chosen in a State is determined (subject to the minimum of five members) by (a) ascertaining a quota by dividing the aggregate population of the six States by twice the number of senators and (b) dividing the population of the State by the quota. The Representation Act, 1964, provided for an additional member to be chosen if, on dividing by the quota, there was any remainder; formerly, an additional member was chosen only if the remainder was greater than one-half of the quota. The representation of the States may be adjusted, by means of an electoral redistribution, in every fifth year.

The House of Representatives was enlarged to 121 members in 1949 (in terms of the Constitution and of the Representation Act, 1948) and has since been increased to 125 members—gaining two members as the result of electoral redistributions following the 1954 and 1966 censuses of population, and a further two members when the representatives of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory were accorded full voting rights. The Northern Territory has been represented in the House since 1922, and the Australian Capital Territory since 1949—but until May 1968 and February 1967, respectively, their members were entitled to vote only on proposed laws which related solely to the Territory they represented. The next table shows the number of members representing the various States in the House since 1937:—

Table 23. Composition of the House of Representatives by States and Territories

Period	Number of Members (with Full Voting Rights) Representing—								Total Members
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	
1937 to 1949	28	20	10	6	5	5	...	...	74
1949 to 1955	47	33	18	10	8	5	...	...	121
1955 to 1967	46	33	18	11	9	5	...	...	122
1967 to 1968	46	33	18	11	9	5	...	1	123
1968 to 1969	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969 to 1972	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies, and the system of voting is preferential.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Commonwealth Electoral Commissioner. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of elections for the State Legislative Assembly. In May 1966, the franchise was extended to British subjects under 21 years of age who are, or have been, on special service outside Australia as a member of the Defence Forces. Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections was introduced in 1924.

The following table illustrates the extent to which the franchise was exercised in New South Wales at recent general elections for the Senate and the House of Representatives.

**Table 24. Elections for the Senate and House of Representatives:
Voting in New South Wales**

Year of Election	House of Parliament	Electors Enrolled	Total Votes Recorded	Proportion of Electors who Voted	Informal Votes Recorded	
					Number	Proportion of Total Votes
1961	Senate	2,146,793	2,043,177	95.2	260,445	12.7
1961	House of Reps.				49,536	2.4
1963	House of Reps.	2,215,883	2,111,025	95.3	34,826	1.6
1964	Senate	2,225,466	2,085,984	93.7	129,675	6.2
1966	House of Reps.	2,308,775	2,186,816	94.7	69,340	3.2
1967	Senate	2,328,345	2,199,325	94.5	151,700	6.9
1969	House of Reps.	2,438,667	2,307,999	94.6	53,811	2.3
1970	Senate	2,455,958	2,259,811	93.4	231,345	10.1

All electorates for the House of Representatives in New South Wales were contested at the four general elections from 1961 to 1969 inclusive. In Senate elections, the whole State votes as one electorate. Particulars of enrolments and voting according to sex are not available after 1966.

The extent of informal voting at Senate elections is greater than at elections for the House of Representatives. The same system of marking applies to both ballot papers, but the number of candidates shown on the Senate paper is much greater than on the ballot papers for the House of Representatives.

REFERENDA

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a proposed law must be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and it must be approved (a) by a majority of electors voting in a majority of the States and (b) by a majority of all the electors voting in the Commonwealth.

In all, 26 questions relating to alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution have been submitted by referendum. Only in five matters (Senate elections, 1906; Assumption of State public debts, 1909; Validation of Financial Agreement relating to State debts and government borrowing, 1928; Social Services, 1946; and Aborigines, 1967) were the proposals approved. In three instances, rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals. (Two non-constitutional referenda relating to conscription for military service in the First World War were resolved in the negative.)

The last referendum, submitted to the electors in May 1967, sought approval to two proposed amendments to the Constitution—viz. (a) to Sections 7 and 24-27, to enable the number of members of the House of Representatives to be increased without necessarily increasing the number of senators; and (b) to Sections 51 and 127, to enable (i) the Aboriginal people to be counted in reckoning the population, and (ii) the omission of certain words relating to the Aboriginal race which some people felt were discriminatory. The first proposal relating to the size of Parliament was defeated, a majority of the electors in the Commonwealth and every State except New South Wales voting against it; the second proposal relating to Aborigines was favoured by a majority of the electors in every State.

STATE REFERENDA

Since 1903, nine referenda have been submitted to the electors of New South Wales qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly, five of which related to trade in alcoholic beverages, and the remainder to constitutional questions. The last three referenda, submitting proposals to abolish the Legislative Council, to create a new State in the north-eastern portion of New South Wales, and to allow hotels to open between the hours of 12 noon and 6.30 p.m. on Sundays, were all defeated, at polls held in 1961, 1967, and 1969, respectively. The referendum concerning the creation of a new State was submitted (as a first step) only to the electors enrolled within the boundaries of the proposed new State; as the proposal was defeated, further action was unnecessary. Particulars of the voting at State Referenda since 1903 are shown in the table on page 55.

Table 25. Voting at Referenda held by the State of New South Wales since 1903

Date of Referendum	Proposal	Proportion of Electors who Voted	Informal Votes Recorded	Formal Votes Recorded			
				For Elective A	For Elective B	For Elective C	Total Formal Votes
16-12-1903	Reduction in Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Per cent. 90.0	41,484	90 Members 206,273	100 Members 13,316	125 Members 63,171	282,760
10-6-1916	Choice of Closing Hours for Hotels, etc.	54.0	22,208	<div> <div>6 p.m.</div> <div>34,494</div> <div>9 p.m.</div> <div>178,842</div> </div>	<div> <div>7 p.m.</div> <div>4,830</div> <div>10 p.m.</div> <div>1,405</div> </div>	<div> <div>8 p.m.</div> <div>21,134</div> <div>11 p.m.</div> <div>3,193</div> </div>	556,898
1-9-1928	Introduction of Liquor Prohibition	88.2	13,683	Yes 357,684	No 896,752	...	1,254,436
13-5-1933	Reform of the Legislative Council	95.6	18,144	Yes 716,938	No 676,034	...	1,392,972
15-2-1947	Choice of Closing Hours for Hotels, etc.	92.4	15,183	<div> <div>6 p.m.</div> <div>1,050,260</div> </div>	<div> <div>9 p.m.</div> <div>26,954</div> </div>	<div> <div>10 p.m.</div> <div>604,833</div> </div>	1,682,047
13-11-1954	Choice of Closing Hours for Hotels, etc.	92.4	41,794	<div> <div>6 p.m.</div> <div>892,740</div> </div>	<div> <div>10 p.m.</div> <div>902,532</div> </div>	...	1,795,272
29-4-1961	Abolition of the Legislative Council	92.2	49,352	Yes 802,512	No 1,089,193	...	1,891,705
29-4-1967	Creation of a North-eastern New State	92.5	21,194	Yes 168,103	No 198,812	...	366,915
29-11-1969	Permit Hotels to open on Sundays	91.2	95,716	Yes 906,276	No 1,249,835	...	2,156,111

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

The following statement shows the annual cost of the State parliamentary government in New South Wales in each of the last six years:—

Table 26. Cost of State Parliamentary Government

Year ended 30 June	Governor and Executive Council	Parliament			Total of Foregoing	Electoral	Royal Commissions and Select Committees	Total Cost
		Salaries and Allowances		Other Expenses*				
		Ministers	Other Members					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1966	143,993	195,010	666,667	1,215,599	2,221,269	205,387	67,102	2,493,758
1967	161,924	279,916	934,830	1,343,380	2,720,050	287,205	97,864	3,105,119
1968	148,124	282,892	936,280	1,422,065	2,789,361	586,842	2,648	3,378,851
1969	176,716	299,304	928,555	1,494,873	2,899,448	262,311	942	3,162,701
1970	264,997	382,224	1,068,190	1,611,776	3,327,187	729,448	5,275	4,061,910
1971	243,309	380,402	1,086,561	1,837,736	3,548,008	751,095	...	4,299,103

* Includes members' travelling expenses, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

The total cost of State parliamentary government increased from \$465,000 (or 17 cents per head of population) in 1938-39 to \$4,299,000 (94 cents per head) in 1970-71.

Particulars in Table 26 do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to \$1,033,000 (or 15 cents per head of population) in 1938-39 and \$18,064,000 (\$1.43 per head) in 1970-71.

Chapter 4

DEFENCE

The defence of Australia is the responsibility of the Commonwealth which has exclusive power to legislate in defence matters. Details of the Commonwealth's defence programme and of the organisation and equipment of the defence forces are given in the Commonwealth *Official Year Book*.

The personnel strength of the Australian defence forces in 1970 and 1971 is shown in the next table. The Permanent Forces are regular full-time forces, including some 16,000 national servicemen called-up for eighteen months full-time service in Regular Army units. The volunteer Emergency Reserves, which provide a ready means of supplementing and reinforcing operational units, may be called out for full-time duty at any time the Governor-General considers it desirable to do so. The voluntary Citizen Forces, which serve part-time, are liable to be called up for full-time duty in time of war or defence emergency.

Table 27. Personnel Strength of Australian Defence Forces

Category	At June 1970				At June 1971			
	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
Permanent Forces ..	17,304	44,533*	22,642	84,479	17,232	43,769*	22,539	83,540
Emergency Reserves ..	897	822	668	2,387	918	657	700	2,275
Citizen Forces	4,462	31,397	841	36,700	5,093	29,364	788	35,245
Total	22,663	76,752	24,151	123,566	23,243	73,790	24,027	121,060

* Excludes Pacific Islands Regiment (2,434 in 1970 and 2,593 in 1971).

COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE

Compulsory military training schemes were in operation in Australia from 1911 to 1929, during World War II (1939-1945), and from 1951 to 1960.

A new national service scheme was brought into operation in 1965, in terms of the National Service Act, 1951-71. Under the scheme, males who are ordinarily resident in Australia (including, from 1 January 1967, non-British subjects) are (with certain exceptions) required to register for national service, when directed by proclamation, in the year in which they reach 20 years of age. There are two registrations each year, one in January for those turning 20 between 1 January and 30 June, and the other in July for those turning 20 between 1 July and 31 December. Exemption from the liability to register is confined to certain diplomatic personnel and officials in the service of international bodies, Aboriginal natives of Australia, and members and certain ex-members of the Permanent Defence Forces.

A ballot based on birth-dates is held following each registration to select the registrants who are to be considered for call-up. A registrant whose birth-date is drawn in the ballot is regarded as ballotted in, and will be called up for service provided he meets the standards of fitness required

by the Army and is not eligible for exemption or deferment. A registrant whose birth-date is not drawn is regarded as ballotted out, and is granted indefinite deferment of call-up.

Exemption from liability to render service may be granted to registrants ballotted in who are theological students, ministers of religion, or members of religious orders. Persons suffering from prescribed physical or mental disabilities, and conscientious objectors holding beliefs which do not allow them to engage in any form of military service, may also be exempted.

Indefinite deferment of call-up may be granted to registrants ballotted in who were married on or before the last day of the half year in which they turn twenty years of age, i.e. 30 June, or 31 December respectively.

Temporary deferment may be granted to students, apprentices, and others, to enable them to pursue their studies, trade training, or other recognised formal training relevant to their careers. Registrants who have been examined and advised that they are medically fit for national service may apply to a magistrate for temporary deferment on grounds of exceptional hardship, which they consider call-up would impose on themselves, their parents, or dependants.

Registrants holding conscientious beliefs which do not allow them to engage in military duties of a combatant nature may apply to be registered as conscientious objectors, and if so directed by a magistrate shall, when called up, be employed only on duties of a non-combatant nature.

It is open to registrants to apply to serve part-time in the Citizen Forces as an alternative to rendering full-time national service. The total period of such part-time service is five years.

Registrants called up are liable for eighteen months (two years prior to 8 October 1971) continuous full-time service in Australia or overseas in Regular Army units (since 1966 many national servicemen have seen active service in South Vietnam), followed by three years and six months (three years prior to 8 October 1971) part-time service in the Regular Army Reserve or the Citizen Military Forces or, in the case of selected volunteers, by four years part-time service in the Regular Army Emergency Reserve.

The re-establishment of national servicemen in civilian life, after completion of their full-time service is assisted by benefits provided under the Defence (Re-establishment) Act, 1965-1967. This Act contains provisions covering protection of civil employment rights, moratoria on financial obligations, post-discharge vocational training, rehabilitation of those who may be disabled, and re-establishment loans. Those who serve in special areas will qualify for repatriation and War Service Home entitlements under the same conditions as those applying to members of the Permanent Forces.

The first intake of national servicemen into the Army was in June 1965 and the second in September 1965. There have been four intakes each year from 1966, in or about February, April, July, and October. The target figure for each intake is 2,100 men.

CIVIL DEFENCE

A civil defence organisation has been established in New South Wales by the State Government. The organisation is on a decentralised basis, with central and regional headquarters and controllers in most local government areas throughout the State, and is concerned with flood and bushfire-emergency measures as well as civil defence preparations.

Chapter 5

POPULATION

THE CENSUS

The number, distribution, and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained at intervals by censuses—house-to-house enumerations taken under the provisions of Acts of Parliament. Each person enumerated is counted as an inmate of the “dwelling” where he or she spent the night at the date of enumeration.

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations held in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30 June 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30 June 1947. Censuses have since been held on 30 June 1954 and 1961, and at quinquennial intervals since then. Preliminary field count figures of the number of males and females enumerated in areas of New South Wales at the census taken 30 June 1971 are shown in this edition of the Year Book; details of the characteristics of the population were not available at the time of preparation of this Year Book.

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government but, with the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth Government was empowered to take censuses, and the census of 1911 and all succeeding censuses have been conducted by the Commonwealth Statistician.

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

The census is the most accurate source of information about population, and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates.

For periods between censuses, the population of the State is estimated by adding the subsequent natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and the estimated net migration (the excess of arrivals over departures) to the population ascertained at the previous census. Accurate data as to natural increase are assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths. A comprehensive system of recording overseas arrivals and departures is maintained, but complete records of interstate movements are not available and figures of net migration are therefore approximate. Since 1961, the component has been based on (a) statistics of overseas migration by State of residence and (b) estimates of interstate transfers of residence (with no allowance for holiday, business, or other similar short-term movements interstate). Population estimates for periods between 1966 and 1971 are based on preliminary results of the 1971 population census, and are subject to amendment when final census results are prepared.

Estimates of the population of statistical divisions and local government areas within the State are compiled annually. The estimates are based on the results of the previous census and available measures of population change (birth and death records, school and electoral enrolments, etc.) since

the census. As these measures of change are necessarily incomplete, the estimates are approximate, and figures shown for periods between the 1966 and 1971 censuses are subject to revision when final results of the 1971 census become available.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The population of the Colony fluctuated during the first twenty-three years of its existence, but nevertheless increased from 1,035 in 1788 to 10,096 in 1810. Since 1810, the population has increased each year, with the exception of 1916 when large numbers of troops were overseas. The rate of growth, however, has varied considerably. New South Wales reached its first million of population in 1887, 100 years after its foundation, its second million 32 years later, in 1919, its third million in 1947 (28 years later), and its fourth million in 1962 (15 years later).

The growth of population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of this volume. With the exception of the territory ceded to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and 1915, New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island) has occupied its present boundaries since 1859. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since that date, as shown in the following table:—

Table 28. Growth of Population of New South Wales*

Date of Census	Population	Increase in Population since previous Census			Number of Persons per Square Mile
		Numerical	Proportional	Average Annual Rate	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	
7 April 1861	350,860	168,436†	92.55†	6.76†	1.12
2 April 1871	502,998	152,138	43.36	3.67	1.62
3 April 1881	749,825	246,827	49.07	4.07	2.42
5 April 1891	1,127,137	377,312	50.32	4.16	3.63
31 March 1901	1,355,355	228,218	20.25	1.86	4.37
3 April 1911	1,646,734	291,379	21.50	1.97	5.32
4 April 1921	2,100,371	453,637	27.55	2.46	6.79
30 June 1933	2,600,847	500,476	23.83	1.76	8.41
30 June 1947	2,984,838	383,991	14.76	0.99	9.65
30 June 1954	3,423,529	438,691	14.70	1.98	11.06
30 June 1961	3,917,013	493,484	14.41	1.94	12.66
30 June 1966	4,237,901	319,400	8.15	1.58	13.70
30 June 1971‡	4,589,556	351,655	8.30	1.61	14.83

* The figures exclude Australian Capital Territory in 1911 and later years, and full-blood Aborigines before 1966; see text below table.

† Since 1851.

‡ Preliminary census results.

Full-blood Aborigines were excluded from population statistics prior to the amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967. In this edition of the Year Book, unless otherwise indicated, the population figures at 30 June 1966 and all later periods include full-blood Aborigines. Differences between population counts including Aborigines and those purporting to exclude them, should not be taken as a reliable measure of the number of full-blood Aborigines.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2.46 per cent., was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe depression and substantial emigration.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the depression, followed by World War II. With a lower rate of natural increase and greatly reduced immigration over these years, the average annual rate of increase (0.99 per cent.) was easily the lowest recorded for an intercensal period.

The average annual rate of population increase rose to 1.98 per cent. during the seven years from 1947 to 1954, and fell only slightly to 1.94 per cent. during the seven years from 1954 to 1961. This period of fourteen years was marked by a relatively high rate of natural increase and by considerable gains from immigration (which accounted for about one-third of the total increase in population).

Between 1961 and 1966, the average annual rate of increase fell to 1.58 per cent., reflecting lower rates of both natural increase and net migration during the period. In the five years since 1966, the rate of natural increase fell further and at 9.83 per 1,000 of mean population, was the lowest rate recorded for any intercensal period except 1933-1947. However, a substantial increase in net migration caused the rate of population increase to rise slightly to 1.61 per cent.

The estimated population of the State at 30 June and 31 December in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 29. Annual Estimates of Population of New South Wales*

Year	At 30 June			At 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1961	1,972,909†	1,944,104†	3,917,013†	1,987,000	1,963,000	3,950,000
1962	2,003,300	1,981,700	3,985,000	2,019,700	2,000,500	4,020,300
1963	2,033,400	2,014,300	4,047,700	2,046,000	2,029,300	4,075,200
1964	2,061,400	2,043,800	4,105,200	2,077,500	2,061,800	4,139,300
1965	2,094,600	2,077,800	4,172,400	2,111,100	2,096,700	4,207,800
1966	2,126,652†	2,111,249†	4,237,901†	2,139,700	2,126,600	4,266,300
1967	2,153,700	2,139,200	4,292,900	2,169,500	2,156,900	4,326,400
1968	2,184,900	2,169,700	4,354,600	2,204,300	2,191,000	4,395,300
1969	2,224,800	2,209,300	4,434,100	2,247,900	2,234,700	4,482,600
1970	2,264,600	2,248,400	4,513,000	2,287,900	2,275,300	4,563,300
1971	2,302,110†	2,287,446†	4,589,556†	2,325,800	2,315,000	4,640,800

* The figures exclude full-blood Aborigines before 1966—see text on page 60. Estimates for the period 1966 to 1971 have been revised in the light of preliminary results of the 1971 Census.

† Census results. Figures for 1971 are preliminary.

SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

The table on page 63 shows the extent to which natural increase and net migration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 and in each of the last eleven years. The net migration figures given in the table comprise the estimated net migration together with any adjustments made in accordance with the results of the various population censuses.

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for 70 per cent. of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861. In spite of a fall in the rate of natural increase, the average annual numerical increase from this source rose in each decade up to 1921. The average annual addition declined in each of the next two intercensal periods, notwithstanding a pronounced reversal of this trend in the four years immediately preceding the 1947 census. The higher annual addition continued during the next two intercensal periods, 1947-1954 and 1954-1961 and despite a substantial fall in the rate of natural increase each year from 1961 to 1966, the average annual increase declined only slightly to 44,040 during the period 1961-1966. In the intercensal period 1966-1971, the average annual increase continued to decline slightly (to 43,293)—although the rate of natural increase rose from 8.78 per 1,000 of mean population in 1966 to 12.34 per 1,000 in 1971.

The marked decline in the rate of natural increase since late last century has been due mainly to a fall in the birth rate. The rapid decline in the birth rate after 1921 caused the rate of natural increase to fall to a very low level, particularly in the 'thirties, despite lower death rates. The increase in the birth rate during World War II and in the post-war years led to a higher rate of natural increase, which remained comparatively steady at about 12.4 per 1,000 of mean population until 1961. The steady decline in the rate of natural increase between 1961 and 1966 reflected a generally steady fall in the birth rate (from 22.07 per 1,000 in 1961 to 18.37 per 1,000 in 1966). Since 1966, the rise in the birth rate (to 19.56 per 1,000 in 1970) has caused the rate of natural increase to rise.

Although the addition to the population by immigration has been erratic, net migration has added over a million persons to the population during the last hundred years. Immigration declined very heavily between 1892 and 1904, when there was a net loss of more than 10,000 inhabitants. Gains from immigration were considerable in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, 1924 to 1928, and especially in 1948 to 1951 (with the implementation of Commonwealth post-war migration schemes). A minor economic recession in 1952-53 temporarily reduced the flow of immigrants, and there was a net loss from migration of 2,160 persons in 1953. Since 1953 there has been a net gain from migration each year, the average annual increment being 23,600. In 1969, the net gain from migration was 41,900 persons, the highest gain recorded in any year since 1950.

Details of overseas arrivals and departures are given later in this chapter.

Table 30. Elements of Population Increase,* N.S.W.

Period	Numerical Increase									Average Annual Rate of Increase		
	Natural Increase †			Net Migration ‡			Total			Natural Increase %	Net Migration %	Total %
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons			
Intercensal Period —												
1861-1871	48,002	57,092	105,094	28,352	18,692	47,044	76,354	75,784	152,138	25.17	11.27	3.67
1871-1881	64,076	75,646	139,722	71,293	35,812	107,105	135,369	111,458	246,827	22.95	17.59	4.07
1881-1891	96,176	111,575	207,751	103,279	66,282	169,561	199,455	177,857	377,312	22.05	18.00	4.16
1891-1901	106,053	122,038	228,091	(—) 15,455	5,582	127	100,598	127,620	228,218	18.17	0.01	1.86
1901-1911	117,769	132,071	249,840	29,665	11,874	41,539	147,434	143,945	291,379	16.65	2.77	1.97
1911-1921	149,619	169,326	318,945	64,184	70,508	134,692	213,803	239,834	453,637	16.87	7.13	2.46
1921-1933	178,628	198,693	377,321	68,342	54,813	123,155	246,970	253,506	500,476	12.94	4.22	1.76
1933-1947	156,254	195,487	351,741	17,486	14,764	32,250	173,740	210,251	383,991	9.04	0.83	0.99
1947-1954	133,448	148,743	282,191	95,201	61,299	156,500	228,649	210,042	438,691	12.53	6.95	1.98
1954-1961	150,250	163,876	314,126	176,126	75,559	251,685	252,049	241,435	493,484	12.33	6.92	1.94
1961-1966	105,327	114,947	220,274	47,625	51,501	99,126	152,952	166,448	319,400	10.80	4.86	1.58
1966-1971	102,743	113,724	216,467	72,709	62,479	135,188	175,452	176,203	351,655	9.83	6.14	1.61
Year:												
1961	24,572	26,772	51,344	10,500	10,900	21,400	35,100	37,600	72,700	13.12	5.46	1.87
1962	23,381	25,197	48,578	9,400	12,300	21,700	32,800	37,500	70,300	12.19	5.45	1.78
1963	22,465	24,374	46,839	3,800	4,400	8,200	26,300	28,700	55,000	11.57	2.01	1.37
1964	19,515	21,516	41,031	12,000	11,000	23,000	31,500	32,500	64,000	9.99	5.59	1.57
1965	18,666	20,454	39,120	15,000	14,400	29,400	33,600	34,900	68,500	9.37	7.04	1.66
1966	17,718	19,494	37,212	9,400	8,600	18,000	27,100	28,100	55,200	8.78	4.25	1.31
1967	18,460	20,768	39,228	11,400	9,500	20,900	29,800	30,300	60,100	9.13	4.87	1.41
1968	18,931	20,962	39,893	15,900	13,200	29,100	34,800	34,100	68,900	9.15	6.68	1.59
1969	21,529	23,842	45,371	22,000	19,800	41,800	43,600	43,700	87,200	10.22	9.44	1.98
1970	21,094	23,753	44,847	18,900	16,900	35,800	40,000	40,700	80,700	9.92	7.92	1.80
1971	27,668	29,107	56,775	10,200	10,600	20,800	37,900	39,700	77,600	12.34	4.52	1.70

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966 in the figures for single years, and before 1961-1966 in the figures for intercensal periods; see text on page 60.

† The total increase (and consequently net migration) during the period 1966 to 1971 have been revised in the light of preliminary results of the 1971 census.

‡ Excess of live births over deaths.

§ Excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures. The sign (—) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.

|| Average annual numerical increase per 1,000 of mean population during the period.

¶ Average annual compound rate of total increase in population during the period.

** For actual census dates, see Table 28.

Estimates

DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS

Approximately 76 per cent. of the population of New South Wales live within Sydney and Outer Sydney Statistical Divisions and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts. These areas contain the three principal cities of the State—Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (104 miles north of Sydney), and Wollongong (52 miles south of Sydney). The density of the State's population ranges from 18,776 persons per square mile in the Sydney suburban Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to one person in twenty-five square miles in the unincorporated area of the Far West Division.

POPULATION IN URBAN CENTRES AND RURAL AREAS

New criteria for delimiting the boundaries of "urban centres" in the State, for statistical purposes, were adopted for the 1966 population census—and were also used (with minor modifications) for the 1971 population census. Using these criteria, an urban centre was delimited for each population cluster containing at least 1,000 persons and characterised by a sufficiently high population density. The boundaries of urban centres will be adjusted, on the basis of the new criteria, at each population census—as urbanisation proceeds, the boundaries will be moved outwards to embrace peripheral urban development.

Urban centres with a population of 25,000 or more (30,000 for the 1966 census) were delimited by:—

- (a) identifying census collectors' districts (the smallest geographical areas for which population figures are available) as "urban" if either (i) the density of population in the district was at least 500 persons per square mile at the census date, or (ii) the district satisfied special criteria and rules applied to districts containing areas which had special functions (e.g. airports, sporting areas, industrial areas, and holiday resorts) and did not meet the basic population density criterion; and
- (b) aggregating contiguous "urban" collectors' districts (with some special rules covering non-contiguous districts) which together contained a total population of at least 25,000.

Urban centres containing less than 25,000 population were, of necessity, delimited subjectively, in general accord with the criteria outlined above (by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by considering other relevant information). For these centres, all continuous urban development was included, together with any close but non-contiguous development which could clearly be regarded as part of the centre.

"Rural" areas comprise all areas in the State not included in an urban centre; the term "migratory" refers to persons not elsewhere enumerated who, at the time of the census, were on ships in the waters of New South Wales or were travelling on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the urban and rural distribution of the population of the State at 30 June 1971:—

Table 31. Urban and Rural Distribution of Population, N.S.W., 30 June 1971*

Area of State	Population			Proportion of State Population	Persons per Occupied Dwelling
	Males	Females	Persons		
Urban Centres in—				Per cent.	
Sydney Statistical Division—					
Urban Sydney	1,346,269	1,370,800	2,717,069	59.20	3.31
Other Urban Centres	10,207	9,527	19,734	0.43	3.81
Newcastle Statistical District—					
Urban Newcastle	124,581	125,381	249,962	5.45	3.32
Other Urban Centres	39,485	39,542	79,027	1.72	3.28
Wollongong Statistical District—					
Urban Wollongong	96,106	89,784	185,890	4.05	3.60
Other Urban Centres	4,017	4,118	8,135	0.18	3.19
Rest of New South Wales	400,061	404,373	804,434	17.53	3.44
Total, Urban	2,020,726	2,043,525	4,064,251	88.55	3.35
Rural	276,264	243,338	519,602	11.32	3.43
Migratory	5,120	583	5,703	0.12	...
Total, New South Wales	2,302,110	2,287,446	4,589,556	100.00	3.36

* Preliminary census results.

Urban centres of population outside Urban Sydney, Urban Newcastle, and Urban Wollongong (which are shown separately in the above table) are classified in the next table according to the size of their population at 30 June 1971. Urban centres are delimited without regard to State boundaries; the seven centres partly in another State are classified in this table according to the size of the part of the centre within New South Wales. These seven urban centres are:—Albury-Wodonga, population of the part within New South Wales 27,383 (total population, 37,916); Canberra 15,368 (156,334); Gold Coast 5,147 (74,121); Corowa-Wahgunyah 2,921 (3,308); Barham-Koondrook 1,131 (1,724); Echuca-Moama 1,126 (8,636); and Yarrawonga-Mulwala 862 (3,977).

Table 32. Classification of Urban Centres* according to Size of Population, 30 June 1971†

Size of Population	Number of Urban Centres	Population	Proportion of State Population
			Per cent.
Less than 1,000	20	11,979	0.26
1,000 and under 2,000	56	78,891	1.72
2,000 and under 2,500	21	46,415	1.01
2,500 and under 5,000	35	117,988	2.57
5,000 and under 10,000	28	198,968	4.34
10,000 and under 15,000	10	117,496	2.56
15,000 and under 20,000	6	100,936	2.20
20,000 and under 25,000	5	115,802	2.52
25,000 and under 50,000	4	122,855	2.68
Total	185	911,330	19.86

* Relates to urban centres outside Urban Sydney, Urban Newcastle, and Urban Wollongong.

† Preliminary census results.

Particulars of the age distribution of the population within urban and rural areas of the State as recorded at the 1966 population census are given in Table 49.

Population of Urban Sydney

The principal urban centre in New South Wales is Urban Sydney (termed "Sydney Metropolitan Area" for the 1966 census and, before then, "Metropolis"). Until 30 June 1966, Urban Sydney comprised the City of Sydney, those contiguous local government areas which were mainly urban in character, and the urban parts of those contiguous peripheral local government areas which had a large rural component. The boundaries had been extended in 1911, 1929, 1933, and 1954 to embrace significant peripheral urban development.

New criteria for the delimitation of urban boundaries were adopted for purposes of the 1966 and 1971 population censuses, and are described on page 64. In accordance with these new criteria, Urban Sydney has been delimited as the urban centre which contains the City of Sydney.

The following table shows the population of Urban Sydney at each census since 1861. The figures are based on the boundaries as delimited for statistical purposes at the time of each census.

Table 33. Growth of Population of Urban Sydney*

Census	Population			Increase since previous Census		Proportion of State Population
	Males	Females	Persons	Numerical	Proportional	
					Per cent.	Per cent.
7 April 1861 ..	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865†	77·64†	27·3
2 April 1871 ..	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43·63	27·4
3 April 1881 ..	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63·49	30·0
5 April 1891 ..	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70·42	34·0
31 March 1901 ..	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25·69	35·6
3 April 1911 ..	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30·65	38·2
4 April 1921 ..	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42·82	42·8
30 June 1933 ..	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37·40	47·5
30 June 1947 ..	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20·14	49·7
30 June 1954 ..	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	379,157	25·55	54·4
30 June 1961 ..	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388	320,227	17·19	55·7
30 June 1966 ..	1,206,126	1,241,093	2,447,219	249,881†	11·37†	57·7
30 June 1971†¶	1,346,269	1,370,800	2,717,069	269,850	11·03	59·2

* See text above and on page 64, describing the methods of delimiting the boundary of Urban Sydney. The figures exclude full-blood Aborigines before 1966—see text on page 60.

† Since 1851.

‡ Preliminary census results.

¶ In 1971, the area was estimated at 549 square miles and the population density was 4,952 persons per square mile.

At 30 June 1961, the population of the Metropolis (as defined until 30 June 1966) was 2,183,388 compared with a population of 2,197,022 in the area embraced by the Sydney Metropolitan Area (as defined for the 1966 census). The effect of this change of method in defining the boundary would therefore be an increase of less than 14,000 persons in the 1961 population.

The tendency for the population to concentrate in Urban Sydney has been very marked, the proportion of the State population residing therein (59·2 per cent.) having more than doubled since 1861.

Population in Urban Centres other than Urban Sydney

Until 1954, the only towns with defined boundaries, and for which statistics were available from census to census, were those incorporated as municipalities. For population census purposes in 1954 and 1961, boundaries

were delimited for all towns with a population of 1,000 or more situated within shires outside the former Sydney Metropolis and the former Newcastle Urban Area. The boundaries of these "non-municipal towns" were drawn to embrace areas of contiguous development and to allow for future growth. Boundaries were delimited for 76 non-municipal towns at the 1954 census and for 93 at the 1961 census.

New criteria for the delimitation of urban boundaries were adopted for purposes of the 1966 and 1971 population censuses, and are described on page 64. The following table shows the population of the principal urban centres outside Urban Sydney at the 1966 and 1971 censuses.

Table 34. Population of Principal Urban Centres outside Urban Sydney

Urban Centre	Census of 30 June		Urban Centre	Census of 30 June	
	1966*	1971†		1966*	1971†
Newcastle	234,005	249,962	Inverell	8,533¶	9,700
Wollongong	162,171	185,890	Port Macquarie	7,072	9,362
Gosford-Woy Woy	27,875	38,093	Moree	8,094	9,114
Broken Hill	30,043	29,743	Casino	8,507	9,048
Wagga Wagga	24,904¶	27,636	Kempsey	8,262¶	8,867
Albury-Wodonga (part)‡	23,379	27,383	Parkes	8,442	8,849
Tamworth	20,588¶	24,649	Gunnedah	7,522	8,219
Maitland	22,440¶	24,530	Muswellbrook	6,371¶	8,082
Orange	22,208	24,154	Cooma	9,106	7,784
Goulburn	20,871	21,568	Forbes	7,370	7,467
Lismore	19,757	20,901	Murwillumbah	7,311	7,374
Armidale	15,360¶	18,137	Cowra	7,092	7,282
Dubbo	15,623¶	17,767	Singleton	6,188	7,181
Bathurst	17,230	17,169	Thornton-Beresfield	4,785	6,975
Grafton	15,987	16,354	Narrabri	6,037¶	6,875
Cessnock-Bellbird	15,332	16,141	Leeton	5,818	6,638
Canberra (part)‡	n.a.	15,368	Deniliquin	6,277	6,604
The Entrance	9,131	13,661	Cootamundra	6,219	6,530
Lithgow	13,165	13,135	Ballina	4,933	6,133
Nowra-Bomaderry	9,641	12,866	Young	5,754	6,062
Taree	10,594¶	11,914	Raymond Terrace	4,955	6,001
Kurri Kurri-Weston	11,567	11,624	Bowral	5,210	5,913
Katoomba-Wentworth Falls	10,525	11,573	Glen Innes	5,756	5,762
Richmond-Windsor	9,935	11,357	Mudgee	5,372	5,583
Griffith	9,553	11,015	Wellington	5,853	5,534
Budgewoi Lake	6,659	10,244	Tamut	4,278	5,525
Coffs Harbour	7,683	10,107	Camden	3,427	5,357
			Gold Coast (part)‡	3,830	5,147

* The 1966 population shown is that encompassed by the 1966 boundary except where indicated.
† Preliminary census results.

‡ Relates to that part of the Urban Centre in New South Wales. The population of the whole Urban Centre in 1966 and 1971 was:—Albury-Wodonga 32,032 and 37,916 respectively; Canberra 92,311 and 156,334; Gold Coast 53,188 and 74,121.

¶ Boundary of Urban Centre re-defined subsequent to the 1966 Census.

POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. A new set of these statistical areas was adopted from 1 January 1970, and is described on page 6 of this Volume.

Under the new system, the primary division of the State is into 12 Statistical Divisions—including the Sydney Statistical Division, as delineated in 1966 to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of

Sydney (and associated smaller centres) during at least the next twenty years. The Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the Illawarra Statistical Division) are general-purpose statistical areas which are predominantly urban in character and were also delineated in 1966. The boundaries of the Statistical Divisions and Districts are shown in the endpaper map issued with this Volume.

The population of each Statistical Division and District as recorded at the last four censuses is shown (on the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1971) in the following table:—

Table 35. Divisional Distribution of Population*, New South Wales

Statistical Division	Population at 30 June				Increase‡ in Population	
	1954	1961	1966	1971†	Numerical	Proportional
					1966 to 1971	1966 to 1971
						Per cent.
Sydney	1,938,016	2,303,464	2,542,207	2,799,634	257,427	10·1
Outer Sydney	70,816	87,071	101,898	127,722	25,824	25·3
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	274,645	308,476	327,540	351,010	23,470	7·2
Balance of Hunter	53,616	51,075	51,213	53,927	2,714	5·3
Total, Hunter	328,261	359,551	378,753	404,937	26,184	6·9
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	100,725	150,387	177,456	198,768	21,312	12·0
Balance of Illawarra	35,143	38,867	42,303	48,111	5,808	13·7
Total, Illawarra	135,868	189,254	219,759	246,879	27,120	12·3
North Coast	210,570	212,946	212,539	221,441	8,902	4·2
Northern	143,788	149,820	155,717	163,778	8,061	5·2
North-Western	96,178	99,231	98,804	99,530	726	0·7
Central West	154,546	151,859	152,681	149,966	(—) 2,715	(—) 1·8
South-Eastern	111,882	112,889	115,514	118,055	2,541	2·2
Murrumbidgee	115,532	121,436	129,509	131,317	1,808	1·4
Murray	73,975	81,023	85,501	85,843	342	0·4
Far West	36,949	37,629	35,688	34,528	(—) 1,160	(—) 3·2
Lord Howe Island	278	249	267	223	(—) 44	(—) 16·5
Migratory	6,870	10,591	9,064	5,703	(—) 3,361	(—) 37·1
New South Wales	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,589,556	351,655	8·3

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1971. Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 60.

† Preliminary census results.

‡ The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

Both the proportional increase and the average annual rate of increase in the population of the State during the five years from 1966 to 1971 was slightly higher than during the previous five years. The only Statistical Divisions with a higher annual rate of increase between 1966 and 1971 than for the State generally were Sydney, Outer Sydney and Illawarra. These three Divisions also had the highest growth rates during the previous intercensal period reflecting the expansion of secondary industries in Sydney and Wollongong and the increasing tendency for retired persons to settle in the areas of Outer Sydney. The growth of many rural districts was impeded by a rural depression, especially in the wool industry, the effects of which were near their peak at the time of the 1971 census.

The estimated population of the Statistical Divisions of the State in each of the last six years is given in the next table.

Table 36. Divisional Distribution of Population*, N.S.W., 1966 to 1971

Statistical Division	Estimated Population at 30 June					
	1966†	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971‡
Sydney	2,542,207	2,581,550	2,626,510	2,684,300	2,743,490	2,799,634
Outer Sydney	101,898	105,420	109,950	115,250	120,990	127,722
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District ..	327,540	331,820	336,450	340,850	345,290	351,010
Balance of Hunter	51,213	52,290	53,040	54,110	54,270	53,927
Total, Hunter	378,753	384,110	389,490	394,960	399,560	404,937
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District ..	177,456	181,360	185,660	190,370	194,470	198,768
Balance of Illawarra	42,303	43,050	44,280	45,580	46,750	48,111
Total, Illawarra	219,759	224,410	229,940	235,950	241,220	246,879
North Coast	212,539	213,250	214,540	216,460	218,800	221,441
Northern	155,717	157,290	158,750	160,550	162,320	163,778
North-Western	98,804	98,630	98,770	99,340	99,700	99,530
Central West	152,681	152,170	151,530	151,190	150,930	149,966
South-Eastern	115,514	115,690	115,820	116,260	117,280	118,055
Murrumbidgee	129,509	131,120	131,060	131,780	131,980	131,317
Murray	85,501	85,910	85,870	85,960	85,920	85,843
Far West	35,688	35,480	35,240	34,990	34,850	34,528
Lord Howe Island	267	270	260	250	250	223
Migratory	9,064	7,580	6,890	6,890	5,700	5,703
New South Wales	4,237,901	4,292,900	4,354,600	4,434,100	4,513,000	4,589,556

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1971. Estimates shown for the years 1967 to 1970 have been revised in the light of preliminary results of the 1971 census.

† Census.

‡ Preliminary census results.

The following table gives particulars of the density of population in each Division and the percentage of the State population residing therein:—

Table 37. Area, Density, and Proportional Distribution of Population, Divisions* of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Area at 30 June 1971	Number of Persons per Sq. Mile			Proportion of State Population		
		30 June 1961	30 June 1966	30 June 1971†	30 June 1961	30 June 1966	30 June 1971†
	Sq. miles				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sydney	1,573.3	1,464.1	1,615.8	1,779.5	58.81	59.99	61.00
Outer Sydney	3,212.6	27.1	31.7	39.8	2.22	2.40	2.78
Hunter—							
Newcastle Statistical District ..	1,138.1	271.0	287.8	308.4	7.88	7.73	7.65
Balance of Hunter	10,764.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	1.30	1.21	1.17
Total, Hunter	11,902.9	30.2	31.8	34.0	9.18	8.94	8.82
Illawarra—							
Wollongong Statistical District ..	434.0	346.5	408.9	458.0	3.84	4.19	4.33
Balance of Illawarra	2,842.0	13.7	14.9	16.9	0.99	1.00	1.05
Total, Illawarra	3,276.0	57.8	67.1	75.4	4.83	5.19	5.38
North Coast	13,846.2	15.4	15.3	16.0	5.44	5.02	4.82
Northern	38,059.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.82	3.67	3.57
North-Western	76,912.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.53	2.33	2.17
Central West	24,393.7	6.2	6.3	6.1	3.88	3.60	3.27
South-Eastern	20,129.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	2.88	2.73	2.57
Murrumbidgee	24,526.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	3.10	3.06	2.86
Murray	34,750.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.07	2.02	1.87
Far West	56,812.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.96	0.84	0.75
Lord Howe Island	6.4	38.9	41.7	34.8	0.01	0.01	...
Migratory .. .. .	...	...	...	...	0.27	0.21	0.12
New South Wales	309,433.0‡	12.7	13.7	14.8	100.00	100.00	100.00

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1971. Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 60.

† Preliminary census results.

‡ Including 31.7 square miles of harbours, rivers, etc., not included in any Division of the State.

Within New South Wales, there are wide variations in the density of population. The greatest density is in the statistical areas in which the three principal urban centres are situated, viz. Sydney Statistical Division (1,779 persons per square mile), Newcastle Statistical District (308), and Wollongong Statistical District (458). The density is least in the Far West Statistical Division (0.6 persons per square mile), which is predominantly pastoral.

The sources of growth of the population of Statistical Divisions is analysed in the next table. The natural increase in each Division has been subtracted from the increase in population during the intercensal period, leaving the increase due to migration. This migration represents the net movement of persons from overseas, interstate, and other parts of New South Wales; it does not, of course, include the natural increase of migrants.

Table 38. Sources of Increase in the Population of Divisions, 1966 to 1971*

Statistical Division	Number			Average Annual Rate		
	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase†	Net Migration†	Total Increase‡
Sydney	125,403	132,024	257,427	9.42	9.92	1.95
Outer Sydney	1,123	24,701	25,824	1.98	43.48	4.62
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	15,340	8,130	23,470	9.03	4.79	1.39
Balance of Hunter	2,900	(—) 186	2,714	10.86	0.70	1.04
Total, Hunter	18,240	7,944	26,184	9.28	4.04	1.35
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	12,134	9,178	21,312	12.87	9.74	2.29
Balance of Illawarra	2,243	3,565	5,808	9.95	15.81	2.61
Total, Illawarra	14,377	12,743	27,120	12.31	10.91	2.35
North Coast	9,084	(—) 182	8,902	8.39	(—) 0.17	0.82
Northern	10,261	(—) 2,200	8,061	12.81	(—) 2.75	1.01
North-Western	7,157	(—) 6,431	726	14.40	(—) 12.94	0.15
Central West	8,172	(—) 10,887	(—) 2,715	10.76	(—) 14.34	(—) 0.36
South-Eastern	6,592	(—) 4,051	2,541	11.30	(—) 6.94	0.44
Murrumbidgee	9,071	(—) 7,263	1,808	13.78	(—) 11.03	0.28
Murray	5,000	(—) 4,658	342	11.61	(—) 10.82	0.08
Far West	1,979	(—) 3,139	(—) 1,160	11.23	(—) 17.82	(—) 0.66
Lord Howe Island	8	(—) 52	(—) 44	6.26	(—) 40.72	(—) 3.67
Migratory .. .. .	...	(—) 3,361	(—) 3,361	...	(—) 97.34	(—) 9.71
New South Wales	216,467	135,188	351,655	9.83	6.14	1.61

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1971. The figures of total increase (and consequently net migration) are based on preliminary results of the 1971 census.

† Increase per 1,000 of mean population during the period.

‡ Annual average rate per cent. increase.

Note. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

The table clearly reveals the movement of the population from the rural areas to the Sydney Statistical Division and Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts—i.e., to the principal industrial areas. The only other areas to gain by migration were Outer Sydney Division (the area selected by many Sydney people for retirement, and hence having a low rate of natural increase) and the part of Illawarra Division outside Wollongong Statistical District (the growth in this area being due mainly to the development of holiday resorts).

Population of Municipalities and Shires in Sydney Statistical Division

The Sydney Statistical Division has been delimited, since 30 June 1966, for the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics relating to Sydney and its environs. The Division comprises Urban Sydney

(see page 66) and closely associated contiguous areas, which are expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) during at least the next 20 years. It comprises the City of Sydney, 35 other municipalities and portion of one other, and 4 shires.

The next table shows the population of the local government areas within the Sydney Statistical Division at the 1971 and earlier censuses on the basis of boundaries as defined at 30 June 1971.

Table 39. Population of Municipalities and Shires in Sydney Statistical Division*

Municipality (M.) or Shire (S.)	Population at Census of 30 June—			Proportional Increase ‡		Average Number of Persons per Acre 1971
	1961	1966	1971†	1961 to 1966	1966 to 1971	
Ashfield M.	39,723	41,941	44,322	Per cent. 5.6	Per cent. 5.7	21.6
Auburn M.	49,002	48,697	48,568	(—) 0.6	(—) 0.3	6.2
Bankstown M.	152,251	160,004	162,310	5.1	1.4	8.4
Baulkham Hills S.	23,643	33,508	57,287	41.7	71.0	0.6
Blacktown M.	86,250 ^r	111,157	156,619	29.2	40.9	2.5
Blue Mountains M. (City) (Part)¶	9,708	13,839	18,267	42.5	32.0	0.6
Botany M.	28,904	31,873	38,180	10.3	19.8	8.6
Burwood M.	31,089	31,846	32,245	2.4	1.3	18.0
Camden M.	6,372	8,661	11,141	35.9	28.6	0.2
Campbelltown M. (City)	18,701	25,707	34,207	37.4	33.1	0.4
Canterbury M.	113,820	115,810	130,334	1.7	12.5	15.8
Concord M.	27,428	27,039	25,903	(—) 1.4	(—) 4.2	9.7
Drummoyne M.	30,197	30,631	31,209	1.4	1.9	15.7
Fairfield M.	80,707	101,245	112,862	25.4	11.5	4.7
Holroyd M.	56,409 ^r	66,183	77,210	16.8	16.7	8.0
Hornsby S.	62,070	81,179	96,789	30.8	19.2	0.8
Hunter's Hill M.	13,520	14,234	14,051	5.3	(—) 1.3	9.9
Hurstville M.	61,005	64,853	67,070	6.3	3.4	11.0
Kogarah M.	46,600	47,655	47,088	2.3	(—) 1.2	9.8
Ku-ring-gai M.	74,821	86,878	98,435	16.1	13.3	4.9
Lane Cove M.	23,723	25,111	28,577	5.8	13.8	11.1
Leichhardt M.	79,339	75,223	70,540	(—) 5.0	(—) 6.2	23.3
Liverpool M. (City)	30,874	68,999	82,270	123.4	19.2	1.1
Manly M.	36,049	38,176	39,250	5.8	2.8	10.5
Marrickville M.	91,396	93,363	96,331	1.5	3.2	23.7
Mosman M.	26,145	28,141	29,220	7.6	3.8	13.6
North Sydney M.	53,024	51,756	52,920	(—) 2.4	2.2	20.5
Parramatta M. (City)	104,061	107,047	110,717	2.8	3.4	9.1
Penrith M. (City)	33,049	46,391	60,242	40.3	29.9	0.6
Randwick M.	108,814	113,731	123,404	4.4	8.5	14.5
Rockdale M.	79,115	81,469	83,995	3.0	3.1	11.6
Ryde M.	75,568	81,302	88,622	7.6	9.0	8.9
South Sydney M.	43,579	40,447	38,816	(—) 7.0	(—) 4.0	14.9
Strathfield M.	26,429	26,704	27,018	1.0	1.2	7.8
Sutherland S.	111,746	134,069	151,297	20.0	12.9	1.7
Sydney M. (City)	78,476	71,346	61,940	(—) 9.2	(—) 13.2	18.7
Warringah S.	94,440	121,822	156,461	29.0	28.4	2.4
Waverley M.	64,999	63,629	65,192	(—) 2.1	2.5	29.3
Willoughby M.	53,683	54,577	53,758	1.7	(—) 1.5	9.8
Windsor M.	12,047	13,301	15,434	10.4	16.0	0.4
Woollahra M.	64,688	62,663	59,533	(—) 3.2	(—) 5.0	19.8
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	2,303,464	2,542,207	2,799,634	10.3	10.1	2.8

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1971. Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 60.

† Preliminary census results.

‡ The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

¶ The City of Blue Mountains is divided between the Sydney and Outer Sydney Statistical Divisions.

At 30 June 1971, the Sydney Statistical Division had a population of 2,799,634 and embraced an area of 1,573 square miles. The density of population varies considerably in different areas within the Division. Although the average density is only 2.8 persons per acre, the density is much higher in the inner municipalities of Waverley (29.3 persons per acre), Marrickville (23.7), Leichhardt (23.3), Ashfield (21.6), and North Sydney (20.5). Some of the less densely populated municipalities and shires contain large areas reserved for parkland and for industrial use.

There has been a strong tendency in the period since 1947 for the population of the inner local government areas to decline; the City of Sydney and Concord, Leichhardt, South Sydney, and Woollahra Municipalities have had population decreases in each intercensal period since then, and most other areas close to the City of Sydney have had minor decreases in the period 1947 to 1971. The population of every outer local government area has continued to increase since 1961, the most notable increases being in Liverpool Municipality (123 per cent. between 1961 and 1966 due largely to a major government housing project in the area) and Baulkham Hills Shire (71 per cent. between 1966 and 1971).

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

The table on the next page shows the population, at the last three censuses, of the municipalities which are outside the Sydney Statistical Division and which had more than 3,000 inhabitants at 30 June 1971. The figures for each municipality relate to its area as defined at 30 June 1971. In some cases, the figures shown for the census years for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation. The populations as shown represent the number of persons within the boundaries of each municipality; in some cases, the residential area of a town extends beyond these boundaries, and in others the municipality embraces a number of distinct centres of population.

The City of Blue Mountains, part of which is in the Sydney Statistical Division, is shown in this table in its entirety (particulars of that part of the City included in the Sydney Statistical Division are given in Table 39). The two main industrial municipalities outside the Sydney Statistical Division are the Cities of Newcastle and Wollongong, both of which are centres of iron and steel making, other heavy industries, and coal mining. In addition to these cities, there were 38 other municipalities outside the Sydney Statistical Division with a population exceeding 5,000 in 1971. The largest of these were Greater Cessnock (an aggregate of coal mining towns and rural areas), Shellharbour (a residential area adjacent to the industrial centre of Wollongong), and Maitland (a centre of coal mining and rural interests).

Table 40. Population of Larger Municipalities in N.S.W. outside the Sydney Statistical Division

Municipality	Population at Census of 30 June—			Proportional Increase ‡		Average Number of Persons per Acre 1971
	1961	1966	1971†	1961 to 1966	1966 to 1971	
				Per cent.	Per cent.	
Wollongong (City)	131,754	149,523	160,902	13.5	7.6	0.9
Newcastle (City)	142,574	143,070	145,718	0.3	1.9	2.8
Blue Mountains (City) ¶	27,039	30,733	36,627	13.7	19.2	0.1
Greater Cessnock (City) ..	35,281	34,521	35,003	(—) 2.2	1.4	0.1
Shellharbour	13,394	22,062	31,137	64.7	41.1	0.8
Maitland (City)	27,353	28,438	30,963	3.9	8.9	0.3
Broken Hill (City)	31,267	30,043	29,743	(—) 3.9	(—) 1.0	1.8
Wagga Wagga (City)	22,112	25,850	28,814	16.9	11.5	1.2
Albury (City)	22,983	25,112	28,398	9.3	13.1	1.3
Tamworth (City)	18,984	21,683	24,076	14.2	11.0	2.2
Orange (City)	18,977	20,996	23,143	10.6	10.2	4.5
Goulburn (City)	20,544	20,871	21,568	1.6	3.3	1.6
Lismore (City)	18,936	19,757	20,901	4.2	5.8	1.9
Armidale (City)	12,975	15,360	18,137	18.2	18.1	2.2
Dubbo (City)	14,128	15,623	17,767	10.2	13.7	3.6
Bathurst (City)	16,938	17,230	17,169	1.7	(—) 0.4	2.3
Grafton (City)	15,526	15,987	16,354	2.7	2.3	0.8
Queanbeyan	9,448	12,515	15,992	32.5	27.8	3.4
Lithgow (City)	14,329	12,811	12,814	(—) 9.9	...	1.5
Taree	10,050	10,563	11,464	5.1	8.5	1.5
Inverell	8,279	8,533	9,700	2.5	13.7	0.8
Port Macquarie	5,952	7,072	9,362	18.7	32.4	0.6
Moree	6,795	8,094	9,114	18.2	12.6	1.1
Casino	8,091	8,507	9,048	5.1	6.4	2.3
Parkes	8,223	8,442	8,849	2.6	4.8	0.8
Kempsey	8,016	8,198	8,710	2.1	6.2	2.9
Gunnedah	6,855	7,522	8,219	9.5	9.3	1.5
Muswellbrook	5,860	6,371	8,082	10.4	26.9	2.3
Cooma	8,716	9,106	7,784	4.4	(—) 14.5	1.2
Forbes	6,826	7,370	7,467	8.0	1.3	0.7
Cowra	6,288	7,092	7,282	12.5	2.7	1.3
Singleton	5,758	6,188	7,181	7.5	16.0	1.9
Narrabri	5,433	6,037	6,875	10.5	13.9	1.2
Kiama	5,239	5,871	6,729	11.9	14.6	0.1
Deniliquin	5,575	6,277	6,604	11.9	5.2	0.2
Cootamundra	5,939	6,219	6,530	4.7	5.0	2.2
Ballina	4,129	4,933	6,133	19.4	24.3	1.1
Young	5,448	5,754	6,062	5.6	5.4	1.7
Bowral	4,922	5,210	5,913	5.9	13.5	0.8
Glen Innes	5,771	5,756	5,762	(—) 0.6	0.1	0.3
Mudgee	5,312	5,372	5,583	1.1	3.9	3.3
Temora	4,469	4,536	4,462	1.5	(—) 1.6	0.8
Yass	3,909	4,100	4,240	4.8	3.4	0.6
Bega	3,858	3,925	4,146	1.7	5.6	1.6
Juneee	3,980	3,906	3,765	(—) 1.9	(—) 3.6	0.7
Cundobolin	3,150	3,593	3,496	13.4	(—) 2.7	0.1
Tenterfield	3,105	3,270	3,232	5.3	(—) 1.2	0.7

* Municipalities with a population at 30 June 1971 of 3,000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1971. Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 60.

† Preliminary census results.

‡ The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

¶ Relates to the whole of the City of Blue Mountains—see text above Table 40.

The municipalities outside the Sydney Statistical Division with the fastest rate of growth between 1966 and 1971 were Shellharbour (with an increase of 41 per cent.), Port Macquarie (32 per cent.), Queanbeyan (28 per cent.), Muswellbrook (27 per cent.), and Ballina (24 per cent.).

MEAN POPULATION

Mean or average populations are calculated for a given period to provide a basis to which events occurring throughout that period may be related. Birth rates, for example, are calculated by relating the number of births occurring in a year to the mean population of that year.

The estimated mean populations of the State and the Sydney Statistical Division are shown in the next table for the last ten calendar and financial years.

Table 41. Mean Population, Calendar and Financial Years*

Year	Year ended 30 June			Year ended 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
1962	1,987,600	1,963,000	3,950,600	2,003,200	1,981,700	3,984,900
1963	2,019,200	1,999,500	4,018,700	2,033,300	2,014,600	4,047,900
1964	2,047,100	2,029,300	4,076,400	2,062,000	2,044,900	4,106,900
1965	2,078,100	2,061,600	4,139,700	2,094,900	2,078,700	4,173,600
1966*	2,111,100	2,095,300	4,206,400	2,126,800	2,111,800	4,238,500
1967	2,140,000	2,125,600	4,265,700	2,154,600	2,140,500	4,295,000
1968	2,170,200	2,156,100	4,326,300	2,187,000	2,172,500	4,359,500
1969	2,205,600	2,191,000	4,396,600	2,226,700	2,212,200	4,438,900
1970	2,248,300	2,233,500	4,481,800	2,267,800	2,253,300	4,521,100
1971	2,287,700	2,273,700	4,561,400	2,307,000	2,293,600	4,600,600
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION						
1962	1,151,720	1,176,830	2,328,550	1,162,150	1,190,680	2,352,830
1963	1,172,720	1,201,350	2,374,070	1,183,780	1,213,470	2,397,250
1964	1,195,490	1,224,230	2,419,720	1,206,170	1,235,740	2,441,910
1965	1,218,880	1,247,120	2,466,000	1,231,340	1,259,950	2,491,290
1966	1,243,780	1,271,320	2,515,100	1,256,900	1,285,690	2,542,590
1967	1,267,230	1,294,290	2,561,520	1,277,720	1,305,130	2,582,850
1968	1,289,520	1,314,450	2,603,970	1,302,230	1,327,230	2,629,460
1969	1,316,750	1,339,430	2,656,180	1,332,140	1,355,050	2,687,190
1970	1,346,650	1,366,790	2,713,440	1,363,780	1,384,640	2,748,420
1971	1,375,680	1,394,780	2,770,460	1,392,750	1,413,620	2,806,370

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded in mean populations for all periods before 30 June 1966. Figures for periods later than 30 June 1966 have been revised in the light of preliminary 1971 census results.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males in the State, the proportion of females gradually increased until females outnumbered males in the years 1944 to 1946. Between 1947 and 1961, males increased faster than females, and at 30 June 1961, the number of males was 1.5 per cent. greater than the number of females—but by 1971 the excess had been reduced to 0.6 per cent.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1861 to 1971 is given in the next table:—

Table 42. Population of N.S.W. by Sex*

Census	Number		Proportion		Males per 100 Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
			Per cent.	Per cent.	
1861	198,488	152,372	56·57	43·43	130
1871	274,842	228,156	54·64	45·36	120
1881	410,211	339,614	54·71	45·29	121
1891	609,666	517,471	54·09	45·91	118
1901	710,264	645,091	52·40	47·60	110
1911	857,698	789,036	52·08	47·92	109
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	51·01	48·99	104
1933	1,318,471	1,282,376	50·69	49·31	103
1947	1,492,211	1,492,627	50·00	50·00	100
1954	1,720,860	1,702,669	50·27	49·73	101
1961	1,972,909	1,944,104	50·37	49·63	101
1966	2,126,652	2,111,249	50·18	49·82	101
1971†	2,302,110	2,287,446	50·16	49·84	101

* Full-blood Aborigines were excluded before 1966—see text in page 60.

† Preliminary census results.

The great excess of males over females in early years, and the way in which this excess has gradually disappeared through the higher age groups of the population, are indicated by the next table, which shows the number of males per 100 females in decennial age groups at selected census dates between 1861 and 1966. The masculinity of the two age groups below 20 years mainly reflects the higher average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. In the adult age groups, the masculinity of current migration also has an effect, while the older age groups reflect the influence of past migration as well, together with the natural tendency of females to outlive males, which has been strengthened in more recent censuses by the influence of two world wars. The high excess of males over females in the higher age groups, which marked the latter part of the last century, has disappeared, and there is now a preponderance of females at all ages over 60 years.

Table 43. Masculinity* of Population† at Various Ages, N.S.W.

Census	Age Group (years)									
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 or more	All Ages
1861	101	101	138	170	179	216	259	231	299	130
1881	102	103	126	141	161	168	156	168	201	121
1901	102	101	99	119	137	131	139	142	120	110
1921	103	102	95	105	108	117	119	107	100	104
1947	104	104	100	100	103	97	95	84	78	100
1961	104	105	109	107	102	104	84	75	58	101
1966	105	105	105	108	103	101	88	68	55	101

* Males per 100 females.

† Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

The marked differences in the masculinity of the population of different parts of the State is demonstrated by the following table:—

Table 44. Sex Distribution of the Population by Statistical Divisions*

Statistical Division	30 June 1966			30 June 1971		
	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females
Sydney	1,256,833	1,285,374	98	1,389,797	1,409,837	99
Outer Sydney	50,304	51,594	97	62,895	64,827	97
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	163,402	164,138	100	175,867	175,143	100
Balance of Hunter	26,664	24,549	109	28,024	25,903	108
Total, Hunter	190,066	188,687	101	203,891	201,046	101
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	92,331	85,125	108	102,530	96,238	107
Balance of Illawarra	21,860	20,443	107	24,753	23,358	106
Total, Illawarra	114,191	105,568	108	127,283	119,596	106
North Coast	106,977	105,562	101	111,002	110,439	101
Northern	80,071	75,646	106	83,962	79,816	105
North-Western	51,087	47,717	107	51,368	48,162	107
Central West	78,055	74,626	105	76,494	73,472	104
South-Eastern	59,912	55,602	108	60,631	57,424	106
Murrumbidgee	67,741	61,768	110	67,704	63,613	106
Murray	44,742	40,759	110	44,124	41,719	106
Far West	18,396	17,292	106	17,730	16,798	106
Lord Howe Island	131	136	96	109	114	96
Migratory	8,146	918	887	5,120	583	878
New South Wales	2,126,652	2,111,249	101	2,302,110	2,287,446	101

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1971.

The Sydney and Outer Sydney Divisions, which contain a relatively high proportion of elderly people, have the lowest masculinity in the State (reflecting the greater longevity of females). Masculinity is highest in the Balance of Hunter Subdivision, Wollongong Statistical District, and North-Western Statistical Division.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The age distribution of the population at the 1961 and 1966 censuses was as follows:—

Table 45. Age Distribution of the Population,* N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0- 4	202,762	193,805	396,567	206,643	196,456	403,099
5- 9	190,744	182,888	373,632	209,902	200,318	410,220
10-14	189,083	180,332	369,415	195,459	187,027	382,486
15-19	154,919	146,546	301,465	193,411	182,904	376,315
20-24	136,433	126,621	263,054	162,734	155,196	317,930
25-29	129,925	118,141	248,066	142,848	135,261	278,109
30-34	146,292	133,592	279,884	132,878	123,340	256,218
35-39	149,277	141,849	291,126	148,178	137,283	285,461
40-44	131,065	128,803	259,868	147,939	141,860	289,799
45-49	127,059	123,335	250,394	129,423	127,512	256,935
50-54	110,588	105,936	216,524	121,365	120,698	242,063
55-59	88,412	85,222	173,634	102,843	101,483	204,326
60-64	70,380	80,133	150,513	78,580	82,352	160,932
65-69	56,005	70,574	126,579	58,797	73,603	132,400
70-74	45,214	57,985	103,199	42,383	60,620	103,003
75-79	26,873	37,511	64,384	29,984	45,040	75,024
80-84	12,234	20,180	32,414	14,619	24,731	39,350
85 or more	5,644	10,651	16,295	6,476	13,676	20,152
Total, All Ages	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013	2,124,462	2,109,360	4,233,822
Summary—						
0- 5	241,630	230,561	472,191	250,411	238,037	488,448
6-14	340,959	326,464	667,423	361,593	345,764	707,357
15-20	182,526	172,557	355,083	227,927	215,594	443,521
21-64	1,061,824	1,017,621	2,079,445	1,132,272	1,092,295	2,224,567
65 or more	145,970	196,901	342,871	152,259	217,670	369,929

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

At 30 June 1966 39 per cent. of the population was under 21 years of age and 9 per cent. was aged 65 years or more.

The changing age constitution of the population of the State is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of persons recorded in quinquennial age groups at each census from 1891 to 1966:—

Table 46. Proportional Age Distribution of Population*, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Proportion per cent. of Total Population at Census								
	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
0-4	14.68	11.73	12.20	11.40	8.84	9.82	10.35	10.12	9.52
5-9	12.76	12.26	10.22	11.11	9.68	7.88	9.83	9.54	9.69
10-14	10.92	11.93	9.54	9.79	9.61	7.15	7.70	9.43	9.03
15-19	9.64	10.46	10.03	8.37	9.42	7.96	6.67	7.70	8.89
20-24	9.86	9.43	10.41	8.22	8.84	8.33	6.73	6.72	7.51
25-29	9.47	8.32	9.11	8.53	7.93	8.06	7.86	6.33	6.57
30-34	7.86	7.35	7.59	8.62	7.12	7.98	7.94	7.15	6.05
35-39	5.99	6.96	6.47	7.43	6.94	7.44	7.32	7.43	6.74
40-44	4.73	5.80	5.78	6.16	6.96	6.42	7.05	6.63	6.84
45-49	4.03	4.25	5.15	5.04	6.40	5.98	6.12	6.39	6.07
50-54	3.31	3.33	4.24	4.39	5.15	5.52	5.27	5.53	5.72
55-59	2.43	2.59	2.96	3.67	3.85	5.32	4.40	4.43	4.83
60-64	1.80	2.14	2.23	2.97	3.25	4.38	4.28	3.84	3.80
65-69	1.05	1.65	1.74	1.91	2.52	3.23	3.54	3.23	3.13
70-74	.77	.96	1.17	1.20	1.81	2.12	2.42	2.64	2.43
75-79	.42	.47	.73	.72	1.03	1.37	1.41	1.64	1.77
80-84	.19	.26	.30	.32	.44	.69	.74	.83	.93
85 or more	.09	.11	.13	.15	.21	.35	.37	.42	.48
Total, All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Summary—									
Under 15	38.36	35.92	31.96	32.30	28.13	24.85	27.88	29.09	28.24
15-64	59.12	60.63	63.97	63.40	65.86	67.39	63.64	62.15	63.02
65 or more	2.52	3.45	4.07	4.30	6.01	7.76	8.48	8.76	8.74

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

The high post-war birth rates temporarily reversed the long-term downward trend in the proportion of the State's population under 15 years of age, despite the numerical increase in the population in the age groups 15-64 years as a result of post-war immigration. The increased numbers in these age groups have retarded the long-term increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 or more years.

The changing proportions in the various age groups very largely reflect past changes in the birth rates. The population in the age group 30-34 years in 1966 is low as a result of low birth rates in the depression period of the early nineteen-thirties; the increase in the proportion at ages 15-19 years between 1961 and 1966 results from higher birth rates in the immediate post-war period. The decline after 1947 in the proportion of the population aged 15-64 years (from which the work force is mainly drawn) would have been greater had not the high post-war migration partly offset the effects of the low birth rates of the late nineteen-twenties and early nineteen-thirties.

Particulars of changes in the age distribution of the population between 1961 and 1966 are shown below:—

Table 47. Age Distribution of the Population* of N.S.W., 1961 and 1966

Age Group (years)	Census, 30 June 1961	Census, 30 June 1966	Increase, 1961 to 1966	
			Number	Per cent.
0-4	396,567	403,099	6,532	1·6
5-14	743,047	792,706	49,659	6·7
15-24	564,519	694,245	129,726	23·0
25-34	527,950	534,327	6,377	1·2
35-44	550,994	575,260	24,266	4·4
45-54	466,918	498,998	32,080	6·9
55-64	324,147	365,258	41,111	12·7
65 or more	342,871	369,929	27,058	7·9
Total, All Ages	3,917,013	4,233,822	316,809	8·1

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

AGE DISTRIBUTION IN AREAS OF THE STATE

Particulars of the age distribution of the population in the Statistical Divisions of the State at the 1966 census are shown below.

Table 48. Proportional Age Distribution of the Population in Statistical Divisions, 30 June 1966*

Statistical Division	Per cent. of Total Population in Age Group						
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 or more	All Ages
Sydney	26·1	16·9	12·8	14·1	21·1	9·0	100·0
Outer Sydney	27·3	12·9	9·8	11·1	23·1	15·9	100·0
Hunter—							
Newcastle	29·2	16·0	11·6	13·7	20·8	8·6	100·0
District	31·6	15·4	12·0	12·3	20·0	8·7	100·0
Balance of Hunter	29·5	15·9	11·7	13·5	20·7	8·6	100·0
Total, Hunter							
Illawarra—							
Wollongong	32·0	16·1	14·5	14·8	17·4	5·2	100·0
District	31·6	16·4	11·5	11·5	19·6	9·4	100·0
Balance of Illawarra	31·9	16·2	13·9	14·2	17·9	6·0	100·0
Total, Illawarra							
North Coast	32·2	14·2	10·8	12·0	21·1	9·7	100·0
Northern	33·1	16·5	12·7	12·2	18·2	7·3	100·0
North-Western	34·4	14·9	13·1	12·4	18·0	7·2	100·0
Central West	32·6	15·7	12·4	12·4	18·9	8·0	100·0
South-Eastern	31·9	15·5	13·0	12·9	18·9	7·9	100·0
Murrumbidgee	33·1	17·3	12·9	12·5	17·0	7·2	100·0
Murray	33·1	15·4	12·8	12·9	18·4	7·4	100·0
Far West	31·6	15·6	11·9	13·2	20·6	7·1	100·0
New South Wales†	28·2	16·4	12·6	13·6	20·4	8·7	100·0

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1 January 1970. Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

† Includes Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

The high proportion aged 65 years or more (and the resultant low proportion aged 0-14 years) in Outer Sydney Division reflects the migration of retired persons from other areas to the Blue Mountains and to the seaside resort areas of Gosford and Wyong Shires. The proportion of children is

lowest in the highly industrialised Sydney Statistical Division, and is also relatively low in the industrialised Newcastle Statistical District. The proportion aged 0-14 years is much higher in Wollongong Statistical District, the third large industrial area, which has the lowest proportion aged 65 years or more; this area is expanding rapidly, and attracting many newly married couples and immigrants.

A comparison of the age distribution of the population in Urban Sydney, the heavily-industrialized Urban Newcastle and Urban Wollongong areas, other urban centres, and the rural areas of the State in 1966 is given in the next table:—

Table 49. Proportional Age Distribution of the Urban and Rural Population* of N.S.W., 30 June 1966

Area of State	Age Group (years)							
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 or more	Total Population
POPULATION (Thousands)								
Urban Sydney	632.8	411.5	313.3	345.6	303.4	216.5	223.2	2,446.3
Urban Newcastle and								
Urban Wollongong ..	119.6	63.9	51.0	57.1	46.1	31.0	27.4	396.1
Other Urban Centres ..	253.4	128.8	97.9	99.8	86.8	70.5	78.1	815.4
Rural Areas ..	189.7	86.5	69.8	71.5	61.9	46.7	41.0	566.9
New South Wales† ..	1,195.8	694.2	534.3	575.3	499.0	365.3	369.9	4,233.8
PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION (Per cent.)								
Urban Sydney	25.9	16.8	12.8	14.1	12.4	8.9	9.1	100.0
Urban Newcastle and								
Urban Wollongong ..	30.2	16.1	12.9	14.4	11.6	7.8	6.9	100.0
Other Urban Centres ..	31.1	15.8	12.0	12.2	10.6	8.6	9.6	100.0
Rural Areas ..	33.5	15.3	12.3	12.6	10.9	8.2	7.2	100.0
New South Wales† ..	28.2	16.4	12.6	13.6	11.8	8.6	8.7	100.0

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

† Includes "migratory".

The age distribution of the population of the Sydney Statistical Division at 30 June 1966 is shown in the following table:—

Table 50. Age Distribution of the Population* of Sydney Statistical Division, 30 June 1966

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	115,568	109,825	225,393	50-54	74,794	76,056	150,850
5-9	114,917	110,143	225,060	55-59	61,426	63,431	124,857
10-14	108,977	104,061	213,038	60-64	46,231	51,981	98,212
15-19	114,961	112,036	226,997	65-69	33,783	46,573	80,356
20-24	101,405	100,245	201,650	70-74	24,518	39,468	63,986
25-29	86,970	84,138	171,108	75-79	17,550	29,795	47,345
30-34	80,049	75,087	155,136	80-84	8,517	16,449	24,966
35-39	90,034	84,980	175,014	85 or more	3,585	9,112	12,697
40-44	92,424	90,506	182,930				
45-49	80,645	81,067	161,712				
				All Ages	1,256,354	1,284,953	2,541,307

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES

The average and median ages of the population of the State at each census from 1921 to 1966 are shown in the next table. The average age is calculated by totalling the ages of all the population, and dividing by the number of persons. The median age is obtained by determining the age of the person who would form the mid-point if the population were arranged in order of age.

Table 51. Average and Median Age of the Population*, N.S.W.

Census	Average Age			Median Age		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
4 April 1921	28.29	27.56	27.94	26.15	25.22	25.67
30 June 1933	30.14	30.17	30.16	27.14	27.27	27.20
30 June 1947	32.06	32.87	32.47	30.13	30.82	30.48
30 June 1954	31.52	32.78	32.15	29.95	31.12	30.52
30 June 1961	31.16	32.73	31.94	29.34	30.88	30.11
30 June 1966	31.11	32.87	31.99	28.27	29.91	29.06

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

The steady increase in the average age of the population which occurred in the intervals between earlier censuses, mainly owing to the long-term decline in the birth rate, was reversed in the period 1947 to 1954, when a substantial rise in the birth rate and a large influx of migrants caused the average age to fall slightly below the 1947 level. The downward trend in the average age of males continued during the next two intercensal periods; in the case of females, the downward trend was reversed during the period from 1961 to 1966, when the factors mentioned above ceased to outweigh the effects of increased longevity.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION

The conjugal condition of the population of New South Wales, as disclosed by the 1966 census, was as follows:—

Table 52. Conjugal Condition of Population*, N.S.W., 30 June 1966

Conjugal Condition	Number			Proportion per cent.		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under age 15 ..	612,004	583,801	1,195,805	28.81	27.68	28.24
Age 15 or more ..	457,700	330,621	788,321	21.54	15.67	18.62
Married†	990,290	990,243	1,980,533	46.61	46.95	46.78
Widowed	47,009	182,501	229,510	2.21	8.65	5.42
Divorced	17,459	22,194	39,653	0.82	1.05	0.94
Total	2,124,462	2,109,360	4,233,822	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

† Includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales rose steadily from 39.6 per cent. in 1933 to 47.5 per cent. in 1954, contracted to 46.7 per cent. in 1961 (mainly because of the increase in the proportion of the population under 15 years of age), and rose very slightly to 46.8 per cent. in 1966.

The ratio of married males to the total male population aged 15 years or more (as shown below) rose from 43.9 per cent. in 1901 to 65.9 per cent. in 1961, while the ratio of married females to the female population 15 and over rose from 51.0 per cent. in 1901 to 65.9 per cent. in 1961. The ratio fell slightly, both for males and females (to 65.5 and 64.9, respectively) in 1966, largely because of a higher proportion of the population being aged 15-19 years.

Number of Married Males per 100 Males 15 and over, N.S.W., at Census

1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
43.9	46.6	53.9	54.2	62.0	65.9	65.9	65.5

Number of Married Females per 100 Females 15 and over, N.S.W., at Census

1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
51.0	52.2	56.4	55.7	61.6	65.8	65.9	64.9

The proportion married was higher for females than for males at each census to 1933, probably because of the excess of males in the population. Since 1947, with almost equal numbers of each sex in the population, the proportion of males married has exceeded that of females, except in 1961 when the proportions were equal. In 1966, the proportion of females 15 and over "ever married" (including the widowed and divorced) was 78 per cent., compared with 67 per cent. for males; the difference was due mainly to the excess of widows over widowers, women tending to outlive men.

Particulars of the masculinity of the population and the proportions married in Statistical Divisions in 1966 are given in the next table:—

Table 53. Masculinity of Population and Proportion of those 15 years and over who were Married, Statistical Divisions*, 30 June 1966

Statistical Division	Number of Males per 100 Females	Proportion 15 and over Married	
		Males	Females
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Sydney	97.8	65.0	62.8
Outer Sydney	97.5	70.3	67.3
Hunter—			
Newcastle Statistical District ..	99.6	68.2	67.4
Balance of Hunter	108.6	64.6	69.2
Total, Hunter	100.7	67.7	67.6
Illawarra—			
Wollongong Statistical District	108.5	68.8	73.1
Balance of Illawarra	106.9	66.1	67.6
Total, Illawarra	108.1	68.3	72.0
North Coast	101.3	68.5	68.5
Northern	105.8	64.9	67.5
North-Western	107.0	65.2	69.5
Central West	104.6	64.8	67.3
South-Eastern	107.8	63.5	67.6
Murrumbidgee	109.7	62.5	68.5
Murray	109.7	63.7	69.6
Far West	106.1	66.1	68.7
New South Wales†	100.7	65.5	64.9

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1 January 1970. Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

† Includes Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

During the post-war years, the Commonwealth Government has encouraged immigration by various schemes of assisted migration arranged by agreements with the governments of other countries. As a result of this policy, Australia gained an annual average of about 79,000 persons by migration during the period 1961 to 1966. The effects of this heavy immigration are shown in the following comparison of the countries of birth of the population of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1961 and 1966 censuses:—

Table 54. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population*, 30 June 1961 and 1966

Country of Birth	Males		Females		Persons	
	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966
<i>Australasia—</i>						
Australia	1,625,308	1,727,351	1,665,064	1,772,444	3,290,372	3,499,795
New Zealand	11,758	12,534	12,445	13,437	24,203	25,971
Other	969	1,354	975	1,356	1,944	2,710
Total, Australasia	1,638,035	1,741,239	1,678,484	1,787,237	3,316,519	3,528,476
<i>Europe—</i>						
England	103,854	117,555	92,919	108,242	196,773	225,797
Wales	3,518	3,938	2,814	3,361	6,332	7,299
Scotland	25,707	27,628	23,358	25,926	49,065	53,554
Ireland†	9,574	10,186	7,333	8,143	16,907	18,329
Austria	5,380	5,291	4,227	4,301	9,607	9,592
Czechoslovakia	3,327	3,190	1,831	1,860	5,158	5,050
Denmark	1,421	1,294	700	697	2,121	1,991
Estonia	1,496	1,381	1,455	1,394	2,951	2,775
Finland	1,412	1,143	915	833	2,327	1,976
France	1,246	1,443	1,151	1,390	2,397	2,833
Germany	18,753	18,202	17,015	17,408	35,768	35,610
Greece	15,390	25,792	11,370	22,702	26,760	48,494
Hungary	8,202	7,815	6,001	5,969	14,203	13,784
Italy	37,447	41,430	24,918	31,445	62,365	72,875
Latvia	2,764	2,558	2,309	2,226	5,073	4,784
Lithuania	1,451	1,343	923	914	2,374	2,257
Malta	9,764	12,919	7,305	10,160	17,069	23,079
Netherlands	15,636	15,273	12,021	11,848	27,657	27,121
Poland	11,317	11,197	7,165	7,537	18,482	18,734
Romania	1,146	1,219	905	988	2,051	2,207
Spain	845	2,384	465	1,934	1,310	4,318
Switzerland	975	1,025	610	697	1,585	1,722
U.S.S.R.‡	5,963	5,762	5,941	6,029	11,904	11,791
Yugoslavia	11,489	17,515	6,113	9,889	17,602	27,404
Other	4,192	4,474	2,203	2,693	6,395	7,167
Total, Europe	302,269	341,957	241,967	288,586	544,236	630,543
<i>Asia—</i>						
China	5,118	5,624	3,204	4,062	8,322	9,686
Cyprus	1,996	2,382	1,317	1,833	3,313	4,215
Hong Kong	1,323	1,349	585	763	1,908	2,112
India	3,029	2,611	1,770	2,142	4,799	4,753
Indonesia	1,395	1,381	917	1,072	2,312	2,453
Lebanon	3,289	4,772	2,282	3,530	5,571	8,302
Malaysia	1,160	1,845	589	1,128	1,749	2,973
Other	3,432	4,934	2,576	4,112	6,008	9,046
Total, Asia	20,742	24,898	13,240	18,642	33,982	43,540
<i>Africa—</i>						
Republic of South Africa	1,560	1,840	1,475	1,864	3,035	3,704
United Arab Republic	3,901	5,326	3,529	4,874	7,430	10,200
Other	655	1,331	504	1,141	1,159	2,472
Total, Africa	6,116	8,497	5,508	7,879	11,624	16,376
<i>America—</i>						
Canada	1,419	1,844	1,149	1,647	2,568	3,491
United States	2,432	3,613	1,729	2,742	4,161	6,355
Other	433	775	402	717	835	1,492
Total, America	4,284	6,232	3,280	5,106	7,564	11,338
<i>Pacific Islands</i>	1,390	1,554	1,532	1,824	2,922	3,378
<i>At Sea</i>	73	85	93	86	166	171
Total born outside Australia	347,601	397,111	279,040	336,916	626,641	734,027
Total Population	1,972,909	2,124,462	1,944,104	2,109,360	3,917,013	4,233,822

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

† Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

‡ Includes Ukraine.

The proportional distribution of the urban and rural population of the State according to the main groups of countries of birth is shown for 1966 in the next table. The 1961 census figures for the whole State are also shown.

Table 55. Proportional Distribution of the Population* by Country of Birth

Country of Birth	At 30 June 1966						At 30 June 1961
	Urban Centres				Rural Areas	New South Wales	New South Wales
	Sydney	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other	Total			
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
<i>Australasia—</i>							
Australia	78.0	81.0	91.8	81.4	91.2	82.7	84.0
Other	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7
Total, Australasia ..	78.9	81.3	92.2	82.1	91.5	83.3	84.7
<i>Europe—</i>							
United Kingdom† ..	8.7	8.8	4.3	7.7	3.8	7.2	6.9
Other	9.8	9.2	2.9	8.2	4.1	7.7	7.0
Total, Europe	18.5	18.0	7.2	15.9	7.9	14.9	13.9
<i>Asia</i>	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.9
<i>Africa</i>	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
<i>America</i>	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
<i>Other</i>	0.1	...	...	0.1	...	0.1	0.1
Total born outside Australia	22.0	19.0	8.2	18.6	8.8	17.3	16.0
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

† Including the Republic of Ireland.

At 30 June 1966, Australian-born persons constituted 82.7 per cent. of the total population, compared with 84.0 per cent. in 1961 and 86.4 per cent. in 1954. The percentage of people born in Europe increased from 13.9 in 1961 to 14.9 in 1966, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) increasing from 6.9 to 7.2 and other European-born persons increasing from 7.0 to 7.7 per cent.

The total overseas-born population of the State increased by 107,387 (or 17.1 per cent.) between 1961 and 1966, the countries of birth with the largest numerical increases being the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (35,902 persons), Greece (21,734), Italy (10,510), and Yugoslavia (9,802).

The tendency for migrants to settle in the larger urban centres is more clearly illustrated in the following table. This table shows the proportions of the population resident in the urban and rural areas of New South Wales at 30 June 1966, classified by country of birth. It reveals that in no case is the proportion of the overseas-born who are resident within Urban Sydney as low as that for the Australian-born population. The proportions resident within Urban Newcastle and Urban Wollongong vary markedly according to country of birth, possibly reflecting the tendency for these centres to attract settlers with previous association with the centres' major industries (steel manufacture and coal-mining). In rural areas, the proportions range from 14.8 per cent. of those born in Australia to only 1.3 per cent. of those born in Greece, the highest proportion for any overseas birthplace being 11.6 per cent. in the case of those born in the Netherlands.

Table 56. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population*: Proportion Resident in Urban and Rural Areas, 30 June 1966

Country of Birth	Urban Centres			Rural Areas	New South Wales†	
	Sydney	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other			
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Number
Australia	54.54	9.17	21.39	14.77	100.00	3,499,795
Other Countries—						
New Zealand	76.72	4.45	11.20	7.01	100.00	25,971
Europe—						
United Kingdom‡	69.36	11.49	11.55	7.07	100.00	304,979
Germany	62.76	16.25	10.83	9.63	100.00	35,610
Greece	86.25	6.34	5.60	1.31	100.00	48,494
Hungary	84.53	6.40	4.90	4.06	100.00	13,784
Italy	73.44	10.27	5.41	10.50	100.00	72,875
Malta	85.05	4.61	2.26	8.03	100.00	23,079
Netherlands	62.32	13.05	12.58	11.57	100.00	27,121
Poland	72.02	12.51	10.69	4.62	100.00	18,734
U.S.S.R.§	81.43	8.16	6.78	3.54	100.00	11,791
Yugoslavia	65.51	20.75	7.07	6.36	100.00	27,404
Other European	73.17	11.87	7.53	6.61	100.00	46,672
Asian	85.02	3.18	5.92	3.15	100.00	43,540
African	88.37	3.06	4.95	3.27	100.00	16,376
American	78.15	4.59	9.33	7.61	100.00	11,338
Other	76.58	3.24	12.37	7.51	100.00	6,259
Total, Other Countries ..	73.25	10.24	9.09	6.81	100.00	734,027
Total Population	57.78	9.36	19.26	13.39	100.00	4,233,822

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

† Includes migratory population.

‡ Including Republic of Ireland.

§ Including Ukraine.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the number of completed years of residence in Australia of persons born outside Australia are recorded at each census. A summary of these particulars in respect of foreign-born persons residing in New

South Wales at 30 June 1961 and 1966 is shown in the following table:—

Table 57. Period of Residence in Australia of Persons* in N.S.W. Born Outside Australia, 30 June 1961 and 1966

Period of Residence	Number of Persons		Percentage Distribution of Persons Born Outside Australia	
	1961	1966	1961	1966
Under 1 year	45,567	55,779	7.3	7.6
1 year and under 2 years	31,004	41,795	5.0	5.7
2 years " " 3 " "	30,851	35,241	4.9	4.8
3 " " " 4 " "	26,502	29,153	4.2	4.0
4 " " " 5 " "	29,015	25,987	4.6	3.5
Total under 5 years	162,939	187,955	26.0	25.6
5 years and under 6 years	29,442	28,881	4.7	3.9
6 " " " 7 " "	28,564	29,605	4.6	4.0
7 " " " 12 " "	392,056	123,257	62.5	16.8
12 " " " 19 " "		183,978		25.1
19 years or more		162,823		22.2
Not stated	13,640	17,528	2.2	2.4
Total born outside Australia ..	626,641	734,027	100.0	100.0
Born in Australia	3,290,372	3,499,795	...	...
Total Population	3,917,013	4,233,822	...	...

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

Post-war immigration gathered momentum in the middle of 1948, and, as a result, a large proportion (43.2 per cent.) of the persons who had been born outside Australia and were in New South Wales in 1954 had resided in Australia for less than six years. This proportion fell to 29.5 per cent. in 1966, although considerable gains from immigration were experienced during the intervening years. The high post-war immigration is reflected in the large number whose period of residence in Australia was from 12 to 19 years at the 1966 census.

NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE)

The 1966 census disclosed that the proportion of British subjects in the population had risen from 95.5 per cent. in 1961 to 95.8 per cent. in 1966. While large numbers of citizens of foreign countries had migrated to New South Wales in the period, the increase from this source was more than offset by natural increase, British migration to Australia, and the naturalization of earlier foreign migrants. Particulars of the nationality of the population as recorded at the 1961 and 1966 censuses are set out in the next table. Statistics of the excess of overseas arrivals over departures, according to the nationalities shown on the migrants' passports, are shown on page 93.

Table 58. Nationality* of the Population†; N.S.W., 30 June 1961 and 1966

Nationality	Males		Females		Persons		Number of Persons per 10,000 of Population	
	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966
<i>British†—</i>								
Born in Australia	1,625,308	1,727,351	1,665,064	1,772,444	3,290,372	3,499,795	8,400	8,266
Born outside Australia ..	244,437	297,512	205,653	258,431	450,090	555,943	1,149	1,313
Total British ..	1,869,745	2,024,863	1,870,717	2,030,875	3,740,462	4,055,738	9,549	9,579
<i>Foreign—</i>								
American (U.S.)	1,910	3,106	1,230	2,312	3,140	5,418	8	13
Austrian ..	3,348	2,655	2,138	1,726	5,486	4,381	14	10
Chinese ..	2,855	2,411	888	772	3,743	3,183	10	8
Czechoslovak ..	472	296	177	133	649	429	2	1
Danish ..	989	694	542	417	1,531	1,111	4	3
Dutch ..	11,514	7,863	9,428	6,640	20,942	14,503	53	34
Finnish ..	1,160	751	845	612	2,005	1,363	5	3
French ..	961	983	873	989	1,834	1,972	5	5
German ..	11,900	8,728	8,875	6,618	20,775	15,346	53	36
Greek ..	11,530	18,468	9,444	18,333	20,974	36,801	54	87
Hungarian ..	3,613	1,448	2,624	1,009	6,237	2,457	16	6
Italian ..	24,741	22,944	17,878	19,298	42,619	42,242	109	100
Japanese ..	317	572	239	307	556	879	1	2
Latvian ..	761	290	553	190	1,314	480	3	1
Lebanese ..	2,078	2,973	1,503	2,256	3,581	5,229	9	12
Lithuanian ..	412	194	259	97	671	291	2	1
Norwegian ..	570	504	212	181	782	685	2	2
Polish ..	4,286	2,477	3,077	1,905	7,363	4,382	19	10
Portuguese ..	1,077	758	225	537	1,302	1,295	3	3
Russian ..	2,160	1,441	2,161	1,409	4,321	2,850	11	7
Spanish ..	709	2,228	400	1,806	1,109	4,034	3	10
Swedish ..	488	423	200	224	688	647	2	2
Swiss ..	625	618	377	433	1,002	1,051	3	2
Citizen of United Arab Republic	43	587	39	499	82	1,086	...	3
Yugoslav ..	6,635	10,521	3,530	5,801	10,165	16,322	26	39
Other ..	1,882	2,471	1,299	1,809	3,181	4,280	8	10
Stateless ..	6,128	3,195	4,371	2,172	10,499	5,367	27	13
Total Foreign ..	103,164	99,599	73,387	78,485	176,551	178,084	451	421
Total Population ..	1,972,909	2,124,462	1,944,104	2,109,360	3,917,013	4,233,822	10,000	10,000

* Nationality in relation to the country to which a person owes legal allegiance.

† Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

‡ All persons of individual citizenship status who, by virtue of the (Commonwealth) Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948-1967, were deemed to be British subjects. Includes naturalised British subjects. For purposes of the table, Irish nationality is included with British.

The number of foreign nationals increased by 114,234 between 1947 and 1954, and by 47,347 between 1954 and 1961—but owing to increased naturalisation, by only 1,533 between 1961 and 1966. Of the total at 30 June 1966, the most numerous were—Italian, 42,242; Greek, 36,801; Yugoslav, 16,322; German 15,346; and Dutch 14,503.

The overseas-born population of New South Wales at 30 June 1966, numbered 734,027, and 76 per cent. of these were British subjects.

RELIGION

In New South Wales, there is no established church and freedom of worship is accorded in all religious denominations.

When the population census is taken in Australia, there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religious denomination. A classi-

fication of the population according to religious denomination, as recorded at the censuses of 1954, 1961, and 1966, is shown in the next table; those not stating religion represented 8.9, 9.9, and 9.0 per cent. of the total population at the respective censuses.

Table 59. Religious Denominations of the Population*, N.S.W.

Religious Denomination	Number of Persons			Proportion per cent. of Total stating Religious Denomination		
	1954	1961	1966	1954	1961	1966
Christian—						
Church of England ..	1,446,571	1,556,965	1,622,066	46.97	44.12	42.12
Catholic, Roman† ..	289,637	476,127	446,298	} 27.05	29.24	30.50
Catholic† ..	554,816	555,655	728,481			
Presbyterian ..	302,984	333,635	353,084	9.70	9.45	9.17
Methodist ..	275,188	294,280	305,733	8.81	8.34	7.94
Orthodox ..	29,133	57,852	96,606	0.93	1.64	2.51
Baptist ..	40,283	50,805	55,774	1.29	1.44	1.45
Lutheran ..	17,033	27,533	30,019	0.55	0.78	0.78
Congregational ..	21,280	21,743	23,017	0.68	0.62	0.60
Salvation Army ..	12,825	15,642	17,368	0.41	0.44	0.45
Seventh Day Adventist ..	10,476	12,431	14,437	0.34	0.35	0.37
Church of Christ ..	10,567	12,889	13,940	0.34	0.37	0.36
Other Christian ..	75,015	63,814	68,090	1.76	1.81	1.77
Total Christian ..	3,085,808	3,479,371	3,774,913	98.83	98.60	98.01
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew ..	19,583	24,026	25,913	0.63	0.68	0.67
Other ..	1,704	2,888	4,454	0.05	0.08	0.12
Total Non-Christian ..	21,287	26,914	30,367	0.68	0.76	0.79
Indefinite, No Religion ..	15,231	22,704	46,096	0.49	0.64	1.20
Total Stating Religion ..	3,122,326	3,528,989	3,851,376	100.00	100.00	100.00
No Reply ..	301,203	388,024	382,447	...	...	...
Total Population ..	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,233,823	...	...	...

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

† So described on individual census schedules.

ABORIGINES

Aborigines have been enumerated at all population censuses, but the degree of coverage has varied substantially, improving progressively as the number of Aborigines able to be contacted by census collectors has increased. Investigation of the replies given by individuals at the 1961 and 1966 censuses suggests that considerable doubt attaches to the validity of the replies given to the question on race at the 1966 and previous censuses. It was considered that the reporting by Aborigines was insufficiently precise to differentiate full-blood (more than 50 per cent. Aboriginal) and half-caste Aborigines. Separate figures for full and half-caste Aborigines, as shown in previous issues of this Year Book, have therefore been discontinued. The number of persons resident in New South Wales who described themselves at the 1966 census as 50 per cent. or more Aboriginal, or simply as "Aboriginal", was 14,219 (7,343 males and 6,876 females). Corresponding figures for the two previous censuses were—1961: 14,716 (7,494 males and 7,222 females); and 1954: 12,213 (6,278 males and 5,935 females).

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The population of each of the Australian States and Territories at the 1961, 1966 and 1971 censuses, is shown in the following table:—

Table 60. Population* of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	Population			Proportion of Population of Australia		
	Census, 30 June			Census, 30 June		
	1961	1966	1971	1961	1966	1971
New South Wales ..	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,589,556	Per cent. 37.28	Per cent. 36.54	Per cent. 36.06
Victoria	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,496,161	27.88	27.76	27.47
Queensland	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,823,362	14.45	14.43	14.33
South Australia ..	969,340	1,094,984	1,172,774	9.23	9.44	9.21
Western Australia ..	736,629	848,100	1,027,372	7.01	7.31	8.07
Tasmania	350,340	371,436	389,874	3.33	3.20	3.06
Northern Territory ..	27,095	56,504	85,519	0.26	0.49	0.67
Australian Capital Territory	58,828	96,032	143,843	0.56	0.83	1.13
Australia	10,508,186	11,599,498	12,728,461	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 60.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent., which was faster than that of any other Australian State except Queensland (where the rate was 1.11 per cent.).

In the seven years from 1947 to 1954, however, the rate of increase in New South Wales (1.98 per cent.) was lower than in any other State, the average for Australia as a whole being 2.46 per cent.

Between 1954 and 1966, the rate of population increase in New South Wales was the second lowest, being lower than that in all other States except Tasmania. In the latest intercensal period, 1966 to 1971, the average annual rate of increase was 1.61 per cent. (1.57 per cent. in the previous intercensal period) while the average for Australia was 1.87 per cent. (1.91 per cent. in the previous intercensal period). The numerical increase of 351,655 for New South Wales represented 31.15 per cent. of the total Australian increase for the period.

Sydney is the fifth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by London, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. A comparison of the principal urban centres of the Australian States and Territories is shown in the next table. The boundaries of these centres have been delimited according to the new criteria which were adopted in 1966, as described on page 64.

Table 61. Population of Capital Cities* of Australia, 30 June 1971

Capital City	Population, 30 June 1971	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory	Capital City	Population, 30 June 1971	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory
		Per cent.			Per cent.
Sydney	2,717,069	59.2	Perth	639,622	62.3
Melbourne	2,388,941	68.3	Canberra†	140,966	98.0
Brisbane	816,987	44.8	Hobart	129,808	33.3
Adelaide	809,466	69.0	Darwin	35,281	41.3

* See text preceding table.

† Excludes that part of Urban Canberra in New South Wales.

MIGRATION

The extent to which net migration contributed to the growth of the population of New South Wales during each intercensal period from 1861 and in each of the last eleven years is illustrated by the table on page 63. During the period since 1947 immigration has accounted for over one-third, and since 1968, for over one-half, of the total increase in the State's population.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (as given in this chapter) represent ship and aircraft passengers disembarking from overseas (arrivals) or embarking for overseas (departures) at New South Wales ports. They include overseas passengers travelling via New South Wales to or from other Australian States, and exclude those travelling via other States to or from New South Wales. The figures should not be taken to represent true overseas migration to or from New South Wales. Passengers passing through Australia on board the same ship or on the same flight, passengers on short pleasure sea cruises commencing and finishing in Australia on ships not then engaged in regular voyages, and all members of the crews of ships and aircraft are excluded from the figures.

Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to the length of their stay, as stated by the travellers on arrival in or departure from Australia. In the classification:—

Permanent Movement covers persons arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad.

Long-term Movement comprises—in the case of arrivals: Australian residents returning after one year or more in an overseas country and visitors intending to stay in Australia for at least a year; and in the case of departures: Australian residents leaving to stay in an overseas country for at least a year and visitors leaving after a stay of one year or more.

Short-term Movement covers all other arrivals and departures, including the movement of Australian troops (irrespective of period of stay overseas), U.S. American troops on rest and recreation leave, and the departure of persons who stated on departure that they had come to Australia intending to settle but had stayed for less than a year.

The intended length of stay (as stated by residents departing and non-residents arriving) represents the traveller's intention at the time. Many travellers subsequently change their intentions, and this must be borne in mind in interpreting the statistics.

The next table shows, for New South Wales, particulars of overseas arrivals and departures in each of the last seven years:—

Table 62. Overseas Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Length of Stay

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
ARRIVALS							
Long-term and Permanent	89,410	98,812	98,331	100,883	131,255	164,989	160,255
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	92,310	114,320	129,143	159,889	188,990	217,427	251,579
Other	112,858	132,967	142,185	168,025	238,267	294,036	332,562
Total Arrivals	294,578	346,099	369,659	428,797	558,512	676,452	744,396
DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	39,190	45,271	53,045	55,169	55,657	64,813	68,318
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	91,240	112,484	129,583	153,737	187,602	214,293	247,785
Other	116,846	139,961	149,333	177,224	250,031	305,468	342,047
Total Departures	247,276	297,716	331,961	386,130	493,290	584,574	658,150
EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	50,220	53,541	45,286	45,714	75,598	100,176	91,937
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	1,070	1,836	(—) 440	6,152	1,388	3,134	3,794
Other	(—) 3,988	(—) 6,994	(—) 7,148	(—) 9,199	(—) 11,764	(—) 11,432	(—) 9,485
Total Excess	47,302	48,383	37,698	42,667	65,222	91,878	86,246

(—) denotes excess of departures over arrivals.

The large increase in recent years in the number of short-term visitors from overseas is mainly due to American troops stationed in Asia spending rest and recreation leave in Australia.

An age and sex distribution of the overseas arrivals in New South Wales and the overseas departures from the State during the last four years is given in the next table:—

Table 63. Overseas Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Age and Sex Distribution

Age Group (years)	Arrivals				Departures			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
MALES								
0- 4	10,166	12,447	15,238	15,474	7,546	8,469	9,720	10,531
5-14	16,065	19,894	25,614	26,847	12,135	13,997	16,261	18,223
15-24	46,686	95,606	124,514	126,562	39,760	84,493	109,566	111,709
25-34	52,941	74,227	90,131	99,054	47,151	65,327	77,590	87,329
35-44	49,197	60,960	70,654	76,861	46,497	57,067	65,036	71,681
45-54	37,380	43,991	50,385	58,649	36,297	42,795	48,863	56,829
55-64	23,235	26,982	30,962	36,530	22,969	26,473	30,421	35,994
65 or more	12,339	14,194	16,575	19,015	11,931	13,643	16,134	18,705
All Ages	248,009	348,301	424,073	458,992	224,286	312,264	373,591	411,001
FEMALES								
0- 4	9,390	11,612	14,504	14,731	7,050	7,894	9,129	10,101
5-14	15,208	18,926	24,463	25,344	11,944	13,317	15,762	17,571
15-24	39,387	44,445	53,390	59,797	34,165	37,087	43,135	49,224
25-34	30,582	37,256	46,224	52,978	26,742	31,072	36,740	43,851
35-44	23,470	26,959	30,809	34,443	21,491	24,007	26,541	30,750
45-54	25,357	28,949	33,109	39,286	24,530	27,683	31,613	37,990
55-64	22,615	25,906	30,441	36,357	21,801	24,562	29,369	35,672
65 or more	14,779	16,158	19,439	22,468	14,121	15,404	18,694	21,990
All Ages	180,788	210,211	252,379	285,404	161,844	181,026	210,983	247,149
PERSONS								
0- 4	19,556	24,059	29,742	30,205	14,596	16,363	18,849	20,632
5-14	31,273	38,820	50,077	52,191	24,079	27,314	32,023	35,794
15-24	86,073	140,051	177,904	186,359	73,925	121,580	152,701	160,933
25-34	83,523	111,483	136,355	152,032	73,893	96,399	114,330	131,180
35-44	72,667	87,919	101,463	111,304	67,988	81,074	91,577	102,431
45-54	62,737	72,940	83,494	97,935	60,827	70,478	80,476	94,819
55-64	45,850	52,888	61,403	72,887	44,770	51,035	59,790	71,666
65 or more	27,118	30,352	36,014	41,483	26,052	29,047	34,828	40,695
All Ages	428,797	558,512	676,452	744,396	386,130	493,290	584,574	658,150

There was a preponderance of males among the long-term and permanent arrivals entering the State during the period 1948 to 1952, mainly because of the immigration of more unmarried men than unmarried women. Although this excess continued in most subsequent years, the amount of the excess has declined, due in part to wives joining husbands who had migrated earlier and to the encouragement given to the immigration of young unmarried women from some countries.

Many immigrants with young families entered the State during the post-war years. Children under 15 years of age accounted, in most years, for about 28 per cent. of the excess of arrivals over departures, the proportion rising to 37 per cent. in 1954 and 1961 and to a record 44 per cent. in 1953. In 1970, the proportion was 30 per cent., which exceeded slightly the percentage of children under 15 years of age in the total State population.

The next table shows for recent years the excess of overseas arrivals over departures classified according to the nationality shown on passengers' passports. Separate figures are shown for the excess of long-term and permanent overseas arrivals.

Table 64. Excess of Overseas Arrivals over Departures, N.S.W.: Nationality

Nationality	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
LONG-TERM AND PERMANENT MOVEMENT *					
British †	22,615	23,574	40,133	47,553	37,063
American (U.S.)	3,008	3,322	3,696	4,357	5,696
Austrian	310	72	279	442	380
Chinese	143	333	470	337	280
Czechoslovak	68	70	2,399	2,599	316
Danish	126	94	346	662	388
Dutch	879	870	1,354	1,467	907
Egyptian (U.A.R.)	312	512	674	1,358	1,098
Finnish	38	21	1,405	2,142	552
French	89	107	587	1,205	889
German	411	1,072	1,422	1,600	1,045
Greek	3,449	1,394	2,102	3,551	2,525
Hungarian	167	116	148	171	182
Israeli	180	225	245	227	188
Italian	4,018	5,443	6,388	4,783	3,056
Japanese	224	246	248	227	337
Lebanese	1,224	1,784	1,896	4,208	5,216
Norwegian	52	8	177	222	124
Polish	249	189	94	179	152
Portuguese	513	440	825	1,149	1,014
Russian (including Ukrainian)	113	75	51	65	40
Spanish	514	213	960	1,045	1,017
Swedish	104	43	277	361	250
Swiss	191	216	465	613	545
Turkish	116	148	498	3,362	3,527
Yugoslav	4,977	3,832	6,738	12,314	18,396
Stateless ‡	257	105	217	167	119
Other and not stated	939	1,190	1,504	3,810	6,635
Total	45,286	45,714	75,598	100,176	91,937
TOTAL MOVEMENT					
British †	16,656	22,188	31,753	41,879	34,376
American (U.S.)	1,961	2,646	2,567	2,712	3,997
Austrian	320	37	256	446	414
Chinese	284	514	432	362	366
Czechoslovak	83	139	2,478	2,571	317
Danish	91	44	287	673	301
Dutch	898	846	1,486	1,382	1,114
Egyptian (U.A.R.)	299	515	673	1,323	1,156
Finnish	19	35	1,391	2,109	508
French	160	52	405	1,251	792
German	346	1,089	1,395	1,397	933
Greek	3,063	1,193	2,027	3,392	2,521
Hungarian	181	133	177	218	202
Israeli	218	203	246	190	167
Italian	3,936	5,112	6,225	4,294	2,367
Japanese	344	385	335	343	394
Lebanese	1,177	1,759	1,544	4,244	5,191
Norwegian	66	(—) 41	72	184	91
Polish	249	104	112	208	175
Portuguese	497	428	813	1,157	907
Russian (including Ukrainian)	124	112	(—) 88	238	68
Spanish	419	105	864	954	938
Swedish	149	(—) 62	245	344	238
Swiss	184	145	380	518	423
Turkish	101	155	479	3,341	3,454
Yugoslav	4,869	3,704	6,626	12,226	18,024
Stateless ‡	256	108	188	177	93
Other and not stated	748	1,019	1,454	3,745	6,719
Total	37,698	42,667	65,222	91,878	86,246

* See text on page 91.

† For purposes of the table, includes Irish and South African.

‡ Excludes stateless Poles and Russians, who are included under Polish and Russian, respectively.

(—) denotes excess of overseas departures over arrivals.

The status of British subject is obtained through acquisition of the citizenship of any country of the British Commonwealth or of South Africa (see page 97). The figures for "British" in the previous table include not only residents of the United Kingdom and of Crown Colonies (such as Hong Kong), but also citizens of Australia, of other countries of the British Commonwealth, and of South Africa.

Before the commencement of large-scale immigration in 1948, overseas arrivals entering New South Wales were predominantly British. During the last five years, British nationals accounted for 48 per cent. of the excess of long-term and permanent arrivals over departures; Italian, Greek, Lebanese, Yugoslav, and American (U.S.) nationals accounted for a large part of the balance.

Assisted Overseas Immigration

Particulars of the schemes of assisted migration in operation before the outbreak of war in 1939 are published in the 1940-41 (page 66 *et seq.*) and earlier editions of the Year Book.

The United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments agreed in 1946 to schemes providing free passages for United Kingdom ex-service personnel and their dependants, and assisted passages for other British residents, wishing to settle in Australia. Both these schemes commenced in 1947.

Under the free passage scheme, British ex-service personnel who served in the United Kingdom armed forces or mercantile marine after 25 May 1939, and their dependants, whose eligibility was established prior to 31 December 1950, were granted free passages. The cost of passages was met by the United Kingdom Government up to £stg.75 per adult, any remaining balance being met by the Commonwealth Government. This scheme terminated in 1955.

Under the assisted passage scheme, the migrants are required to contribute towards the cost of their passage, and at present, persons aged 19 or more contribute £stg.10 towards their passage costs, whilst persons under 19 years travel free. The balance of the passage costs is met by the Commonwealth Government.

The assisted passage scheme covers five main groups of migrants (and their families). *Personal nominees* are migrants sponsored by Australian residents able to arrange suitable accommodation for them (and any adult Australian resident may nominate friends or relatives in Britain to be considered for assisted passages). *Group nominees* are recruited on a trade-qualification basis to meet applications by private employers and State Governments, who undertake to provide employment and accommodation for those selected. *Commonwealth nominees* are migrants who are selected against known and assessed employment demands in Australia, and who may live in Commonwealth hostels for up to two years while seeking accommodation of their own choice. "*Bring-out-a-Briton*" campaign migrants are selected to fill employment and accommodation vacancies which have been located by voluntary committees formed by community effort to stimulate the flow of British migrants otherwise unable to obtain sponsorship. *Un-nominated migrants* may also be granted assisted passages if they are prepared to make their own accommodation arrangements after

arrival and if they possess sufficient money capital ; family units must have a minimum capital of £stg.1,000, and single persons and childless married couples must have a minimum capital of £stg.25 each.

Since 1947, the migration of unaccompanied children and youths from Britain has been encouraged under the auspices of approved voluntary organisations. The Commonwealth and State Governments and the United Kingdom Government contribute towards the maintenance of the migrants.

In 1947, the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the International Refugee Organisation (a subsidiary of the United Nations Organisation), under which the Commonwealth selected and admitted quotas of displaced persons for settlement in Australia and contributed £stg.10 towards the cost of each person's passage. Although this displaced persons migration scheme ceased in 1951, the Commonwealth continued to accept refugees of European origin for permanent settlement in Australia under assisted passage arrangements (and also under full-fare arrangements).

The Commonwealth Government has negotiated migration agreements, which have been renewed or extended from time to time, with the Governments of Malta (first negotiated in 1948 and recently renewed in December, 1970), the Netherlands (1951), Italy (1951), and the Federal Republic of Germany (1952). Under the current agreements, part of his passage costs is contributed by the migrant, and the balance is met by the two Governments concerned and the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration.

Arrangements have been made with the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration and the Governments of Austria (in 1952), Greece (1952), Spain (1958), Belgium (1961), Turkey (1967) and recently with Yugoslavia (1970) for selected workers (and their families) to be settled in Australia as assisted migrants. Under the arrangements, the passage costs are shared between the migrant, the two Governments concerned (except in the case of Austria and Turkey), and the Inter-governmental Committee. The arrangement with the Spanish Government was suspended temporarily in 1963—and since then, only female dependants nominated by assisted Spanish migrants already in Australia have been granted assisted passages.

A General Assisted Passage Scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1954, to attract suitable migrants from Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America. The Scheme was later extended to cover French, Irish, and South American nationals and certain British subjects living outside the United Kingdom.

The Special Passage Assistance Programme, which was introduced on 1 July 1966, is designed to attract suitable migrants who are resident in the United Kingdom, Ireland, European countries (other than Luxembourg and communist countries), Malta, and (since 1968) certain countries in Central and South America, Africa and Asia, and who are not already eligible under other assisted passage schemes. Under this Programme, persons 19 or more years of age contribute \$25 towards their passage costs and receive assistance up to a maximum of \$335, while those under 19 years make no contribution and receive assistance up to \$360. The Commonwealth Government provides for the reception of the migrants and for general assistance towards their re-settlement.

Particulars of the assisted migrants arriving in Australia since January 1947 are given in the next table:—

Table 65. Arrivals in Australia under Assisted Migration Schemes

Scheme	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	Jan. 1947 to June 1970
Austrian	824	556	466	419	555	21,305
Belgian	201	236	249	262	201	2,774
General Scheme ..	4,924	2,584	2,101	2,467	1,192	40,388
German	3,266	2,932	3,204	2,449	3,148	90,670
Greek	2,673	2,888	4,188	6,189	6,249	61,935
Italian	281	287	1,381	4,686	5,257	52,920
Maltese	2,368	754	910	755	641	40,692
Netherlands ..	1,652	1,383	1,781	2,406	2,304	78,311
Refugee	2,177	1,805	3,226	7,613	16,495	242,581
Spanish	70	91	82	878	1,130	10,258
United Kingdom..	70,754	70,570	55,877	73,384	69,035	934,576
Other Scheme ..	...	4,638	11,170	16,961	25,661	86,528
Total Arrivals ..	89,190	88,724	84,635	118,469	131,868	1,662,938

Migrant Assimilation

A "Good Neighbour Movement" was established in 1950 to assist the assimilation of migrants into the Australian community and to co-ordinate the activities of voluntary organisations. The Movement now has a parent body in each State and 86 branches throughout the Commonwealth.

In conjunction with State educational authorities, the Commonwealth provides free instruction in English for adult migrants, by means of classes, correspondence, and radio broadcasts. The Commonwealth also provides a pre-school service for migrant children resident in immigration centres and a social worker service to give assistance in matters of social problems to migrants (including those resident in immigration centres and hostels).

Regulation of Immigration

Immigration into Australia is regulated by the (Commonwealth) Migration Act 1958-1966, which came into force on 1 June 1959 and repealed the Immigration Act, 1901-1949, and the Aliens Deportation Act, 1948.

Any immigrant entering Australia (either for a temporary stay or with the intention of settling) without having been granted an "entry permit", or without being within an exempted class, is a prohibited immigrant. Exempted persons include diplomatic, consular, and trade representatives of other countries and seamen whose ships are in Australian ports. Entry permits are normally granted at ports of entry by means of a stamp in the traveller's passport or equivalent travel document; no form of application is involved.

The admission of aliens of European race desiring to settle permanently in Australia is subject to their compliance with the Commonwealth's requirements in regard to health, character, freedom from security risk, and general suitability as settlers. The general practice is not to permit persons of non-European descent to enter Australia for the purpose of settling permanently, but exceptions are made in favour of the spouses, fiancées, aged parents, and unmarried children (under age 21) of Aus-
tra-

lian citizens and other British subjects permanently resident in Australia. However, certain categories of non-European (e.g., *bona fide* merchants, students, tourists, etc.), are allowed to enter and remain in Australia under temporary entry permits.

The Aliens Act, 1947-1966, provides for a register of aliens to be maintained for each State and mainland Territory of the Commonwealth. Unless exempted, aliens who are 16 or more years of age must register with the Department of Immigration—and must notify the Department of their address, occupation, and employment during the month of September each year, and of their marriage (within 30 days of its taking place). The Act also provides that consent must be obtained before an alien may change his surname.

Passports

Australian passports are issued to Australian citizens in terms of the Passports Act, 1938-1966. Applicants must furnish evidence of their identity and nationality.

Passports are valid for five years from the date of issue, after which a new passport will be required. The fee for a passport is \$4.

The possession of a valid passport does not exempt the holder from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required for entry into an overseas country. Visas are not required by the holders of Australian passports travelling as *bona fide* visitors to British Commonwealth countries (except Ceylon if intending to stay longer than a month) or to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Leichenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Chile, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Turkey.

The number of passports, excluding diplomatic and official, issued in Australia in 1970 totalled 145,564.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALISATION

The Citizenship Act, 1948-1969 repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The Act created the status of "Australian citizen". In this, it was complementary to the citizenship legislation of other countries of the British Commonwealth. The status of "British subject" is preserved, but is reached through acquisition of the citizenship of any British Commonwealth country or South Africa.

Australian citizenship was automatically conferred by the Act upon British subjects who were born or naturalised in Australia, or who had been residing in Australia for the five years preceding January 1949, or who were born outside Australia to Australian fathers, or who were women married to Australian citizens. Under the current Act, Australian citizenship may be acquired by birth in Australia, by birth outside Australia to an Australian mother or (in wedlock) to an Australian father, by registration (in the case of citizens of Commonwealth countries and Ireland after 12 months' residence in Australia), by naturalisation (in the case of aliens), or by notification as of right (by citizens of Commonwealth countries after 5 years' residence in Australia).

The independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised by the Act. Marriage to an alien has no effect upon an Australian woman's citizenship ; alien women who marry Australians do not acquire Australian citizenship, but may be naturalised under easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

Under present legislation, certificates of Australian Citizenship may be granted to aliens who intend to live permanently in Australia, are of good character, and comply with the following requirements: residence in Australia for five years, an adequate knowledge of the English language and the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship, and the taking of an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown. If the applicant is able to read and write English proficiently, the period of residence requirement may be reduced to 3 years. Residence in other British Commonwealth countries, or service under a British Commonwealth Government, may be accepted instead of residence in Australia.

Because of the small non-British element in the population, only 25,428 naturalisation certificates were granted to residents of New South Wales during the 47 years from 1900 to 1946. The large post-war influx of alien migrants who settled permanently in the State has caused an increase in the number of naturalisations, and during the 24 years from 1947 to 1970, 178,782 certificates were granted. The following table shows the number of naturalisation certificates granted in 1970 and in the period 1947 to 1970, and the previous nationality of the recipients:—

**Table 66. Naturalisation Certificates Granted to Residents of N.S.W.:
Previous Nationality of Recipients**

Nationality	1947 to 1970	1970	Nationality	1947 to 1970	1970
American, United States	610	51	Latvian	4,938	11
Austrian	3,311	112	Lebanese	3,846	321
Chinese	3,734	249	Lithuanian	2,336	10
Czechoslovak	4,222	58	Norwegian	426	10
Danish	748	20	Polish	17,684	256
Dutch	15,338	419	Romanian	1,178	31
Egyptian (U.A.R.) ..	880	335	Russian	5,506	76
Estonian	2,519	6	Spanish	662	96
Finnish	743	37	Swedish	367	4
French	1,143	48	Swiss	741	52
German	11,909	393	Ukrainian	5,861	36
Greek	21,073	1,435	Yugoslav	15,515	784
Hungarian	12,413	214	Stateless	4,151	126
Israeli	1,346	42	Other	2,608	318
Italian	32,701	903			
Jordanian	273	62			
			Total Granted	178,782	6,515

A naturalisation certificate covers the person being naturalised and any children of whom he (or she) is the responsible parent or guardian. The children covered by the certificates granted in 1970 numbered 818.

Chapter 6

VITAL STATISTICS

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1 March 1856. Births, deaths, and marriages must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, 1899-1970. The registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, and the civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages, are governed by the (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961-1966, which came fully into operation on 1 September 1963, and superceded State legislation formerly dealing with these matters.

The administration of civil registration in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Registrar-General. The State is divided, for registration purposes, into 75 registration districts, in each of which a registry office has been established with a district registrar in charge, the Registrar-General being the district registrar for the district of Sydney. Many districts, however, have additional registry offices, each with an assistant district registrar in charge. On 1 January 1972, there were 173 registry offices.

The births of all children born alive are required to be registered by the parent within sixty days of the date of birth. After expiration of that period, births may be registered only upon a solemn declaration of the required particulars by the parent or some person present at the birth, and only provided such declaration is made within six months of date of birth. A birth may be registered after six months from the date of birth—up to 7 years of age, by authority of the Registrar-General, and if over 7 years of age, by an order of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a District Court. For registration purposes a child is considered to have been born alive if it breathed after delivery.

From 1 April 1935 to 31 December 1968, every still-born child was required by law to be registered, within twenty-one days after birth, in both the register of births and the register of deaths. (The statistics of deaths in New South Wales, however, exclude still-births.) For purposes of registration, a still-born child was defined as "any child of seven months' gestation or over, not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed".

From 1 January 1969, under amended legislation, a still-born child is defined as a child who is of at least twenty weeks' gestation, or at least 400 grammes weight at delivery, and has not breathed after delivery. The parent of a still-born child must ensure the registration of the still-birth within 21 days of occurrence, and the medical practitioner attending the mother is required to complete a certificate of cause of death. A separate register of still-births is kept by the Registrar-General.

In case of the death of any person in New South Wales, the tenant of the house or place in which the death occurs is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within thirty days. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order for burial issued by a coroner, or a notice in writing of the signing of a medical certificate of cause of death. A death is generally required to be registered prior to cremation of the body.

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant or by a district registrar. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least seven days before the marriage. A minister who celebrates a marriage must transmit an official certificate of the marriage to a district registrar for registration. The marriage of minors is not permissible without the consent of parents or guardians or (where this is not obtainable) of a magistrate or some other prescribed authority. The (Commonwealth) Marriage Act provides that the minimum age at which persons are legally free to marry is 18 years for males and 16 years for females, but that a judge or magistrate may, in exceptional circumstances, grant permission to marry to younger persons who have reached age 16 years in the case of a male or 14 years in the case of a female.

In January 1971, there were 4,370 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Church of England 888, Roman Catholic 1,588, Methodist 363, Presbyterian 359, Baptist 242, Salvation Army 216, Seventh Day Adventist 147, Congregational 76, Churches of Christ 79, Latter Day Saints 60, Orthodox 56, Lutheran 42, Jewish 23, and other denominations 231.

Births, deaths, and marriages of full-blood Aborigines are registered, but the births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines, which could be distinguished, were excluded from the vital statistics of the State from 1933 to 1966. Following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967, births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines have been included in the vital statistics of New South Wales from 1 January 1967 and in this edition of the Year Book, figures for the year 1966 have been adjusted to include such events. Differences between the statistics now published and those formerly published which implied the exclusion of Aboriginal births and deaths, cannot be taken as reliable statistics of births or deaths among full-blood Aborigines because no satisfactory basis existed for distinguishing these events.

Population estimates revised in the light of field count figures obtained from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing have been used in calculating the birth, death and marriage rates now published.

MARRIAGES

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of mean population since 1916:—

Table 67. Marriages, New South Wales

Period	Average Annual Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*	Year	Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*
1916-20	15,756	8.03	1960	29,328	7.65
1921-25	18,041	8.20	1961	29,773	7.61
1926-30	19,253	7.86	1962	30,360	7.62
1931-35	18,742	7.20	1963	30,999	7.66
1936-40	25,295	9.29	1964	32,633	7.95
1941-45	28,505	9.97	1965	35,176	8.43
1946-50	30,163	9.90	1966	35,575	8.39 _r
1951-55	28,483	8.41	1967	37,077	8.63 _r
1956-60	28,433	7.70	1968	39,213	8.99 _r
1961-65	31,788	7.85	1969	41,286	9.30
1966-70	39,216	8.97	1970	42,928	9.50

* Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population.

The marriage rate rose to an all-time high of 12.20 per 1,000 in 1942 and then declined to 8.67 in 1945. After rising to over 10 per 1,000 in 1946 and 1947, following the return and demobilisation of servicemen, the rate declined steadily to 7.68 in 1956—it fluctuated between 7.50 and 7.95 during the period 1957 to 1964, but has since risen steadily to 9.50 in 1970. The recent increase in the crude marriage rate closely reflects the increase (resulting from increased numbers of births in the nineteen-forties) in the proportion of the population aged 20-24 years; more than half of the persons married in 1970 were in this age group.

The crude marriage rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for the last six years in the following table:—

Table 68. Marriage Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1965	1966 ^r	1967 ^r	1968 ^r	1969	1970
New South Wales ..	8.43	8.39	8.63	8.99	9.30	9.50
Victoria	8.35	8.41	8.55	8.94	9.12	9.21
Queensland	7.94	7.97	8.02	8.59	8.89	8.97
South Australia ..	8.16	8.27	8.50	8.60	9.30	9.38
Western Australia ..	7.91	8.25	8.45	8.84	9.43	9.30
Tasmania	7.85	7.93	8.56	9.02	9.18	9.12
Australia	8.25	8.28	8.47	8.85	9.18	9.28

* Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE

The males married during the year 1970 comprised 38,314 bachelors, 1,355 widowers, and 3,259 divorcees. Of the females, 38,353 were spinsters, 1,382 were widows, and 3,193 were divorcees. The proportion of males remarried was 10.75 per cent., and of females 10.66 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in quinquennial periods since 1916 and annually since 1965:—

Table 69. Conjugal Condition at Marriage, N.S.W.

Period	Bridegrooms who were—			Brides who were—			Percentage of Total Married					
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Bridegrooms			Brides		
							Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
1916-20	73,145	4,762	874	73,089	4,665	1,027	92.9	6.0	1.1	92.8	5.9	1.3
1921-25	83,042	5,538	1,627	83,162	5,171	1,874	92.1	6.1	1.8	92.2	5.7	2.1
1926-30	88,786	5,423	2,056	89,688	4,164	2,413	92.2	5.6	2.2	93.2	4.3	2.5
1931-35	86,636	4,835	2,238	88,085	3,152	2,472	92.4	5.2	2.4	94.0	3.4	2.6
1936-40	116,630	5,986	3,859	118,265	4,149	4,061	92.2	4.7	3.1	93.5	3.3	3.2
1941-45	130,009	6,769	5,749	130,669	5,666	6,192	91.2	4.8	4.0	91.7	4.0	4.3
1946-50	133,918	6,851	10,044	133,499	7,093	10,221	88.8	4.5	6.7	88.5	4.7	6.8
1951-55	125,791	6,606	10,016	124,496	6,782	11,135	88.3	4.7	7.0	87.4	4.8	7.8
1956-60	126,481	6,085	9,597	124,991	6,454	10,718	89.0	4.3	6.7	87.9	4.5	7.5
1961-65	142,561	6,094	10,286	141,675	6,324	10,942	89.7	3.8	6.5	89.1	4.0	6.9
1966-70	175,852	6,371	13,856	175,936	6,565	13,578	89.7	3.2	7.1	89.7	3.3	6.9
1965	31,734	1,251	2,191	31,665	1,241	2,270	90.2	3.6	6.2	90.0	3.5	6.5
1966	32,103	1,166	2,306	32,114	1,189	2,272	90.2	3.3	6.5	90.3	3.3	6.4
1967	33,233	1,303	2,541	33,248	1,312	2,517	89.6	3.5	6.9	89.7	3.5	6.8
1968	35,178	1,257	2,778	35,182	1,327	2,704	89.7	3.2	7.1	89.7	3.4	6.9
1969	37,024	1,290	2,972	37,039	1,355	2,892	89.7	3.1	7.2	89.7	3.3	7.0
1970	38,314	1,355	3,259	38,353	1,382	3,193	89.3	3.2	7.6	89.3	3.2	7.4

Remarriage was greater among men than women up to 1945, except for a short period after the First World War, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. The excess of widowers over widows remarried increased after 1925, probably owing, in part, to the introduction of widows' pensions in 1926. In the years since World War II, the number of widows remarrying has exceeded the number of widowers, reflecting the excess both of widows over widowers and of single adult males over single adult females in the population.

Although divorce proceedings were first permitted in New South Wales in 1873, the remarriage of divorced persons did not grow to significant proportions until after an amending Act which came into operation in 1892. In the period 1893 to 1965, the number of remarriages of divorced women exceeded that of divorced men in every year except 1939, 1946, and 1947, but in the last 5 years this position has been reversed. Remarriages of divorcees increased steadily over the years until 1953, and remained fairly steady until 1965, when the steady increase re-commenced. Since 1945, remarriages of divorcees have exceeded those of widowers and widows in each year, the excess in 1970 being 136 per cent.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1970, classified by conjugal condition, is shown in the following table. Further details of the age and conjugal condition of persons married in each year are given in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*.

Table 70. Marriages, N.S.W., 1970: Age at Marriage and Conjugal Condition

Age at Marriage (years)	Conjugal Condition at Marriage							
	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
Under 21	6,215	1	1	6,217	18,058	5	16	18,079
21 to 24	19,414	8	96	19,518	14,766	50	310	15,126
25 to 29	8,639	28	555	9,222	3,775	86	769	4,630
30 to 44	3,570	224	1,600	5,394	1,436	345	1,363	3,144
45 or more	476	1,094	1,007	2,577	318	896	735	1,949
All Ages	38,314	1,355	3,259	42,928	38,353	1,382	3,193	42,928

A percentage age distribution of bridegrooms and brides at decennial intervals since 1911 and in each of the last four years is given in the next table.

Table 71. Percentage Age Distribution of Bridegrooms and Brides, N.S.W.

Year	Bridegrooms					Brides				
	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over
All Bridegrooms						All Brides				
1911	4.59	30.71	34.45	25.63	4.62	22.92	36.58	24.18	14.36	1.96
1921	4.50	26.88	33.09	29.79	5.74	20.79	34.90	24.67	16.97	2.67
1931	9.12	32.98	29.67	22.27	5.96	30.55	35.31	18.35	12.85	2.94
1941	5.95	33.19	31.75	23.22	5.89	24.39	36.93	21.31	14.06	3.31
1951	7.53	37.52	27.55	20.09	7.31	29.56	35.47	16.10	14.20	4.67
1961	11.82	38.93	23.39	18.45	7.41	39.28	33.16	10.99	11.22	5.35
1967	15.37	41.98	22.49	13.73	6.43	42.25	34.25	10.63	7.96	4.92
1968	14.41	44.57	21.74	13.24	6.04	40.60	36.75	10.37	7.65	4.61
1969	14.29	44.99	21.80	12.99	5.93	40.60	36.42	10.88	7.74	4.36
1970	14.48	45.47	21.48	12.57	6.00	42.11	35.24	10.79	7.32	4.54
Bachelors						Spinsters				
1911	4.87	32.55	36.06	24.45	2.07	24.22	38.48	24.77	12.03	0.50
1921	4.85	28.96	35.23	28.18	2.78	22.55	37.39	25.17	13.80	1.09
1931	9.92	35.80	31.53	20.10	2.65	32.66	37.48	18.43	10.13	1.30
1941	6.44	35.87	33.85	21.45	2.39	26.36	39.63	21.77	11.02	1.22
1951	8.54	42.44	30.01	16.56	2.45	33.83	39.97	15.97	8.74	1.49
1961	13.25	43.52	25.45	15.76	2.02	44.36	36.98	10.62	6.60	1.44
1967	17.14	46.66	24.12	10.70	1.38	47.07	37.55	10.12	4.29	0.97
1968	16.06	49.49	23.03	10.14	1.28	45.19	40.24	9.84	3.82	0.91
1969	15.93	49.97	23.04	9.81	1.25	45.21	39.77	10.25	3.92	0.85
1970	16.22	50.67	22.55	9.32	1.24	47.08	38.50	9.84	3.74	0.83

In 1970, approximately 89 per cent. of first marriages among men and 95 per cent. among women were celebrated before the age of 30 was attained. Marriages of men over 45 years of age were remarriages in 82 per cent. of the cases; in the case of marriages of women over 45 years, the proportion of remarriages was 84 per cent.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in various years since 1911. The difference between the average ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is about 3 years, the males being the older. There is a tendency for this difference to be slowly reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, between 5 and 6 years older than women who remarry.

Table 72. Average Age at Marriage, N.S.W.

Year	Average Age at Marriage of—				Year	Average Age at Marriage of—			
	All Bridegrooms	Bachelors	All Brides	Spinsters		All Bridegrooms	Bachelors	All Brides	Spinster
	Years	Years	Years	Years		Years	Years	Years	Year
1911	28.8	27.9	25.3	24.7	1961	28.3	26.0	24.9	22.7
1916	29.1	28.4	26.1	25.2	1962	28.2	25.9	24.9	22.7
1921	29.7	28.5	26.2	25.2	1963	28.0	25.7	24.6	22.6
1926	29.1	27.8	25.6	24.5	1964	27.7	25.6	24.5	22.4
1931	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.1	1965	27.4	25.3	24.3	22.3
1936	28.9	27.6	25.5	24.5	1966	27.2	25.1	24.1	22.2
1941	28.8	27.4	25.6	24.4	1967	27.2	25.0	24.3	22.3
1946	28.4	26.8	25.4	24.0	1968	27.0	24.9	24.1	22.2
1951	28.8	26.6	25.7	23.7	1969	27.0	24.9	24.1	22.2
1956	28.7	26.5	25.4	23.2	1970	26.9	24.8	24.1	22.1

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the last thirty years they have fallen by over two years for both bachelors and spinsters. The modal age for marriage is lower than the average age, that for brides remaining steady over a long period at 21 years, and for bridegrooms at 22 years.

From 1904 (when the data first became available) until 1914, the average age of bachelors marrying remained steady, but that of spinsters marrying increased by nearly a year. During the war years, however, with many men serving overseas, the average age for bachelors rose from 27.9 years to 28.7 years and that for spinsters from 25.0 to 25.3 years. Then a downward trend began which became more marked during the economic depression. In 1931 the average age of bachelors marrying (27.3 years) was the lowest recorded up to that date, and that of spinsters marrying in 1932 (24.09 years) was almost as low as in 1904 (24.08 years). In the post-depression years, the celebration of postponed marriages caused an increase in average ages at first marriage, but with the outbreak of the Second World War the downward trend recommenced, and has since continued steadily.

MARRIAGES OF MINORS

The influences affecting average age at marriage described previously have a part in the year to year changes in the proportions of males and females who marry as minors.

The trend in the proportion of minors among bridegrooms was upwards until 1931, when the proportion reached 9.12 per cent. The proportion declined in each subsequent year to 5.10 per cent. in 1939, but increased fairly steadily during the next 27 years to 15.65 per cent. in 1966 and has since declined slightly. In 1970 the rate was 14.48 per cent.

Among brides, the proportion of minors has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but it declined continuously for a long period until it fell below 20 per cent. in the war year 1916 and the post-war years 1919 and 1920. Then the proportion increased rapidly to 30.55 per cent. in 1931. It declined in each of the eight years 1932 to 1939, but rose during the war years to 28.30 per cent. in 1944, and increased in subsequent years. The figure for 1966 (42.59 per cent.) was the highest ever recorded. In 1970, the proportion was 42.11 per cent.

An indication of the comparative youthfulness of many of the minors married is provided by the following table, which shows the actual age of all minors married during 1970:—

Table 73. Ages of Minors Married in 1970, N.S.W.

Sex	Age at Marriage (years)						
	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total under 21
Bridegrooms .. .. .	...	2	89	1,011	2,040	3,075	6,217
Brides	40	989	2,129	3,788	5,308	5,825	18,079

MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1970, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 37,107 or 86 per cent. of the total. The number contracted before district registrars was 5,821 or 14 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal denominations during the last three years:—

Table 74. Denomination of Marriage Ceremony, N.S.W.

Denomination	Number of Marriages			Proportion per cent.		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Church of England	12,320	12,662	12,996	31.42	30.67	30.27
Roman Catholic	11,058	11,630	12,181	28.20	28.17	28.38
Methodist	4,087	3,853	4,423	10.42	9.33	10.30
Presbyterian	3,629	4,452	3,890	9.26	10.78	9.06
Greek Orthodox	1,181	1,260	1,266	3.01	3.05	2.95
Baptist	676	675	676	1.72	1.63	1.57
Congregational	280	334	328	0.71	0.81	0.76
Lutheran	200	200	213	0.51	0.48	0.50
Salvation Army	157	147	166	0.40	0.36	0.39
Hebrew	167	193	168	0.43	0.47	0.39
Churches of Christ	183	175	179	0.47	0.42	0.42
Seventh Day Adventist ..	132	122	152	0.34	0.30	0.35
All Other Denominations ..	350	419	469	0.89	1.01	1.09
Total before Ministers of Religion	34,420	36,122	37,107	87.78	87.49	86.44
Total before Registrars ..	4,793	5,164	5,821	12.22	12.51	13.56
Total Marriages	39,213	41,286	42,928	100.00	100.00	100.00

DIVORCES

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce has increased considerably since 1939, and represents a substantial ratio to the number of marriages celebrated. The number dissolved by decrees for dissolution and nullity of marriage in 1970 was 5,628, being in the proportion of 13.1 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year. Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the chapter "Law, Order and Public Safety".

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

Movements in the crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per thousand of mean population) prior to 1948 are discussed in earlier issues of this Year Book. From 1948 until 1962 the rate remained fairly steady at 21 or 22 per thousand, but then a rapid decrease followed until 1966, when the rate (18.35) was at its lowest since 1940. This fall was due partly to the increased use of oral contraceptives, and to the increasing tendency to defer having children during the early years of marriage. The rate has since risen and in 1970 was 19.56. This rise is due probably to the increasing number of females reaching child-bearing age. From 1 January 1968 the criterion for differentiating between a live birth and a still-birth for statistical purposes was slightly changed to accord with international recommendations (see text on page 115).

Statistics of the live births in New South Wales since 1911 are summarised in the next table:—

Table 75. Live Births*, New South Wales

Period	Number of Live Births			Birth Rate†	Masculinity Rate‡	Ex-nuptial Birth Rate¶
	Males	Females	Total			
Annual Average—						
1911–15	26,460	25,201	51,661	28·76	105·0	1·58
1916–20	26,441	25,103	51,549	26·29	105·3	1·31
1921–25	27,823	26,626	54,449	24·74	104·5	1·22
1926–30	27,401	25,917	53,318	21·77	105·7	1·09
1931–35	23,071	21,896	44,967	17·29	105·4	0·86
1936–40	24,361	23,318	47,679	17·51	104·5	0·74
1941–45	28,997	27,586	56,583	19·79	105·1	0·81
1946–50	35,398	33,459	68,857	22·60	105·8	0·95
1951–55	37,796	35,941	73,737	21·78	105·2	0·88
1956–60	40,889	38,724	79,613	21·55	105·6	1·01
1961–65	42,586	40,311	82,897	20·49	105·6	1·25
1966–70	42,368	40,191	82,559	18·89	105·4	1·52
Year—						
1960	42,231	39,752	81,983	21·38	106·2	1·07
1961	44,224	42,168	86,392	22·07	104·9	1·17
1962	44,014	41,425	85,439	21·44	106·3	1·20
1963	43,059	41,006	84,065	20·77	105·0	1·19
1964	41,414	39,104	80,518	19·61	105·9	1·32
1965	40,219	37,850	78,069	18·71	106·3	1·37
1966	40,185	37,591	77,776	18·35	106·9	1·42
1967	40,407	38,434	78,841	18·36 _r	105·1	1·47 _r
1968	41,897	39,799	81,696	18·74 _r	105·3	1·52 _r
1969	44,136	41,900	86,036	19·38	105·3	1·55
1970	45,217	43,231	88,448	19·56	104·6	1·65

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966. See text on page 100.

† Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

‡ Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

¶ Number of ex-nuptial live births per 1,000 of mean population.

Crude birth rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for the last six years in the following table. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age constitution of the respective populations.

Table 76. Birth Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1965	1966 _r	1967 _r	1968 _r	1969	1970
New South Wales ..	18·71	18·35	18·36	18·74	19·38	19·56
Victoria ..	20·08	19·87	19·99	21·12	20·99	21·19
Queensland ..	20·54	19·65	20·40	20·35	20·76	20·94
South Australia ..	19·63	18·61	18·37	18·89	19·29	19·53
Western Australia ..	19·85	20·25	20·50	21·37	21·76	21·80
Tasmania ..	20·48	19·92	20·11	21·90	21·95	21·11
Australia ..	19·65	19·28	19·43	20·06	20·41	20·59

* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

RELATIVE FERTILITY

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex constitution of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

To determine the trend in fertility for long-term comparisons, it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table, which shows the number of births per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year from 1911 to 1966.

Table 77. Live Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
15-19	33·75	32·72	29·73	32·52	39·06	48·03	50·08
20-24	141·45	146·57	106·05	161·17	186·37	215·64	159·52
25-29	187·35	169·99	119·68	175·98	180·58	210·30	171·64
30-34	161·20	140·18	94·39	122·69	113·14	124·59	99·91
35-39	122·27	101·71	59·23	68·13	57·23	58·04	46·07
40-44	54·51	43·78	24·04	20·96	17·57	16·72	12·53
15-44	118·50	109·84	72·57	101·37	99·92	108·38	88·56

The long-term trend in the fertility rates for women aged under 25 has been upward; for the age group 25 to 29 years the rate has fluctuated around 180 live births per 1,000 women, while at the higher age groups the trend has been downward. These trends have been most marked in the lowest (15-19 years) age group (reflecting the increase in ex-nuptial births and the tendency towards earlier marriage) and in the highest (40-44 years) age group (reflecting the increasing tendency towards the limitation of family size).

The low fertility rates for all age groups in 1933 followed the economic recession of the early 'thirties. In 1947, the rates were increased by the general demobilisation of servicemen after the 1939-1945 War. The rates in 1966 reflect the tendency for women (particularly in the age group 20-29 years) to continue working after marriage, and to defer having children in the early years of marriage.

The relative movement in births to women of reproductive age in each age group is shown for selected periods since 1901 in the next table:—

Table 78. Movements in Live Birth Rates per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, by Age Groups, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Proportional Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Birth Rates				
	1901 to 1933 (32 years)	1933 to 1947 (14 years)	1947 to 1961 (14 years)	1961 to 1966 (5 years)	1901 to 1966 (65 years)
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
15-19	— 3·7	+ 9·4	+ 47·7	+ 4·4	+ 62·4
20-24	— 21·2	+ 52·0	+ 33·8	— 26·0	+ 18·6
25-29	— 32·7	+ 47·0	+ 19·5	— 18·3	— 3·5
30-34	— 44·0	+ 30·0	+ 1·5	— 19·8	— 40·3
35-39	— 56·6	+ 15·0	— 14·8	— 20·6	— 66·3
40-44	— 66·0	— 12·8	— 20·2	— 25·1	— 82·3
15-44	— 38·2	+ 39·7	+ 6·9	— 18·2	— 24·6

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 38.8 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1901, 36.9 per cent. higher in 1947 than in 1933, 5.1 per cent. lower in 1961 than in 1947, and 16.9 per cent. lower in 1966 than in 1961.

The particulars in Table 77 are not adequate to indicate differential fertility by age, for within age groups the rates change rapidly with each year of age. This is illustrated in the next table. The fertility measured by female births only is added to the table for the purpose of calculating reproduction rates.

Table 79. Age-Specific Fertility Rates, N.S.W.

Age (years)	Total Age-Specific Fertility Rate*				Female Age-Specific Fertility Rate†			
	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67
12	...	0·01	0·02	...	...	0·01	...	...
13	0·13	0·05	0·04	0·10	0·03	0·04	...	0·04
14	0·39	0·30	0·54	0·90	0·18	0·14	0·28	0·40
15	1·51	2·05	3·50	4·24	0·63	0·87	1·76	2·15
16	7·34	9·47	14·64	19·06	3·42	4·81	7·28	8·81
17	21·91	29·93	39·23	47·78	10·27	14·30	17·71	23·24
18	45·61	63·78	78·16	76·91	22·38	31·44	37·68	36·90
19	75·82	101·91	111·65	92·19	35·47	49·44	54·50	44·93
20	108·11	140·71	152·46	127·13	52·82	69·36	74·48	62·29
21	140·16	172·32	194·33	141·31	67·40	83·73	93·61	68·15
22	162·73	201·79	224·91	163·17	78·77	98·53	108·79	78·55
23	181·88	206·72	239·79	193·26	87·69	100·29	116·14	93·11
24	182·75	215·52	237·82	189·22	89·66	104·27	115·99	90·96
25	183·63	205·21	240·30	197·16	89·91	99·62	115·23	96·31
26	177·98	196·69	223·53	189·02	86·51	96·98	108·82	91·72
27	175·74	185·79	214·88	176·94	83·81	91·18	105·38	85·32
28	171·26	169·29	187·97	159·89	83·02	82·45	92·03	78·18
29	153·87	156·42	177·80	140·60	73·68	77·28	87·20	68·93
30	139·23	140·98	148·36	127·96	66·67	67·87	70·93	61·47
31	135·31	125·70	137·54	112·76	65·58	61·77	66·86	56·22
32	118·32	112·46	122·37	100·51	57·63	54·50	61·01	49·70
33	108·41	97·07	106·19	88·57	53·83	48·51	51·89	42·66
34	100·26	89·29	93·50	78·03	49·95	43·64	45·76	37·84
35	89·51	80·56	78·61	61·78	42·74	38·96	37·68	30·22
36	78·38	67·38	65·59	55·74	38·04	32·02	32·89	27·47
37	66·07	57·28	57·01	47·87	31·64	27·65	27·31	23·46
38	58·55	49·18	45·64	36·74	29·22	24·47	21·72	17·59
39	45·63	38·47	37·45	30·33	22·91	18·84	18·73	14·22
40	36·73	29·64	26·34	22·08	17·77	14·09	12·58	10·66
41	27·51	24·06	21·63	16·47	13·14	12·08	11·06	8·20
42	18·55	17·66	15·30	12·24	9·24	8·97	7·51	6·06
43	13·19	11·34	10·35	7·67	6·79	5·64	5·02	3·79
44	7·76	6·60	5·63	4·15	3·87	3·44	2·35	1·94
45	4·91	3·63	2·74	2·24	2·25	1·89	1·41	0·98
46	2·25	1·81	1·28	1·06	1·32	0·77	0·68	0·39
47	0·64	0·64	0·77	0·37	0·24	0·25	0·36	0·14
48	0·55	0·33	0·25	0·13	0·22	0·13	0·11	0·05
49	0·12	0·04	0·12	0·05	0·08	...	0·07	0·04

* Average annual number of total live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

† Average annual number of female live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

Specific female fertility rates shown in the previous table form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population. These rates are unaffected by the age composition of the potential mothers, and consequently they show the fertility of the population more clearly than does the crude birth rate.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 women who live right through the child-bearing period and, at each year of age, experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the gross reproduction rate and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that not all females will live to the end of their reproductive period, it assumes that current fertility will remain constant, and it relates to all women, including single women and sterile married women.

The net reproduction rate represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. It is possible to estimate from the life tables how many females will survive to each year of child-bearing age. The net rate is then calculated by multiplying the specific female birth rate at each age by the number of survivors at that age out of every 1,000 females born; the total of the results of all ages, divided by 1,000, represents the net reproduction rate. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each female during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales in 1970, and during the three years around each census since 1921:—

Table 80. Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, New South Wales

Reproduction Rate	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	1970
Gross ..	1·550	1·061	1·379	1·470	1·613	1·322	1·305
Net ..	1·349	0·968	1·308	1·414	1·551	1·279	1·263

Both the reproduction rates are affected by changes in the proportion of woman married and the average age at marriage, and for this reason may vary within a comparatively short period of years.

BIRTHS IN SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

The next table shows the live births and crude birth rates in the Sydney Statistical Division and in the remainder of the State during the last eleven

years. Births registered in New South Wales are allocated to a geographical division of the State according to the usual residence of the mother; in cases where the usual residence is outside the State, the birth is allocated to the division in which it occurred. The boundaries of the Sydney Statistical Division, as delimited in 1966, embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) during at least the next twenty years (see page 70).

Table 81. Live Births*, Sydney Statistical Division and Remainder of State

Year	Number of Live Births			Birth Rate†		
	Sydney Statistical Division	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Sydney Statistical Division	Remainder of State	New South Wales
1960	43,573	38,410	81,983	19.44	24.28	21.38
1961	47,097	39,295	86,392	20.46	24.53	22.07
1962	46,894	38,545	85,439	19.93	23.77	21.44
1963	46,866	37,199	84,065	19.55	22.68	20.77
1964	45,363	35,155	80,518	18.58	21.25	19.61
1965	44,889	33,180	78,069	18.02	19.85	18.71
1966	45,514	32,262	77,776	17.90	19.13 _r	18.35 _r
1967	45,993	32,848	78,841	17.81 _r	19.27 _r	18.36 _r
1968	47,977	33,719	81,696	18.25 _r	19.57 _r	18.74 _r
1969	51,135	34,901	86,036	19.03	20.00	19.38
1970	53,333	35,115	88,448	19.40	19.87	19.56

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 100.

† Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

Before inferences are drawn from a comparison of the crude birth rates for the Sydney Statistical Division and the remainder of the State, allowance has to be made for differences between the age and sex constitutions of the population in the two areas.

Throughout the period for which figures are available, the crude birth rate in the Remainder of the State has been higher than in the Sydney Statistical Division, but the difference is decreasing steadily. In 1970, the rate in the Remainder of the State was only 2 per cent. higher than in the Sydney Statistical Division.

LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUP

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers, classified by age group of the mother, is shown in the following table for 1970. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements given in Table 93. (The summary contained in Table 92 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures.)

Table 82. Live Births, by Age of Mothers, N.S.W., 1970

Age Group (years)	Nuptial Live Births			Ex-nuptial Live Births			All Live Births		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 15	...	...	...	25	18	43	25	18	43
15-19	3,439	3,287	6,726	1,492	1,379	2,871	4,931	4,666	9,597
20-24	14,324	13,459	27,783	1,280	1,212	2,492	15,604	14,671	30,275
25-29	13,783	13,325	27,108	553	514	1,067	14,336	13,839	28,175
30-34	6,496	6,332	12,828	291	284	575	6,787	6,616	13,403
35-39	2,557	2,549	5,106	153	128	281	2,710	2,677	5,387
40-44	715	634	1,349	53	59	112	768	693	1,461
45-49	43	49	92	8	...	8	51	49	100
50 or more	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Not stated	...	...	...	4	2	6	4	2	6
Total	41,358	39,635	80,993	3,859	3,596	7,455	45,217	43,231	88,448

Similar information for single years of age is published in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*.

PREVIOUS ISSUE

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1970, classified according to age of mother:—

Table 83. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W., 1970
Age of Mother and Previous Issue

Age of Mother (years)	Number of Married Mothers with Previous Issue* Numbering—											Total Married Mothers	Average Number of Children †
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more		
Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	5,502	1,093	90	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,688	1.20
20-24	14,515	9,403	2,847	632	112	27	3	...	...	...	...	27,540	1.65
25-29	8,125	9,820	5,695	2,102	695	229	82	32	7	3	...	26,790	2.22
30-34	2,035	3,173	3,362	2,188	1,003	460	224	105	33	11	11	12,605	3.03
35-39	577	806	1,052	945	600	439	254	150	94	44	59	5,020	3.95
40-44	132	161	188	222	197	151	100	70	47	23	41	1,332	4.69
45-49	4	13	12	9	11	5	7	7	7	2	15	92	6.09
50 or more	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4.00
Total	30,890	24,469	13,246	6,102	2,618	1,311	670	365	188	83	126	80,068	2.22
Proportion per cent. of Total Married Mothers	38.58	30.56	16.54	7.62	3.27	1.64	0.84	0.46	0.23	0.10	0.16	100.00	..

* Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all still-born children are excluded.

† Including children born alive at present confinement.

Details for each year of age are published annually in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*.

Particulars of the average number of children born to married mothers in selected age groups are given for 1901 and later years in the next table. This information was not recorded for the years 1908 to 1937.

Table 84. Age of Mother and Average Number of Children, N.S.W.

Year	Average Number of Children per Married Woman to whom a Live Child was born during the Year*							
	Age Group (years)							All Ages
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1901	1.20	1.81	2.86	4.45	6.38	8.39	9.61	3.90
1906	1.22	1.81	2.78	4.12	5.80	7.81	9.20	3.58
1938	1.23	1.69	2.28	3.15	4.37	5.86	7.55	2.60
1948	1.16	1.58	2.20	2.86	3.69	4.77	6.05	2.35
1958	1.24	1.73	2.46	3.11	3.88	4.59	5.53	2.50
1965	1.22	1.71	2.42	3.25	4.00	4.73	4.84	2.43
1966	1.21	1.67	2.36	3.19	3.96	4.66	5.65	2.35
1967	1.21	1.67	2.33	3.17	3.94	4.76	5.86	2.33
1968	1.20	1.65	2.29	3.14	3.95	4.73	5.44	2.28
1969	1.21	1.65	2.24	3.09	3.90	4.75	5.62	2.24
1970	1.20	1.65	2.22	3.03	3.95	4.69	6.09	2.22

* Including children born alive at present confinement and ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all still-born children are excluded.

In 1894, 51 per cent. of the children born represented the fourth or later child. By 1907 this proportion had fallen to 39 per cent., and when the information was next recorded, in 1938, to 23 per cent. The decline continued during World War II, and in 1947 the proportion was only 16.4 per cent. After 1947, the proportion gradually increased to 22.0 per cent. in 1962, but has since declined each year to 14.3 per cent. in 1970. Since 1894 there has been a large increase in the proportion of first and second children; the proportion of third children has also increased, but a decrease is apparent for the fourth child, and this becomes greater as the number of previous issue increases.

THE SEXES OF CHILDREN

Of the 88,448 births registered during 1970 (exclusive of those still-born), 45,217 were males and 43,231 were females, the proportion being 105 males to 100 females. As far as observation extends, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, although the difference has sometimes been very small.

Over the last three decades, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1956 (when it was 107.4 to 100), and least in 1944 (when it was 103.8 to 100).

The table below shows the number of males born alive to every 100 females born alive (both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births) since 1911:—

Table 85. Masculinity of Live Births, N.S.W.

Period	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births			Year	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births		
	Nuptial Live Births	Ex-Nuptial Live Births	All Live Births		Nuptial Live Births	Ex-Nuptial Live Births	All Live Births
1911-15	105.0	104.3	105.0	1959	104.3	107.9	104.5
1916-20	105.3	106.1	105.3	1960	106.3	105.6	106.2
1921-25	104.4	107.1	104.5	1961	104.7	108.7	104.9
1926-30	105.7	106.5	105.7	1962	106.2	107.4	106.3
1931-35	105.5	102.8	105.4	1963	105.1	103.9	105.0
1936-40	104.4	106.1	104.5	1964	105.8	107.8	105.9
1941-45	105.1	105.2	105.1	1965	106.3	105.5	106.3
1946-50	105.8	104.9	105.8	1966	107.0	105.8	106.9
1951-55	105.2	104.8	105.2	1967	105.1	105.8	105.1
1956-60	105.6	106.3	105.6	1968	105.0	108.0	105.3
1961-65	105.6	106.6	105.6	1969	105.1	108.3	105.3
1966-70	105.3	107.1	105.4	1970	104.4	107.3	104.6

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1970 was 7,455 which represented 8.43 per cent. of the total live births and 1.65 births per 1,000 of mean population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1911 is given below:—

Table 86. Ex-nuptial Live Births, N.S.W.

Period	Average Annual Number Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population	Year	Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population
1911-15	2,829	5.48	1.58	1959	4,017	4.97	1.07
1916-20	2,571	4.99	1.31	1960	4,114	5.02	1.07
1921-25	2,681	4.92	1.22	1961	4,575	5.30	1.17
1926-30	2,682	5.03	1.09	1962	4,771	5.58	1.20
1931-35	2,244	4.99	0.86	1963	4,823	5.74	1.19
1936-40	2,010	4.22	0.74	1964	5,427	6.74	1.32
1941-45	2,324	4.11	0.81	1965	5,700	7.30	1.37
1946-50	2,902	4.21	0.95	1966	6,035	7.76	1.42
1951-55	2,975	4.03	0.88	1967	6,300	7.99	1.47r
1956-60	3,741	4.70	1.01	1968	6,622	8.11	1.52r
1961-65	5,059	6.10	1.25	1969	6,860	7.97	1.55
1966-70	6,654	8.06	1.52	1970	7,455	8.43	1.65

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births declined in each period from 1906-10 to 1916-20, remained fairly constant until it declined in the 1936-40 period, and again remained fairly constant until it rose appreciably in the 1956-60 and 1961-65 periods. Between 1936 and 1957, the proportion fluctuated between 3.88 and 4.45 per cent., but since 1957 it has increased steadily each year except for 1969. In 1970, the proportion (8.43 per cent.) was the highest on record.

FIRST LIVE BIRTHS

A record has been kept of the number of first live births in each year since 1893. By "first live birth" is meant the first child born alive to a mother since marriage; it includes only the first born alive of twins and triplets. The figures are restricted to births to married mothers, as details of issue of the mother are not recorded in registrations of ex-nuptial births.

In the following table are shown details of confinements of married mothers which resulted in a first live birth, related to total confinements at which a child was born living:

Table 87. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W.

Period	Confinements of Married Mothers			Proportion of First Confinements to Total
	For First Live Birth	For Other Live Birth	Total	
				Per cent.
1906-10	51,000	147,195	198,195	25·7
1911-15	68,205	173,161	241,366	28·3
1916-20	64,225	177,847	242,072	26·5
1921-25	72,949	183,237	256,186	28·5
1926-30	76,602	173,888	250,490	30·6
1931-35	67,289	144,171	211,460	31·8
1936-40	85,023	140,981	226,004	37·6
1941-45	105,659	162,702	268,361	39·4
1946-50	121,595	204,590	326,185	37·3
1951-55	117,740	232,140	349,880	33·7
1956-60	120,822	254,343	375,165	32·2
1961-65	126,941	258,976	385,917	32·9
1966-70	141,711	233,851	375,562	37·7
1965	25,153	46,421	71,574	35·1
1966	26,302	44,710	71,012	37·0
1967	26,555	45,296	71,851	37·0
1968	27,997	46,312	74,309	37·7
1969	29,967	48,355	78,322	38·3
1970	30,890	49,178	80,068	38·9

The number of first births moves in direct ratio to the marriages contracted in immediately preceding years, but the persistent rise up to 1943 in the proportion of first births was not due to an increased marriage rate so much as to a declining proportion of children after the first, a result of family limitation.

This trend was reversed following the end of World War II. The proportion of first confinements fell from 39·4 in the quinquennium 1941-45 to 32·2 in the quinquennium 1956-60 and remained about that percentage until 1963. This decline was due mainly to the large influx of migrants and their tendency towards having larger families. Since 1964 the proportion of first births has increased in each year and in 1970 was 38·9 per cent.

The proportion of nuptial first live births to total nuptial live births varies considerably between different divisions within the State. Since the information was first tabulated in 1936, the proportion has been consistently higher in Sydney and its environs than in the remainder of the State. In 1970, the Sydney Statistical Division (40.2 per cent.), the Newcastle Statistical District (38.3 per cent.), and the Wollongong Statistical District (37.0 per cent.) had higher proportions than that for the rest of the State (34.0 per cent.). This suggests that families are larger outside the industrial urban areas. Allowance should be made, however, for differing proportions of newly-married couples in the respective areas.

Details of the duration of existing marriage, in relation to the age of the mother at the birth of the first live child to that marriage, are published in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*. A summary for 1970 is as follows:

Table 88. Nuptial First Live Births, N.S.W., 1970: Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage

Age of Mother (years)	Duration of Existing Marriage																	Total Nuptial First Live Births
	Months												Years					
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5 or more	
Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19	87	149	232	333	732	1,151	1,088	301	114	156	136	148	723	128	21	1	2	5,502
20-24	53	84	114	204	438	823	825	363	262	528	490	465	4,321	3,044	1,621	630	250	14,515
25-29	17	20	24	52	69	110	122	90	98	200	148	152	1,461	1,490	1,473	1,162	1,437	8,125
30-34	8	6	12	11	17	24	34	29	41	72	68	49	432	294	195	160	583	2,035
35-39	4	5	6	3	7	11	6	10	9	20	17	17	135	68	52	32	175	577
40-44	...	1	2	1	3	4	3	1	1	11	3	5	24	16	11	5	41	132
45-49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	4
Total	169	265	390	604	1,266	2,123	2,078	794	525	987	862	836	7,097	5,041	3,374	1,990	2,489	30,890

STILL-BIRTHS

Statistics of still-births for 1967 and earlier years relate to all still-born children registered during the year (the definition of a still-birth for registration purposes is given on page 99). From 1 January 1968, to accord with international recommendations, beating of the heart was adopted in lieu of breathing as the criterion of a live birth for statistical purposes and, from that date, any child registered as still-born whose heart beat after the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother was excluded from the statistics of still-births and counted as a live birth; these numbered 31 in 1968 and 44 in 1969.

From 1969 the definition of still-birth for registration purposes was significantly amended—see text on page 99. This change resulted in an estimated increase of 26 per cent. in the number of still-births registered in 1969.

The number of still-births registered in New South Wales in 1970 was 1,154. Of these, 643 were males and 511 were females, the masculinity (126 males to 100 females) being considerably higher than amongst the live births (105 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of still-births is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1970, the rates were 18.95 ex-nuptial still-births and 12.32 nuptial still-births per 1,000 births (live and still) of each type.

Of the total still-births, 679 were in the Sydney Statistical Division and 475 in the remainder of the State, the rate per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 12.57 in the former and 13.35 in the latter area.

Compulsory registration of still-births became effective on 1 April 1935. Details for each of the last eleven years and for quinquennial periods since 1941 are as follows:

Table 89. Still-births*, New South Wales

Year	Number of Still-births					Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			Proportion of Ex-nuptial to Total Still-births	Male Still-births per 1,000 Female Still-births
	Nuptial		Ex-nuptial		Total	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females						
1941-45	3,909	3,092	215	175	7,391	25.16	32.47	25.46	5.28	1,262
1946-50	3,733	2,896	196	199	7,024	19.71	26.50	19.99	5.62	1,269
1951-55	3,231	2,647	176	139	6,193	16.34	20.74	16.52	5.09	1,223
1956-60	3,128	2,699	256	182	6,265	15.13	22.88	15.49	6.99	1,175
1961-65	2,669	2,418	231	202	5,520	12.90	16.83	13.14	7.84	1,107
1960	627	544	45	45	1,261	14.82	21.41	15.15	7.14	1,141
1961	643	566	51	46	1,306	14.56	20.76	14.89	7.43	1,134
1962	505	509	44	41	1,099	12.41	17.50	12.70	7.73	998
1963	566	504	52	43	1,165	13.32	19.32	13.67	8.15	1,130
1964	479	431	51	42	1,003	11.97	16.85	12.30	9.27	1,121
1965	476	408	33	30	947	12.07	10.93	11.98	6.65	1,162
1966	483	396	47	38	964	12.10	13.89	12.24	8.82	1,221
1967	407	374	49	33	863	10.65	12.85	10.83	9.50	1,120
1968†	373	350	48	35	806	9.54	12.38	9.77	10.30	1,094
1969‡	488	453	83	56	1,080	11.75	19.86	12.40	12.87	1,122
1970	576	434	67	77	1,154	12.32	18.95	12.88	12.48	1,258

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 100.

† From 1 January 1968, excludes children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe—see text on page 115.

‡ From 1 January 1969, includes foetuses of 20 to 27 weeks gestation. See text on page 99.

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States is given in the next table. This comparison which is restricted to still-born children of at least 28 weeks gestation is affected to some extent by differences in the definitions of "still-birth" adopted by the various States.

Table 90. Still-births*, Australian States

State or Country	Number				Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
New South Wales ..	863	806	857	888	10.83	9.77	9.86	9.94
Victoria	797	734	761	782	12.02	10.34	10.60	10.60
Queensland	372	365	350	312	10.61	10.27	9.48	8.24
South Australia ..	211	217	208	200	10.24	10.13	9.38	8.76
Western Australia ..	188	183	203	211	10.32	9.28	9.69	9.67
Tasmania	83	79	79	80	10.88	9.41	9.27	9.68
Australia†	2,587	2,449	2,519	2,532	11.16	10.06	9.97	9.74

* Still-births of at least 28 weeks gestation.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory in addition to the States.

PLURAL BIRTHS

During the year 1970, there were 1,037 cases of plural births in New South Wales. They consisted of 1,028 cases of twins, 8 cases of triplets, and one case of quadruplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,992 (977 males and 1,015 females), and 64 were still-born; the live children born as triplets numbered 22 (14 males and 8 females), and 2 were still-born; each of the quadruplets was born alive. Of the plural births, 78 cases of twins were ex-nuptial.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins, triplets, and quadruplets born in New South Wales during the years 1968 to 1970, distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial births:

Table 91. Plural Births, N.S.W.

Particulars	Nuptial			Ex-nuptial			Total		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Cases of Twins—									
Both living	752	833	908	63	51	73	815	884	981
One living, one still-born ..	27	39	25	4	5	5	31	44	30
Both still-born	11	15	17	1	1	...	12	16	17
Total Cases of Twins ..	790	887	950	68	57	78	858	944	1,028
Cases of Triplets—									
All living	5	8	7	...	...	...	5	8	7
Two living, one still-born ..	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...
One living, two still-born ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
All still-born	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total cases of Triplets ..	7	10	8	2	...	...	9	10	8
Cases of Quadruplets—									
All living	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Total Cases of Plural Births	798	898	959	70	57	78	868	955	1,037

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1970 represented 11.71 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.33 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

There were 4,433 cases of twins, 41 cases of triplets, and 3 cases of quadruplets in the five years 1966-1970. In this period, the number of confinements was 413,122 and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,073 cases of twins and 10 cases of triplets. Otherwise stated, there were approximately 11 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements. The incidence of plurality is fairly constant year by year.

Fourteen cases of quadruplets have been recorded—five between 1877 and 1897, and one in each of the years 1913, 1930, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1969, and 1970.

SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS, AND STILL-BIRTHS

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, still-births, and plural births in the year 1970:

Table 92. Confinements and Children Born, N.S.W. 1970

Class of Birth	Confinements		Children						
	Married Mothers	Un-married Mothers	Born Living		Still-born		All Births		
			Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total
Single Births ..	80,075	7,443	79,126	7,304	949	139	80,075	7,443	87,518
Twins—									
Both living ..	908	73	1,816	146	...	...	1,816	146	1,962
One living, one still-born ..	25	5	25	5	25	5	50	10	60
Both still-born ..	17	...	...	...	34	...	34	...	34
Total Twins ..	950	78	1,841	151	59	5	1,900	156	2,056
Triplets—									
All living ..	7	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	21
Two living, one still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One living, two still-born ..	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3
All still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Triplets ..	8	...	22	...	2	...	24	...	24
Quadruplets—									
All living ..	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total ..	81,034	7,521	80,993	7,455	1,010	144	82,003	7,599	89,602
	88,555		88,448		1,154				

The number of confinements of married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1969 and 1970 is shown in Table 93. Details for single years of age are shown in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 93. Confinements, by Age of Mother, N.S.W.

Age of Mother (years)	1969			1970		
	Number of Confinements			Number of Confinements		
	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total
Under 15	2	36	38	...	43	43
15-19	6,618	2,624	9,242	6,772	2,902	9,674
20-24	27,295	2,312	29,607	27,839	2,502	30,341
25-29	25,987	980	26,967	27,092	1,078	28,170
30-34	12,662	553	13,215	12,757	578	13,335
35-39	5,116	320	5,436	5,099	288	5,387
40-44	1,417	113	1,530	1,377	115	1,492
45-49	110	4	114	97	8	105
50 or more	...	...	...	1	...	1
Not Stated	...	...	...	...	7	7
Total	79,207	6,942	86,149	81,034	7,521	88,555

LEGITIMATIONS

The (State) Legitimation Act, 1902, provided for the legitimation of children born before the marriage of their parents, if no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of their birth.

From 1 September 1963, the State Act was superseded by the (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961-1966, which introduced uniform provisions for the whole of Australia for the legitimation of illegitimate children by the subsequent marriage of their parents. The Act provides that a child born before 1 September 1963, whose parents were not married to each other at the time of his birth but have subsequently married each other, becomes, by virtue of the marriage, the legitimate child of his parents from 1 September 1963. A child born after 1 September 1963, whose parents subsequently marry each other, becomes legitimated from the date of his birth. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the parents' marriage at the time of the child's birth, and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage.

Although legitimation under the Act takes place by virtue of the Act itself, regulations under the Act require the parents of a legitimated child to furnish information on a prescribed form to the appropriate registering authority, who will register the child as the legitimate child of his parents. Provision is made for a person to apply to a Supreme Court for an order declaring that he is the legitimate child of his parents.

The number of legitimations registered in New South Wales in decennial periods since 1911 and in each of the last twelve years is shown in the following table:—

Table 94. Legitimations, N.S.W.

Period	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1911-1920	4,016	1959	269	1965	1,110
1921-1930	4,749	1960	293	1966	1,351
1931-1940	4,518	1961	289	1967	1,341
1941-1950	3,080	1962	346	1968	1,375
1951-1960	2,809	1963	1,195	1969	1,455
1961-1970	11,593	1964	1,613	1970	1,518

The total number of legitimations registered under the State Act up to 31 August 1963, when it was superseded, was 21,669. The new Commonwealth Act legitimated children who could not be legitimated under the State Act because a legal impediment to their parents' marriage existed at the time of their birth, and this is reflected in the higher number of legitimations registered since 1963.

DEATHS

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered in the State other than still-births (although in 1968 and earlier years, still-births were registered as deaths as well as births). The deaths of full-blood Aborigines were excluded from the death statistics of New South Wales from 1933 to 1966, but have been included in these statistics (following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967) from 1 January 1967. In this edition of the Year Book figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include deaths of full-blood Aborigines (see page 100). In the period September 1939 to December 1941, the Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales (256 males) were included, but New South Wales defence personnel who died outside the State were excluded. From 1 January 1942 to 30 June 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas, and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

Deaths during 1970 numbered 43,601, equal to a rate of 9.64 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 24,123 were males and 19,478 females, the rate for the former being 10.64 and for the latter 8.64 per 1,000 living. The following table shows the average annual number of deaths since 1911 and the rate per 1,000 of mean population.

Table 95. Deaths*, New South Wales

Period	Number of Deaths (excluding Still-births)			Death Rate†			Proportion per cent. of Male to Female Rate
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Annual Average—							
1911-15	11,020	7,817	18,837	11.71	9.14	10.49	128
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.15	9.03	10.61	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.94	8.45	9.70	129
1951-55	18,217	13,918	32,135	10.70	8.27	9.49	129
1956-60	19,119	14,883	34,002	10.28	8.11	9.20	127
1961-65	20,866	16,648	37,514	10.26	8.27	9.27	124
1966-70	22,822	18,427	41,249	10.41	8.46	9.44	123
Year—							
1960	19,557	15,473	35,030	10.13	8.13	9.14	125
1961	19,652	15,396	35,048	9.97	7.92	8.95	126
1962	20,633	16,228	36,861	10.30	8.19	9.25	126
1963	20,594	16,632	37,226	10.13	8.26	9.20	123
1964	21,899	17,588	39,487	10.62	8.60	9.61	123
1965	21,553	17,396	38,949	10.29	8.37	9.33	123
1966	22,467	18,097	40,564	10.56	8.57	9.57	125r
1967	21,947	17,666	39,613	10.19r	8.25r	9.22r	123
1968	22,966	18,837	41,803	10.50r	8.67r	9.59r	121
1969	22,607	18,058	40,665	10.15	8.16	9.16	124
1970	24,123	19,478	43,601	10.64	8.64	9.64	123

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 100.

† Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

The rates shown are crude rates uncorrected for changing age or sex constitution of the population from year to year. The crude death rate declined continuously from 16.88 in the period 1861-65 to 8.69 in 1931-35, rose to 9.73 in 1941-45, contracted to 9.20 in 1956-60, then rose slightly to 9.27 in the period 1961-65, and has since fluctuated between 9.16 and 9.64. The higher crude rates since the 1931-35 period have been due mainly to changes in the age structure of the population.

DEATHS—AGE AND SEX

The sex and age constitution of a population largely determines the level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it are dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age constitution of the population is analysed in the chapter "Population". The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published annually in Part *Population and Vital Statistics* of the *Statistical Register*, and such data, summarised in broad age groups and covering each five-yearly period since 1921, are shown in the following table.

Table 96. Deaths in Age Groups*, New South Wales

Period	Age at Death—Years										Total Deaths
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or more	Not Stated	
MALES											
1921-25	11,884	1,817	2,129	3,155	4,615	5,930	9,031	10,085	9,601	55	58,302
1926-30	11,238	1,873	2,550	3,078	4,959	6,871	9,738	12,819	11,452	49	64,627
1931-35	7,341	1,748	2,322	2,507	4,217	7,433	10,103	14,249	13,845	34	63,799
1936-40	7,275	1,629	2,544	2,709	4,082	8,582	12,583	15,754	17,522	30	72,710
1941-45	7,337	1,331	1,601	1,936	3,519	8,129	15,027	17,827	20,196	13	76,916
1946-50	7,075	991	1,848	2,119	3,697	8,019	16,997	20,515	22,130	32	83,423
1951-55	6,565	1,085	2,090	2,455	4,071	8,579	17,469	24,566	24,173	30	91,083
1956-60	6,234	1,008	2,026	2,382	4,096	9,268	16,835	26,906	26,794	44	95,593
1961-65	5,724	979	2,264	2,237	4,585	10,489	19,063	27,469	31,482	39	104,331
1966-70	5,400	924	2,956	2,236	4,742	11,096	22,154	28,852	35,718	32	114,110
FEMALES											
1921-25	9,345	1,419	1,913	3,162	3,611	3,875	5,376	6,572	8,325	7	43,605
1926-30	8,738	1,422	2,182	3,011	4,040	4,525	6,139	8,717	10,111	7	48,892
1931-35	5,709	1,219	1,972	2,589	3,653	5,087	6,599	10,096	12,257	4	49,185
1936-40	5,692	1,099	1,784	2,604	3,352	5,735	7,793	11,615	16,288	2	55,964
1941-45	5,768	901	1,391	2,371	3,122	5,683	9,295	13,557	20,030	1	62,119
1946-50	5,136	669	923	1,777	2,878	5,361	9,835	14,775	22,976	7	64,337
1951-55	5,074	673	757	1,409	2,727	5,271	9,989	16,944	26,734	13	69,591
1956-60	4,608	598	704	1,229	2,800	5,292	9,356	18,697	31,129	4	74,417
1961-65	4,405	648	905	1,118	2,864	5,916	9,822	19,722	37,829	11	83,240
1966-70	3,804	620	1,010	1,137	2,833	6,436	11,379	20,219	44,696	2	92,136
PERSONS											
1921-25	21,229	3,236	4,042	6,317	8,226	9,805	14,407	16,657	17,926	62	101,907
1926-30	19,976	3,295	4,732	6,089	8,999	11,396	15,877	21,536	21,563	56	113,519
1931-35	13,050	2,967	4,294	5,096	7,870	12,520	16,702	24,345	26,102	38	112,984
1936-40	12,967	2,728	4,328	5,313	7,434	14,317	20,376	27,369	33,810	32	128,674
1941-45	13,105	2,232	2,992	4,307	6,641	13,812	24,322	31,384	40,226	14	139,035
1946-50	12,211	1,660	2,771	3,896	6,575	13,380	26,832	35,290	45,106	39	147,760
1951-55	11,639	1,758	2,847	3,864	6,798	13,850	27,458	41,510	50,907	43	160,674
1956-60	10,842	1,606	2,730	3,611	6,896	14,560	26,191	45,603	57,923	48	170,010
1961-65	10,129	1,627	3,169	3,355	7,449	16,405	28,885	47,191	69,311	50	187,571
1966-70	9,204	1,544	3,966	3,373	7,575	17,532	33,533	49,071	80,414	34	206,246

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1956—see text on page 100.

Continued increase in the number of deaths at the higher ages, owing to an increasing proportion of population in those age groups, has been offset to a large extent by the decrease in deaths at earlier ages, particularly infant deaths. The interplay of these trends has obscured the true changes in the incidence of mortality. This is illustrated in the next table.

The table shows, for each sex, the age-specific death rates, and the crude death rates for all ages combined, in the three-yearly periods around each census from 1911 to 1966. The crude death rates are equal to the rates which would be obtained by applying the age-specific rates for each period to the actual sex and age constitution of the population in the period, and they therefore reflect changes in the age composition of the population as well as changes in the age-specific death rates. Standardised death rates, designed to eliminate the effects of the changing age composition of the population are shown in Table 101, in comparison with the crude death rates for the last five census years.

Table 97. Age-Specific and Crude Death Rates, New South Wales

Age Group (years)	Death Rate*							Reduction per cent., 1910-12 to 1965-67
	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	
MALES								
0-4	24.70	21.50	12.52	9.81	7.27	6.00	5.08	79
5-9	2.05	1.85	1.41	0.93	0.75	0.51	0.43	79
10-14	1.70	1.58	1.23	0.78	0.70	0.51	0.45	74
15-19	2.41	2.17	1.68	1.43	1.56	1.20	1.29	46
20-24	3.29	2.70	2.29	1.61	1.84	1.62	1.70	48
25-29	3.87	3.36	2.21	1.54	1.60	1.46	1.55	60
30-34	4.76	4.11	2.80	1.94	1.92	1.64	1.62	66
35-39	6.07	5.38	3.77	2.68	2.49	2.34	2.59	57
40-44	7.87	6.77	5.33	4.24	4.00	3.89	4.05	49
45-49	10.76	9.56	7.90	7.26	6.53	6.36	6.31	41
50-54	14.28	12.30	11.61	12.02	10.91	10.72	11.07	22
55-59	21.58	18.77	17.64	18.58	19.40	17.69	18.28	15
60-64	29.65	28.37	25.68	28.82	28.95	27.84	29.40	1
65-69	44.80	43.09	39.93	44.09	43.19	43.06	45.04	...
70-74	70.63	65.82	62.26	64.75	66.96	65.50	69.69	1
75-79	112.23	104.97	95.33	100.81	100.73	97.26	103.27	8
80-84	171.57	160.03	156.58	151.01	149.52	147.50	148.73	13
85 or more	274.67	291.99	249.31	252.16	256.61	246.10	243.95	11
All Ages— Crude Rate	11.54	10.72	9.60	10.99	10.57	10.04	10.34	10
FEMALES								
0-4	20.80	16.94	10.06	7.32	5.77	4.75	3.74	82
5-9	1.77	1.64	1.18	0.64	0.52	0.38	0.38	79
10-14	1.37	1.20	0.83	0.55	0.39	0.33	0.27	80
15-19	1.91	1.61	1.34	0.61	0.66	0.47	0.55	71
20-24	3.16	2.43	2.03	0.93	0.67	0.58	0.68	78
25-29	3.99	3.45	2.43	1.49	0.87	0.71	0.68	83
30-34	4.45	3.84	2.87	1.70	1.20	1.03	0.99	78
35-39	5.75	4.67	3.75	2.41	1.75	1.52	1.70	70
40-44	6.16	5.15	4.24	3.31	2.63	2.44	2.50	59
45-49	7.55	6.73	6.03	4.83	4.49	4.01	4.05	46
50-54	10.89	9.30	8.27	7.74	6.47	5.86	6.37	42
55-59	14.66	13.09	11.61	10.58	10.17	8.58	9.42	36
60-64	21.26	18.98	17.27	16.92	14.98	13.70	14.37	32
65-69	36.87	31.79	29.54	26.69	24.58	23.03	22.60	39
70-74	55.74	50.19	46.06	45.63	41.64	38.08	38.68	31
75-79	94.08	88.17	74.82	75.13	71.12	65.64	64.02	32
80-84	149.90	141.41	125.71	127.66	115.98	107.53	110.63	26
85 or more	224.15	254.76	215.11	222.92	218.43	205.96	204.40	9
All Ages— Crude Rate	9.08	8.23	7.57	8.55	8.18	8.00	8.39	8

* Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population at ages shown.

There was a substantial reduction in the death rates over the period. In the case of males, the greatest improvement was at ages under 10 years (79 per cent. reduction) and the least was for the age group 60-74 years (negligible reduction). For females, the reduction in rates was greatest at ages 25-29 (83 per cent. reduction), followed by the group under 5 years

(82 per cent.). The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent than the rates for males in every age group, except over the age of 85 years. Although the crude rates show a reduction of only 10 per cent. for males and 8 per cent. for females in the period since 1910-12, the age-specific rates in 1965-67 were less than half those in 1910-12 for males aged under 15 years and from 25-39 years and for females at all ages to 44 years.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The effect of the improvement in death rates on the duration of life in Australia is indicated in the following statement, which shows the average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the three years around each of the censuses of 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, and 1961:—

Table 98. Expectation of Life, Australia

At Age	Males					Females				
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62
Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
0	59·15	63·48	66·07	67·14	67·92	63·31	67·14	70·63	72·75	74·18
10	56·01	58·01	59·04	59·53	59·93	59·20	61·02	63·11	64·78	65·92
20	46·99	48·81	49·64	50·10	50·40	50·03	51·67	53·47	55·06	56·16
30	38·44	39·90	40·40	40·90	41·12	41·48	42·77	44·08	45·43	46·49
40	30·05	31·11	31·23	31·65	31·84	33·14	34·04	34·91	36·00	36·99
50	22·20	22·83	22·67	22·92	23·13	24·90	25·58	26·14	27·03	27·92
60	15·08	15·57	15·36	15·47	15·60	17·17	17·74	18·11	18·78	19·51
70	9·26	9·59	9·55	9·59	9·77	10·41	10·97	11·14	11·62	12·19
80	5·00	5·22	5·36	5·47	5·57	5·61	6·01	6·02	6·30	6·68
90	2·60	2·98	2·74	2·93	3·02	2·91	3·05	3·08	3·24	3·48
100	1·17	1·10	*	*	*	1·24	1·02	*	*	*

* Not available.

DEATHS IN SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

The next table shows the deaths and the crude death rates in the Sydney Statistical Division and in the remainder of the State during the last eleven years. Deaths registered in New South Wales are allocated to a geographical division of the State according to the usual residence of the deceased (or the mother in the case of new-born children); in cases where the usual residence is outside the State, the death is allocated to the division in which it occurred. The boundaries of the Sydney Statistical Division, as delimited in 1966, embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) during at least the next twenty years (see page 70).

The death rate appears to be higher in the Sydney Statistical Division than in the remainder of the State, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the population of these parts of the State.

Table 99. Deaths*, Sydney Statistical Division and Remainder of State

Year	Number of Deaths			Death Rate†		
	Sydney Statistical Division	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Sydney Statistical Division	Remainder of State	New South Wales
1960	21,333	13,697	35,030	9.52	8.66	9.14
1961	21,546	13,502	35,048	9.36	8.43	8.95
1962	22,597	14,264	36,861	9.60	8.80	9.25
1963	22,939	14,287	37,226	9.57	8.71	9.20
1964	24,205	15,282	39,487	9.91	9.24	9.61
1965	23,886	15,063	38,949	9.59	9.01	9.33
1966	25,114	15,450	40,564	9.88	9.16	9.57
1967	24,436	15,157	39,613	9.47	8.89	9.22 _r
1968	25,469	16,334	41,803	9.69	9.48	9.59 _r
1969	24,828	15,837	40,665	9.24	9.08	9.16
1970	26,457	17,144	43,601	9.63	9.70	9.64

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966 —see text on page 100.

† Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES

Crude death rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for each of the last six years in the following table:—

Table 100. Death Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1965	1966 _r	1967 _r	1968 _r	1969	1970
New South Wales ..	9.33	9.57	9.22	9.59	9.16	9.64
Victoria ..	8.86	8.90	8.66	9.01	8.56	8.80
Queensland ..	8.64	8.90	8.67	9.30	8.96	9.52
South Australia ..	8.26	8.54	8.17	8.83	8.19	8.76
Western Australia ..	7.70	8.13	7.71	8.17	7.71	7.61
Tasmania ..	8.27	8.50	8.60	8.65	8.60	8.19
Australia ..	8.79	9.01	8.70	9.12	8.69	9.04

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

These crude death rates do not take into consideration the differences in the age and sex constitution of the individual populations, and therefore do not show the true incidence of mortality in the various States.

In order to eliminate the differences in the age and sex constitution of the populations, standardised death rates have been prepared, using the age-specific death rates actually experienced and the age and sex constitution of the standard population compiled by the International Statistical Institute. The standardised death rates for each of the Australian States are shown for the last five census years, in comparison with the crude rates, in the next table.

Table 101. Crude and Standardised Death Rates, Australia

Year	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
CRUDE DEATH RATE*							
1933	8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92
1947	9.53	10.44	9.15	9.61	9.39	9.17	9.69
1954	9.46	9.19	8.64	9.01	8.38	8.67	9.10
1961	8.95	8.37	8.42	8.06	7.77	7.89	8.47
1966 ^r	9.57	8.90	8.90	8.54	8.13	8.50	9.01
STANDARDISED DEATH RATE†							
1933	8.52	8.74	9.10	7.66	8.74	8.86	8.62
1947	7.44	7.31	7.47	6.77	7.28	7.21	7.34
1954	7.24	6.63	6.80	6.52	6.71	7.02	6.90
1961	6.56	6.12	6.26	5.90	6.02	6.19	6.27
1966 ^r	6.83	6.39	6.31	6.18	6.21	6.45	6.52

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

† See comment preceding table.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE (EXCLUDING STILL-BIRTHS)

During the year 1970, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,743 which was equivalent to a rate of 19.71 per 1,000 live births. These figures exclude still-births, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated. The definition of still-birth for registration purposes adopted in 1935, and amended from 1 January 1969, is given on page 99. From 1 January 1968 the criterion for differentiating between a live birth and a still-birth for statistical purposes was slightly changed to accord with international recommendations (see text on page 115).

The death rate is higher for male infants than for female, the rates in 1970 being 23.60 and 15.64 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1911:—

Table 102. Infantile Mortality*, N.S.W.

Period	Deaths under One Year of Age			Death Rate†		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Annual Average—						
1911-15	2,062	1,627	3,689	77.94	64.55	71.41
1916-20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
1951-55	1,049	803	1,852	27.76	22.33	25.11
1956-60	1,023	747	1,770	25.01	19.31	22.24
1961-65	964	720	1,684	22.64	17.88	20.32
1966-70‡	927	641	1,567	21.86	15.95	18.98
Year—						
1965	882	610	1,492	21.93	16.12	19.11
1966	881	611	1,492	21.92	16.25	19.18
1967	873	579	1,452	21.61	15.06	18.42
1968†	869	656	1,525	20.76	16.48	18.67
1969	943	682	1,625	21.37	16.28	18.89
1970	1,067	676	1,743	23.60	15.64	19.71

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 100.

† Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

‡ From 1 January 1968, includes children whose heart beat after delivery but did not breathe—see text on page 115.

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record: it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933 and below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and in 1968 the rate (18.29 excluding children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe) was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed, there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate, and this excess has tended to increase. In the five years 1911 to 1915 the excess was 20 per cent., and in the five years 1966 to 1970, it was 37 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. Most mothers utilize the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals, and in 1969-70, 82,541 babies were born in public hospitals (including private and intermediate wards) in New South Wales—equivalent to 94 per cent. of all births in that year. Particular of these developments are given in the chapters "Health Services" and "Welfare Services".

INFANTILE MORTALITY BY AGE

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1970, 69 per cent. occurred within a week of birth, 75 per cent., within the first month, and 83 per cent. within three months. The following statement shows the number of deaths at various ages under 1 year in the Sydney Statistical Division and in the whole State, and the rates per 1,000 live births for the last three years:—

Table 103. Infantile Mortality: Age at Death, Sydney Statistical Division and N.S.W.

Age at Death	Sydney Statistical Division						New South Wales					
	Number of Deaths			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births			Number of Deaths			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Under												
1 week	591	638	698	12.32	12.48	13.09	1,035	1,121	1,204	12.67	13.03	13.61
2 weeks	32	44	28	0.67	0.86	0.53	48	67	51	0.59	0.78	0.58
3 weeks	9	17	19	0.19	0.33	0.36	13	25	33	0.16	0.29	0.37
4 weeks	19	9	14	0.40	0.18	0.26	27	22	21	0.33	0.26	0.24
Total under 1 month	651	708	759	13.57	13.85	14.23	1,123	1,235	1,309	13.75	14.35	14.80
1 month	43	42	36	0.90	0.82	0.68	73	70	55	0.89	0.81	0.62
2 months	37	38	59	0.77	0.74	1.11	67	72	89	0.82	0.84	1.01
3 months	32	44	57	0.67	0.86	1.07	61	72	86	0.75	0.84	0.97
4 months	25	26	33	0.52	0.51	0.62	49	39	50	0.60	0.45	0.57
5 months	12	13	22	0.25	0.25	0.41	24	25	37	0.29	0.29	0.42
6 months	16	17	14	0.33	0.33	0.26	29	32	31	0.35	0.37	0.35
7 months	13	4	12	0.27	0.08	0.23	25	16	19	0.31	0.19	0.21
8 months	16	10	6	0.33	0.20	0.11	22	16	13	0.27	0.19	0.15
9 months	10	7	13	0.21	0.14	0.24	15	19	20	0.18	0.22	0.23
10 months	7	3	8	0.15	0.06	0.15	22	10	19	0.27	0.12	0.21
11 months	4	10	9	0.08	0.20	0.17	15	19	15	0.18	0.22	0.17
Total under 1 year	866	922	1,028	18.05	18.03	19.28	1,525	1,625	1,743	18.67	18.89	19.71

Although there has been a remarkable improvement in the mortality rates after the first week of life, the improvement in the death rate during the first week of life has not been nearly as great. The ratio of deaths under 1 week to live births does not, however, provide a valid basis for determining changes in mortality during the first week of life, as deaths occurring during this period are due almost exclusively to pre-natal causes which are also a common source of still-births. It is probable that under improved conditions of pre-natal care and obstetric technique, many infants who formerly would have been still-born are now born alive, but die within a week of birth. Available information regarding still-births (see Table 89) suggests that the proportion of still-births is declining. Combined figures for still-births and deaths under 1 week are shown in Table 110, and these figures indicate more clearly the saving of life that has occurred.

More skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who die from pre-natal causes, but it is recognised that the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be reduced appreciably except through increased pre-natal care, and considerable attention is being given to the care and instruction of expectant mothers.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups, in quinquennial periods since 1911 and annually since 1960:—

Table 104. Infantile Mortality Rates in Age Groups, N.S.W.

Period	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births at Age :—							
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	Under 1 month	Under 3 months	Under 1 year
1911-15	23.08	8.79	10.76	12.09	16.69	31.87	42.63	71.41
1916-20	24.28	8.18	9.47	9.68	13.67	32.46	41.93	65.28
1921-25	22.94	7.30	8.33	8.27	11.59	30.24	38.57	58.43
1926-30	23.31	6.56	6.39	7.08	11.44	29.87	36.26	54.78
1931-35	22.67	5.10	3.90	3.64	6.64	27.77	31.67	41.95
1936-40	22.77	4.97	3.46	3.48	6.50	27.74	31.20	41.18
1941-45	20.02	4.33	3.22	3.32	5.06	24.35	27.57	35.95
1946-50	17.68	2.85	2.25	2.50	3.63	20.53	22.78	28.91
1951-55	15.13	2.21	2.01	2.39	3.37	17.34	19.35	25.11
1956-60	14.03	2.02	1.79	2.13	2.27	16.04	17.83	22.24
1961-65	13.07	1.48	1.96	1.96	1.86	14.55	16.50	20.32
1966-70*	12.81	1.26	1.65	1.76	1.49	14.08	15.73	18.98
1960	13.53	1.72	1.63	2.00	2.28	15.25	16.88	21.16
1961	13.14	1.72	2.17	1.99	1.82	14.86	17.03	20.84
1962	13.58	1.88	1.89	1.92	2.09	15.46	17.35	21.36
1963	12.74	1.36	2.00	1.96	1.84	14.10	16.09	19.90
1964	13.14	1.17	2.05	2.06	1.88	14.31	16.36	20.29
1965	12.71	1.22	1.68	1.84	1.67	13.92	15.60	19.11
1966	12.59	1.36	1.53	1.88	1.82	13.95	15.48	19.18
1967	12.04	1.38	1.75	1.76	1.48	13.42	15.17	18.42
1968*	12.67	1.08	1.71	1.64	1.57	13.75	15.46	18.67
1969	13.03	1.33	1.65	1.58	1.30	14.35	16.00	18.89
1970	13.61	1.19	1.63	1.96	1.32	14.80	16.43	19.71

* From 1 January 1968, includes children whose heart beat after delivery but did not breathe—see text on page 115.

The improvement has been greatest in the age group 6 to 12 months, followed by ages 3 to 6 months and 1 to 3 months. There has also been substantial improvement in the group aged 1 week and under 1 month.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION AND
REMAINDER OF STATE

The next table shows the number of infant deaths and the infant death rates in the Sydney Statistical Division and in the remainder of the State during the last eleven years. (The Sydney Statistical Division was delineated in 1966 to embrace the urban area of Sydney and closely associated surrounding areas—see page 70).

Table 105. Infantile Mortality*, Sydney Statistical Division and Remainder of State

Period	Deaths under 1 Year of Age			Infantile Death Rate†		
	Sydney Statistical Division	Remainder of State	New South Wales	Sydney Statistical Division	Remainder of State	New South Wales
1960	864	871	1,735	19.83	22.68	21.16
1961	939	861	1,800	19.94	21.91	20.84
1962	953	872	1,825	20.32	22.62	21.36
1963	852	821	1,673	18.18	22.07	19.90
1964	848	786	1,634	18.69	22.36	20.29
1965	818	674	1,492	18.22	20.31	19.11
1966	838	654	1,492	18.41	20.27	19.18
1967	824	628	1,452	17.92	19.12	18.42
1968‡	866	659	1,525	18.05	19.54	18.67
1969	922	703	1,625	18.03	20.14	18.89
1970	1,028	715	1,743	19.28	20.36	19.71

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 100.

† Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

‡ From 1 January 1968, includes children whose heart beat after delivery but did not breathe—see text on page 115.

In the following table, the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States and in various other countries in 1970 are compared:—

Table 106. Infantile Mortality Rates*, Australia and Other Countries, 1970

State or Country	Rate*	State or Country	Rate*
Tasmania	14.2	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18.6†
Victoria	14.5	Canada	19.3†
South Australia	16.2	New South Wales	19.7
Australia	17.9	United States of America	19.8
Queensland	17.9	East Germany	20.0†
New South Wales	19.7	Federal Republic of Germany	23.5
Western Australia	21.2	Israel	23.6
		U.S.S.R.	24.4
		Austria	25.9
Finland	12.5	Bulgaria	27.3
Netherlands	12.7	Spain	27.8
Denmark	14.8†	Italy	29.2
France	15.1	Greece	31.8†
Japan	15.3†	Poland	33.1
Switzerland	15.4†	Hungary	35.7
New Zealand	16.7	Yugoslavia	56.3†
Australia	17.9	Mexico	67.4

* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

† Figures relate to 1969.

The rates for Australia and New Zealand are superior to those in most other countries, but the diversity of definitions of "still-births" and the consequent effect upon the number of live births and deaths under 1 year, renders difficult a true assessment of the relative mortality of infants in various countries.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

Over the past fifty years, there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has been reduced only slightly. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been still-born.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life, comparing the experience in the Sydney Statistical Division with that in the whole State for the year 1970:—

Table 107. Infantile Mortality Rates from Principal Causes of Death, 1970

Cause of Death*	International Code Number	Deaths of Children at Ages under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births					
		Sydney Statistical Division			New South Wales		
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total, under 1 Year	Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total, under 1 Year
Infective and parasitic diseases ..	000-136	0.06	0.08	0.66	0.08	0.08	0.66
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases ..	240-279	0.09	...	0.17	0.08	0.01	0.16
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ..	320-389	0.04	0.02	0.24	0.02	0.01	0.18
Pneumonia ..	480-486	0.06	0.06	1.46	0.06	0.06	1.38
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	460-474, 490-519	...	0.06	0.30	...	0.05	0.33
Diseases of the digestive system ..	520-577	0.17	0.06	0.32	0.19	0.05	0.33
Congenital anomalies ..	740-759	1.89	0.47	3.56	1.73	0.49	3.37
Maternal conditions ..	760-763	0.84	0.02	0.86	1.11	0.03	1.14
Difficult labour and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth ..	764-773	5.61	0.19	5.81	6.20	0.17	6.39
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions n.e.c. and immaturity unqualified ..	776-777	3.79	0.08	3.96	3.67	0.09	3.83
Other causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality ..	774, 775, 778	0.41	0.08	0.54	0.38	0.06	0.47
Accidents, poisonings and violence ..	E800-E999	0.08	0.06	1.05	0.06	0.08	1.14
All other ..	Residual	0.06	...	0.34	0.03	0.02	0.33
Total ..	...	13.09	1.14	19.28	13.61	1.19	19.71

* Classified on the basis of the Eighth Revision of the International List. See comment on the classification of causes of death on page 133.

The changing relative importance of the various causes of infantile deaths as age advances is shown in Table 108, in which the deaths from various causes are shown as a proportion of the total deaths in certain age

groups representing four stages within the first year. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of the various causes of death with increasing age.

Of the deaths under 1 week, over 96 per cent. were due either to congenital anomalies or to "certain causes of perinatal mortality", which includes causes in the mother and conditions due to complications of pregnancy and childbirth, including placental and cord conditions and immaturity. These causes also resulted in over 70 per cent. of the deaths at ages above 1 week but under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 28 per cent., but, of these, congenital malformations accounted for 24 per cent.; deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia, caused 35 per cent.; infective and parasitic diseases accounted for 6 per cent. of the deaths; and accidents, poisoning and violence for 19 per cent. At ages 3 months and under 1 year, 30 per cent. of the deaths were due to respiratory diseases, 23 per cent. to congenital anomalies, and 21 per cent. to accidents, poisonings, and violence.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as epidemic diseases, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, etc., and the decline is due to the effectiveness of the measures taken to overcome these post-natal causes of death.

Table 108. Infantile Mortality: Distribution of Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1970

Cause of Death*	Inter-national Code Number	Age at Death			
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 1 Year
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Infective and parasitic diseases	000-136	0·58	6·67	6·25	12·07
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	240-279	0·58	0·95	2·08	1·03
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	320-389	0·17	0·95	1·39	3·79
Pneumonia	480-486	0·42	4·76	29·17	24·14
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	{ 460-474, 490-519	...	3·81	5·56	5·86
Diseases of the digestive system	520-577	1·41	3·81	2·78	1·38
Congenital anomalies	740-759	12·71	40·95	24·31	23·10
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality	760-779	83·47	29·52	3·47	2·07
Accidents, poisoning and violence	E800-E999	0·42	6·67	18·75	21·38
All other	Residual	0·25	1·90	6·25	5·17
Total .. .. .	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Classified on the basis of the Eighth Revision of the International List.

Detailed tables of causes of infantile mortality are published annually in *Part Population and Vital Statistics of the Statistical Register*.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

There was a steady improvement in the death rate of children under 5 years of age until 1967 and it then rose slightly in each of the years 1968 to 1970. The rate in 1970, excluding children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe, was 4.81 per 1,000 of mean population. The rates in quinquennial periods from 1916 to 1965 and annually since 1960 are shown in the following table:—

Table 109. Deaths under 5 Years of Age*, N.S.W.

Period	Average Annual Number	Rate†	Year	Number	Rate†
1916-20	4,708	19.31	1960	2,142	5.51
1921-25	4,246	17.25	1961	2,142	5.40
1926-30	3,995	15.95	1962	2,178	5.32
1931-35	3,610	11.37	1963	1,987	4.81
1936-40	2,593	12.08	1964	1,991	4.79
1941-45	2,621	10.82	1965	1,831	4.42
1946-50	2,442	7.96	1966	1,798	4.46
1951-55	2,328	6.51	1967	1,723	4.29
1956-60	2,168	5.78	1968‡	1,786	4.48
1961-65	2,026 ^r	4.95	1969	1,866	4.64
			1970	2,031	4.93

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 100.

† Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population under 5 years of age.

‡ From 1 January 1968, includes children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe—see text on page 115.

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earlier years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. The high death rate for preventable diseases, in earlier years, was due partly to parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required, and improvement in the rate may be attributed in large measure to more widespread knowledge of infant hygiene and mothercraft.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both still-births and the mortality of infants in the first few weeks subsequent to birth, it is of interest to study the combined rate for still-births and the deaths of children who were born alive—a combination which has come to be known as “perinatal mortality”. Statistics of perinatal mortality are shown in the following tables on two bases:—

- figures are given for still-births (for definition, see page 115) plus early neonatal deaths (children who die within 7 days of their birth); and
- for still-births plus neonatal deaths (children who die within 28 days of their birth).

Table 110. Perinatal Mortality*, N.S.W.

Year	Mortality per 1,000 Live Births and Still-births Combined					
	Still-births plus Deaths under 1 Week			Still-births plus Deaths under 28 Days		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1941-45	49.20	40.50	44.97	54.05	44.05	49.18
1946-50	41.77	32.60	37.32	44.82	35.13	40.12
1951-55	34.30	28.36	31.40	36.62	30.37	33.58
1956-60	31.98	26.47	29.30	34.32	28.09	31.29
1961-65	27.87	24.10	26.04	29.53	25.35	27.50
1960	30.67	26.13	28.47	32.84	27.32	30.16
1961	30.23	25.32	27.83	32.19	26.74	29.53
1962	27.24	24.90	26.10	29.42	26.42	27.96
1963	27.98	24.40	26.23	29.40	25.65	27.57
1964	26.89	23.57	25.28	28.11	24.66	26.43
1965	26.84	22.10	24.54	28.31	23.01	25.74
1966	27.41	21.75	24.68	28.74	23.12	26.02
1967	25.13	20.16	22.73	26.94	21.11	24.10
1968	24.24	20.28	22.31	25.33	21.33	23.38
1969†	27.56	22.85	25.27	29.21	23.79	26.57
1970	30.57	21.86	26.32	31.84	22.93	27.49

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 100.

† From 1 January 1969, includes foetuses of 20 to 27 weeks gestation. See text on page 99.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The classification of causes of death in Australia has been based, since 1907, on the classification introduced by the International Statistical Institute in 1893 and revised by international commissions in 1900, 1909, 1920, 1929, 1938, 1948, 1955, and 1965.

The Sixth Revision (1948) of the International Statistical Classification, which was used to classify deaths in the years 1950 to 1957, introduced major changes in the classification and (except for certain causes) affected the comparability of figures for years before 1950 with those for 1950 and later years. The difficulty of making comparisons was increased by the adoption of more flexible rules for the selection of the underlying cause of death where the death certificates contain multiple causes. A detailed classification of causes of death for 1950 according to both the Fifth Revision (1938) and the Sixth Revision (1948) was published in the *Statistical Register* for 1950-51; figures for 1950 are also shown in both bases in comparative tables in Year Book No. 55. The Seventh Revision (1955) of the Classification, which was used to classify deaths in the years 1958 to 1967, was limited to essential changes, and (except for certain causes of death) comparability was not affected significantly by its adoption.

The Eighth Revision (1965), adopted for use from 1 January 1968 incorporated many changes which restrict comparability, particularly in the field of heart disease. The International Classification (Eighth Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parenthesis in the heading to relevant tables in this chapter.

The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1970, classified according to the abbreviated list of fifty causes adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1965, and the rates per million of mean population for these causes:—

Table 111. Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1970*

Abbreviated Classification	International Classification Code Number	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per Million of Mean Population
			Per cent.	
Cholera	000	...	...	...
Typhoid fever	001	...	...	...
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	004, 006	1	...	...
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	008, 009	85	0·19	19
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010-012	27	0·06	6
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	013-019	38	0·09	8
Plague	020	...	...	...
Diphtheria	032	...	...	...
Whooping cough	033	...	...	...
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	034	1	...	...
Meningococcal infection	036	2	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis	040-043	...	...	...
Smallpox	050	...	...	...
Measles	055	4	0·01	1
Typhus and other rickettsioses	080-083	...	...	...
Malaria	084	1	...	...
Syphilis and its sequelae	090-097	12	0·03	3
All other infective and parasitic diseases	†	120	0·28	27
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	140-209	6,781	15·55	1,500
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	78	0·18	17
Diabetes mellitus	250	656	1·50	145
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	260-269	29	0·07	6
Anaemias	280-285	75	0·17	17
Meningitis	320	17	0·04	4
Active rheumatic fever	390-392	5	0·01	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	355	0·81	79
Hypertensive disease	400-404	683	1·57	151
Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	13,233	30·35	2,927
Other forms of heart disease	420-429	2,216	5·08	490
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	6,320	14·50	1,398
Influenza	470-474	344	0·79	76
Pneumonia	480-486	1,235	2·83	273
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	1,676	3·84	371
Peptic ulcer	531-533	259	0·59	57
Appendicitis	540-543	26	0·06	6
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	550-553, 560	120	0·28	27
Cirrhosis of liver	571	274	0·63	61
Nephritis and nephrosis	580-584	323	0·74	71
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	79	0·18	17
Abortion	640-645	4	0·01	1
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	{ 630-639, 650-678	18	0·04	4
Congenital anomalies	740-759	445	1·02	98
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	{ 764-768, 772, 776	318	0·73	70
Other causes of perinatal mortality	{ 760-763, 769-771, 773-775, 777-779	735	1·69	163
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-796	249	0·57	55
All other diseases	{ Remainder of 240-738	3,560	8·16	787
Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E823	1,375	3·15	304
All other accidents	{ E800-E807, E825-E949	1,062	2·44	235
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	E950-E959	585	1·34	129
All other external causes	E960-E999	175	0·40	39
Total .. .. .	...	43,601	100·00	9,644

* Classified in accordance with the Eighth Revision (1965) of the International List.

† Numbers 002, 003, 005, 007, 021-031, 035, 037-039, 044-046, 051-054, 056-079, 085-089, 098-136.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age constitution of the population, and degenerative diseases now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from epidemic diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths from degenerative diseases in 1970, diseases of the heart accounted for 15,804 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 6,781, cerebrovascular disease for 6,320, hypertensive disease for 683, and nephritis and nephrosis for 323 deaths. Altogether, these five causes were responsible for 69 per cent. of the total deaths in the State during 1970.

The remainder of this chapter consists of an analysis of the statistics of those causes of death in New South Wales which have special interest or significance.

INFECTIVE DISEASES

The incidence of diseases classified as infective and parasitic was generally low in 1970 and these diseases caused less than 1 per cent. of the total deaths during the year.

The following table, which shows the number of deaths registered for certain infective diseases which were formerly responsible for considerable mortality, illustrates the decline in the importance of these diseases over the last thirty-four years:—

Table 112. Deaths from Certain Infective Diseases

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 133)

Period	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever (001, 002)	Tuberculosis (010-019)	Diphtheria (032)	Whooping Cough (033)	Scarlet Fever (034-1)	Polio-myelitis (040-044) (incl. late effects)	Measles (055)
1936-40	79	5,144	785	410	81	51	152
1941-45	25	4,770	452	336	45	69	160
1946-50	9	4,026	218	140	14	139	142
1951-55	10	2,134	103	32	4	275	77
1956-60	4	1,159	12	14	1	34	49
1961-65	2	820	8	6	1	37	33
1966-70	1	354	2	10	...	7	44
1966	1	94	...	3	...	1	7
1967	...	72	2	...	...	...	11
1968	...	66	...	3	...	1	4
1969	...	57	...	4	...	1	18
1970	...	65	...	...	...	4	4

The decrease in numbers of deaths from these diseases may be attributed to improved hygiene, advances in medical science, and preventive campaigns. Campaigns for the immunisation of children against diphtheria and whooping cough were introduced in the nineteen-thirties, and have received wide-spread acceptance. Immunisation against poliomyelitis was introduced in 1956 for children under 15 years, and extended in 1958 to all persons

aged under 40 years, and subsequently to all persons. Deaths from poliomyelitis in 1963 and later years were all from late effects of the disease. Compulsory examination for the detection of tuberculosis was introduced in 1950; the resultant earlier detection and improved methods of treatment have lowered the number of deaths markedly—33 of the 65 deaths in 1970 were from late effects of the disease.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

In this subsection, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 624 deaths were assigned in 1970.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1970, they accounted for 15.6 per cent. of the total deaths in the State.

Table 113. Malignant Neoplasms (140-209)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 133)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*
	Males	Females	Persons	
1941-45	8,424	8,415	16,839	11.78
1946-50	9,835	9,415	19,250	12.63
1951-55	11,629	10,365	21,994	12.99
1956-60	13,272	11,243	24,515	13.27
1961-65	15,101	12,507	27,608	13.62
1966-70	17,510	13,987	31,497	14.41
1966	3,294	2,626	5,920	13.97
1967	3,337	2,717	6,054	14.10
1968	3,535	2,789	6,324	14.51
1969	3,551	2,867	6,418	14.46
1970	3,793	2,988	6,781	15.00

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1970, 92 per cent. were 45 or more years of age and 57 per cent. were 65 or more.

Table 114. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths in Age Groups, 1970

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 10	34	31	65	60-64	511	368	879
10-19	17	25	42	65-69	593	355	948
20-29	48	16	64	70-74	589	394	983
30-34	36	27	63	75-79	502	392	894
35-39	47	58	105	80-84	323	314	637
40-44	84	100	184	85 or more	170	223	393
45-49	171	174	345	Not stated	...	...	...
50-54	252	208	460				
55-59	416	303	719	Total	3,793	2,988	6,781

Although the crude death rate from this cause has been increasing steadily, this has been partly due to the increasing proportion of the population in the higher ages, at which the risk of death from this cause is greatest. Age-specific death rates for the three years around each census since 1933 are shown below:—

Table 115. Malignant Neoplasms: Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (years)	Death Rates*					Increase per cent., 1932-34 to 1965-67†
	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	
MALES						
0- 4	0·85	1·05	0·95	1·09	0·82	(—) 4
5- 9	0·34	0·47	0·69	0·81	0·82	141
10-14	0·55	0·46	0·72	0·78	0·66	20
15-19	0·43	0·96	1·00	0·71	0·93	116
20-24	0·86	0·88	1·09	0·86	1·06	23
25-29	1·17	1·06	1·48	1·83	1·40	20
30-34	1·32	1·50	2·18	1·90	2·38	80
35-39	2·36	2·68	2·58	3·05	3·57	151
40-44	4·74	4·71	5·18	5·21	5·85	23
45-49	9·29	8·97	9·58	9·90	9·96	7
50-54	15·53	15·65	16·80	17·82	19·05	23
55-59	28·75	25·99	31·05	33·11	31·88	11
60-64	47·15	43·36	47·72	53·00	54·40	15
65-69	70·72	66·07	72·42	78·67	81·76	16
70-74	109·79	96·62	106·02	106·70	118·70	8
75-79	123·01	138·60	142·23	137·19	153·46	25
80-84	139·06	158·22	166·53	172·55	186·36	34
85 or more	142·98	172·12	219·64	227·62	218·69	53
All Ages— Crude Rate	10·92	12·81	13·97	14·50	15·29	40
FEMALES						
0- 4	0·86	0·70	1·09	0·74	0·83	(—) 3
5- 9	0·27	0·46	0·63	0·58	0·60	122
10-14	0·14	0·32	0·39	0·57	0·50	257
15-19	0·33	0·37	0·56	0·45	0·53	61
20-24	0·77	0·46	0·42	0·74	0·69	(—) 10
25-29	0·86	1·21	1·41	1·02	1·03	20
30-34	2·00	1·69	2·54	2·35	1·81	(—) 10
35-39	4·59	4·40	4·00	3·83	3·81	(—) 17
40-44	8·52	7·33	6·82	6·86	7·02	(—) 18
45-49	14·13	12·13	12·25	11·22	11·45	(—) 19
50-54	21·13	19·74	18·00	16·30	18·39	(—) 13
55-59	29·74	27·61	26·24	23·08	24·85	(—) 16
60-64	39·12	37·03	31·85	32·20	31·28	(—) 20
65-69	47·83	48·63	47·80	46·24	41·56	(—) 13
70-74	68·15	70·66	67·84	58·41	61·96	(—) 9
75-79	83·33	96·55	95·88	81·67	78·36	(—) 6
80-84	105·97	109·70	110·69	110·01	114·15	8
85 or more	120·74	129·64	141·20	144·90	138·39	15
All Ages— Crude Rate	9·77	12·23	12·44	12·09	12·46	28

* Average annual number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

The age-specific rates for males aged 0-4 years, and for females aged 0-4, 20-24 and 30-79 years, decreased between the 1932-34 and 1965-67 periods. The only age groups showing a much greater proportional increase than the crude rates (for all ages) were 5-9, 15-19 and 30-39 years for males and 5-19 years for females—age groups in which the number of deaths is small. Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues cause a large proportion of the cancer deaths at these ages.

Improvement in diagnosis has undoubtedly been responsible for some of the increase in the recorded deaths from malignant neoplasms. Improvement in the death rate from infectious diseases has also played its part. It is interesting to contrast the movements in the death rates from tuberculosis and malignant neoplasms over the past seventy years; the rates at ten-yearly intervals since 1890 are shown below:—

Table 116. Tuberculosis and Malignant Neoplasms: Death Rates*

Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms	Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms
1890	11.21	3.68	1940	3.45	11.54
1900	8.93	5.82	1950	2.10	12.48
1910	7.65	7.37	1960	0.45	13.28
1920	6.30	8.56	1970	0.14	15.00
1930	4.52	9.39			

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1970 according to the site of the neoplasm is shown in the following table:—

Table 117. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths Classified According to Site of Disease, 1970

Site of Disease	Males	Females	Persons	Site of Disease	Males	Females	Persons
Malignant Neoplasm of—				Malignant Neoplasm of—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx	92	31	123	Skin	135	76	211
Digestive organs and peritoneum ..	1,153	1,066	2,219	Brain and nervous system	112	70	182
Respiratory system	1,128	218	1,346	Other and unspecified sites ..	205	197	402
Breast	1	544	545	Neoplasms of—			
Uterus .. ..	...	245	245	Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	352	272	624
Other female genital organs .. ..	...	165	165				
Male genital organs	406	...	406				
Urinary organs ..	209	104	313	Total	3,793	2,988	6,781

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs (the largest group for each sex) are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine, the numbers in 1970 being 597 and 733 respectively. The respiratory system was the site of 30 per cent. of the fatal malignant neoplasms among men in 1970, compared with only 7 per cent. among women. In women the breast ranked next to the digestive organs as the most common site, accounting for 18 per cent. of the deaths.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Diseases of the circulatory system have accounted for well over half the deaths in New South Wales in recent years—in 1970, the number of such deaths was 24,399, or 56.0 per cent. of all deaths. While this group covers a large number of clinically distinguishable conditions, changes in the classification of diseases over the years, and improved certification of causes of death as medical knowledge has increased, make it difficult to assess the relative growth or decline in importance of individual conditions within the group. The total number of deaths caused by diseases of the circulatory system, and the rates per 10,000 of the population, are shown in the following table for the last eleven years:—

Table 118. Diseases of the Circulatory System (390-458)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 133)

Year	Number of Deaths			Death Rate*			Proportion of Total Deaths
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1960	10,444	8,949	19,393	54.12	46.99	50.58	Per cent.
1961	10,475	8,806	19,281	53.15	45.32	49.26	55.4
1962	11,136	9,470	20,606	55.59	47.79	51.71	55.0
1963	11,186	9,744	20,930	55.01	48.37	51.71	55.9
1964	11,762	10,283	22,045	57.04	50.29	53.68	56.2
1965	11,739	10,419	22,158	56.04	50.12	53.09	55.8
1966	12,197 _r	10,828 _r	23,025 _r	57.35 _r	51.27 _r	54.32 _r	56.9
1967	11,862	10,497	22,359	55.05 _r	49.04 _r	52.06 _r	56.8
1968	12,582	11,495	24,077	57.53 _r	52.91 _r	55.23 _r	56.4
1969	12,321	10,935	23,256	55.33	49.43	52.39	57.6
1970	12,794	11,605	24,399	56.41	51.50	53.97	57.2
							56.0

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

The group "diseases of the circulatory system" includes diseases of the heart, arteries, veins, and lymphatic system. In 1970, over three-quarters of the total deaths in this group were due to ischaemic heart disease (conditions of the coronary artery) (13,233 deaths) and cerebrovascular disease ("strokes") (6,320 deaths). Since most diseases of the circulatory system are of a degenerative nature (i.e., due to ageing), the majority of deaths from these causes occur at advanced ages—in 1970, 63 per cent. were at ages 70 or more, and 84 per cent. at ages 60 or more.

MATERNAL DEATHS

All deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium are included under this heading. Maternal deaths are not numerically important, but are nevertheless of special significance. The number in 1970 was 22, corresponding to a death rate of 0.10 per 10,000 females. As the incidence of maternal deaths falls only upon women bearing children, mortality rates are more generally quoted as a proportion of the total live births. The general trend in the mortality rate expressed per 1,000 live births was downward until 1922; in the next fourteen years it was on a higher level, but an improvement occurred in 1937 and has continued. The low rate achieved in recent years has been due to the effectiveness of new drugs, advances in medical knowledge, and better care of mothers in the pre-natal period. The number of deaths of mothers per 1,000 live births in 1969 (0.17) was the lowest ever recorded.

Table 119. Maternal Deaths (630-678)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 133)

Period	Number of Deaths				Rate per 1,000 Live Births						
	Including Criminal Abortion		Excluding Criminal Abortion		Including Criminal Abortion			Excluding Criminal Abortion			
	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Total	Married Women	Single Women	Total	
1936-40	1,040	125	892	60	4.55	12.44	4.89	3.91	5.97	3.99	
1941-45	858	81	752	43	3.16	6.97	3.32	2.77	3.70	2.81	
1946-50	450	57	418	29	1.36	3.93	1.47	1.27	2.00	1.30	
1951-55	263	30	236	17	0.74	2.02	0.79	0.67	1.14	0.69	
1956-60	249	35	219	23	0.66	1.87	0.71	0.58	1.23	0.61	
1961-65	131	21	120	11	0.34	0.83	0.37	0.31	0.43	0.32	
1966-70	92	14	90	9	0.24	0.42	0.26	0.24	0.27	0.24	
1966	20	2	19	2	0.28	0.33	0.28	0.26	0.33	0.27	
1967	16	3	16	2	0.22	0.48	0.24	0.22	0.32	0.23	
1968	22	6	21 ^r	4 ^r	0.29	0.91	0.34	0.28 ^r	0.60 ^r	0.31	
1969	15	...	15	...	0.19	...	0.17	0.19	...	0.17	
1970	19	3	19	1	0.23	0.40	0.25	0.23	0.13	0.23	

Details as to conjugal condition have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period, the maternal death rate has, except in 1969 when no single woman died, been higher among single than among married women. During the past ten years 43 per cent. of the deaths of single women in this group were due to criminal abortion as compared with 6 per cent. of the deaths of married women.

The ages of the single women who died from maternal causes in 1970 were 18, 34 and 43 years. The ages of the 19 married women ranged from 18 to 40 years, with 4 aged 35 years or over. Seven of the married women had no previous issue.

Table 120. Classification of Maternal Deaths, 1970

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths		Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Sydney Statistical Division	New South Wales	Sydney Statistical Division	New South Wales
Urinary infections and toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	3	4	0.06	0.05
Haemorrhage of pregnancy	1	1	0.02	0.01
Ectopic pregnancy	1	3	0.02	0.01
Other complications of pregnancy .. .. .	...	1	...	0.04
Abortion (excluding criminal)	2	2	0.04	0.02
Delivery complicated by haemorrhage .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Delivery with other specified complications	4	4	0.08	0.05
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis	1	1	0.02	0.01
Puerperal pulmonary embolism	1	3	0.02	0.03
Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium	1	1	0.02	0.01
Total, excluding criminal abortion	14	20	0.26	0.23
Criminal abortion .. .. .	...	2	...	0.02
Total	14	22	0.26	0.25

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal sepsis can be classified as a preventable disease. Preventive measures and improved treatment have reduced the number of deaths due to this cause from 110 in 1920 to an average of about one per year during the last five years. Criminal abortion was responsible for 9 per cent. of maternal deaths in 1970.

EXTERNAL VIOLENCE

The classification "External Violence" (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1970, totalled 3,197 (including 585 suicides, 2,437 accidents, 69 homicides, and 100 deaths from injuries where it was undetermined whether they were accidentally or purposely inflicted), and accounted for 7.3 per cent. of the total deaths in the State. Deaths of males numbered 2,185 and of females 1,012. The death rate from these causes was 7.07 per 10,000 of mean population in 1970, compared with 7.13 in the quinquennium 1966-70.

The number of deaths and the death rates from suicide since 1941 are shown in the following table:—

Table 121. Suicide (E950-E959)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 133)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1941-45	864	346	1,210	1.21	0.48	0.85
1946-50	1,151	419	1,570	1.51	0.55	1.03
1951-55	1,426	527	1,953	1.68	0.63	1.15
1956-60	1,650	633	2,283	1.77	0.69	1.24
1961-65	2,087	1,094	3,181	2.05	1.08	1.57
1966-70	2,097	1,082	3,179	1.91	0.99	1.45
1966	436	242	678	2.05	1.15	1.60
1967	457	271	728	2.12	1.27	1.69
1968	393	205	599	1.80	0.95	1.37
1969	405	184	589	1.82	0.83	1.33
1970	406	179	585	1.79	0.79	1.29

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

The mode of suicide usually adopted by men is either poisoning, shooting, or hanging. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the five years 1966-1970, 59 were by the agency of poison (including 18 by gas), 20 by shooting, 10 by hanging, 3 by jumping from heights, 3 by drowning, and 5 by other means. The male mortality rate from suicide is about twice the female rate.

As is the case with suicides, the number of males who die from accidents each year greatly exceeds the number of females. In 1970 the ratio was more than 2 to 1.

Table 122. Accidents (E800-E949)
(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 133)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1941-45	4,604	1,789	6,393	6.43	2.51	4.47
1946-50	5,472	2,073	7,545	7.18	2.72	4.95
1951-55	6,842	2,709	9,551	8.04	3.22	5.64
1956-60	6,952	2,784	9,736	7.48	3.03	5.27
1961-65	7,315	3,267	10,582	7.19	3.24	5.22
1966-70	8,056	3,682	11,738	7.35	3.38	5.37
1966	1,529	745	2,274	7.19	3.53	5.37
1967	1,657	728	2,385	7.69	3.40	5.55
1968	1,643	727	2,370	7.51	3.35	5.44
1969	1,561	711	2,272	7.01	3.21	5.12
1970	1,666	771	2,437	7.35	3.42	5.39

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Classification of accidents which occurred during 1970, according to the external cause of injury, shows that out of every 1,000 deaths from accidents, 570 were due to road vehicle accidents, 161 to falls, 65 to drowning (including drownings in water transport accidents), 14 to railway accidents, 34 to accidents caused by fire, 12 to accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances, and 17 were caused by electric current. Of the 570 deaths caused by road vehicle accidents, 564 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 1 year and under 40 years, and amongst females in the age group 1 year and under 30 years. They were responsible for 69 per cent. of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years. Details relating to road accidents are published in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

Chapter 7

PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities:—

- (1) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- (2) the Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; and
- (3) Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

The governmental revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, taxes on income and sales, and estate and gift duties. Its expenditure on government account is mainly in connection with defence and repatriation services, an extensive group of social services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, meteorological services, subsidies, payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Business undertakings and financial institutions owned by the Commonwealth Government derive revenue from charges imposed for the use of the services they administer and from financing operations. In the main, their gross revenue is not included in government revenue, but some of them are required to pay part of their net revenue to governmental revenue.

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from Commonwealth contributions under the States Grants Act, 1969–1970, and the Financial Agreement, and from State taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.—see page 157), and the sale and leasing of its lands and forests. The expenditure of the State on government account includes the cost of such services as education, public health, law and order, and social aid, and the administration of land, agricultural, mining, and factory laws. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies are borne by government account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways, omnibuses, harbour services, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. Revenue by way of motor taxation is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

Both the State and Commonwealth Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States, described on page 201.

The local government bodies and some of the statutory bodies have power to raise loans under certain conditions. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of \$300,000) of the Australian Loan Council.

TAXATION

Taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) collections in Australia during 1970-71 were as follows:—

		\$ Million	Per cent. of Total
Commonwealth Authorities		7,185.2	83.5
State Authorities		1,002.3	11.6
Local Authorities		416.5	4.8
All Authorities in Australia		<u>8,603.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Total taxation collections shown above represented approximately \$681 per head of population in Australia (\$569 for Commonwealth Authorities, \$79 for State Authorities, and \$33 for Local Authorities).

The main taxes collected by the Commonwealth Government in Australia are described below; those by the State Government of New South Wales (shown in table 132) are given on pages 157 to 167. The system of local rating in the State is described in the chapter "Local Government", but statistics of local taxation (rates, etc.) are shown conjointly with State taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) in Tables 132 and 133.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenues collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States. Commonwealth income tax paid by persons in more than one State is included in assessments made by the Central Office, and is not allocated to the individual States.

COMMONWEALTH TAXES

INCOME TAX

Taxation on incomes has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1915-16. Under a uniform tax arrangement introduced in July, 1942, Commonwealth tax, levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, replaced the separate taxes formerly levied by the Commonwealth and each of the States. Since then, the Commonwealth has been the only authority in Australia levying income tax. (From 1950-51 to 1964-65, the Commonwealth tax levy was described formally as Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.)

The amount of Commonwealth income tax collected in each of the last ten years is shown in the table on the next page. In 1970-71, 69 per cent. of the total collections was obtained from individuals, 30 per cent. from companies, and 1 per cent. from withholding tax.

Table 123. Collections of Commonwealth Tax on Incomes

Year ended 30 June	From Individuals	From Companies	Withholding Tax	Total Collections	Year ended 30 June	From Individuals	From Companies	Withholding Tax	Total Collections
\$ million					\$ million				
1962	1,075	565	16	1,656	1967	1,923	785	23	2,730
1963	1,083	520	18	1,621	1968	2,175	837	23	3,035
1964	1,272	586	16	1,874	1969	2,379	1,007	33	3,419
1965	1,571	709	16	2,296	1970	2,858	1,151	46	4 056
1966	1,731	801	17	2,550	1971	3,178	1,395	48	4,622

Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived in Australia, on dividends from sources outside Australia, and on other income from non-Australian sources which is not subject to tax in the country where it is derived. The tax on non-Australian dividends, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon.

Non-residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

A withholding tax on dividends, introduced from 1 July 1960, is imposed at a flat rate on dividends which are subject to taxation and which are payable by companies resident in Australia to non-residents who are not actively engaged, through a permanent establishment, in business in Australia. The rate of tax is 15c per \$ on dividends flowing to countries with which Australia has a reciprocal taxation agreement (see below) and 30c per \$ on other dividends. A withholding tax on interest, introduced from 1 January 1968, is imposed at a flat rate of 10 per cent. on interest payable from sources within Australia to non-residents of Australia. Withholding tax is the final liability of the overseas taxpayer for Australian tax on the dividends and interest.

Agreements between Australia and the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand, Singapore, and Japan, provide for the avoidance of double taxation of income, originating in one country and accruing to a resident of the other country.

Income Taxation of Resident Individuals

"Pay as you earn" System. Since July 1944, the taxation on incomes of individuals has been on the "pay as you earn" system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments on a prescribed scale during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from salaries and wages. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum a provisional tax which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year, and the instalments or provisional payments are then adjusted.

Taxable Income is calculated by deducting from gross income (other than exempt income) the allowable expenses incurred in earning it, and, in the case of individual taxpayers, any concessional deductions allowed.

Exempt Incomes. Certain incomes are exempt from income tax. These include the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors, and official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific and similar institutions not carried on for gain; the pay and allowances earned by members of the Defence Forces during war service; income from gold mining; scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); war pensions and invalid, age, and widows' pensions; child endowment; unemployment and sickness benefits; and tuberculosis benefits.

There is a general exemption from the tax where the taxable income does not exceed \$416. Where, however, there are dependants, the concessions allowed have the effect of raising the limit of exemption as illustrated in the following table:—

Table 124. Limits of Income Not Subject to Tax

Individuals with the following Dependants	1953-54 to 1956-57	1957-58 to 1962-63	1963-64 to 1966-67	1967-68 to 1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$
None	208	208	416	416
Wife	468	494	702	728
Wife and one child	624	676	884	936
Wife and two children	728	806	1,014	1,092
Wife and three children	832	936	1,144	1,248
Wife and four children.. .. .	936	1,066	1,274	1,404

Aged persons (i.e., males 65 years or over and females 60 years or over) are exempt from tax if their taxable income did not exceed \$1,326 in 1971-72. A person satisfying the age requirement and contributing to the maintenance of a spouse (of any age), is exempt from tax if the combined taxable income of the couple does not exceed \$2,314. Where the taxable income exceeds these exemption levels but does not exceed \$2,286 (married couples \$4,155), tax is payable at concessional rates lower than the normal rates of tax.

Concessional Deductions. Concessions for dependants, medical expenses, etc. are allowed by way of deductions in determining the taxable income.

The deductions allowed to Australian residents for dependants resident in Australia are as follows:—

	\$
(a) Spouse of taxpayer, or daughter keeping house for widowed taxpayer	312
(b) Housekeeper caring for dependent children under age 16 years, for invalid spouse, or for invalid relative (not normally allowed if foregoing deduction claimed) ..	312
(c) Parents and parents-in-law dependent on taxpayer, each	312
(d) Children under age 16 years: One child	208
Each other child	156
(e) Children, aged 16 to 25 years, at school or university (full-time), each	208
(f) Invalid relative (child, brother, or sister), age 16 years or more, each (less any invalid pension received)	208

The amount allowed as a deduction for dependants (a) and (c) to (f) is reduced by the amount by which the separate net income of the dependants exceeds \$130. If a dependant is partially maintained during the year of income, a partial deduction, based on the above amounts, is allowed.

Other deductions of a concessional nature are listed below. All these deductions are allowed to residents of Australia, but only deductions (g) to (j) are allowed to non-residents.

- (a) Medical and hospital expenses (including dental expenses, optical expenses, cost of artificial limb, eye, or hearing aid, cost of keeping a guide dog for a blind person, and pay of personal attendant in cases of blindness or total invalidity) for the taxpayer, his spouse, children under 21 years, and other dependants except housekeeper.
- (b) Funeral expenses up to \$100 each for dependants listed in (a).
- (c) Subscriptions, up to an aggregate of \$1,200 for life, sickness, or accident insurance, deferred annuity, superannuation, and friendly society benefit in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse, or children.
- (d) Payments to medical or hospital benefits funds in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse, or children.
- (e) Education expenses up to \$400 for each dependent child under 25 years receiving full-time education.
- (f) Certain legal and court costs incurred in child adoption.
- (g) Rates and land tax paid on non-income-producing property.
- (h) Gifts of \$2 and upwards made to approved public institutions and funds and to the Commonwealth or a State for defence purposes.
- (i) One-third of the amount of calls paid on shares in companies engaged in Australia in afforestation or mining or prospecting for gold, silver, certain other metals, and oil.
- (j) Share capital subscribed for oil exploration purposes, or for prospecting or mining for minerals other than gold or uranium, in Australia, Papua, or New Guinea, less any deduction allowed under (h), providing the company to which the capital is subscribed waives its right to a deduction for capital expended on oil exploration, mining, or treatment.

The amount of the deduction allowed for medical or funeral expenses is reduced to the extent to which the taxpayer (or any other person in the case of medical expenses) is entitled to be recouped such expenses by a government, society, or institution. The deductions shown for funeral expenses and education expenses are the maximum amounts allowable in respect of any one dependant; if more than one taxpayer claims a deduction for the same dependant, the amount allowed is apportioned between them.

Because of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation, and high living costs, residents of certain prescribed areas are allowed a special deduction (zone allowance) from their income. In Zone A, the allowance is \$540 plus an amount equal to one-half of the deductions allowable to the taxpayer for dependants (see previous page); in Zone B, it is \$90 plus an amount equal to one-twelfth of these deductions.

A deduction equal to the deduction allowed to residents of Zone A is allowed to members of the Defence Forces serving in certain overseas localities.

Rebates of tax are given in respect of interest on Commonwealth securities and certain State and semi-government securities issued before 1 November 1968; the rebate is 10c for each \$1 of interest.

Rates of Income Tax. The rates of tax imposed on income derived by individuals in the year 1971-72 are shown in the next table. The tax payable is the amount calculated from the table, plus $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.

Table 125. Rates of Income Tax Payable by Individuals

Total Taxable Income		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on Balance of Taxable Income	Total Taxable Income		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on Balance of Taxable Income
Not Less than—	Not More than—			Not Less than—	Not More than—		
\$	\$	\$	Cents per \$	\$	\$	\$	Cents per \$
417	499*	5.19	4.1	3,600	3,999	562.10	28.8
500	599	8.60	5.5	4,000	4,799	677.30	31.9
600	799	14.10	7.4	4,800	5,599	932.50	34.5
800	999	28.90	9.7	5,600	6,399	1,208.50	37.0
1,000	1,199	48.30	11.3	6,400	7,199	1,504.50	39.4
1,200	1,399	70.90	12.8	7,200	7,999	1,819.70	41.7
1,400	1,599	96.50	14.3	8,000	8,799	2,153.30	43.9
1,600	1,799	125.10	15.8	8,800	9,999	2,504.50	46.5
1,800	1,999	156.70	17.3	10,000	11,999	3,062.50	50.6
2,000	2,399	191.30	19.5	12,000	15,999	4,074.50	56.4
2,400	2,799	269.30	22.1	16,000	19,999	6,330.50	62.4
2,800	3,199	357.70	24.4	20,000 or more		8,826.50	66.7
3,200	3,599	455.30	26.7				

* The minimum amount of tax payable is 50c. The maximum tax payable on taxable incomes of \$417 to \$428 is half the excess of the income over \$416, plus $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.

Amount of Tax Payable. Examples of the amount of tax payable by individuals on incomes derived in 1971-72 are shown in the following table.

Table 126. Examples of Income Tax Payable by Individuals, 1971-72

Actual Income	Person without Dependants	Person with Dependants		
		Wife	Wife and Child	Wife and Two Children
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
500	8.97	...	...	...
600	14.71	...	...	...
700	22.44	...	...	...
800	30.16	8.46	...	...
1,000	50.41	21.51	8.12	...
1,200	74.00	39.07	20.89	10.35
1,600	130.57	85.75	59.84	42.71
2,000	199.66	145.08	112.66	90.56
2,500	304.14	237.93	196.05	167.88
3,000	424.28	347.51	299.53	265.61
4,000	706.93	613.14	553.25	509.77
6,000	1,415.84	1,295.35	1,218.16	1,161.98
8,000	2,247.50	2,111.71	2,021.18	1,953.28
10,000	3,196.48	3,045.05	2,944.10	2,868.39
20,000	9,212.65	9,009.45	8,873.98	8,772.38
40,000	23,136.28	22,919.07	22,774.27	22,665.66

The "actual incomes" shown in the preceding table are amounts of income before any deductions of a concessional nature have been made (see page 146). In calculating the tax payable, no allowance has been made for concessional deductions other than for the dependants indicated in the headings.

Examples of the amounts of tax payable by a person with a dependent wife are shown in the next table for each of the last eleven years:—

Table 127. Examples of Income Tax Payable by a Person with a Dependent Wife

Actual Income*	Income Year						
	1961-62 and 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 and 1966-67	1967-68 to 1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
500	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
600	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
700	5.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
800	10.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	9.07	8.31	8.46
1,000	24.00	24.00	25.30	25.45	23.27	21.13	21.51
1,200	42.60	42.60	44.80	45.31	42.43	38.37	39.07
1,600	90.50	90.50	95.30	97.04	93.25	84.22	85.75
2,000	151.10	151.10	159.10	162.72	158.02	142.48	145.08
2,500	246.00	246.00	258.90	265.18	259.42	233.66	237.93
3,000	357.60	357.60	376.40	385.53	378.97	341.27	347.51
4,000	627.70	627.70	660.70	677.20	668.64	602.13	613.14
6,000	1,320.00	1,320.00	1,389.50	1,423.78	1,412.80	1,272.09	1,295.35
10,000	3,092.00	3,092.00	3,254.70	3,335.99	3,322.21	2,990.36	3,045.05
20,000	8,609.90	8,609.90	9,063.00	9,288.29	9,272.20	8,847.61	9,009.45

* See text preceding Table 126.

Assessments for Resident Individuals. An analysis of the assessments of Commonwealth tax on incomes derived, during the last six years, by individuals resident in New South Wales is summarised in the next two tables. The first of these two tables contains classifications of resident taxpayers and the amount of income tax assessed according to the grade of the taxpayer's actual income. "Actual income" includes exempt income and amounts allowed as concessional deductions in the assessment of actual income. The second table shows the proportion per cent. of total taxpayers and total tax assessed included in each of these grades of actual income.

A most significant development reflected in these tables is the increasing importance of the \$3,000 to \$6,000 grades of actual income. Taxpayers within these grades of income represented 39 per cent. of the total number of taxpayers in 1968-69, compared with only 22 per cent. in 1963-64. Between 1963-64 and 1968-69, the number of taxpayers within these grades of income increased by 103 per cent., compared with the increase in the total number of taxpayers of 15 per cent. The tax assessed on taxpayers within these grades of income represented 45 per cent. of the total tax assessed in 1968-69, compared with 34 per cent. in 1963-64. Between 1963-64 and 1968-69, the tax assessed on taxpayers within these grades of income increased by 154 per cent., compared to the increase in the total tax assessed of 87 per cent.

**Table 128. Income Tax Assessments for Individuals Resident in N.S.W.:
Number of Taxpayers and Tax Assessed, by Grade of Actual Income**

Grade of Actual Income (\$)	Income Year					
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Number of Taxpayers						
417 to 599	48,676	48,266	50,761	46,744	45,665	46,294
600 " 799	67,647	66,378	64,938	60,548	59,839	60,482
800 " 999	81,417	77,982	73,634	68,053	64,384	58,828
1,000 " 1,199	90,807	90,331	88,149	84,217	74,609	66,408
1,200 " 1,399	100,696	95,496	95,024	89,363	80,273	71,925
1,400 " 1,599	105,783	103,209	103,295	99,266	91,052	79,957
1,600 " 1,799	105,709	101,988	104,706	104,629	96,337	88,982
1,800 " 1,999	105,941	100,702	100,137	101,682	99,384	93,003
2,000 " 2,199	116,148	106,270	103,229	99,421	97,591	95,889
2,200 " 2,399	115,188	105,516	102,635	100,218	96,926	92,618
2,400 " 2,599	109,342	105,366	102,687	101,286	96,565	92,651
2,600 " 2,799	102,169	103,053	103,193	100,016	96,272	91,775
2,800 " 2,999	86,484	95,746	97,146	96,113	94,180	90,157
3,000 " 3,999	244,311	300,260	322,186	348,827	384,245	400,749
4,000 " 5,999	124,059	158,948	180,217	231,333	269,113	348,639
6,000 " 7,999	32,972	38,102	39,660	51,801	59,453	81,624
8,000 " 9,999	14,166	15,244	15,129	18,967	21,170	27,443
10,000 " 19,999	16,217	16,158	15,867	19,914	22,175	28,327
20,000 " 29,999	1,960	1,834	1,784	2,173	2,514	3,198
30,000 or more	822	709	710	808	1,105	1,236
Total	1,670,514	1,731,558	1,765,087	1,825,379	1,852,852	1,920,185

Tax Assessed (\$ thousand)

417 to 599	437	457	553	498	477	488
600 " 799	1,299	1,349	1,352	1,257	1,241	1,249
800 " 999	2,724	2,778	2,673	2,450	2,355	2,143
1,000 " 1,199	4,586	4,838	4,814	4,615	4,117	3,695
1,200 " 1,399	7,094	7,093	7,209	6,784	6,157	5,543
1,400 " 1,599	9,687	10,071	10,332	9,952	9,309	8,143
1,600 " 1,799	11,824	12,458	13,190	13,310	12,407	11,595
1,800 " 1,999	13,804	14,351	14,972	15,558	15,606	14,964
2,000 " 2,199	16,925	17,276	17,977	17,912	18,067	18,076
2,200 " 2,399	19,356	19,336	20,567	20,565	20,487	20,093
2,400 " 2,599	21,035	21,861	23,264	23,172	22,638	22,826
2,600 " 2,799	21,803	24,628	25,909	25,961	25,203	25,234
2,800 " 2,999	20,787	25,467	27,217	28,185	27,574	27,489
3,000 " 3,999	81,040	108,550	122,015	135,760	150,478	161,733
4,000 " 5,999	76,712	104,418	121,751	155,444	181,007	239,678
6,000 " 7,999	39,158	48,387	51,758	66,368	74,769	101,410
8,000 " 9,999	26,930	31,067	31,821	38,776	42,603	53,650
10,000 " 19,999	62,367	65,047	65,968	80,113	88,092	108,238
20,000 " 29,999	18,697	18,024	18,256	21,971	24,545	30,759
30,000 or more	17,686	16,471	16,060	18,631	26,756	27,350
Total	473,951	553,926	597,659	687,281	753,887	884,355

Table 129. Income Tax Assessments for Individuals Resident in N.S.W.: Proportions of Number of Taxpayers and Tax Assessed, by Grade of Actual Income

Grade of Actual Income (\$)	Income Year					
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Proportion per cent. of Total Taxpayers						
417 to 599	2.91	2.78	2.88	2.56	2.46	2.41
600 " 799	4.05	3.83	3.68	3.32	3.23	3.15
800 " 999	4.88	4.51	4.17	3.73	3.48	3.06
1,000 " 1,199	5.44	5.22	5.00	4.61	4.03	3.46
1,200 " 1,399	6.03	5.52	5.38	4.90	4.33	3.75
1,400 " 1,599	6.33	5.96	5.85	5.44	4.91	4.16
1,600 " 1,799	6.32	5.89	5.93	5.73	5.20	4.63
1,800 " 1,999	6.34	5.81	5.67	5.57	5.37	4.84
2,000 " 2,199	6.95	6.14	5.85	5.44	5.27	4.99
2,200 " 2,399	6.90	6.09	5.82	5.49	5.23	4.82
2,400 " 2,599	6.55	6.09	5.82	5.55	5.21	4.83
2,600 " 2,799	6.12	5.95	5.85	5.48	5.19	4.78
2,800 " 2,999	5.18	5.53	5.50	5.27	5.08	4.70
3,000 " 3,999	14.62	17.34	18.25	19.11	20.74	20.87
4,000 " 5,999	7.43	9.18	10.21	12.67	14.53	18.16
6,000 " 7,999	1.97	2.20	2.24	2.84	3.21	4.25
8,000 " 9,999	0.84	0.88	0.86	1.04	1.14	1.43
10,000 " 19,999	0.97	0.93	0.90	1.09	1.20	1.48
20,000 " 29,999	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.17
30,000 or more	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion per cent. of Total Tax Assessed						
417 to 599	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06
600 " 799	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.18	0.17	0.14
800 " 999	0.58	0.50	0.45	0.36	0.31	0.24
1,000 " 1,199	0.97	0.87	0.81	0.67	0.55	0.42
1,200 " 1,399	1.50	1.28	1.21	0.99	0.82	0.63
1,400 " 1,599	2.04	1.82	1.73	1.45	1.23	0.92
1,600 " 1,799	2.50	2.25	2.20	1.94	1.64	1.31
1,800 " 1,999	2.91	2.59	2.50	2.26	2.07	1.69
2,000 " 2,199	3.57	3.12	3.01	2.61	2.40	2.04
2,200 " 2,399	4.08	3.49	3.44	2.99	2.72	2.27
2,400 " 2,599	4.44	3.95	3.89	3.37	3.00	2.58
2,600 " 2,799	4.60	4.44	4.34	3.78	3.34	2.85
2,800 " 2,999	4.39	4.60	4.55	4.10	3.66	3.11
3,000 " 3,999	17.10	19.60	20.42	19.75	19.96	18.29
4,000 " 5,999	16.19	18.85	20.37	22.62	24.01	27.10
6,000 " 7,999	8.26	8.74	8.66	9.66	9.92	11.47
8,000 " 9,999	5.68	5.60	5.32	5.64	5.65	6.07
10,000 " 19,999	13.16	11.74	11.04	11.66	11.68	12.24
20,000 " 29,999	3.94	3.26	3.05	3.20	3.26	3.48
30,000 or more	3.73	2.97	2.69	2.70	3.55	3.09
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

A comparison of the assessments of Commonwealth tax on incomes derived in the last two years by individuals resident in New South Wales and in Australia is shown in the following table:—

Table 130. Income Tax Assessment for Resident Individuals

Grade of Actual Income	1967-68 Income			1968-69 Income		
	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed
	Number	\$ thousand		Number	\$ thousand	
RESIDENTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES						
417 to 599	45,665	22,526	477	46,294	22,862	488
600 " 799	59,839	38,817	1,241	60,482	39,235	1,249
800 " 999	64,384	52,792	2,355	58,828	48,443	2,143
1,000 " 1,199	74,609	73,646	4,117	66,408	66,040	3,695
1,200 " 1,399	80,273	93,142	6,157	71,925	83,761	5,543
1,400 " 1,599	91,052	121,912	9,309	79,957	107,215	8,143
1,600 " 1,799	96,337	144,811	12,407	88,982	134,935	11,595
1,800 " 1,999	99,384	165,471	15,606	93,003	156,322	14,964
2,000 " 2,199	97,591	176,670	18,067	95,889	176,353	18,076
2,200 " 2,399	96,926	187,743	20,487	92,618	182,732	20,093
2,400 " 2,599	96,565	197,857	22,638	92,651	195,863	22,826
2,600 " 2,799	96,272	209,296	25,203	91,775	205,640	25,234
2,800 " 2,999	94,180	217,770	27,574	90,157	213,560	27,489
3,000 " 3,999	384,245	1,040,172	150,478	400,749	1,106,601	161,733
4,000 " 5,999	269,113	986,197	181,007	348,639	1,298,825	239,678
6,000 " 7,999	59,453	315,511	74,769	81,624	433,162	101,410
8,000 " 9,999	21,170	150,205	42,603	27,443	193,660	53,650
10,000 " 19,999	22,175	241,173	88,092	28,327	304,645	108,238
20,000 " 29,999	2,514	51,580	24,545	3,198	65,387	30,759
30,000 or more	1,105	46,687	26,756	1,236	48,716	27,350
Total	1,852,852	4,533,978	753,887	1,920,185	5,083,957	884,355
RESIDENTS OF AUSTRALIA						
417 to 599	134,704	66,249	1,394	134,711	66,395	1,419
600 " 799	168,835	109,446	3,538	170,067	110,075	3,513
800 " 999	185,282	151,503	6,735	172,464	141,660	6,300
1,000 " 1,199	211,874	208,531	11,667	195,168	192,573	10,726
1,200 " 1,399	225,458	260,260	17,154	209,838	242,820	16,025
1,400 " 1,599	251,307	334,924	25,529	227,948	303,837	23,024
1,600 " 1,799	262,645	393,759	33,706	249,636	375,760	32,133
1,800 " 1,999	263,449	436,580	41,086	255,666	427,406	40,471
2,000 " 2,199	260,314	466,365	47,376	254,745	463,815	47,353
2,200 " 2,399	264,375	506,061	54,716	252,492	493,622	53,978
2,400 " 2,599	266,897	540,304	61,351	251,953	524,794	60,635
2,600 " 2,799	268,846	578,177	69,089	253,298	557,821	67,734
2,800 " 2,999	259,102	589,837	73,871	249,701	583,584	74,441
3,000 " 3,999	1,004,324	2,681,341	383,872	1,071,041	2,916,757	422,246
4,000 " 5,999	684,994	2,485,690	452,851	877,382	3,236,851	592,593
6,000 " 7,999	160,057	847,367	199,938	215,473	1,139,140	265,319
8,000 " 9,999	56,320	400,273	113,046	72,232	509,914	140,614
10,000 " 19,999	60,388	659,484	239,877	75,568	817,698	289,976
20,000 " 29,999	7,125	147,724	70,193	8,845	181,737	85,481
30,000 or more	3,127	136,090	78,304	3,601	146,082	82,470
Total	4,999,423	11,999,963	1,985,293	5,201,829	13,432,342	2,316,451

Income Taxation of Companies

For taxation purposes, a distinction is made between public and private companies. A private company is a company in which the public is not substantially interested—e.g., a company in which at least three-quarters of the issued shares, or of the voting powers, are held by fewer than 21 persons. Other companies, including subsidiaries of public companies, are regarded as public companies.

Company Income Tax is levied on the net income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Dividends paid to shareholders by other companies are not allowed as a deduction, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends paid to it and included in taxable income.

Both public and private companies are subject to primary tax, and private companies pay additional tax on any undistributed profits in excess of an acceptable "retention allowance".

The rates of tax payable by companies on incomes derived in 1969-70 and 1970-71 are shown in the following table:—

Table 131. Rates of Income Tax Payable by Companies

Type of Company	1969-70 Income		1970-71 Income	
	On first \$10,000 of Taxable Income	On Balance of Taxable Income	On first \$10,000 of Taxable Income	On Balance of Taxable Income
Cents per \$ of taxable income				
Public Companies—				
Mutual Life Assurance Companies	32·5	42·5	37·5	42·5
Co-operative Companies	37·5	47·5	42·5	47·5
Non-profit Companies—				
Friendly Society Dispensaries	37·5	37·5	37·5	37·5
Other	37·5	47·5	42·5	47·5
Other Public Companies	42·5	47·5	47·5	47·5
Private Companies—				
Primary Tax	32·5	42·5	37·5	42·5
Undistributed Profits Tax—see text below				

Private Company Undistributed Profits Tax. The method of applying this tax is broadly illustrated as follows. The distributable income is found by deducting primary tax payable from the taxable income. From the distributable income, a further deduction is made of a "retention allowance". The balance then remaining represents a sufficient distribution, and tax is levied, at the rate of 50c per \$, on the excess of this amount over dividends paid from taxable income within a prescribed period.

The "retention allowance" is the portion of the distributable income which a private company may retain free of undistributed profits tax. It is calculated, firstly, by deducting the primary tax on the taxable income proportionately from the components of that income (private company dividends, other property income, and non-property income), and then by taking the sum of (a) 10 per cent. of net other property income, and (b) the aggregate of the following percentages of the net non-property income—50 per cent. of the first \$10,000, 45 per cent. of the next \$10,000, and 40 per cent. of the balance in excess of \$20,000. No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

COMMONWEALTH ESTATE DUTIES

The Estate Duty Assessment Act, which came into operation on 21 December 1914, provides for the imposition of a Commonwealth duty on the estates of persons dying after the commencement of the Act. Duty is assessed on the value of an estate, determined by deducting from gross value, including that of certain notional property, the following amounts:—

- (a) debts and taxes due at date of death,
- (b) probate and succession duties due under a State Act, and
- (c) bequests and gifts made within three years of death for religious, scientific, or public educational, etc., purposes in Australia.

The liability of an estate to duty may be reduced by the amount of one or more rebates of duty, viz.:

- (a) Where inclusion of gifts (other than those referred to above) in the value of an estate causes an increase in the estate duty payable, a rebate of that increase or the amount of Commonwealth gift duty whichever is the lesser;
- (b) A rebate of up to 50 per cent. of estate duty may be allowable if the deceased is a beneficiary in an estate (upon which duty is payable or has been paid) of a person who pre-deceased him by not more than 5 years;
- (c) Where personal property situated outside of Australia at the time of death is also subject to estate duty elsewhere, a rebate is allowable of the lesser of duty paid outside Australia or the Commonwealth duty payable;
- (d) Where a deceased person's estate comprises at least 50 per cent. of rural property and his gross income in the five years prior to death has been principally from primary production, there is a rebate of duty attributable to rural property. The rebate is 50 per cent. for estates up to \$140,000, progressively reducing above this value to nil for estates of \$250,000 or more.

Where the whole of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children or grandchildren of the deceased, there is a statutory exemption of \$20,000 from the value of the estate for duty, and the exemption diminishes by \$2 for every \$8 of value above \$20,000; in other cases the exemption is \$10,000 diminishing by \$2 for every \$8 above \$10,000. Proportionate deductions are made when only part of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren.

The rates of duty on estates of persons dying on or after 3 December 1941 are as follows:—

<i>Value for Duty of the Estate</i>	<i>Rates of Duty</i> Per cent. of value for duty
Not exceeding \$ 20,000	3 per cent.
\$ 20,001 to \$ 40,000	3 per cent. increasing by $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent. for every \$ 200 of value in excess of \$ 20,000.
\$ 40,001 to \$ 240,000	6 per cent. increasing by $\frac{2}{100}$ per cent. for every \$ 200 of value in excess of \$ 40,000.
\$ 240,001 to \$ 999,999	26 per cent. increasing by $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. for every \$ 2,000 of value in excess of \$ 240,000.
\$ 1,000,000 or more	27.9 per cent.

The amount of Commonwealth estate duty collected in Australia was \$60,726,000 in 1968–69, \$71,332,000 in 1969–70, and \$70,073,000 in 1970–71.

GIFT DUTY

A gift duty has been imposed by the Commonwealth on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28 October 1941 without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Gifts by residents are subject to duty if the property concerned is situated in or out of Australia, and gifts by non-residents, if the property is in Australia.

Duty is not payable unless the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds \$4,000. The rates of duty, based on the aggregate value of the donor's gifts within the period of three years, are the same as the rates of estate duty shown above.

Duty is not payable in respect of gifts by employers in the form of contributions to funds for employees' pensions, etc., or retiring allowances, gratuities or bonuses; gifts to institutions or organisations not carried on for profit; gifts to the Commonwealth or a State; business gifts for the purpose of obtaining commercial benefit or writing off irrecoverable debts; premiums up to \$200 per annum for life assurance for the benefit of wife or children; small gifts to the same donee which do not exceed in the aggregate \$100 during the period of three years; and gifts for the maintenance, education or apprenticeship of any person, having regard to the legal and moral obligations of the donor to afford such assistance.

Commonwealth receipts from gift duty were \$9,376,000 in 1968–69, \$8,553,000 in 1969–70, and \$7,795,000 in 1970–71.

COMMONWEALTH PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on pay-rolls throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth in July 1941, but under the 1971 Pay-roll Tax Agreement with the States, this tax was transferred by the Commonwealth to the States as from 1 September 1971. However, the Commonwealth still continues to levy the tax (at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on wages paid or payable in excess of \$20,800 per annum) in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

Receipts from pay-roll tax in Australia amounted to \$205,568,000 in 1968–69, \$230,469,000 in 1969–70, and \$247,677,000 in 1970–71.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND PRIMAGE DUTIES

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the *ad valorem* primage duty are published in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected in Australia by the Commonwealth amounted to \$1,248,760,000 in 1968-69, \$1,354,199,000 in 1969-70, and \$1,519,032,000 in 1970-71.

SALES TAX

Sales tax has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1 August 1930. It applies to goods only, and not to personal or professional services as such, or to sales of realty or intangible property.

It is a single stage tax which is designed substantially to fall on sales by manufacturers and wholesalers to retailers. The intention is that goods which are produced in, or imported into, Australia for use or consumption here shall bear the tax unless they are specifically exempted from it. Goods which are secondhand because of use in Australia are not ordinarily taxed, but this provision does not apply to goods which have gone into use overseas. Exports are exempt from tax.

The levy is not limited to sales only, but extends also to importations by retailers and consumers, leases of goods not previously taxed and the application of goods to a taxpayer's own use. It is payable on the "sale value", which is, broadly, the equivalent of a fair wholesale price.

Goods which are exempt from sales tax, and those which are taxable at rates other than the general rate, are included in schedules to the Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act. Many commodities including most foodstuffs, drugs and medicines, building materials and primary products are exempt from tax, as is most machinery and equipment used in agricultural, building and manufacturing industries.

The rates of tax which have been imposed since August 1961 are as follows:—

<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>General Rate Per cent.</i>	<i>Other Rates Per cent.</i>
1961—16 August	12½	2½, 16½, 25, 30
1962—7 February	12½	2½, 22½, 25
1964—12 August	12½	2½, 25
1968—14 August	15	2½, 25
1970—19 August	15	2½, 27½

The system of quoting sales tax certificates plays an important part in avoiding the double taxing of goods and in the deferment of the tax payment until the goods pass from the last wholesaler. There are also rebate provisions in the law designed to avoid double taxation.

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was \$494,063,000 in 1968-69, \$567,359,000 in 1969-70, and \$633,159,000 in 1970-71.

LEVIES AND CHARGES ON PRIMARY PRODUCTS

The proceeds of levies and charges imposed by the Commonwealth on the production, sale, or export of certain primary products (e.g. wool, wheat, meat, livestock slaughtered, dairy produce, poultry, and canned, dried, and fresh fruit), and on man hours worked in the stevedoring industry, are used for the special purposes of the industry concerned, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation for general revenue purposes. Particulars of the main levies and charges on primary products are given in the chapters "Agriculture", "Pastoral Industry", and "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION

In this issue, a new statistical series relating to State and local taxation has been introduced which is significantly different in content, etc., from that shown in previous Year Books. The concept of taxation now adopted (basically those levies designed to raise revenue for general government purposes) stresses the aspect of a compulsory payment to a government authority which does not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit. "Taxation" as now determined therefore includes compulsory fees, fines and penalties, etc., and is shown net of refunds and remissions—the same basis as adopted for the Australian National Accounts.

Particulars of State and local taxation (taxes, fee, fines, etc.) collections in New South Wales during the last five years are shown in the next table:—

Table 132. State and Local Taxation* in New South Wales

Type of Tax	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	S thousand				
STATE—					
Stamp Duties, n.e.i.	45,342	56,775	74,768	105,027	98,322
Death Duties	44,990	48,206	52,156	55,424	60,900
Land Tax	33,645	35,711	33,802	32,544	40,398
Liquor Licences	12,891	14,067	16,056	16,445	18,240
Lottery Taxes†	16,437	16,705	17,247	18,043	18,803
Poker Machine Taxes	19,650	23,063	26,294	30,425	34,803
Racing Taxes‡	12,336	15,385	18,366	21,463	23,885
Motor Vehicle Taxes¶	64,254	69,018	75,590	81,624	86,084
Fire Brigade Contributions§	6,986	7,572	8,793	9,578	9,821
Licences and Registration Fees, n.e.i.	1,458	1,477	1,508	1,852	2,158
Other Taxes, Fees, Fines, etc.	9,442	11,232	13,039	14,745	17,697
Total State Taxes Paid To—					
Consolidated Revenue Fund	171,048	193,399	220,716	259,242	273,098
Trust and Other Funds	89,937	98,869	108,710	119,103	127,952
N.S.W. Fire Board	6,446	6,943	8,193	8,825	9,054
State Planning Authority . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1,007
Total State Taxation	267,431	299,211	337,619	387,170	411,111
LOCAL AUTHORITY||—					
Ordinary Services Rates and Charges	125,050	136,516	145,289	158,673	171,611
Licences and Registration Fees	2,917	3,292	3,731	4,177	4,357
Total Local Authority Taxation	127,967	139,808	149,020	162,850	175,968
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION	395,398	439,019	486,639	550,020	587,079

* New series—see text preceding table.

† Gross profits etc. of State Lotteries less administrative costs.

‡ Includes stamp duty on betting tickets. For details see Table 136.

¶ Taxes on ownership and operation of motor vehicles—all amounts, except stamp duty on vehicle registrations (\$4,981,000 in 1970-71), are paid to special road and traffic funds.

§ Paid by insurance companies.

|| Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding—for details see Table 247.

State taxation collections paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund comprise—

- (a) Death Duties,
- (b) Stamp Duties (except for small amounts, e.g. \$267,000 in 1970-71 paid into special accounts),
- (c) Land Tax (excluding \$1,007,000 in 1970-71 paid to State Planning Authority),
- (d) Racing Taxes (except for small amounts paid to a special account until March 1971—see note †, Table 136),
- (e) Lottery Taxes—\$10,530,000, \$10,339,000, \$10,689,000, \$11,065,000, and \$11,201,000 for the years covered by the above table; the balance of lottery taxes is apportioned to the Opera House Account,
- (f) Liquor licences,
- (g) Other taxes, fees, fines (except for relatively small amounts paid to special accounts).

The amounts stated in the previous table are shown in the next table at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

Table 133. State and Local Taxes, N.S.W., per Head of Population

Type of Tax	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
STATE—					
Stamp Duties, n.e.i.	10.61	13.06	16.88	23.19	21.38
Death Duties	10.53	11.09	11.77	12.24	13.25
Land Tax	7.87	8.22	7.63	7.19	8.79
Liquor Licences	3.02	3.24	3.62	3.63	3.97
Lottery Taxes	3.85	3.84	3.89	3.98	4.09
Poker Machine Taxes	4.60	5.31	5.94	6.72	7.57
Racing Taxes	2.89	3.54	4.15	4.74	5.19
Motor Vehicle Taxes	15.04	15.88	17.06	18.02	18.72
Fire Brigade Contributions	1.64	1.74	1.98	2.11	2.13
Licences and Registration Fees, n.e.i.	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.41	0.47
Other Taxes, Fees, Fines, etc.	2.21	2.58	2.94	3.26	3.85
Total State Taxes Paid To—					
Consolidated Revenue Fund	40.03	44.49	49.82	57.24	59.40
Trust and Other Funds	21.05	22.75	24.54	26.30	27.83
N.S.W. Fire Board	1.51	1.60	1.85	1.95	1.97
State Planning Authority .. .. .	...	...	...	...	0.22
Total State Taxation	62.59	68.84	76.21	85.48	89.42
LOCAL AUTHORITY—					
Ordinary Services Rates and Charges	29.49	31.68	33.12	35.42	37.32
Licences and Registration Fees	0.69	0.76	0.85	0.93	0.95
Total Local Authority Taxation	30.18	32.45	33.97	36.36	38.27
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION	92.77	101.28	110.18	121.84	127.68

The more important taxes collected by the State Government are described on the following pages, and the system of local rating is outlined in the chapter "Local Government".

STATE STAMP DUTIES

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents. A separate duty is prescribed for each type of document.

The rates of duty payable in 1972 on some of the documents which are liable for duty are shown below:—

<i>Document</i>	<i>Duty Payable</i>
Agreement or Memorandum (not otherwise charged)—	
(a) not under seal	15c
(h) under seal	\$3
Bill of Lading	15c
Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note—	
(a) payable on demand	5c
(b) payable otherwise than on demand	5c for each \$50 or part of \$50.
Cheque	6c
Installment Purchase Arrangements	Amount equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of
(Credit Arrangements and Credit Purchase Agreements where the purchase price—cash price less deposit—is \$400 or more, and Hire Purchase Agreements where the purchase price is \$50 or more.)	
Motor Vehicle Certificate of Registration—	
On transfer of ownership of new or second-hand vehicle ..	50c for every \$100 or part of \$100 of the value of the motor vehicle.
Policy of Insurance (for one year or less) and Renewal of Policy	5c for every \$100 or part of \$100 insured.
Policy of Life Assurance (sum assured \$100 or more)—	
(a) first \$2,000 of sum assured	10c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of sum assured.
(b) balance of sum assured	20c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of balance of sum assured.
Transfer and Conveyance on Sale of Property other than Shares—	
(a) consideration not more than \$100	\$1.25
(b) consideration more than \$100 and up to \$14,000 ..	\$1.25 for each \$100 or part of \$100.
(c) consideration more than \$14,000 and up to \$30,000 ..	\$1.25 for each \$100 up to \$14,000, plus \$1.50 for each \$100 or part of \$100 over \$14,000.
(d) consideration more than \$30,000 and up to \$50,000 ..	\$1.75 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(e) consideration more than \$50,000 and up to \$100,000 ..	\$2.00 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(f) consideration more than \$100,000 and up to \$250,000	\$2.25 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(g) consideration more than \$250,000	\$2.50 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
Transfer of Shares by sale (effected by brokers)—	
Buyer and Seller, each:	
(a) consideration less than \$100	7c for every \$25 or part of \$25
(b) consideration \$100 or more	30c for every \$100 or part of \$100

The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 132.

STATE DEATH DUTIES

Death duties have been imposed by the State since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death and, in the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Irrespective of domicile at death, an estate includes every specialty debt secured to the deceased over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situated outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty so paid

or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less. Deductions are allowed in respect of the value of any interest which had been acquired for valuable consideration by the surviving joint tenant in property which was jointly owned, and of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Since 25 November 1952, duty has also been levied on any property in which the deceased or any other person had an estate or interest ceasing on the death of the deceased (referred to as property subject to a "limited interest"). The purpose of this provision is to enable death duty to be collected in respect of property placed under settlement.

Property subject to a limited interest is assessed for death duty as a separate estate, and is subject to the same rules regarding domicile as other estates (see above). No duty is payable if the value of the property subject to a limited interest does not exceed \$40,000, if it was included in the dutiable estate of the person who created the limited interest, and if it passes to that person's widow, widower, children, grandchildren, wholly dependent widowed father, or wholly dependent widowed mother on the cessation of the limited interest. A reduction is made in the amount of duty if the person for whose life the interest was created dies within eleven years after the death of the person who created it. If death is within five years, no duty is payable; if death occurs within six years, an allowance of 60 per cent. of the duty is made, falling by 10 per cent. each year thereafter to 10 per cent. where death occurs in the eleventh year. Generally, the exemptions and rates of duty indicated below apply to this class of property as well as to ordinary estates.

Death duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act; and there are separate scales for the bequests of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total value of the estate. For example, if the dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is \$40,000, the rate of duty is 6½ per cent. on the portion passing to public hospitals, etc., 8 per cent. on the portion passing to widow or lineal issue, 10 per cent. on that passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of such, and 13 per cent. on other property.

Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed \$2,000—nor on property passing to widow, widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, wholly dependent widowed father, or wholly dependent widowed mother, if the value of the estate does not exceed \$30,000. No duty is payable on the

estates of persons who were members of the Australian armed services if they died while serving overseas in "special areas" (e.g., Malaya, South Vietnam), or if their death within twelve months of returning to Australia was due to injuries received or disease contracted in the "special area".

The rates of death duty at 30 June 1971 are summarised in the following table:—

Table 134. State Death Duties (N.S.W.)

Final Balance of Estate	Rates of Duty Payable on Property—			
	Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales	Passing to widow or lineal issue	Passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister	Other
	A	B*	C*	D
DOMICILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES				
\$2,001 to \$4,000	2½%	3½%	5½%	8½%
\$4,001 to \$6,000	2½%	3½%	5½%	8½%
\$6,001 to \$8,000	2½%	4%	6%	9%
	Rising by ¼ per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$120,001 to \$122,000	17%	18½%	20½%	23½%
	Rising by ¼ † per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 to \$152,000	20%	22%	24%	27%
	Rising by ⅓ per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$200,001 and over	25%	27%	29%	32%
DOMICILE OUTSIDE NEW SOUTH WALES				
\$1,000 or under	3%	8%		
\$1,001 to \$2,000	3½%	8½%		
	Rising by ⅓ per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$100,001 to \$102,000	20%	25%		
	Rising by ⅓ † per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$130,001 to \$132,000	23%	30%		
	Rising by ⅓ per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 and over	25%	32%		

* For property subject to a limited interest, the degrees of kinship in these columns relate to kinship with the person who created the limited interest or (if the rate of duty applicable is lower) with the deceased life tenant.

† The rate in Column A rises by ¼ per cent. per \$2,000.

NOTE. In certain cases, the rates in this table are subject to concession and allowances—see text.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of an estate after tax is not less than the corresponding value of an estate at the top of the next lower value grade.

If the value of an estate—local domicile—does not exceed \$40,000, property passing to a widow, a widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, wholly dependent widowed father, or a widowed mother is dutiable as follows.

<i>Final Balance of Estate</i>	<i>Rate of Duty</i>			
\$				
30,000 or under ..	Exempt.			
30,001 to 32,000 ..	50% of the rates in Column B or C of Table			
32,001 to 34,000 ..	60%	"	"	"
34,001 to 36,000 ..	70%	"	"	"
36,001 to 38,000 ..	80%	"	"	"
38,001 to 40,000 ..	90%	"	"	"

Particulars of the amount of death duty collected in each of the last five years are shown in Table 132. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown on page 293.

STATE LAND TAX

A tax on the freehold lands in New South Wales, and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1 November 1956. A tax on freehold tenures in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, where local rates are not imposed, was abolished on 31 October 1956. Particulars of the latter tax were given on page 411 of Year Book No. 55.

The land tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate unimproved capital values of all lands held by a person, company, etc., on 31 October each year. No tax is payable if (a) the aggregate value of lands used for primary production is \$45,000 or less, (b) the value of the only land owned by a person is \$33,000 or less and it is occupied by him solely as a site for a single dwelling, or (c) the aggregate value of other lands is \$17,250 or less. In determining the amount on which land tax is levied in respect of lands of higher value, a deduction of \$45,000, \$33,000, or \$17,250, respectively, less \$3 for every \$1 by which the unimproved capital value exceeds this amount, is allowed. A further deduction (of \$18 for each registered ewe owned at 31 December preceding the year of tax) is allowed to owners of registered sheep studs.

Until 1962-63 the tax was levied at the rates shown in the following table, but since 1963-64 rebates of tax have reduced the amount payable below the amount calculated from the table. Subject to the main exceptions noted below, the rebates of tax allowed were equal to 5 per cent. of the amount calculated from the table in the years ended 31 October 1964 to 1968, and 10 per cent. in 1968-69 to 1971-72. The rebates in respect of certain lands used for primary production (broadly, lands owned by individuals and partners, or by proprietary companies in which a public company does not hold a beneficial interest) were 15 per cent. in 1967-68, 33½ per cent. in 1968-69, and 60 per cent. in 1969-70. From 1 November 1970, land under this category was wholly exempt from land tax.

Table 135. Rates of Land Tax, New South Wales

Taxable Value		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on each complete \$2 of Balance of Taxable Value
Not less than—	Not more than—		
\$	\$	\$	Cents
...	5,000	...	0·83
5,000	10,000	20·83	1·25
10,000	20,000	52·083	1·6
20,000	30,000	135·416	2·083
30,000	40,000	239·583	2·5
40,000	50,000	364·583	2·916
50,000	60,000	510·416	3·3
60,000	70,000	677·083	3·75
70,000	80,000	864·583	4·16
80,000	90,000	1,072·916	4·583
90,000	100,000	1,302·083	5·0
100,000	110,000	1,552·083	5·416
110,000	120,000	1,882·916	5·83
120,000	130,000	2,114·583	6·25
130,000 and over		2,427·083	6·6

Certain lands are wholly exempt from the tax. These include those owned by the Crown, local government or other public authorities, specified gas or electricity supply authorities, public or licensed private hospitals, charitable or educational institutions carried on solely for those purposes and not for profit, registered associations of employers or employees, and building, co-operative, friendly, medical benefit, or hospital benefit societies, and those owned by and used for the purposes of religious societies, racing clubs, and agricultural show societies. Lands used solely as a site for a place of worship, a club or charitable institution not carried on for profit, a children's home, a registered private school, a cemetery, or other prescribed purposes are also exempt, as are lands used primarily for sport and owned by sporting clubs not carried on for profit. Land used as a site for a club is only partially exempt if the building erected on it is not occupied solely by the club.

The value of lands owned by a mutual life assurance society and used for the conduct of life assurance business is taxed at a concessional rate of 5/6c per \$2 of taxable value. If the society is a non-mutual one, the proportion of the value of the land to be taxed at the concessional rate is determined by reference to the proportion of the amount of the society's surplus allocated to policy holders. The concession applies to only part of the value of the land if it is used also for purposes other than life assurance business.

The amount of Land Tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 132.

STATE PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on wages paid or payable by employers has been imposed by the State since 1 September 1971; a similar tax has also operated since then under basically uniform legislation in the other five States. Previously, pay-roll tax had been imposed and collected throughout Australia only by the Commonwealth (see page 155).

As well as private employers, State Government departments, State undertakings, local government authorities (in respect of business activities only) and certain Commonwealth authorities are subject to the State tax. However, the State Governor, official representatives of other countries, public and non-profit private hospitals, certain non-profit private schools, and religious or benevolent institutions are exempt from the tax.

The tax is levied at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount by which wages (in respect of services rendered in New South Wales) exceed \$20,800 per annum. "Wages" include salaries and wages, commission, bonuses and allowances in cash or kind. Payment of the tax is made on a periodical (generally monthly) return basis, but employers are entitled to a refund if, in the financial year, taxable wages do not exceed \$20,800.

POKER MACHINE LICENCES

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 19 September 1956. For this purpose, a non-proprietary club is defined as an association or company of not less than sixty persons (if established at a place within fifteen miles of the General Post Office, Sydney) or of not less than thirty persons (if established elsewhere), formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, and similar purposes, which applies its profits and other income to the purposes for which it was established and which prohibits payment of dividends, profits, etc. to its members.

The clubs must pay annual licence taxes on the machines. The basic licence tax per machine at 19 September 1956, and at each subsequent date of change, is shown below:—

Machine operated by insertion of—	Annual Tax on Each Machine			
	From 19 September 1956	From 1 January 1960	From 1 July 1966	
			Single- coin Machine	Multiple- coin Machine
	\$	\$	\$	\$
5 cents	100	100	100	600
10 cents	100	200	200	1,200
20 cents—				
First 2 Machines }	500	1,000	1,100	6,600
3rd to 5th Machine }			1,200	6,700
6th to 10th Machine }	700	1,400	1,800	7,300
11th to 20th Machine }			2,400	7,900
Machines in excess of 20 }			3,000	8,500

Since 1964-65, concessions of the basic tax have been granted in the light of a club's net takings (gross receipts less prizes awarded) from poker machines—if net takings are less than \$30,000 per annum the tax is reduced by half, but if the net takings exceed \$30,000, the amount of tax is reduced by one-half less the excess of the takings over \$30,000. Other concessions are allowed to new clubs with a small membership.

A supplementary tax, which was introduced in December 1962, is levied on a club's net revenue (gross receipts less prizes awarded and basic licence tax paid) derived from poker machines, if the net revenue exceeds \$17,000 (\$10,000 until November 1969), per annum. The rates at which the supplementary tax has been levied are shown below:—

Period	Net Revenue per annum	Rate of Supplementary Tax on Net Revenue
December 1962 to November 1966	Does not exceed \$20,000 Exceeds \$20,000	12½ per cent. of twice the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$10,000. 12½ per cent. of the net revenue.
December 1966 to November 1969	Does not exceed \$20,000 Exceeds \$20,000, but does not exceed \$20,600 Exceeds \$20,600	12½ per cent. of twice the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$10,000. \$2,500. 15 per cent. of the net revenue.
From December 1969	Does not exceed \$34,000 Exceeds \$34,000, but does not exceed \$35,000 Exceeds \$35,000	12½ per cent. of twice the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$17,000. \$4,250. 15 per cent. of the net revenue.

Additional supplementary tax (introduced in June 1965), is payable if a club's net revenue from poker machines exceeds \$100,000 per annum. The basic rate of tax is 2½ per cent. on the excess of the net revenue over \$100,000; from 1966–67, a further 2½ per cent. is payable on the excess over \$200,000, and from 1970–71, a further 4 per cent. on the excess over \$500,000 per annum.

In 1970–71, proceeds from the basic licence tax were \$8,237,000 (\$7,493,000 in 1969–70) and from the supplementary tax, \$26,566,000 (\$22,932,000 in 1969–70); of these amounts, \$1,000,000 in both years was paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance to the New South Wales Hospital Fund. The amount of tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 132.

STATE TAXES ON RACING

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on racing clubs and associations, on bookmakers, and on totalizator investments.

Taxes on Racing Clubs and Associations

All racing clubs and associations impose a licence or registration fee on bookmakers. Metropolitan horse racing clubs (since 1 January 1948) and country racing associations (since 1 August 1957) also impose a charge of 1 per cent. and ½ per cent., respectively, on bookmakers' turnover. From the proceeds of these fees and charges, clubs operating racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, must remit 50 per cent. as tax to the State Government; and those operating racecourses in the remainder of the State must remit 20 per cent.

Taxes on Bookmakers

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. From 1 November 1955 to 13 February 1966, the rates of duty were 1½c for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock and 5/6c in the other parts of the racecourse; since 14 February 1966, they have been 2c and 1c, respectively.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1 October 1932 as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate has been 1 per cent. since 19 September 1952.

Totalizator Tax

Totalizator tax is payable by registered racing clubs and associations which, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalizator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid as tax to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club. The rate of commission, which had been 12½ per cent. of the investments since September 1952, was increased to 13 per cent. from 15 December 1968. The Government's share is 8 per cent. (previously 7½ per cent.) for all metropolitan meetings (including trotting) and 5 per cent. (previously 4½ per cent.) for meetings in other centres; unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends are also payable to the Treasury.

A Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government in 1964 to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales. The Board, which is authorised to establish local branches throughout the State, commenced operations on 9 December 1964. In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments of the club's totalizator; the Board may also, however, conduct its own pool of investments. Of the total betting investments placed with the Board, 5½ per cent. (5 per cent. until 14 December 1968) is remitted to the State Treasury and 7½ per cent. is credited to the Board as commission. Part of the amount remitted to the Treasury (equal to 1 per cent. of the total investments) was paid to a Special Deposits Account until March 1971, to repay (with interest) advances made by racing clubs to assist the Board to meet its operating expenses and the cost of establishing branches throughout the State; since then, the whole of the Government's share has been paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The next table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing and betting in the last five years.

Table 136. State Taxes on Racing

Year ended 30 June	Racing Clubs and Associations	Book-makers' Licences	Book-makers' Turnover	Betting Tickets (Stamp Duty)	Totalizator		Total
					On-course *	Off-course * †	
					\$ thousand		
1967	986	65	2,833	466	2,700	5,286	12,336
1968	912	64	2,833	453	3,057	8,067	15,385
1969	938	61	2,825	457	3,341	10,743	18,366
1970	991	57	3,109	467	3,693	13,146	21,463
1971	977	59	3,147	462	4,030	15,210	23,885

* Revised to exclude unclaimed dividends. In 1970-71 these amounted to \$173,000 for on-course and \$2,105,000 for off-course totalizators.

† Includes \$1,059,000 in 1966-67, \$1,530,000 in 1967-68, \$1,948,000 in 1968-69, \$2,389,000 in 1969-70 and \$1,847,000 in 1970-71, paid to a Special Deposits Account (see text preceding table).

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Recreation and Gambling".

STATE MOTOR TAX

Taxes are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees and charges, the amounts collected, and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic". The amounts of motor tax, etc. collected in recent years are shown in Tables 132 and 144.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO THE STATES

Commonwealth grants to the States are made for general revenue and capital purposes, and for specific revenue and capital purposes. The amounts paid during the last seven years are shown in Table 137, and particulars of the "general purpose" grants are given below. Details of the main grants for specific purposes (e.g., roads, universities, etc.), are shown elsewhere in this Year Book. Receipts by New South Wales over the past five years of the general purpose grants and those specific purpose grants which are credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund are given in Table 140 on page 174.

GENERAL PURPOSE GRANTS

With the introduction of the uniform tax arrangements in July 1942 (see page 144), the Commonwealth began to make annual tax reimbursement grants in aid of general revenues to the States. The methods of determining the grants are described on page 788 of Year Book No. 52 (covering the years 1942-43 to 1947-48), and on page 172 of Year Book No. 57 (covering the years 1948-49 to 1958-59).

Financial Assistance Grants

Financial assistance grants by the Commonwealth in aid of the general revenues of the States have been made, in terms of States Grants Acts, in each year since 1959-60. These grants replaced the former tax reimbursement grants, the special grant to South Australia until 1959-60, part of the special grant to Western Australia (until 1968-69, when these grants were discontinued—see page 168), and part of the special grant to Tasmania.

The method of determining the financial assistance grants made between 1959-60 and 1964-65 is described on page 82 of Year Book No. 61.

The States Grants Act, 1965-1968, provided that the financial assistance grant payable to a State in each of the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 was to be determined by:—

- (a) varying the grant paid to it in the previous year (grant plus \$2,000,000 in the case of Queensland) in proportion to the movement in the population of the State during the twelve months ending on 31 December in the financial year to which the grant relates;
- (b) increasing the resultant amount by the percentage by which the average wage per person employed in Australia rose between years ended 31 March (between the years ended 31 March 1964, and 1965 for the grant for the year 1965-66; between the March year ending in the financial year preceding the year of grant and the March year ending in the year of grant, for the grants for 1966-67 and later years); and
- (c) increasing the resultant amount by a "betterment" factor of 1.2 per cent.

The grant to Victoria in 1965-66 was the amount calculated according to the above formula, plus \$1,200,000, and this additional amount formed part of the base amount for calculation of the grant for that State in 1966-67 and later years. The financial assistance grants to the States are initially made on a provisional basis (i.e., monthly advances equal to one-twelfth of the State's estimated grant for the year); these provisional grants are adjusted, towards the end of the financial year, in the light of the actual percentage movements in population and average wages.

A special assistance grant of \$5,000,000 was distributed among the States in 1966-67, in the same proportions as they shared in the aggregate "formula" grant for that year. Each State's supplementary grant was added to its "formula" grant for 1966-67 for the purpose of calculating its financial assistance grant in 1967-68 and later years.

Payment of special grants to Western Australia was discontinued after 1967-68 (see page 169). In lieu of these grants, the sum of \$15,500,000 was added to that State's financial assistance grant in each of the years 1968-69 and 1969-70, \$12,500,000 in 1970-71, and \$9,500,000 in 1971-72.

Under the States Grants Act 1970-1971, determination of the financial assistance grants in each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 is to be made in accordance with the same formula as used under the 1965-1968 Act (see above), but the "betterment" factor has been raised to 1.8 per cent. In addition to the aggregate "formula" grants, the following amounts are to be paid by the Commonwealth as part of the financial assistance grants:—

- (a) \$40,000,000 in 1970-71 (distributed among the States in the same proportion as they shared the aggregate "formula" grants for that year) increasing each subsequent year in accordance with the formula;
- (b) \$2,000,000 to Queensland in 1970-71, increasing each subsequent year in accordance with the formula;
- (c) Annual grants to New South Wales and Victoria (from 1970-71) equal to \$2 per head of their respective populations at 31 December each year (\$9,248,000 and \$6,962,000 respectively in 1970-71 and estimated at \$9,440,000 and \$7,085,000 respectively in 1971-72);

- (d) \$12,500,000 to Western Australia in 1970-71 (in lieu of special grant—see above), reducing by \$3,000,000 per year for each subsequent year;
- (e) \$10,000,000 to Tasmania in 1970-71 (in lieu of part of special grant—see next page), increasing each subsequent year in accordance with the formula;
- (f) Grants to compensate the States for loss of receipts duty revenue totalling \$59,710,000 (of which \$24,000,000 was allocated to New South Wales) in 1970-71; for subsequent years an amount of \$88,400,000 has been added to the base grants for calculating the "formula grants".

In terms of the 1971 Pay-roll Tax Agreement with the States, the financial assistance grants, as determined above for 1971-72, are reduced by an amount estimated at \$230,040,000 for all States (\$95,735,000 for New South Wales) as follows:—

By the estimated pay-roll tax at 2½ per cent. on wages paid in the period 1 September 1971 to 31 May 1972 (viz.: \$259,000,000 for all States) less—

- (a) Estimate of pay-roll tax at 2½ per cent. on wages of "non-business" activities of local authorities during the same period (\$5,944,000 for all States);
- (b) Administrative cost of collecting pay-roll tax incurred by the States in 1971-72 (\$595,000 for all States); and
- (c) \$22,421,000—of which \$2,700,000 was distributed among the four less populous States, and the balance amongst all the States in proportion to their pay-roll tax collections in 1971-72.

The financial assistance grants to the States in the years 1965-66 to 1970-71, and the estimated grant for 1971-72 are shown in the following table:—

Table 137. Financial Assistance Grants to States

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
AMOUNT OF GRANT (\$ thousand)							
1965-66	255,001	191,922	113,356	86,467	78,474	32,131	757,351
1966-67†	276,794	208,790	125,514	94,346	86,396	34,773	826,613
1967-68	302,827	228,254	139,601	102,738	96,152	37,968	907,539
1968-69	333,393	250,563	155,963	112,768	123,796¶	41,710	1,018,193
1969-70	373,908	280,008	176,522	125,706	138,835¶	46,340	1,141,319
1970-71	470,835	351,024	216,672	151,602	163,313¶	65,071||	1,418,518
1971-72‡	452,600	339,200	228,100	156,100	168,500¶	68,000	1,412,500
AMOUNT PER HEAD OF POPULATION* (\$)							
1965-66	61.07	60.65	68.93	80.99	95.06	87.34	67.35
1966-67	65.35	64.84	74.96	86.16	101.87	93.62	72.21
1967-68	70.54	69.74	82.16	92.59	109.44	101.22	78.05
1968-69	76.56	75.43	90.28	100.56	135.47	109.94	86.15
1969-70	84.33	82.81	100.25	110.38	145.68	120.49	94.69
1970-71	104.33	102.04	121.06	131.01	165.15	168.01	115.55
1971-72‡	98.61	97.02	125.10	133.10	164.01	174.40	113.01

* Amount per head of population at 1 July in year shown. Figures for 1967-68 to 1969-70 have been adjusted in the light of the 1971 census of population.

† Includes special assistance grants, \$5,000,000 (New South Wales, \$1,674,000; Victoria, \$1,263,000; Queensland, \$759,000; South Australia, \$571,000; Western Australia, \$523,000; Tasmania, \$210,000).

‡ Estimate (see text preceding table).

¶ Includes amount in lieu of a special grant (see text above table) viz: \$15,500,000 in 1968-69 and 1969-70, \$12,500,000 in 1970-71, and \$9,500,000 in 1971-72.

|| Includes \$10,000,000 transferred from Tasmania's Special Grant for 1970-71.

Special Grants

In addition to financial assistance grants (tax reimbursement grants until 1958-59) special grants in aid of general revenues were made to South Australia (until 1959-60, then in 1970-71 and 1971-72) Western Australia (until 1967-68) and Tasmania (still being made in 1971-72). These grants, which had been made for many years before 1941-42, have been made since 1934-35 on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The special grants paid in each of the last five years were as follows:—

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (Estimate)
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
South Australia .. .. .	...	...	...	5,000	7,000
Western Australia	15,518	582*	...	...	...
Tasmania	19,889	16,810	21,900	13,680†	7,800
Total	35,407	17,392	21,900	18,680†	14,800

* Final payment in respect of grant for 1967-68.

† Excludes \$10,000,000 transferred to Tasmania's financial assistance grant for 1970-71.

Special Revenue Assistance Grants

"Special revenue assistance" grants, which are also general purpose grants, comprise (a) grants made in 1966-67 and 1967-68 to certain States to assist them to meet budgetary problems arising from the effects of drought on their revenues, (b) a grant in 1969-70 (\$2,500,000) to compensate the States for additional interest payments arising out of removal of the income tax rebate on Commonwealth loan interest, and (c) grants to assist States in connection with revenue deficits in the years 1968-69 to 1971-72; these grants paid in each of the last five years were distributed as follows:—

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1967-68	5,090	4,837	2,346	1,727	...	...	14,000
1968-69	3,990	2,999	1,867	3,350	1,296	499	14,000
1969-70	4,775	13,635*	2,182	1,690	1,545	2,174	26,000
1970-71	14,140	10,560	6,603	4,650	5,030	2,017	43,000
1971-72 (est.)	13,200	9,800	6,200	4,300	4,600	1,900	40,000

* Includes \$10,000,000 repayable over five years.

Grants for Capital Works

Commencing in 1970-71, the Commonwealth is making grants to assist the States to finance capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (e.g., schools, police buildings, etc.). The amount made available in 1970-71 was \$200,000,000, distributed between the States in the same proportion as their respective loan programmes. Amounts paid in each subsequent year will be determined by increasing the amount paid in 1970-71 in the same proportion as the increase in the States' works and housing loan programmes (excluding \$3,000,000 special allocation to Western Australia in 1970-71). The following amounts were paid in the first two years of this scheme of assistance:—

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	All States
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1970-71	63,610	51,020	25,290	27,420	18,680	13,980	200,000
1971-72	69,690	55,890	27,710	30,030	20,470	15,310	219,100

Of the amount received by New South Wales in 1970-71, \$15,903,000 was credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund towards meeting the budgetary deficit in that year, and \$47,707,000 was credited to General Loan Account for financing capital works.

STATE FINANCE

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales are listed in Table 147. The chief operating accounts are as follows:—

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund* was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this Fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the Fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

Particulars of the *Government Railways Fund* are given in the chapter "Railways", of the *Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Trust Funds* in the chapter "Omnibuses and Ferries", and of the *Maritime Services Board Fund* in the chapter "Shipping".

The *Closer Settlement Fund* for the promotion of land settlement is described on page 182.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Fund* and the *State Transport (Coordination) Fund*, dealing with the administration and control of road traffic and the regulation of commercial motor vehicles, are described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The *Special Deposits Account* comprises trust moneys (including Commonwealth and other moneys received for specific purposes) and working balances of State departments and undertakings. Funds held in this Account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposits Account balances is shown on page 186.

The *General Loan Account* receives moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury Bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under a General Loan Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year, unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a General Loan Appropriation Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the chief business undertakings of the State is shown in Table 138. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State Revenue Budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis.

In aggregating the "cash" and "income and expenditure" accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges, which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecouped remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is also included as an accrued charge in the "income and expenditure" accounts of the undertakings. In the table below, such unrecouped amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings.

Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from inter-fund payments in the nature of grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the business undertakings.

The payments which are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings, and which are therefore omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund in Table 138, comprise:—

- (a) debts charges (amounting to \$1,792,000, \$1,859,000, \$9,887,000, \$4,893,000, and \$29,300,000 in the years covered by the table);
and
- (b) grants (amounting to \$2,400,000, \$4,322,000, \$3,625,000, \$2,600,000, and \$8,150,000 in the corresponding years) towards the accumulated losses of the omnibus services.

Inter-fund items included in expenses of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in revenue of the Railways and Omnibuses, but omitted from the column "Total Budget" to avoid duplication, comprise:—

- (a) annual contributions of \$1,600,000 to Railways towards losses on developmental country services;
- (b) annual contributions of \$1,600,000 to Railways and \$350,000 to Omnibuses towards superannuation costs; and
- (c) a special contribution of \$1,100,000 to Railways in 1966-67 towards the cost of deferring increases in freight rates for carriage of wheat.

Table 138. State Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Con- solidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget †
		Railways	Omnibuses	Harbour Services*	Total	
\$ thousand						
REVENUE						
1966	534,638	198,536	25,480	16,523	240,539	771,627
1967	572,813	217,635	27,209	17,678	262,522	830,685
1968	615,503	228,166	27,624	20,333	276,124	888,077
1969	684,595‡	231,760	30,979	22,959	285,698	966,743
1970	771,843‡	250,488	32,599	25,000	308,087	1,076,381
1971	933,367‡	255,099	32,035	30,297	317,432	1,247,249
EXPENDITURE						
Expenses (excluding Debt Charges)						
1966	454,851	180,090	29,384	12,644	222,119	673,420
1967	498,759	185,306	30,927	13,514	229,747	723,855
1968	530,803	195,380	32,389	15,852	243,621	770,874
1969	590,703‡	205,746	34,859	18,039	258,644	845,797
1970	672,862‡	218,307	36,565	19,679	274,552	943,864
1971	803,845‡	243,600	41,640	25,148	310,388	1,110,682
Interest and Exchange on Interest¶						
1966	56,317	25,166	1,533	3,004	29,703	86,021
1967	60,720	26,311	1,575	3,199	31,084	91,804
1968	65,853	26,602	1,621	3,504	31,728	97,580
1969	71,127	27,609	1,648	3,807	33,064	104,191
1970	80,921	28,433	1,733	4,176	34,342	115,263
1971	82,961	30,929	1,962	4,224	37,116	120,077
Contributions to National Debt Sinking Funds§						
1966	10,374	5,531	189	780	6,500	16,874
1967	11,267	5,828	201	876	6,905	18,172
1968	11,851	6,174	214	924	7,312	19,163
1969	12,708	6,390	224	1,020	7,635	20,342
1970	13,778	6,557	239	1,081	7,877	21,655
1971	15,409	7,048	262	1,155	8,465	23,875
Total Expenditure						
1966	521,543	210,787	31,106	16,428	258,321	776,314
1967	570,746	217,444	32,703	17,589	267,736	833,832
1968	608,507	228,157	34,224	20,280	282,661	887,618
1969	674,538‡	239,744	36,732	22,866	299,342	970,330
1970	767,562‡	253,297	38,537	24,937	316,771	1,080,782
1971	902,215‡	281,578	43,864	30,527	355,969	1,254,634

* Business undertaking activities of Maritime Services Board at Ports of Sydney, Newcastle and Botany Bay.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers—see text preceding table.

‡ An amount of \$1,766,000 in 1968-69 and 1969-70, and \$2,824,000 in 1970-71 (representing repayments through the Consolidated Revenue Fund of drought relief loans made from Commonwealth advances) has been deducted from revenue and expenditure.

¶ Includes interest on special Commonwealth advances.

§ Includes repayments of special Commonwealth advances.

The surpluses and deficiencies of the several accounts forming the State Revenue Budget, which are set out in the following table, show that the finances of the transport undertakings strongly influence the budgetary results of the State. During the last ten years, the transport undertakings have had generally unfavourable results, while large surpluses have been recorded in the Consolidated Revenue Fund in each year except 1964-65.

Table 139. State Revenue Accounts: Surplus and Deficits

Year ended 30 June	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget
		Railways	Omnibuses	Harbour Services	Total	
	\$ thousand					
1962	4,042	(—) 4,765	(—) 5,608	65	(—) 10,308	(—) 6,266
1963	4,995	57	(—) 4,793	113	(—) 4,623	372
1964	4,557	427	(—) 4,535	95	(—) 4,013	544
1965	(—) 380	176	(—) 4,938	72	(—) 4,690	(—) 5,070
1966	13,095	(—) 12,251	(—) 5,625	95	(—) 17,782	(—) 4,687
1967	2,068	191	(—) 5,494	89	(—) 5,214	(—) 3,146
1968	6,997	10	(—) 6,600	53	(—) 6,537	459
1969	10,057	(—) 7,984	(—) 5,753	93	(—) 13,645	(—) 3,587
1970	4,282	(—) 2,809	(—) 5,938	64	(—) 8,684	(—) 4,402
1971	31,152	(—) 26,478	(—) 11,829	(—) 229	(—) 38,537	(—) 7,385

NOTE. (—) signifies deficit.

GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts during the last five years:—

Table 140. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Receipts

Classification	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Receipts from Commonwealth for—					
Interest on Public Debt	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835	9,635
General Purpose Grants—					
Financial Assistance Grants .. .	276,794	302,827	333,393	373,908	486,739†
Special Revenue Assistance .. .	8,000	5,090	3,990	4,735	14,140
Special Drought Assistance* .. .	13,031	7,648	8,529	21	4,950
Hospital Benefits	1,064	1,203	1,293	1,562	1,722
Tuberculosis Campaign	4,012	3,864	4,353	4,034	4,256
Mental Institutions	169	271	164	98	91
Pharmaceutical Benefits	5,147	6,117	6,450	7,858	8,983
Blood Transfusion Service	231	168	171	190	197
Supply of Milk to School Children .. .	3,073	3,357	3,380	3,458	3,497
Cattle Tick Eradication	246	288	310	382	388
Herd Recording	71	71	71	71	71
Home Care Services	12	12	12	...	234
Courses of Advanced Education .. .	236	538	613	944	3,305
Education of Migrant Children .. .	...	...	...	...	774
Investigation of Water Resources .. .	132	152	127	162	...
Other .. .. .	...	140	715	1,132	1,011
Total of foregoing	318,053	337,581	369,405	404,389	539,992
Taxes†	171,048 ^r	193,399 ^r	220,716 ^r	259,242	273,098
Land Revenue	27,429	22,917	22,402	27,893	31,297
Receipts for Services Rendered .. .	36,843 ^r	40,169 ^r	43,806 ^r	52,975	55,049
Interest Receipts	7,818	9,490	9,948	12,725	15,611
Other	11,623	11,947	18,318	14,620	18,320
Total Receipts	572,813	615,503	684,595‡	771,843‡	933,367‡

* Grants and advances for loans to farmers, rebates of rail freights, and unemployment relief works.

† See text following Table 133 for details.

‡ See note ‡, Table 138.

¶ Includes part (\$15,903,000) of grant for capital works—see page 170.

Receipts from the Commonwealth constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 58 per cent. of the total receipts in 1970-71, whilst State taxation represented 29 per cent., land revenue 3 per cent., and other receipts 10 per cent.

Certain Commonwealth grants (such as contributions to sinking fund for repayment of the State debt, grants for roads, and grants for capital expenditure on mental hospitals) are paid into other funds, and other amounts are received for services rendered as shown in Table 140. The system of Commonwealth aid for roads is described in the chapter "Roads and Bridges".

Lands, Forestry, and Mining Revenue

At the establishment of responsible government in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the Parliament of New South Wales. At that date, only 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, and approximately 191,000,000 acres of land were owned by the Crown. Nearly all these lands have been made available for settlement. Large areas are occupied under various leasehold tenures and are in course of sale on terms.

In a considerable area of the State, the Crown has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, State forests and timber reserves and land within irrigation areas return revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

Table 141. Governmental Revenue from Land, Minerals, and Forests

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Alienations	2,960	3,374	4,037	5,628	6,246
Leases: War Service Land Settlement	1,182	1,079	1,156	1,097	58*
Other	2,840	2,873	3,411	3,370	3,265
Western Lands (Leases, etc.)	730	778	809	733	580
Mining Occupation—					
Royalty on Minerals—					
Coal	1,667	1,937	2,072	2,302	2,405
Silver-Lead-Zinc	14,235	8,636	6,504	9,808	13,633
Other Minerals	425	456	492	632	696
Total Royalty	16,327	11,030	9,068	12,743	16,734
Other	208	199	259	466	429
Forestry	2,843	3,267	3,270	3,492	3,534
Miscellaneous	340	318	393	364	451
Total, Land Revenue	27,429	22,917	22,402	27,893	31,297

* From 1 July 1970, revenue from the closer settlement leases (which amounted to \$1,021,000 in the previous year) was paid to the Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund—see page 183.

Mining royalties are assessed on the basis of the quantity mined (e.g., coal), the value of the minerals won (e.g., rutile), or (in the case of silver-lead-zinc from the Broken Hill field) as a proportion of net profits earned by the mining companies.

The revenue of the Forestry Commission in 1970-71 amounted to \$7,453,000 of which \$6,615,000 was derived from royalties, licences and permits, \$727,000 from timber-getting operations carried on by the Commission, and \$108,000 from timber inspection fees. Surplus funds from

timber-getting (which amounted to \$405,000 in 1970-71, and are regarded as equivalent to royalties) and all other receipts of the Commission are paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which one-half of the gross receipts from royalties and licence and permit fees, etc. are transferred to a special fund set apart for afforestation and re-afforestation. The amount included in Table 141 is the net amount credited to consolidated revenue after transfers to the special fund; the transfers amounted to \$3,408,000 in 1970-71.

Receipts for Services Rendered

Fees charged in respect of services rendered by the administrative departments which are within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amount to a considerable sum. The principal items are shown below:—

Table 142. Governmental Revenue: Receipts for Services Rendered

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Harbour, Tonnage, and Light Rates,					
Pilotage, etc.*	6,563	6,525	6,836	8,143	7,435
Agricultural Colleges and Farms	237	227	255	273	280
Fees—					
Registrar-General	3,119	3,663	3,737	4,960	5,586
Corporate Affairs Commission†	1,739	2,091	2,581	3,208	3,646
Law Courts*	2,496	2,611	2,692	2,750	2,961
Public Trustee	1,039	1,128	1,254	1,295	1,591
Valuation of Land	1,465	1,290	1,357	1,365	1,569
Department of Education	3,590	3,929	4,146	5,505	6,077
Scaffolding and Lifts Inspection	433	508	580	661	649
Weights and Measures Inspection	95	102	94	156	160
Other	513	583	638	680	708
Meat Inspection	783	757	922	1,300	1,301
Charge for Architectural Services	2,276	2,893	3,478	4,708	3,957
Police Services—Traffic Control*	6,172	7,273	7,891	8,033	8,440
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions	1,530	1,789	2,441	4,146	4,344
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals	1,702	1,611	1,543	1,625	1,724
Commonwealth Government	775	862	833	864	1,311
Other	2,316	2,326	2,529	3,303	3,310
Total	36,843r	40,169r	43,806r	52,975	55,049

* See text following table.

† Prior to July, 1971, these fees were collected by Registrar of Companies.

Tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc. collected at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay are paid into the Maritime Services Board Fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. Harbour and tonnage rates collected at other ports and navigation service fees (pilotage, harbour and light rates, etc.) collected at all ports are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which are met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

A proportion of the fees received by law courts has been transferred to a Suitors' Fund in the Special Deposits Account to meet the costs of appeals to courts on questions of law in certain circumstances. The amounts shown above exclude such transfers, which totalled \$103,000 in 1970-71.

The cost of police supervision of traffic is borne by the special roads funds, principally the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, which recoup the Consolidated Revenue Fund for these services. A part of the amount recouped, representing pay-roll tax on police salaries, is set off against Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, and the balance is shown as a receipt of that Fund.

Interest Received and Other Receipts

"Interest received", broadly stated, consists of interest (\$12,203,000 in 1970-71) on the State's credit balances (including fixed deposits) with banks, and interest on funds, other than general loan account funds, advanced to various semi-government bodies. Interest payable by the business undertakings and by other bodies outside the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on loan moneys forming part of the public debt of the State, although payable to that Fund, is mostly offset against the expenditure from the Fund on interest, and is not shown as receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

"Other" receipts include rents, sales of produce, etc., repayments to credit of votes for previous years, and contributions by the Opera House Account and State instrumentalities, etc.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The Governmental expenditure from revenue during the last five years is summarised in the following table. The ordinary departmental expenditure is classified according to functions.

Table 143. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Payments

Classification	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Ordinary Departmental—					
Legislature and General Administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below)	41,221	43,364	48,573†	56,981	65,155
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety	60,420	64,975	71,228	80,394	92,507
Regulation of Trade and Industry	2,936	3,037	3,244	3,656	4,255
Education	205,854	225,666	250,151	290,977	350,847
Science, Art, and Research	3,998	4,222	4,308	5,930	6,603
Public Health and Recreation	88,954	97,102	111,760	130,748	157,053
Social Amelioration	15,943	17,366	18,675	20,294	22,776
War Obligations	1,392	1,491	1,543	1,721	1,771
Development and Maintenance of State Resources	67,387	64,429	72,544	73,250	88,233
Local Government	10,654	9,151	8,676	8,913	14,644
Total Ordinary Departmental	498,759	530,803	590,703†	672,862	803,845
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	57,194	62,908	67,921	77,915	80,077
Exchange on Interest	2,452	1,539	1,589	1,368	1,258
Sinking Fund	11,020	11,603	12,452	13,518	15,144
Total Public Debt Charges*	70,666	76,050	81,962	92,801	96,480
Commonwealth Advances—					
Interest	1,074	1,406	1,617	1,638	1,626
Principal Repaid	247	248	256	260	265
Total Commonwealth Advances	1,321	1,653	1,873	1,898	1,891
Total Payments	570,746	608,507	674,538†	767,562†	902,215†

* Excludes payments by Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by business undertakings (see page 172).

† See note ‡, Table 138.

Increases in prices and rates of salaries, and an expansion of services (particularly education services) made necessary by the growth of population, were the main factors responsible for an increase in ordinary departmental expenditure of \$305,086,000 (or 61 per cent.) between 1966-67 and 1970-71. Expenditure on education (which rose by 70 per cent. between 1966-67 and 1970-71, and in 1970-71 represented 44 per cent. of the total expenditure) and expenditure on public health (which rose by 77 per cent., and in 1970-71 represented 20 per cent. of the total) are the two largest items of ordinary departmental expenditure. Together, they accounted for 70 per cent. of the total increase in ordinary departmental expenditure since 1966-67. Salaries and wages paid in 1970-71 amounted to \$425,725,000, or 53 per cent. of the total ordinary departmental expenditure, and of this amount 54 per cent. was paid to employees classified under "Education".

Expenditure on education comprises expenditure (mainly of a non-capital nature) on primary and secondary education (including training of teachers, allowances to pupils at public and private schools, and direct assistance to private schools) and technical colleges and colleges of advanced education, and grants to universities and other educational institutions. In 1970-71, expenditure on primary and secondary education amounted to \$281,302,000, on technical colleges and colleges of advanced education to \$38,089,000, and on grants to universities to \$31,457,000. Further details of expenditure on education are given in the chapter "Education".

Subsidies to hospitals and similar institutions, which is the largest item within the function "public health and recreation", amounted to \$98,515,000 in 1970-71. Other activities classified under public health and recreation are mental hospitals and other institutions, baby health centres, administration of public health generally, and the upkeep of the Botanic Gardens and certain parks.

Expenditure in 1970-71 on the principal activities embraced by the function "development and maintenance of State resources" was—agricultural and pastoral (mainly the cost of services rendered by the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service and rail freight concessions and drought assistance to primary industries) \$29,775,000; public works \$19,770,000; land settlement \$8,493,000; forestry \$5,662,000; navigation \$3,175,000; tourist bureau and tourist resorts \$1,380,000; water conservation and irrigation \$3,723,000; and assistance to transport undertakings \$3,550,000 (\$3,200,000 to Railways and \$350,000 to Department of Government Transport). In the main, the expenditures listed above include the administrative expenses of the several departments concerned, and the costs of services rendered and of maintenance and renewals. Expenditure of a capital nature for these purposes is normally met from loan funds, details of which are shown in Table 150.

The cost of police services, \$54,584,000 in 1970-71, is the major item within the function "maintenance of law, order, and public safety". Other items in 1970-71 included the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice \$19,619,000, prisons \$10,179,000, custody and care of delinquent

children \$3,622,000, prevention of fire and flood and provision of bathing safeguards, etc., \$2,606,000, and salaries of the judiciary \$1,501,000.

Of the expenditure of \$65,155,000 in 1970-71 on the Legislature and general administration, \$3,773,000 was for the Legislature, etc., \$756,000 for electoral services, \$229,000 for grant towards losses of Sydney Harbour Transport Board, and \$9,317,000 represented Commonwealth Payroll Tax paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The item "Commonwealth Advances" represents payments in respect of special advances from the Commonwealth for railway standardisation, war service land settlement, provision of coal-loading facilities at ports, and water conservation works. Payments in respect of Commonwealth advances for housing are made from the Special Deposits Account.

ROAD AND TRAFFIC FUNDS

Revenues derived by the State from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars of the funds (*viz.*, Road Transport and Traffic, Public Vehicles, State Transport Co-ordination, and Main Roads) are shown in the chapters "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" and "Roads and Bridges".

A brief classification of the receipts and payments of these funds in the last three years is given on the next page.

A road maintenance charge has been imposed, since 1 May 1958, on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for intrastate or interstate journeys. The charge is imposed at the rate of 0.27c per ton-mile travelled on public roads in New South Wales, the ton-mileage being calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent. of its load-capacity. The proceeds of the charge are paid to the Main Roads Department, to be applied only to the maintenance of public roads.

Further particulars of the taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The funds shown in Table 144 as distributed amongst road-making authorities are paid, for the most part, to the Main Roads Department, and only small amounts are paid to municipal and shire councils.

Amounts paid to the railways and the Department of Government Transport from the State Transport Co-ordination Fund are derived from fees and charges imposed on motor vehicles carrying passengers or goods in competition with those undertakings. Since November 1954, as a result of a judgment of the Privy Council, these fees and charges have not been imposed on motor vehicles used exclusively for interstate trade.

Table 144. Road and Traffic Funds: Receipts and Payments

Receipts				Payments			
Item	Year ended 30 June			Item	Year ended 30 June		
	1969	1970	1971		1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC FUND							
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. ..	15,428	16,621	17,344	Administration, Traffic and Transport Control ..	13,499	14,185	15,783
Miscellaneous ..	622 ^r	650	1,095	Traffic Facilities ..	2,610	2,672	2,830
				Traffic Accident Research Unit ..	...	197	...
Total* ..	16,050 ^r	17,271	18,440	Total*† ..	16,109	17,055	18,613
PUBLIC VEHICLES FUND (SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT)							
Tax on Public Motor Vehicles ..	570	585	600	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	348	33	585
Licence Fees ..	69	70	72	Paid to Dept. of Govt. Transport ..	726	519	466
Commonwealth Roads Grant ..	296	...	...		33	32	34
Total† ..	935	656	672	Total ..	1,107	584	1,085
STATE TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION FUND							
Licence Fees ..	465	476	484	Administration and Transport Control ..	2,501	2,799	3,062
Commercial Motor Transport Charges ..	86	94	131	Paid to Railways ..	2,500	1,800	2,000
Goods ..	3,929	4,599	4,950	Paid to Dept. of Govt. Transport ..	3	2	1
Permits, etc. ..	32	33	34	Refunds to Hauliers ..	27	...	...
Miscellaneous ..	20	26	39				
Total ..	4,532	5,228	5,638	Total ..	5,030 ^r	4,601	5,063
MAIN ROADS SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS							
Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles) ..	36,498	38,601	40,697	Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	51,297	54,473	57,539
Road Maintenance Charge ..	14,799	15,872	16,841				
Total ..	51,297	54,473	57,539	Total ..	51,297	54,473	57,539
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RESEARCH ACCOUNT							
Sale of Special Number Plates ..	110	161	159	Traffic Accident Research Unit ..	...	187	191
Commonwealth Roads Grant ..	...	...	150				
Total ..	110	161	309	Total ..	...	187	191
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS							
Motor Tax ..	37,068	39,186	41,298	Administration, etc. ..	16,000	16,984	18,845
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. ..	15,428 ^r	16,621	17,344	Traffic Facilities ..	2,958	2,706	3,415
Special Licences and Charges on Commercial Motor Vehicles ..	19,380	21,144	22,512	Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	52,024	54,992	58,005
Commonwealth Roads Grant ..	296	...	150	Paid to Railways and Dept. of Govt. Transport ..	2,535	1,834	2,035
Miscellaneous ..	752 ^r	837	1,293	Traffic Accident Research Unit ..	...	385	191
				Refunds to Hauliers ..	27	...	...
Total Receipts*† ..	72,925 ^r	77,788	82,597	Total Payments*† ..	73,544 ^r	76,901	82,491

* Contributions by the Commonwealth Government towards the activities of the Road Safety Council, etc. (\$30,000 in 1968-69 and \$1,000 in 1969-70 and 1970-71) have been deducted from both receipts and payments.

† Excludes transfers from Road Transport and Traffic Fund to Public Vehicles Fund (\$367,000 in 1969-70).

STATE ENTERPRISES

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as business undertakings—the railways, motor omnibus services, and harbour services. The capital of these enterprises has been provided, for the most part, from State loan funds, but the railways and the Maritime Services Board provide for renewal of assets from revenue and the Maritime Services Board has (since 1966-67) borrowed relatively small amounts from the public. The financial operations of the undertakings are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury, and these, combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, form the State Revenue Budget as shown on page 173.

Apart from the business undertakings, there is another group of State-owned utilities and trading concerns. The capital of enterprises in this group has been provided, for the most part, from State loan and revenue funds and from surplus earnings, but their revenue accounts have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget. Each of the enterprises (except the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, the Grain Elevators Board, and the Fish Authority) maintains an account in the Special Deposits Account in the Treasury. Five of the enterprises (the Electricity Commission, the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, the Housing Commission, the Grain Elevators Board, and the Fish Authority) have supplemented State Funds by borrowing from the public.

The revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) during 1970-71 are summarized in the next table:—

Table 145. State Enterprises: Revenue and Expenditure, 1970-71

Enterprise	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit (—)
		Working Expenses	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Depreciation*	Total	
\$ thousand						
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	205,562	121,667	31,168	52,345	205,180	382
State Coal Mines	15,166	12,245||	648	2,241	15,134	32
Engineering and Shipbuilding						
Undertaking†	16,384	16,144	345	342	16,831	(—) 447
State Brickworks†	3,657	3,192	16	105	3,313	344**
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	8,210	7,602	181	369	8,152	59
Dairy Industry Authority of N.S.W.	61,002	60,804	...	106	60,910	92
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority	1,053	901	30	8	939	114
Water Supply—						
South West Tablelands‡ ..	346	388	163	48	599	(—) 252
Juncet†	49	51	23	12	86	(—) 37
Fish River†	619	111	464	80	655	(—) 36
Housing Commission	45,834	16,637	19,378	3,325	39,340	6,494††
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	985	1,178	96	169	1,443	(—) 457
Grain Elevators Board‡ ..	17,937	10,285	3,812	2,599	16,697	1,241
N.S.W. Fish Authority§ ..	613	522	31	31	583	29

* Includes provision for renewals and repayment of capital in some enterprises.

† Year ended 31 March 1971.

‡ Year ended 31 December 1970.

§ Year ended 31 October 1971.

§ Year ended 30 September 1971.

|| Includes provision for mine development, \$786,000.

** Includes provision for dividends to employees under profit-sharing schemes, \$149,000.

†† Result after allowing for rebates of rents, \$1,633,000.

The Electricity Commission of New South Wales operates generating stations and supplies bulk electricity to distributing authorities. Further particulars of its operations are given in the chapter "Electricity and Gas".

Coal Mines at Awaba, Liddell, Munmorah, and Wyee are operated by the State Mines Control Authority. The particulars shown in the last table cover the operations of the four mines in 1970-71, and the administrative expenses of the Authority.

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking carries out engineering work, shipbuilding, and repairs on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments and private firms.

The Metropolitan Meat Industry Board controls the slaughter of stock and sale of meat in the metropolitan area, its main sources of revenue being fees and charges for slaughtering and the use of cold storage facilities and receipts from the sale of by-products.

Particulars of both the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales and the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority are given in the chapter "Wholesale and Retail Trade".

Further particulars of the Housing Commission are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The Grain Elevators Board controls and operates the facilities for the bulk handling of wheat. Details of the Board's activities are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND

The Closer Settlement Fund was maintained as a separate account until 30 June 1970, and its transactions were not included in the ordinary revenue budget of the State. On 1 July 1970 the Fund was closed and the cash balance thereof (amounting to \$2,929,816) was transferred to the new Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund within the Special Deposits Account (see page 183).

The operations of the Fund were confined to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 and the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War. Financial transactions in respect of the land settlement scheme for ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War, and of the closer settlement scheme introduced in 1960 for land-seekers generally, passed through the General Loan Account and Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Fund was required to pay interest on its loan debt and contribute to the National Debt Sinking Fund, but was not charged with a share of the exchange on interest paid on the State overseas debt. The charge for interest was 2 per cent. from 1 July 1944, but, commencing in 1956-57, the amount charged in any year was not to exceed the net income of the Fund remaining after administration and maintenance charges were met. From 1956-57, contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund in any year were not to exceed the amount of principal repaid by settlers during the year.

A large measure of relief had been granted to debtors of the Fund in the form of reduction of capital value of the lands, and debts have been written off and interest charges, etc. reduced or suspended because of financial difficulties of settlers. As a result, the Fund disclosed a deficiency of

\$6,703,000 at 30 June 1970. Particulars of the operations of the Fund on an income and expenditure basis in the last six years of its operations are summarised in the following table:—

Table 146. Closer Settlement Fund: Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Income				Expenditure			
	Interest	Rentals	Other Income	Total	Interest	Adminis- tration, etc.	Debts Written Off	Total
	\$ thousand							
1965	81	271	67	419	272	147	...	419
1966	73	269	8	350	196	154	...	350
1967	70	270	114	454	307	147	...	454
1968	64	274	182	519	375	144	...	519
1969	61	283	146	489	339	151	...	489
1970	70	316	16	402	237	166	...	402

At 30 June 1970, liabilities of the Fund consisted of creditors, \$120,000, loan liability, \$17,844,000, grants from State revenue, \$3,270,000, Crown lands, \$858,000, and assurance fees received under the Real Property Act, \$1,576,000. Assets, totalling \$16,964,000, were represented by debtors for lands, advances, and interests, \$2,010,000, land \$12,024,000 (including \$11,558,000 let under leasehold), and bank balance, \$2,930,000.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT AND PUBLIC RESERVES FUND

The Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund which was established on 1 July 1970, records within the Special Deposits Account, transactions associated with—

- (a) acquisition, development, and disposal of land in terms of closer settlement and war service land settlement legislation, and
- (b) acquisition, maintenance, development, and improvement of land for public reserves.

In addition to the cash balance of \$2,930,000 taken over from the former Closer Settlement Fund on 1 July 1970, the Fund is credited with moneys received from Consolidated Revenue Fund and General Loan Account for authorised purposes, rents from land leases, moneys from sale of land, and repayments (including interest) of advances, etc.

Transactions of the Fund during 1970–71 (the first year of operation) were as follows:—

	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Balance transferred from Closer Settlement Fund, 1 July 1970		2,930
Receipts—		
Transfers from—Consolidated Revenue Fund	602	
—General Loan Account	1,250	
From Settlers (Rents, \$1,443,000; Interest, \$321,000; Sales etc.)	2,659	
From Trustees of Public Reserves	173	
		4,683
		7,613
Payments—		
Closer Settlement (Acquisition, Development, etc.)	1,308	
Public Reserve (Acquisition, Maintenance, Development, Advance, etc.)	854	
Interest on Loan Liability to Treasurer	4,000	
Administrative Costs	200	
		6,362
Balance in Fund at 30 June 1971		1,251
		7,613

The loan liability assumed by the Fund at 1 July 1970 was determined at \$79,451,000 and charges attributable to this debt amounted to \$5,006,000 (comprising interest and exchange on interest, \$4,406,000; contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund, \$378,000; and loan management, \$222,000) in 1970-71.

At 30 June 1971, loan liability of the Fund was \$80,701,000, capital value of leasehold tenures and other lands \$59,769,000, advances outstanding \$14,898,000 (closer settlement \$13,416,000 and trustee bodies \$1,483,000), and cash at Treasury \$1,251,000.

LEDGER BALANCES

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The various accounts open at 30 June in each of the last five years are shown below. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys".

Table 147. State Accounts: Ledger Balances at 30 June

Account	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Credit Balances—					
General Loan .. .. .	...	...	...	280	748
Government Railways	3,036	7,235	8,716	9,053	3,815
Government Railways Renewals	28,936	32,752	31,114	30,158	28,284
Metropolitan Transport Trust	1,786	1,231	1,539	2,074	1,907
Newcastle and District Transport Trust	269	183	130	253	469
Road Transport and Traffic	31	31	36	40	37
Road Transport and Traffic—Advance Payments .. .. .	...	...	787	763	540
State Transport (Co-ordination)	853	696	198	824	1,400
Maritime Services Board	3,977	3,730	3,898	3,744	3,619
Maritime Services Board Renewals	720	679	65	26	236
Special Deposits	118,203r	133,501r	147,857r	176,998	166,866
Special Accounts—Supreme Court Moneys	1,221	949	1,130	1,156	1,108
Miners' Accident Relief	154	154	154	154	154
Closer Settlement	4,956	4,342	3,677	2,930	†
Total Credit Balances	164,141r	185,482r	199,300r	228,454	209,183
Debit Balances—					
Consolidated Revenue	10,996	10,180	13,635	13,246	15,544
General Loan	1,352	128	2,154	...	...
Advances for Departmental Working Accounts, and other purposes, and Advances to be recovered	2,898	2,898	2,898	2,898	2,898
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—Advance	4,390	4,056	3,711	3,354	4,904
Amounts not transferred to Public Accounts	1,411	1,324	725	2,549	2,260
Total Debit Balances	21,047r	18,586r	23,123r	22,046	25,605
Net Credit Balance held in—					
New South Wales: Current Accounts	11,190	1,049	(—) 475	12,523	9,943
Fixed Deposits	110,400	143,900	153,650	168,100	147,000
London: Cash at Bankers*	1,128	1,087	1,060	1,143	1,160
Remittances in Transit	1,451	1,448	1,405	1,475	947
Securities	18,926	19,412	20,538	23,167	24,529
Total Net Credit Balance	143,094	166,896	176,178	206,408	183,578

* At 31 May.

† Balance of account transferred to Special Deposit Account on 1 July, 1970.

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account", in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the overdrafts on others.

The Special Deposits Account comprises a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g., working balances of State Departments and undertakings and trust moneys (including Commonwealth and other moneys received for specific purposes). The Special Accounts mainly comprise trust moneys of the Supreme Court and the Public Trustee. A dissection of the funds held in these accounts is given in Table 148.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered" was used for many years as the medium for drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and certain advances of a recoverable nature. Since 1952-53 however, capital for Departmental Working Accounts has been provided largely from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and since June 1958, recoverable advances have been made from the Advances to be Recovered Account in the Special Deposits Account. The debit balance at 30 June 1971, in the "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered Account" comprises the unfunded balance of advances made prior to 1932-33 to the now defunct Family Endowment Fund.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account. These advances, amounting to \$12,990,000, were made to the Board between April 1925 and June 1929, and are being paid by half-yearly instalments of \$242,000, including principal and interest, until 1 January 1978.

The Fixed Deposit Account is the medium for the withdrawal, for deposit with banks at interest, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variation in receipts—and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works.

The following table dissects the cash balances of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts as between those consisting of Government funds, such as departmental working accounts, and trust moneys representing Treasury liabilities. Balances held on fixed deposit are excluded.

Table 148. Special Deposits and Special Accounts at 30 June

Balance	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Cash*—					
Trust Funds†	100,652	115,192	128,603	81,713	74,327
Departmental Working Funds†				47,796	37,463
Funds of Statutory Authorities‡				25,633	31,810
Securities	18,772	19,258	20,384	23,013	24,375
Total	119,424	134,450	148,987	178,154	167,974

* Dissection in this table corresponds with a new grouping of individual accounts within the Special Deposits Account.

† Includes Commonwealth and other moneys held for specific purposes.

‡ Other than Trust Funds.

STATE LOAN FUNDS

In addition to State loan moneys raised under the Financial Agreement, 1927 (which are credited to the State's General Loan Account—see below) repayable advances have been received by New South Wales from the Commonwealth under the Housing Agreement and for other specific purposes. The amounts received during the last three years (which are not reflected in the State's public debt shown later in this chapter), and the amount outstanding at 30 June 1971 were as follows:—

Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W. for—	New Advances Received during—			Advances Out- standing at 30 June, 1971
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Housing*	45,308	49,711	51,148	650,399
War Service Land Settlement .. ..	...	...	...	12,137
Water Storage Works	600	...	...	22,023
Drought Relief	5,160	...	122	16,233
Other Purposes	1,200	1,800	1,401	10,746
Total	52,268	51,511	52,671	711,538

* Credited to Housing Account and Home Builders' Account.

Certain State authorities (apart from the State enterprises shown in Table 145 and the Water Boards shown in the chapter "Local Government") have statutory power, subject to Loan Council approval, to raise loans from the public by issuing their own securities, which are also not reflected in the State's public debt. The authorities concerned are the Housing Commission of New South Wales, Commissioner for Main Roads, Minister for Decentralisation and Development, Maritime Services Board, and State Planning Authority of New South Wales.

COMMONWEALTH LOAN RAISINGS

The public borrowings of the Commonwealth and State Governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement, 1927. All borrowings for or on behalf of the Commonwealth and States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council, and are secured by the issue of Commonwealth securities. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth for the loans raised on its behalf.

Inscription and management of the Commonwealth securities are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, but a State is required to meet the expenses in respect of its share of the total securities issued. (The New South Wales share of the management expenses, which is charged to revenue, amounted to \$524,000 in 1970-71).

The expenses (underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc.) incidental to the issue of loans are paid from the proceeds of the loans. In 1970-71, the New South Wales share of these expenses amounted to \$654,000.

Loans placed on the market by the Commonwealth for public subscription in Australia are classified into three main categories, viz. Cash Loans, Conversion Loans, and Special Bonds.

Cash loans are offered at varying rates of interest and dates of maturity. The share of new raisings allocated to New South Wales in recent years is as follows:—

Year	Month in which Loan opened	Range of Interest Rates	Range of Years of Maturity	Share of New Raisings allocated to New South Wales
		per cent.		\$ thous.
1968-69	July	4.8 - 5.25	1971 - 2004	41,131
	November	4.9 - 5.4	1971 - 2004	15,795
	February	5.0 - 5.4	1971 - 2000	60,482
	April	5.2 - 5.4	1972 - 2004	25,328
1969-70	September	5.4 - 6.0	1970 - 2005	41,320
	February	5.6 - 6.0	1971 - 2005	37,982
	May	6.5 - 7.0	1973 - 1989	15,092
	August	6.5 - 7.0	1973 - 1989	12,862
1970-71	November	6.4 - 7.0	1972 - 1989	20,643
	May	6.4 - 7.0	1974 - 2001	58,542

Conversion loans are offered to holders of maturing existing loans at varying rates of interest and dates of maturity.

Usually, cash loans are offered at the same time as conversion loans, so that, if necessary, proceeds of cash loans can be used to redeem maturing loans not converted into new loans. Both cash and conversion loans are normally open for subscription for a few weeks three or four times each year.

Special bonds are issued in separate series, each of which is open for continuous subscription over a period. The bonds are redeemable at the option of the holder, on one month's notice, at any time after a date specified for each series, and the interest rate and redemption value increase during the term of the bonds. Holdings of special bonds are limited to \$30,000 per person (\$20,000 before November 1968 and \$10,000 before January 1960). Particulars of each series of bonds on issue in recent years are shown on the next page.

Series	Open for Subscription	Maximum Interest Rates	Maximum Redemption Value	Date of Maturity	Share allocated to New South Wales
		per cent.	per cent.		\$ thous.
Q	24- 7-68 to 31-10-68	5.2	103	1-4-76	...
R	1-11-68 to 22- 4-69	5.4	103	1-7-76	1,206
S	23- 4-69 to 3- 7-69	5.4	103	1-3-77	2,548
T	4- 7-69 to 30- 4-70	6.0	103	1- 6-77	3,496
U	1- 5-70 to 4-11-70	7.0	103	1- 4-78	11,331
V	5-11-70 to 30- 6-71	7.0	103	1-10-78	11,058

Special loans, additional to the loans raised by public subscription, were raised by the Commonwealth Government in each year from 1951-52 to 1961-62 and from 1964-65 to 1970-71, to make up the difference between ordinary loan proceeds and the approved loan programmes of the Commonwealth and States. The special loans were issued at the end of the respective financial years on the same terms as those for the last public loan raised in the financial year.

Subscriptions to the special loans amounted to \$112,000,000 in 1968-69, \$355,000,000 in 1969-70, and \$199,908,000 in 1970-71. The subscriptions in these years came from the Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve.

The distribution of the proceeds of the special loans in these years was as shown below:—

Allocated to—				1968-69 \$ thous.	1969-70 \$ thous.	1970-71 \$ thous.
Commonwealth Loan Fund	..	..	..	557	60,155	89,388
New South Wales	..	..	..	34,510	96,700	34,464
Other States	..	..	..	76,933	198,145	76,056
Total	..	..	..	112,000	355,000	199,908

General Loan Account

Moneys raised on loan by the State (apart from the Commonwealth advances and certain other borrowing referred to above) are credited to the General Loan Account. These comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired by means of loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local government and statutory authorities. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

Proceeds from the Commonwealth grant assisting to finance those State capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (first made in 1970-71—see page 170) are also credited mainly to the General Loan Account.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans (mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans), the payment of flotation expenses and stamp duty on the transfer of stock issued in London, and transfers to Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the accumulated deficits of that Fund.

A summary of transactions of the General Loan Account for the past five years is given in the next table. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments are deducted to obtain net loan expenditure or net amount added to accumulated loan expenditure outstanding.

Table 149. General Loan Account

Year	Receipts		Expenditure				
	Loan Raisings *	Common-wealth Grants †	Works and Services			Stamp Duty, Loan Flotation Expenses	Towards Consolidated Revenue Fund Deficit
			Gross Expenditure ‡	Repayments ††	Net Expenditure		
\$ thousand							
1966-67	163,640	...	177,299	15,138	162,161	442	...
1967-68	172,240	...	189,938	19,883	170,055	962	...
1968-69	182,070	...	209,097	25,562	183,535	560	...
1969-70	194,590	...	211,184	23,022	188,162	394	3,600
1970-71	148,900	47,707¶	214,931	23,486	191,445	694	4,000

* Excludes conversion and renewal loans.

† See text preceding table.

‡ Commonwealth grants to New South Wales for Science Laboratories and Technical Training paid to State Schools and Colleges (from 1964-65), Advanced Education Projects (from 1965-66) and State Teachers' College Projects (from 1967-68), which are credited to the General Loan Account pending transfer to a Special Deposits Account, are omitted from both "Gross Expenditure" and "Repayments". Grants for these purposes amounted to \$7,030,000 in 1966-67, \$8,275,000 in 1967-68, \$8,505,000 in 1968-69, \$16,325,000 in 1969-70, and \$16,944,000 in 1970-71.

¶ Excludes \$15,903,000 credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund towards meeting the budgetary deficit in 1970-71.

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during recent years are given in the table on the next page.

Gross loan expenditure on works and services rose from \$177,299,000 in 1966-67 to \$214,931,000 in 1970-71, and averaged \$200,490,000 per annum during the five years 1966-67 to 1970-71. During these years, expenditure on buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes averaged \$54,005,000; on railways \$23,380,000; on hospitals and charitable institutions \$23,746,000; on electricity \$15,386,000; and on water conservation and irrigation \$19,130,000. Together these amounts represented 68 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure over the period. In 1970-71, buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes absorbed 27 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure; railways 11 per cent.; hospitals and charitable institutions 12 per cent.; water conservation and irrigation 11 per cent.; and electricity 8 per cent.

Table 150. Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure

Work or Service	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE					
Railways	17,600	26,800	24,500	24,000	24,000
Omnibuses	360	1,100	940	2,165	2,230
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	100	100	100	200	220
Harbours and Rivers	11,194	11,437	13,444	11,908	11,247
Roads, Bridges, and Punts	4,004	4,700	4,855	2,085	2,330
Circular Quay Improvements	(—) 1	...	...	...	...
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage	21,295	21,218	21,626	21,610	21,738
Water Conservation and Irrigation—					
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc.	1,124	1,601	1,730	2,275	2,308
Gogeldrie Weir and Coleambally Irrigation Area	646	964	1,899	1,682	1,626
Blowering Dam	6,202	4,026	678	58	(—) 215
Burrundong Dam	314	579	(—) 6	53	...
Copeton Dam .. .. .	...	379	3,597	4,176	8,150
Pindari Dam	625	565	3,352	285	1,133
Lake Menindee Storage	445	324	279	90	10
Wyangala Storage Reservoir	5,739	5,214	1,001	1,224	1,058
Other	2,459	4,274	5,536	12,039	9,483
Land and Agriculture—					
War (1939–1945) Service Settlement	121	29	50	16	...
General Closer Settlement Scheme	2,448	2,771	2,400	2,583	2,550
Forestry	1,500	2,770	3,600	4,300	4,350
Soil Conservation	583	565	616	622	671
Other	700	700	900	1,100	1,700
Grain Elevators and Equipment	1,700	1,700	2,700	1,500	900
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority .. .. .	...	...	...	500	400
Industrial Undertakings, etc.—					
Electricity	15,070	15,060	15,280	16,905	16,867
Coal Mines, Tourist Resorts, Shipbuilding, Brickworks, Abattoirs, etc.	2,158	1,943	1,895	484	509
Housing	540	52	1,910	954	910
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—					
Administrative	4,667	4,817	4,865	5,443	4,325
Courts, Police Stations and Gaols	1,115	2,036	3,321	5,513	6,418
Educational and Scientific	50,377*	48,408*	56,724*	55,784*	58,733*
Hospitals and Charitable	21,269	21,482	25,029	25,186	25,763
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc.	305	648	1,082	1,050	1,100
Miscellaneous	530	1,144	1,756	1,960	821
Assistance to Country Industries	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,375
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities—					
County of Cumberland Planning Scheme—					
Subsidy	980	1,260	1,300	1,200	950
Other	130	223	137	175	70
Other .. .. .	...	50	...	59	202
Total Gross Loan Expenditure	177,299*	189,938*	209,097*	211,184*	214,931*
REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT					
Railways	522	5,902	3,745	1,639	661
Omnibuses	101	210	144	257	231
Harbours and Rivers	852	1,113	2,201	109	1,929
Roads, Bridges, and Punts	6	...	...	...	5,652
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage	3,583	4,123	4,614	5,215	8,073
Water Conservation and Irrigation	2,479	1,318	3,351	5,532	...
Land and Agriculture	4,016	2,931	3,198	5,747	3,606
Grain Elevators and Equipment	360	445	530	665	740
Industrial Undertakings, etc.	501	1,123	5,185	273	224
Housing	392	551	557	573	578
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.	2,306*	2,146*	2,005*	2,878*	1,756*
Other	21	21	31	134	36
Total Repayments	15,138*	19,883*	25,562*	23,022*	23,486*
Total Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services	162,161	170,055	183,535	188,162	191,445

* See note ‡, Table 149.

A broad view of the field of the State capital investment, represented by the aggregate (net) loan expenditure from 1853 to 1971 is given below:—

<i>Work or Service—</i>	<i>\$ Million</i>	<i>Per cent. of Total</i>
Railways	812.2	22.6
Other Transport	56.1	1.6
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	319.8	8.9
Water Conservation and Irrigation	312.1	8.7
Harbours and Rivers	192.1	5.3
Roads and Bridges	84.1	2.3
Electricity Undertakings	452.8	12.6
Other Industrial Undertakings	27.7	0.8
Grain Elevators	27.2	0.8
Land and Agriculture	128.2	3.6
Housing	17.1	0.5
Educational and Scientific Building and Sites	660.0	18.4
Hospitals etc.	306.5	8.5
Other Public Buildings and Sites	127.7	3.6
County of Cumberland Planning Scheme	11.0	0.3
Unemployment Relief	31.5	0.9
All Other	26.7	0.7
Total Accumulated Loan Expenditure	3,592.8	100.0

It is apparent from the above summary that a large proportion of the loan expenditure has been devoted to the establishment of assets which provide essential aids to industry and community services, and constitute valuable assets. Normally, these assets return sufficient revenue to pay a large proportion of the interest, sinking fund, etc., on the public debt. Some, however, are of a developmental character, and promote the growth of settlement and industry without earning any part of the capital debt charges on money spent in their construction.

At 30 June 1971, the accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to \$3,592,820,000, and the public debt of the State was \$3,192,879,000. The difference between the two amounts is due to a number of factors, such as the financing of works and services by means of overdraft pending the raising of loans, the inclusion in the public debt of certain items which are not recorded in the General Loan Account, and the redemption of public debt from the sinking fund.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28 December, the first loan amounting to \$98,000 was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854.

The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, and particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are given on page 193 of this issue.

In Tables 151 to 154, the public debt domiciled overseas has been converted to Australian currency equivalent at the following rates of exchange:—

London—1901 to 1926: £stg. 0.5 = \$A1; 1931: £stg. 0.3846 = \$A1; 1936 to 1967: £stg. 0.4 = \$A 1; 1968 to 1971: £stg. 0.46667 = \$A1.

New York—1931: U.S. \$1.8717 = \$A1; 1936: U.S. \$2.0067 = \$A1; 1941 to 1949: U.S. \$1.612 = \$A1; 1950 and later years: U.S. \$1.12 = \$A1.

Canada—1961 to 1969: Can. \$1.2108 = \$A1; 1970: Can. \$1.1525 = \$A1; 1971: Can. \$1.1498 = \$A1.

Switzerland—1961 to 1970: 4.8978 Sw. francs = \$A1; 1971: 4.5728 Sw. francs = \$A1.

Netherlands—1962 to 1970: 4.0544 Neth. guilders = \$A1; 1971: 3.993 Neth. guilders = \$A1.

The rates used for the years 1931 to 1946 were those actually current at 30 June in the respective years. The rates used for the years after 1946 were the mint par rates of exchange (equivalent in the case of Switzerland) notified to the International Monetary Fund; the mint par rate for Canada was established in May 1962.

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to the fluctuations in exchange rates listed above, variations in the purchasing power of the money expended, the steady growth of population throughout the period, the economic development of the State, as measured by the growth of its wealth, income, and productivity, and the earning power of the works constructed from loans.

Furthermore, comparisons of the rate of growth of the State debt with that of other States of Australia should take into account the differences in the distribution of governmental functions as between the central and local governments, and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Similarly, in making international comparisons, care should be taken to allow for differences in the distribution of debt as between central, provincial, and local governments, and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds.

DOMICILE OF PUBLIC DEBT

For many years, the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. Of the public debt outstanding in 1931, 63 per cent. was held in London, 32 per cent. in Australia, and 5 per cent. in New York.

Small loans were raised in New York in each year from 1955-56 to 1962-63 and in 1964-65, in London in 1958-59, 1962-63, and 1963-64, in Canada and Switzerland in 1960-61, and in the Netherlands in 1961-62, but otherwise the State's requirements for new loan capital have been met since 1931 entirely from local sources. The total overseas debt has, therefore, declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund, and as a result of repayment of maturing London loans from locally raised loans. At 30 June 1971, 93.1 per cent. of the public debt was held in Australia, 5.3 per cent. in London, 1.3 per cent. in New York, and 0.3 per cent. in other overseas centres.

Particulars of the State public debt outstanding in Australia and overseas at intervals since 1901 are given on the next page.

Table 151. Public Debt of New South Wales*: Domicile

At 30 June	Domicile of Public Debt							Total Public Debt		Proportion of Total Public Debt	
	Australia	Overseas†					Amount	Per Head of Population	Australia	Overseas	
		Overseas†									
		London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	Netherlands					Total Overseas
								\$	Per cent.	Per cent.	
1901	25,382	109,341	...	...	...	...	109,341	134,722	98.69	18.84	81.16
1906	39,454	131,830	...	...	...	...	131,830	171,283	115.38	23.03	76.97
1911	59,937	131,111	...	...	...	...	131,111	191,048	114.98	31.37	68.63
1916	86,781	174,307	...	...	...	...	174,307	261,088	137.98	33.24	66.76
1921	133,335	216,835	...	...	...	...	216,835	350,170	166.48	38.08	61.92
1926	163,652	280,645	...	...	...	...	280,645	444,297	189.58	36.83	63.17
1931	215,003	431,561	35,946	...	...	...	467,507	682,511	267.18	31.50	68.50
1936	344,199	403,593	31,941	...	...	...	435,534	779,733	292.48	44.14	55.86
1941	395,924	396,742	37,182	...	...	...	829,848	296,56	47.71	49.90	50.10
1946	394,396	361,688	34,315	...	...	...	396,003	790,399	268.42	49.90	50.10
1951	656,707	307,358	47,553	...	...	...	354,911	1,011,618	308.61	64.92	35.08
1956	1,130,522	305,280	46,765	...	...	...	352,045	1,482,567	417.12	76.25	23.75
1957	1,239,582	280,203	47,032	...	...	...	327,235	1,566,817	432.22	79.11	20.89
1958	1,334,939	269,890	52,297	...	...	...	322,187	1,657,126	448.85	80.56	19.44
1959	1,415,008	279,132	57,400	...	...	...	336,532	1,751,540	465.86	80.79	19.21
1960	1,509,071	278,686	61,656	...	...	...	340,343	1,849,414	482.57	81.60	18.40
1961	1,599,858	278,586	66,296	4,359	3,233	...	352,474	1,952,332	498.42	81.95	18.05
1962	1,700,990†	278,186	67,291	4,359	3,233	2,561	355,630	2,056,620†	516.08	82.71	17.29
1963	1,797,293†	281,049	78,540	4,333	3,233	2,561	369,717	2,167,009†	535.37	82.94	17.06
1964	1,908,292†	288,820	76,298	4,177	3,233	2,561	375,089	2,283,381†	556.21	83.57	16.43
1965	2,050,277†	256,931	90,297	4,065	3,233	2,561	357,087	2,407,364†	576.98	85.17	14.83
1966	2,180,713†	255,643	85,959	3,820	3,233	2,561	351,216	2,531,929†	597.45†	86.12	13.88
1967	2,333,082†	254,493	69,935	3,602	3,233	2,561	333,823	2,666,906†	621.24†	87.48	12.52
1968	2,497,750†	200,917	65,145	3,380	3,233	2,390	275,065	2,931,318†	636.76†	90.90	9.10
1969	2,663,764†	198,569	60,205	3,328	3,233	2,220	267,554	3,078,698†	661.08†	91.73	8.27
1970	2,824,216†	190,538	55,345	3,318	3,233	2,049	254,482	3,192,879†	682.18	93.08	6.92
1971	2,972,030†	170,086	42,230	3,162	3,462	1,907	220,849	3,192,879†	695.68	93.08	6.92

* Commonwealth and State Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 192.

‡ Excludes premiums payable on redemption of Special Bonds. These amounted to \$104,000 in 1962, \$324,000 in 1963, \$696,000 in 1964, \$877,000 in 1965, \$917,000 in 1966, \$873,000 in 1967, \$1,025,000 in 1968, \$1,489,000 in 1969, \$1,540,000 in 1970, and \$1,376,000 in 1971.

DOMICILE AND RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT

The following table shows the amount of New South Wales public debt in the various registers and the rates of interest at 30 June 1971:—

**Table 152. Public Debt of New South Wales* at 30 June 1971:
Domicile and Rates of Interest**

Nominal Rate of Interest	Domicile of Public Debt				Total Public Debt†	Annual Interest Liability†
	Australia	London†	New York†	Other Overseas†		
	\$ thousand					
Per cent.						
7, and under 7½	152,297	...	...	...	152,297	10,661
6½, and under 7	86,124	...	...	...	86,124	5,856
6½, " " 6½	189,149	...	...	...	189,149	12,333
6½, " " 6½	192,964	...	...	...	192,964	12,350
6, " " 6½	65,649	81,642	...	...	147,291	8,837
Total, 6% and under 7%	533,886	81,642	...	...	615,528	39,376
5½, and under 6	79,242	...	...	3,162‡	82,404	4,782
5½, " " 5½	74,944	27,818	30,814	...	133,576	7,396
5½, " " 5½	813,610	...	5,615	...	819,225	43,328
5, " " 5½	916,028	...	2,571	1,907¶	920,506	46,115
Total, 5% and under 6%	1,883,824	27,818	39,000	5,069	1,955,711	101,621
4½, and under 5	139,157	...	3,230	...	142,387	6,775
4½, " " 4½	111,308	...	...	3,462§	114,770	5,188
4½, " " 4½	114,664	...	...	...	114,664	4,873
4, " " 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 4% and under 5%	365,130	...	3,230	3,462	371,822	16,836
3½, and under 4	1	...	...	...	1	...
3½, " " 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...
3½, " " 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...
3, " " 3½	9,983	18,522	...	...	28,505	856
Total, 3% and under 4%	9,984	18,522	...	...	28,506	856
2½, and under 3	...	21,888	...	...	21,888	602
2½, " " 2½	353	20,212	...	...	20,565	515
2½, " " 2½	781	...	...	...	781	18
2, " " 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 2% and under 3%	1,133	42,100	...	...	43,233	1,135
1% Matured	25,748 28	... 4	... ...	... ...	25,748 32	257 ...
Total	2,972,030	170,086	42,230	8,531	3,192,879	170,741

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 192.

‡ Debt repayable in Canada.

¶ Debt repayable in the Netherlands.

§ Debt repayable in Switzerland.

The debt of \$25,748,000 at 1 per cent. interest consists of debentures issued to the Commonwealth Bank in 1944-45 for the funding of deficiency Treasury Bills, which bore the same interest rate. The initial debenture issue, \$52,240,000 has been reduced by annual redemptions through the Sinking Fund totalling \$26,492,000.

The next table shows the annual interest charge on the public debt in the various registers, and the average rate of interest on the face value of the debt, in 1939 and selected later years. The interest rates shown in the table take no account of the fact that portion of the debt was issued at a discount, and they therefore understate the actual interest charge on the cash proceeds of the debt.

Table 153. Public Debt of New South Wales*: Annual Interest Liability and Average Nominal Interest Rates

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1939	1952	1965	1969	1970	1971
Australia—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	376,826	777,571	2,050,277	2,663,764	2,824,216	2,972,030
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	12,836	22,502	93,461	130,928	143,776	159,945
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3.41	2.89	4.56	4.92	5.09	5.38
London—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	396,880	307,214	256,931	198,569	190,538	170,086
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	14,752	9,376	11,764	9,260	8,951	8,091
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3.72	3.05	4.58	4.66	4.70	4.76
New York—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	30,830	47,015	90,297	60,205	55,345	42,230
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	1,494	1,582	4,514	3,149	2,894	2,272
Average Rate .. Per cent.	4.85	3.37	5.00	5.23	5.23	5.38
Canada—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	...	...	4,065	3,328	3,318	3,162
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	234	191	191	182
Average Rate .. Per cent.	...	...	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Switzerland—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	...	...	3,233	3,233	3,233	3,462
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	145	145	145	156
Average Rate .. Per cent.	...	...	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Netherlands—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	...	...	2,561	2,220	2,049	1,907
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	128	111	102	95
Average Rate .. Per cent.	...	...	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total—						
Debt† .. \$ thous.	804,536	1,131,800	2,407,364	2,931,318	3,078,698	3,192,879
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	29,082	33,460	110,247	143,785	156,060	170,741
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3.61	2.96	4.58	4.91	5.07	5.35

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 192.

Ordinarily, the interest bill of the State is slow to reflect changes in the level of market rates, which take effect gradually as new loans and conversions of maturing loans increase in ratio to the total debt. The decrease between 1939 and 1952 in the average rate of interest on the debt outstanding in Australia reflects the downward trend in the rates at which the new Commonwealth loans were issued during the war and post-war periods. The increase since 1952 is due to increases in the rates at which these loans have been issued since May 1951. Recent changes in the rates of interest on new loans are shown in Table 152.

The yields on Government securities sold on stock exchanges in Australia, and the rates of discount on seasonal Treasury securities and Treasury Notes, are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

DOMICILE AND TERM OF PUBLIC DEBT

The dates of repayment of the public debt extend to the year 2006, and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably. This is seen from the following table, in which the debt outstanding at 30 June 1971 in Australia and overseas, is classified according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

Table 154. Public Debt of New South Wales * at 30 June 1971
Domicile and Dates of Maturity

Year of Maturity (ended 30 June)	Domicile of Public Debt						
	Australia	London†	New York†	Canada†	Switzer- land†	Nether- lands†	Total Public Debt†
	\$ thousand						
1972	290,916	41,870	344	...	...	...	333,130
1973	251,441	3,506	3,229	...	...	...	258,177
1974	239,831	11,143	...	...	...	...	250,974
1975	131,901	20,211	...	...	...	...	152,112
1976	183,118	...	...	...	3,462	...	186,581
1977	109,037	31,993	...	...	...	...	141,029
1978	174,595	13,218	...	...	...	...	187,813
1979	135,756	10,716	2,228	...	...	...	148,700
1980	92,270	...	2,712	...	...	...	94,982
1981	92,182	29,668	2,904	3,162	...	...	127,916
1982	65,689	7,757	9,385	...	...	1,907	84,738
1983	20,971	...	7,799	...	...	...	28,770
1984	109,154	...	...	...	...	...	109,154
1985	154,319	...	13,630	...	...	...	167,950
1986	103,533	...	...	...	...	...	103,533
1987	81,115	...	...	...	...	...	81,115
1988	131,641	...	...	...	...	...	131,641
1989	168,675	...	...	...	...	...	168,675
1990	135,479	...	...	...	...	...	135,479
1991	40,751	...	...	...	...	...	40,751
1995	11,158	...	...	...	...	...	11,158
2000	8,646	...	...	...	...	...	8,646
2001	36,549	...	...	...	...	...	36,549
2002	58,588	...	...	...	...	...	58,588
2004	108,671	...	...	...	...	...	108,671
2006	24,898	...	...	...	...	...	24,898
Interminable ..	504	...	...	...	...	...	504
Government Option	10,614	...	...	...	...	...	10,614
Overdue	28	4	...	...	...	...	33
Total Public Debt ..	2,972,030	170,086	42,230	3,162	3,462	1,907	3,192,879

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 192.

The loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity, but some of them are redeemable after the earliest date of maturity has been passed. These comprise special bonds (\$188,657,000 repayable in Australia), which are redeemable at the bondholder's option on one month's notice, and other loans (\$146,595,000 repayable in London, \$42,230,000 repayable in New York, \$3,162,000 repayable in Canada, and \$3,462,000 repayable in Switzerland), which are redeemable at the Government's option on notice ranging up to three months being given. The debt of \$10,614,000 shown as redeemable at Government option has no dates of maturity, but the Government must give 12 months' notice of redemption.

Table 156 on the following page indicates the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the last five years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those raised by public subscription. Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund, and the loan account are also shown. Particulars of Treasury Bills issued and redeemed within the same financial year are excluded from the table.

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc., engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval, and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30 June in each of the last two years are summarised in the following table. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans.

Table 155. Loans Guaranteed by the State

Corporation or Body	Guaranteed Loans, etc. Outstanding at 30 June	
	1970	1971
	\$ thousand	\$ thousand
Loans Raised by—		
Broken Hill Water Board	5,156	4,930
Cobar Water Board	2,237	2,119
County Councils	32,852	34,533
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	146,250	162,443
Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W.	35,899	38,784
Hospitals Commission of N.S.W.	7,259	10,886
Housing Commission of N.S.W.	1,300	1,600
Hunter District Water Board	78,344	83,035
Hunter Valley Conservation Trust	137	129
Main Roads Department	35,951	44,425
Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.	1,066	1,328
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	1,450	1,727
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	464,067	481,169
Minister for Decentralization and Development	1,097	1,490
Rural Bank of N.S.W.	18,034	18,032
Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority	300	4,483
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority	2,196	4,677
Total	833,595	895,791
Overdraft and Advances of—		
Co-operative Building Societies	193,900	189,416
Other Co-operative Societies	1,477	1,854
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	291	...
Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.	360	360
Trustees of Labour Council of N.S.W. .. .. .	...	1,869
Other .. .. .	...	3
Total	196,029	193,502

Table 156. Transactions on Public Debt * of New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				

LOANS RAISED

Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed and Converted Stocks ..	222,230¶ 9	244,535¶ 100	159,632 11	258,829 ...	351,398 2
Discounts†					
Total Face Value of Conversion and Renewal Loans ..	222,239¶	244,635¶	159,643	258,829	351,400
New Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed	163,640 195	172,240 192	182,070 90	194,590 ...	148,900 29
Discounts					
Total Face Value of New Loans	163,835	172,432	182,160	194,590	148,929
Total Face Value of Conversions, Renewals, and New Loans	386,074¶	417,067¶	341,803	453,419	500,329

LOANS REPAYED

From Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia	209,849 11,928	241,369 2,792	159,225 ...	258,431 ...	326,517 23,991
Overseas					
From Sinking Fund and Revenue Accounts†—					
Australia	23,856 5,464	11,030 20,301	16,564 7,511	34,536 13,232	25,997 9,912
Overseas					
Total Loans Repaid	251,097	275,492	183,300	396,199	386,417

NET INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT

Australia	152,369§	164,668§	166,014§	160,452§	147,815§
Overseas	(—) 17,392	(—) 58,758||	(—) 7,511	(—) 13,232**	(—) 33,633**
Total Net Increase	134,977§	105,910§	158,502§	147,220§	114,181§

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue. Transactions on the public debt domiciled overseas have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 192.

† Excludes discounts on conversion loans met from Consolidated Revenue Fund (\$386,000 in 1966–67).

‡ Redemptions from Sinking Fund are shown in Table 160.

¶ Includes loans raised to repay loans overseas (cash subscribed and converted stocks—\$12,002,000 in 1966–67, and \$2,800,000 in 1967–68).

§ Excludes additions to debt due to increase in redemption value of Special Bonds—see note ‡, Table 151.

|| Includes a decrease of \$35,665,000 in the public debt domiciled in London as a result of the devaluation of the £ sterling in November, 1967.

** Includes adjustment in the Public Debt domiciled overseas as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates in 1970 and 1971.

THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE

The *annual interest charge* on the public debt of New South Wales at 30 June 1971 is shown in Table 152 as \$170,741,000. This amount represents a full year's interest on the debt, based on the rates of interest applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually paid*, which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The following table shows, in Australian currency, the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt in Australia and overseas in 1900-01 and selected later years. It also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e., bank overdrafts and Special Deposits accounts).

**Table 157. Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances:
Amount Actually Paid**

Year ended 30 June	Amount of Interest Paid On—				Total Interest Paid	
	Public Debt Held in Australia	Public Debt Held Overseas*	Total Public Debt*	Moneys in Temporary Possession and Bank Advances	Amount*	Per Head of Population
	\$ thousand					\$
1901	711	3,983	4,694	303	4,997	3.68
1911	1,830	4,643	6,473	162	6,635	4.03
1921	5,381	8,844	14,225	833	15,059	7.21
1931†	11,035	16,754	27,789	1,537	29,327	11.52
1941	13,176	16,563	29,739	693	30,432	10.91
1946	12,408	15,362	27,769	514	28,283	9.64
1951	17,922	11,351	29,273	327	29,600	9.14
1956	37,736	11,296	49,031	382	49,414	14.02
1961	62,853	13,820	76,673	517	77,189	19.92
1966	95,738	16,822	112,560	871	113,431	26.97
1967	103,512	16,333	119,845	883	120,728	28.30 _r
1968	112,995	14,554	127,549	551	128,100	29.61 _r
1969	122,552	13,276	135,828	1,137	136,965	31.15 _r
1970	135,054	12,862	147,916	1,095	149,010	33.25
1971	147,034	11,921	158,955	1,581	160,537	35.19

* Includes amounts taken to account in the Treasurer's Public Accounts as Exchange on Interest.

† Excludes amounts due in 1930-31, payment of which was deferred until 1931-32.

A proportion of the interest and sinking fund contributions is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts, and the balance is chargeable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amounts of interest (including exchange on interest) chargeable to the undertakings in the last four years are shown in the next table. Details of the sinking fund contributions are given in Table 160.

Table 158. Public Debt: Interest * Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand			
Railways	26,387	27,398	28,228	30,729
Omnibuses	1,621	1,648	1,733	1,962
Maritime Services Board	3,410	3,705	4,068	4,098
Closer Settlement Fund	402	353	230	...
Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund .. .. .	...	...	...	4,000
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. ..	18,829	19,383	20,433	22,109
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	6,640	7,123	7,779	8,600
Hunter District Water Board	739	748	772	821
Sydney Harbour Bridge	790	769	765	776
Main Roads Department	1,752	1,959	2,163	2,354
Grain Elevators Board	1,047	1,113	1,249	1,308
Other	2,036	2,357	2,307	2,443
Total	63,653	66,557	69,727	79,201

* Includes amounts taken to account in the Treasurer's Public Accounts as Exchange on Interest.

REDEMPTIONS AND SINKING FUND

An account of the debt redemptions and sinking funds of New South Wales in operation before the Financial Agreement, 1927, is given on page 170 of the Year Book for 1929-30. The present sinking fund is described below.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 1927

The Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States was brought into operation from 1 July 1927. The provisions of the Agreement are outlined on page 682 of the Year Book for 1930-31, and are given in detail at page 21 of the Commonwealth Year Book No. 31.

In terms of the Agreement, the Commonwealth took over the debts of the States on 1 July 1929, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The Commonwealth also relieved the States of the liability of principal, interest, and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth after federation.

The Commonwealth agreed to pay, as agent for the States, the interest due on the public debt of the States, and to contribute, for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927, \$15,169,824 per annum towards the interest. During this period, the States are to reimburse the Commonwealth for the balance of the interest paid on their behalf, and thereafter, for the whole of the interest. The contribution by the Commonwealth towards the interest on State debts is equal to the amount paid by the Commonwealth

to the States in 1926-27 under the former per capita (\$2.50 per head of population) grants; the contribution to New South Wales is \$5,834,822 per annum.

In terms of the Agreement, the Australian Loan Council was created to co-ordinate public borrowing. All borrowings by the States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the decisions of the Council, which consists of a Minister of the Commonwealth and of each State. The Council determines the amount, rates, and conditions of loans to be raised, after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth and by each State. In June 1939, by common consent, the borrowings of local and semi-governmental authorities were brought within the purview of the Loan Council.

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND

The National Debt Sinking Fund, established in terms of the Financial Agreement, is controlled by the National Debt Commission. Annual payments to the Fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced from 1 July 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Contributions in respect of the net debt outstanding on 1 July 1927 are payable for a period of 58 years at the rate of 0.375 per cent. per annum, the Commonwealth contributing 0.125 per cent. and the State 0.25 per cent. The rate on new loans raised after 1 July 1927, other than revenue deficiency loans, is 0.5 per cent. for a period of 53 years, the contributions being shared equally by the Commonwealth and the State. The State's contribution may be increased to shorten the period of repayment of loans expended on wasting assets. Contributions on special revenue deficiency loans incurred during the depression were at the rate of 0.5 per cent. (shared equally by the Commonwealth and the State) until 30 June 1944, when the rate was increased to 1 per cent. (Commonwealth 0.25 per cent. and State 0.75 per cent.) to provide for repayment in 39 years. On other loans raised to meet revenue deficiencies, annual contributions at a rate not less than 4 per cent. are payable by the State. Loan securities redeemed and repurchased by the Sinking Fund are cancelled, and the State is required to pay interest at the rate of 4.5 per cent. per annum on the cancelled securities, in addition to the contributions stated above. Additional contributions are paid by the State to recoup the Sinking Fund for appropriations from the Fund to meet discounts on conversion loans; the contribution in respect of each conversion loan is spread over the currency of the loan.

The operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years, and the aggregate since 1 July 1928, are summarised in the following table. The payments shown for re-purchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, the exchange on overseas remittances being included in the net cost of securities acquired in London, New York, and Canada.

Table 159. National Debt Sinking Fund: Transactions on Account of New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	RECEIPTS					
	Contributions by—				Interest	Total Receipts
	Common- wealth	New South Wales				
		On Loans Issued	4.5% on Cancelled Securities	Total		
	\$ thousand					
1966	5,991	6,892	14,367	21,259	45	27,295
1967	6,368	7,269	15,466	22,734	23	29,125
1968	6,826	7,727	16,535	24,262	54	31,142
1969	7,214	8,115	17,850	25,964	(—) 24	33,154
1970	7,723	8,624	18,979	27,603	341	35,667
1971	8,124	9,172	20,880	30,051	70	38,246
Total, 1929–1971	122,984	171,269	260,808	432,078	1,582	557,582*

Year ended 30 June	PAYMENTS						Cash Balance at 30 June
	(Net Cost, in Australian currency, of Securities Re-purchased and Redeemed)						
	Australia	Lcndon	New York	Canada	Netherlands	Total	
	\$ thousand						
	1966	22,252	1,093	4,310	246	...		27,901	975
1967	23,836	1,023	3,990	214	...	29,064	1,036
1968	11,021	15,090	4,434	200	172	30,916	1,263
1969	16,559	1,966	4,446	46	173	23,189	11,228
1970	34,481	6,797	4,235	137	172	45,821	1,073
1971	25,989	4,089	4,569	145	173	34,965	4,354
Total, 1929–1971	384,851	166,404		1,283	689	553,228	...

* Includes contributions under Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, \$937,000.

The face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed is shown in the following table. During the forty-three years the Sinking Fund has been in operation, the average price paid for \$100 face value of securities re-purchased or redeemed in Australia was \$99.0, the average price for 1970-71 being \$99.97. It is not possible to make similar calculations for securities domiciled overseas because of exchange rate fluctuations.

Table 160. National Debt Sinking Fund: Face Value of Securities Re-purchased and Redeemed on account of N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Netherlands
	SA thous.	£stg. thous.	U.S.\$ thous.	Can.\$ thous.	Guilders thous.
1966	22,260	515	4,859	297	...
1967	23,856	460	4,588	264	...
1968	11,030	6,919	5,365	268	692
1969	16,564	1,096	5,532	64	692
1970	34,536	3,748	5,444	205	692
1971	25,997	2,099	5,686	188	692
Total, 1929–1971	388,338	48,435	71,005	1,642	2,768

Sinking fund contributions chargeable to State undertakings and other activities conducted as separate enterprises or accounts are shown in the following table. The amount of interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in Table 158.

Table 161. National Debt Sinking Fund: Contributions Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand			
Railways	6,078	6,294	6,461	6,952
Motor Omnibuses	214	224	239	262
Maritime Services Board	723	772	826	880
Closer Settlement Fund	238	185	281	...
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	2,295	2,422	2,602	2,834
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	590	605	634	671
Hunter District Water Board	138	142	149	157
Sydney Harbour Bridge	357	367	385	408
Main Roads Department	195	214	237	259
Grain Elevators Board	219	250	220	254
Other	276	324	322	345
Total	11,324	11,799	12,357	13,024

Chapter 8

PRIVATE FINANCE

CURRENCY

Under the Constitution, the control of currency, coinage, and legal tender in Australia is vested in the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Treasurer is empowered by legislation to arrange for the making and issuing of coins of specified denominations. The minting of all Australian coins is carried out by the Royal Australian Mint, which was opened in Canberra in 1965.

Before 1910, the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions by virtue of Royal Charter or special Act of Parliament, and a tax of 2 per cent. per annum was imposed by the State on the bank notes current. In 1910, the Commonwealth Parliament authorised the issue of Australian notes, and to prevent the circulation of other notes, declared notes issued by any of the States not to be legal tender, and imposed a tax of 10 per cent. per annum on the notes of the trading banks issued or re-issued after 1 July 1911. Under the Reserve Bank Act, 1959–1966, the issue of notes other than by the Reserve Bank of Australia is prohibited.

The issue of Australian notes was controlled by the Commonwealth Treasury until 1920, when control was transferred to the Note issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank. The Department was managed by a separate Board of Directors until 1924, and from then until 1960, by the authority controlling the Commonwealth Bank. Since 14 January 1960, the Note Issue Department has been controlled by the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank.

The assets of the Note Issue Department must be held in gold, on deposit with any bank, or in securities of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, or a State. The requirement of a reserve in gold and/or English sterling amounting to not less than 25 per cent. of the notes on issue was abolished as from 21 August 1945. A statement of the profits of the Department is shown on page 212, and the balance sheet on page 211.

DECIMAL CURRENCY SYSTEM

In 1959, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Decimal Currency Committee to investigate the advantages and disadvantages of a decimal currency system in Australia and, if decimal currency were favoured, to recommend the most suitable unit of account and denominations of subsidiary currency and the method of introducing the system.

Following the Committee's recommendations, the Commonwealth Government announced in 1963 that it proposed to introduce a system of decimal currency into Australia. The Currency Act, 1963, the first of the Acts necessary to give effect to the Government's proposals, provided for the existing Australian currency system to be replaced by a decimal currency system in which the monetary unit would be the dollar (\$). The new decimal system was introduced on 14 February 1966, and replaced the £ s. d. system over a transitional period which ended on 31 July 1967.

A Decimal Currency Board was appointed to advise the Commonwealth Treasurer and to supervise certain of the arrangements for the changeover to decimal currency. The Commonwealth undertook to pay compensation to the owners of a large proportion of the monetary machines converted for use under the new decimal system.

In the decimal currency system, the monetary unit is the dollar (\$), divided into 100 cents. The par value of the Australian dollar, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, is 0.99531 grammes (15.36 grains) of fine gold.

Particulars of the decimal coins and notes on issue are given in the next table. The notes are legal tender in Australia for any amount. The cupro-nickel coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding five dollars, and the bronze coins for any amount not exceeding twenty cents.

Table 162. Australian Decimal Coins and Notes

Coins				Notes	
Denomination	Diameter (maximum)	Weight (standard)	Composition	Denomination	Colour
	Inches	Grains			
Bronze—					
1 cent ..	0.695	40	} { 97% copper 2½% zinc ½% tin	\$1	Brown
2 cents ..	0.855	80		\$2	Green
Cupro-nickel—					
5 cents ..	0.769	43.6	} { 75% copper 25% nickel	\$5	Mauve
10 cents ..	0.934	87.3		\$10	Blue
20 cents ..	1.128	174.6		\$20	Red
50 cents* ..	1.246	240			

* A 12-sided, plain-edged coin.

FORMER CURRENCY SYSTEM

In the pre-decimal currency system, the monetary unit was the pound (£), divided into 20 shillings (s.) each of 12 pence (d.). Particulars of this currency system were given on page 118 of Year Book No. 61.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES ON ISSUE

Particulars of the Australian notes on issue in 1946 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 163. Australian Note Issue

Denomination of Notes		Last Wednesday in June					
£ s. d. Currency System	Decimal Currency System	1946†	1956	1961	1966	1970	1971
		\$ thousand					
10s.	\$1	16,166	21,158	24,118	32,204	40,400	42,218
£1	\$2	143,430	149,726	135,682	138,164	118,500	119,284
...	\$5*	...	...	...	...	73,307	81,373
£5	\$10	158,308	323,350	372,326	369,247	474,004	521,061
£10	\$20	78,832	249,436	299,158	309,713	509,271	605,383
£20	...	18	8	4	2	1	...
£50	...	236	92	64	43	40	38
£100	...	390	100	74	41	37	31
£1,000	...	548	1,136	7,798	...	...	...
Held by—							
Public		363,346	661,018	728,306	695,298	1,050,359	1,191,682
Banks		34,582	83,988	110,918	154,117	165,202	177,706
Total		397,928	745,006	839,224	849,414	1,215,561	1,369,388

* On issue from 29 May 1967.

† Last Monday in June.

BANKING

The Australian banking system comprises a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), two development banks, fourteen trading banks, and twelve savings banks.

Particulars of central banking business are given in Table 166, and of the activities of the development banks on pages 214 and 216.

Statistics of general banking business are given in Tables 172 to 183 in respect of (1) the major trading banks, and (2) all trading banks. The "major trading banks" comprise six private trading banks and a Commonwealth Government Bank (the Commonwealth Trading Bank), all of which have interests throughout Australia. The group "all trading banks" comprises the major trading banks, three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of New South Wales) which trade mainly in their respective States, and four other banks (three of them overseas institutions) whose business is either specialized and limited to a particular area or confined largely to financing overseas trade.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, six private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks. Statistics of savings bank business are given in Tables 184 and 185.

COMMONWEALTH BANKING LEGISLATION

Banking in Australia, apart from the business of State Government banks, is controlled by Commonwealth legislation. The State banks are regulated by State legislation, but are subject to certain provisions of the Commonwealth law relating to the control of gold and foreign exchange.

The current Commonwealth banking legislation, which is described below, was enacted in 1959 and became operative from 14 January 1960. The principal changes effected by the new legislation were:—

- (a) the reconstitution of the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank as the Reserve Bank of Australia;
- (b) the establishment of a new institution, the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, with responsibilities for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and other activities formerly undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank; and
- (c) the substitution of a Statutory Reserve Deposits system (under which trading banks are required to lodge with the central bank a specified percentage of their deposits) for the Special Accounts system (under which the amounts lodged with the central bank were related to monthly movements in the deposits held by the trading banks).

The legislation replaced by the current legislation is described on page 341 of Year Book No. 5.

BANKING ACT

The Banking Act, 1959-1967, which replaced the Banking Act, 1945-1953, regulates the business of all trading and savings banks except the State Government banks. Apart from the substitution of a Statutory Reserve Deposits system for the Special Accounts system and the special provisions for the regulation of savings bank business, the provisions of the new Act are essentially the same as those of the Act it replaced.

Under the Act, banking business in Australia may be conducted only by a body corporate possessing the written authority of the Governor-General. Bodies (such as pastoral companies and building societies) which transact some banking business, though not engaged in the general business of banking, may be exempted from all or part of the Act. Amalgamations of banks, or reconstructions, require the consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer, but he may not withhold it unreasonably.

Each trading bank must maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank, and must keep in the account an amount equal to a specified percentage of its Australian deposits. This percentage, known as the statutory reserve deposit ratio, is determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank may vary the ratio, but not so as to increase it above 25 per cent., on one day's notice, and may increase the ratio above 25 per cent. on 45 days' notice. A ratio in excess of 25 per cent. may be fixed initially for a period of up to six months and may be continued in force for successive periods of three months if notice of extension is given at least 45 days before the end of each period. The same statutory reserve deposit ratio must be applied to each of the major trading banks (see page 207); for the other non-government trading banks, the ratio may be set below, but must not exceed, the ratio set for the major trading banks. The Reserve Bank is required to inform the trading banks, at least once in every quarter, of the statutory reserve deposit ratio policy it expects to follow.

Interest is payable on the daily balances of the statutory reserves, at a rate fixed by the Reserve Bank with the Treasurer's approval. The rate has been 0.75 per cent. since 1 January 1958. Amounts held in the accounts in excess of the sums required to conform with the ruling ratio must be repaid by the Reserve Bank as soon as practicable.

The Reserve Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by banks in making advances. With the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Bank may also make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business.

Authority is given to the Reserve Bank to requisition foreign currency receipts of the banks from their Australian business. The Governor-General may make regulations for the control of dealings in foreign exchange, including the fixing of rates of exchange. Provision is also made for the mobilisation of gold in Australia upon the issue of a proclamation by the Governor-General.

Under the Act, deposit liabilities in Australia have priority over all other liabilities. The Auditor-General is required to investigate the affairs of each bank periodically, and when directed by the Treasurer acting on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank. If a bank advises that its position is insecure, if it is unable to meet its obligations, or if the Reserve Bank, after receiving a report from the Auditor-General, is of the opinion that a bank's

position is insecure, the Reserve Bank may investigate that bank's affairs and assume control of its business. Banks must supply prescribed returns and such other information concerning their business as the Reserve Bank directs, but they cannot be required to disclose the affairs of an individual customer.

Savings banks must keep the Reserve Bank informed of their loan and investment policy, and must comply with regulations under the Act prescribing the ways in which depositor's funds may be invested. The provisions relating to savings banks are described in more detail on page 233.

RESERVE BANK ACT AND COMMONWEALTH BANKS ACT

The Reserve Bank Act, 1959-1966, established the Reserve Bank of Australia as the Central Bank, imposed duties on the Bank Board in respect of the Bank's monetary and banking policy, and defined the relationship between the Board and the Commonwealth Government.

The Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959-1968, established the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, and placed under its general control the Commonwealth Development Bank, the Commonwealth Trading Bank, and the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

Further particulars of the Reserve Bank and Commonwealth Banking Corporation are given below.

RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

Under the Reserve Bank Act, 1959-1966, the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia were re-constituted as the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Reserve Bank continues in existence the body corporate formerly known as the Commonwealth Bank, the development of which is discussed on page 342 of Year Book No. 56.

The Reserve Bank is the Central Bank. It controls the note issue, is custodian of Australia's international currency reserves, and exercises controls over trading and savings banks (see page 208). Most of its central banking powers are derived from the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959-1967. The Bank also acts as banker to the Commonwealth and some State Governments and provides special banking facilities through its Rural Credits Department.

The Reserve Bank is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank (who are chairman and vice-chairman respectively), the Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury, and seven other members, of whom at least five must not be officers of the Bank or of the Commonwealth Public Service. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for a maximum term of seven years. Of the seven other members, those who are officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service are appointed during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and the remainder for a maximum term of five years. The administration of the Bank is controlled by the Governor.

Under the Reserve Bank Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the monetary and banking policy of the Bank is directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and that the powers of the Bank are exercised in the manner that will best contribute to the stability of the currency, the maintenance of full employment, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The Bank Board must keep the Commonwealth Government informed of the monetary and banking policy of the Bank. In the event of a difference of opinion, the Board must endeavour to reach agreement with the Treasurer. Failing agreement, the Treasurer may make a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council who may, by order, determine the policy to be followed by the Bank. The Bank must adopt the policy ordered after the Treasurer indicates that the Government accepts responsibility for that policy and will take such action within its powers as it considers necessary by reason of the policy. Within fifteen sitting days of his advice to the Board, the Treasurer must inform Parliament of the difference of opinion and of the order determining policy.

Statistics of the central banking business (including the Note Issue Department) of the Reserve Bank during recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 164. Reserve Bank: Central Banking Business

(including Note Issue Department)

Averages of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ million				
LIABILITIES					
Capital and Reserves	74.4	72.1	61.3	62.6	66.2
Special Reserve— I.M.F. Special Drawing Rights* .. ..	...	...	...	36.8	106.8
Australian Notes on Issue	908.8	990.2	1,071.2	1,175.6	1,309.4
Deposits of Trading Banks— Statutory Reserve Deposit	476.1	479.8	522.9	646.9	644.0
Term Loan Fund	42.6	38.4	41.2	22.6	24.6
Farm Development Loan Fund	41.7	26.2	34.0	14.7	26.8
Other	8.9	8.9	7.5	8.4	5.9
Deposits of Savings Banks	455.5	505.1	568.3	596.1	550.6
Other Liabilities	277.9	227.0	224.8	285.1	399.5
Total Liabilities	2,285.9	2,347.6	2,531.1	2,848.7	3,133.8
ASSETS					
Gold and Foreign Exchange	1,173.8	1,041.8	1,090.1	1,043.3	1,492.5
Australian Government Securities— Redeemable in Australia— Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes	313.8	187.4	300.1	432.7	292.7
Other Securities	439.9	728.4	712.5	817.5	855.5
Australian Notes and Coin	23.7	18.0	14.0	10.2	10.5
All Other Assets	334.7	372.1	414.4	545.1	482.7
Total Assets	2,285.9	2,347.6	2,531.1	2,848.7	3,133.8

* First acquired in January 1970.

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, may make seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in marketing or processing primary produce. In lieu of making advances the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions. Advances for the purposes of the Department may be obtained from the Treasurer and the Reserve Bank; the amount due to the Treasurer at any time may not exceed \$6,000,000.

The aggregate capital of the Reserve Bank amounted to \$49,428,000 and general reserves totalled \$40,543,000 at 30 June 1971.

The balance sheet of each department of the Reserve Bank at 30 June 1971, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-departmental accounts totalling \$695,554,000 have been excluded, are summarized in the following table:—

Table 165. Reserve Bank: Balance Sheets at 30 June 1971

Item	Central Banking Business	Note Issue Department	Rural Credits Department	All Depart- ments*
	\$ thousand			
LIABILITIES				
Capital	40,000	...	9,428	49,428
Reserve Funds	30,664	...	9,879	40,543
Special Reserve—I.M.F. Drawing Rights ..	138,582	...	...	138,582
Australian Notes on Issue .. .. .	...	1,369,388	...	1,369,388
Deposits, Bills Payable, etc. (including Provisions)	2,394,663‡	74,198	289,362	2,062,669
Total Liabilities	2,603,909	1,443,585	308,669	3,660,610
ASSETS				
Gold and Balances held Abroad (including money at short call and Treasury Bills) ..	1,138,561	288,992	...	1,427,553
Other Overseas Securities	285,030	257,054	...	542,084
I.M.F. Special Drawing Rights	146,436	...	...	146,436
Australian Notes and Coin	11,386	...	...	11,386
Australian Government Securities†	453,076	447,665	...	900,740
Bills, Remittances in Transit	135,360	...	...	135,360
Premises	37,907	644	...	38,552
Loans, Advances, etc., and All Other Assets ..	396,152	449,230¶	308,669	458,498
Total Assets	2,603,909	1,443,585	308,669	3,660,610

* Excludes inter-departmental accounts, \$695,554,000.

† Includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

‡ Comprises Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks (\$617,522,000), Term Loan Fund Accounts of Trading Banks (\$22,378,000), Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts of Trading Banks (\$31,454,000), Other Deposits of Trading Banks (\$8,920,000), Deposits of Savings Banks (\$615,533,000), Deposits of Overseas Institutions (\$113,135,000), and Other Deposits and Provisions for Contingencies (\$985,721,000).

¶ Includes interest-bearing deposit with the Central Bank, \$432,985,000.

The annual profits of the Reserve Bank are allocated as follows:—

Central Banking Business: A proportion, determined by the Treasurer after consultation with the Bank Board, to the Reserve Bank reserve fund, and the balance to the Commonwealth Treasury;

Note Issue Department: All to the Commonwealth Treasury;

Rural Credits Department: Half to Rural Credits Development Fund (to be used for the promotion for primary production) and half to the Department's reserve fund.

The profits of the Central Banking Business in each year from 1966–67 were allocated to the Bank's reserve fund and the Treasury in the following proportions:—

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 Per cent.	1969-70	1970-71
<i>Reserve Fund</i>	44.1	29.0	51.1	41.1	35.4
<i>Commonwealth Treasury</i>	55.9	71.0	48.9	58.9	64.6

The next table shows the net profits of the Reserve Bank, and their distribution in each of the last five years:—

Table 166. Reserve Bank: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
NET PROFITS					
Central Banking Business ..	7,942	4,452	5,664	8 874	11,292
Note Issue Department	34,318	23,042	23,786	36,343	46,878
Rural Credits Department ..	1,323	1,471	1,626	1,856	1,641
Total	43,583	28,964	31,076	47,073	59,811
DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFITS					
Central Banking Reserves ..	3,500	1,289	2,896	3,649	4,000
Commonwealth Treasury ..	38,760	26,205	26,555	41,568	54,170
Rural Credits Department—					
Reserves	662	735	813	928	821
Development Fund ..	662	735	813	928	821
Total	43,583	28,964	31,076	47,073	59,811

COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which was constituted on 14 January 1960, under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959–1968, controls the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Each of the three banks under

the control of the Corporation has its own statutory functions and responsibilities and its separate identity within the framework of the Corporation. The Corporation and the banks under its control are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Corporation is controlled by a Board of Directors which comprises eight members (of whom one is Chairman and another Deputy Chairman) appointed by the Governor-General for a maximum term of five years and three ex officio members (the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation and the Secretary of the Treasury). Apart from the ex officio members, no officer of the Commonwealth Public Service and no director or officer of a bank is eligible for appointment to the Board.

The Board determines the policy of the Corporation and its constituent banks and controls their affairs. Under the Commonwealth Banks Act, it is the duty of the Board to ensure that the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control are directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia and have due regard to the stability and balanced development of the Australian economy.

The statutory relationship between the Board and the Government, and the procedure to be followed in the event of differences of opinion between them, are similar to those outlined on page 210 in respect of the Reserve Bank. The Board must keep the Government informed of the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control. If there is a difference of opinion which cannot be reconciled, the Governor-General-in-Council may, by order, determine the policy to be followed.

An Executive Committee of the Board, comprising the Managing Director of the Corporation and four other members of the Board, is appointed for each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation. The Chairman of the Board may not be a member of an executive committee, and the Secretary of the Treasury may be a member only of the committee for the Savings Bank. The Committee for a bank must ensure that the bank follows the policy laid down for it and complies with directions issued to it by the Board.

The Corporation is managed, under the Board, by the Managing Director and his Deputy, and each of the banks under the control of the Corporation is managed, under the Managing Director of the Corporation, by a general manager. The Managing Director and the Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation, and the general manager of each of the banks, are appointed by the Governor-General.

The balance sheets of the Corporation and the banks under its control at 30 June 1971, are summarised in Table 167. The profits of the banks in each of the last five years are shown in Table 168.

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Trading Bank commenced business on 3 December 1953, when it took over the assets, liabilities, and trading business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank. It was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14 January 1960.

The Trading Bank is empowered to carry on general banking business, is required to develop and expand its business, and, subject to the Treasurer's consent, it may arrange for other banks to amalgamate with it. It is subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959-1967 (see page 208), and since 1959-60 has been liable for Commonwealth tax on incomes.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, in Victoria on 15 July 1912 and in the other States within the following six months. Operations in New South Wales commenced on 13 January 1913. The department was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9 June 1928, but remained under the control of the management of the Commonwealth Bank. The Savings Bank was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14 January 1960.

Since 14 January 1960, the Savings Bank has been subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959-1967. Regulations under this Act (see page 234) prescribe the ways in which savings banks may invest depositors' funds.

The Bank may make housing loans to individuals and building societies. It is required to give preference to loans for the erection of homes or the purchase of newly-erected homes, but it may make loans for the purchase of other homes or the discharge of mortgages on homes. Loans to individuals must be on credit foncier terms and must be secured on first mortgage on land; they may be made up to 90 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of the security, subject to a maximum of \$9,000 for periods up to 32 years.

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Commonwealth Development Bank was constituted under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959-1968, and commenced operations on 14 January 1960. It was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and is under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation.

The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers and to persons seeking to establish or develop industrial undertakings (particularly small undertakings), in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank is required to have regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. The Bank is also required to give advice and assistance to promote the efficient organisation and conduct of primary production and industrial undertakings. It may not finance the purchase of goods which are not intended for use in the borrower's business.

Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase. At 30 June 1971, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to \$227,469,000 (primary production \$191,821,000; industrial undertakings, \$35,648,000) and the outstanding balances on hire purchase agreements to \$50,300,000.

The Bank is subject to the Banking Act, 1959-1967, but it is not required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank. It must obtain the Treasurer's consent before borrowing overseas or before incurring indebtedness to the Reserve Bank in excess of \$4,000,000.

BALANCE SHEETS AND PROFITS OF COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The balance sheets of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the banks under its control at 30 June 1971, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-bank accounts have been excluded, are summarised in the next table:—

Table 167. Commonwealth Banking Corporation and Banks under its Control: Balance Sheets at 30 June 1971

Item	Common- wealth Banking Corporation	Common- wealth Trading Bank	Common- wealth Savings Bank	Common- wealth Development Bank	Total*
\$ thousand					
LIABILITIES					
Capital .. .. .	...	14,858‡	...	61,714¶	76,572
Reserve Funds .. .. .	...	21,613	42,197	31,038	94,848
Balances due to Other Banks ..	...	22,490	...	157,660	22,500
Deposits, Bills Payable, and All Other Liabilities	30,211	1,884,565	3,260,649	32,253	5,162,210
Total Liabilities	30,211	1,943,526	3,302,846	282,665	5,356,131
ASSETS					
Cash Balances, Cash at Bankers, and Money at Short Call† ..	1,814	62,026	363,814	792	396,942
Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with Reserve Bank ..	...	133,627	...	...	133,627
Australian Government Se- curities, including Treasury Bills	9,947	353,452	1,748,357	746	2,112,503
Loans, Advances, etc. .. .. .	...	994,963	1,095,050	277,779	2,209,721
Premises	16,742	15,214	58,447	...	90,403
Other Assets	1,707	384,244	37,178	3,347	412,935
Total Assets	30,211	1,943,526	3,302,846	282,665	5,356,131

* Excludes amounts owing between the banks under the control of the Corporation.

† Includes \$9,536,000 held by the Trading Bank at short call overseas, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market (Trading Bank, \$15,000,000), cash with Reserve Bank (Savings Bank, \$318,260,000), and deposits with Australian trading banks (Savings Bank, \$40,627,000).

‡ Includes \$4,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank.

¶ Includes \$10,000,000 transferred during 1959-60 from reserves of the Reserve Bank and amounts provided by the Commonwealth Government (\$20,000,000 in 1961-62 and \$10,000,000 in 1963-64).

The annual profits of the banks under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation are allocated as follows:—

Commonwealth Trading Bank: Half to the Commonwealth Treasury and half to reserve fund;

Commonwealth Savings Bank: Part to State authorities (because of amalgamations with State savings banks), half of the balance to the Commonwealth Treasury, and half of the balance to the reserve fund;

Commonwealth Development Bank: All to the reserve fund.

The next table shows the net profits in recent years, and the distribution of the profits, of the banks under the control of the Corporation:—

Table 168. Banks under the Control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
NET PROFITS					
Commonwealth Trading Bank ..	2,350	3,432	3,559	4,624	4,672
Commonwealth Savings Bank ..	5,860	5,390	2,980	4,225	9,205
Commonwealth Development Bank ..	1,983	2,086	1,946	2,069	1,785
Total	10,193	10,908	8,485	10,919	15,661
DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFITS					
Reserve Funds	5,228	5,688	4,754	5,893	7,445
Commonwealth Treasury	3,245	3,602	2,808	3,824	5,660
State Authorities	1,721	1,617	923	1,202	2,555
Total	10,193	10,908	8,485	10,919	15,661

The profits shown for the Trading and Savings Banks are after writing down bank premises. Amounts written off, or provided for contingencies, before determining net profit must be approved by the Treasurer.

The Trading Bank became liable in 1959-60 for Commonwealth tax on incomes. The profits shown for the Bank in the above table are after payment of tax.

AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Australian Resources Development Bank is wholly owned by the major trading banks, and is authorised by the Banking Act, 1959-1967, to carry on banking business in Australia. It provides finance (by way of direct loans or equity investment, or by refinancing loans made by trading banks) to Australian enterprises to assist them to participate in the development of Australia's natural resources. The Banking Act provides that the structure and ownership of the Resources Bank may not be varied without the written consent of the Commonwealth Treasurer. The Bank commenced operations on 29 March 1968.

The Resources Bank's initial capital of \$5,250,000 comprised share capital of \$3,000,000 and loan capital amounting to \$2,250,000. The share capital was subscribed by the major trading banks, and the loan capital by the Reserve Bank (\$2,100,000), the Rural Bank of N.S.W. (\$100,000), and the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia (\$50,000). Additional loans (called subordinated bank loans) may be provided by the trading banks (60 per cent.) and the Reserve Bank (40 per cent., up to a maximum of \$18,900,000). It is expected that the Reserve Bank's share of the loan capital and subordinated bank loans will be repaid progressively. Short-term bridging loans may also be made to the Resources Bank by the trading banks and the Reserve Bank.

The Bank obtains funds from the public by accepting term deposits (minimum deposit \$10,000) for periods of four or five years, and by the issue of marketable registered securities (known as Transferable Deposits) in multiples of \$100 for terms ranging from five to ten years. Particulars of the rates of interest offered by the Bank are given on page 239.

Loans made by the Bank are usually for periods of from five to ten years, on terms which require progressive reduction of the principal during the currency of the loan. In general, the minimum loan is for \$500,000. By 30 September 1971, the Bank had approved loans totalling about \$400,000,000, of which \$290,000,000 had been drawn.

The net profit of the Resources Bank was \$592,000 in 1969-70 and \$1,018,000 in 1970-71. The balance sheet of the Bank at 30 September in each of the last two years is shown in the next table.

Table 169. Australian Resources Development Bank: Balance Sheet at 30 September 1970 and 1971

Liabilities	1970	1971	Assets	1970	1971
	\$ thous.			\$ thous.	
Issued Share Capital	3,000	3,000	Cash at Bankers	21	114
Loans from other Banks—			Loans to Authorised Dealers in		
Loan Capital	2,250	2,250	the Short-term Money Market	3,035	9,430
Subordinated Loans*	25,400	40,000	Treasury Notes	199	196
Bridging Loans .. ..	...	5,500	Loans and Advances	190,382	289,821
Deposits—			Other Assets	1,138	3,498
Transferable Certificates of					
Deposit	115,788	156,036			
Overseas	38,960	73,921			
Term Deposits	1,705	1,770			
Negotiable Certificates of					
Deposit	1,950	1,973			
Reserve Fund and other Liabilities	5,721	18,610			
Total Liabilities	194,774	303,060	Total Assets	194,774	303,060

* Deposits and other funds invested by the public with the Bank have priority in right of repayment.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are given on page 708 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

The Bank was reconstituted in 1947, and restrictions on its lending activities were then removed. It comprises a General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business, and a Government Agency Department, which administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three full-time commissioners (one of whom is President) appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to ability and good behaviour, and two part-time commissioners appointed for a maximum period of five years.

At 30 June 1971, there were 172 branches and 19 agencies of the Bank in Sydney and important country centres. In other places, the Commonwealth Trading Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT

The balance sheet and profit of the General Bank Department in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

Table 170. Rural Bank: General Department Balance Sheet and Profit

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand			
LIABILITIES AT 30 JUNE				
Inscribed Stock and Debentures	18,133	18,135	18,129	18,126
General Reserve	12,017	12 663	13,452	14,360
Special Reserve	29,131	31,133	32,818	34,709
Balances due to other Banks ..	1,448	...	...	...
Deposits, Other Liabilities, and Reserves for Contingencies	304,875	342,265	361,590	408,651
Re-establishment and Employment Act	359	307	248	210
Total Liabilities	365,962	404 503	426,237	476,055
ASSETS AT 30 JUNE				
Cash and Bank Balances ..	6,125	8,237	7,135	7,395
Money at Short Call or on Short Term	17,835	33,077	10,925	28,353
Cheques, etc., and Balance with and due by other Banks	12,735	11,565	19 535	22 014
Government and Public Securities	69 076	78 093	81 776	91,855
Loans and Advances	228 834	241 607	271,453	290,659
Bank Premises and Sites ..	13 673	14,415	16 213	17,379
Sundry Debtors and Other Assets	17,685	17,508	19 200	18,400
Total Assets	365,962	404 503	426 237	476,055
NET PROFIT				
Total	1,075	1,292	1,577	1,816

From 1968-69 one half of the General Bank Department's net profits in each year must be paid in to the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the balance into the General Reserve; prior to 1968-69 the whole of net profits was paid into the General Reserve.

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner to 30 June 1971, totalled \$37,928,000, of which \$34,709,000 has been credited to a special reserve. The share of the profits received was \$1,685,000 in 1969-70, and \$1,891,000 in 1970-71.

The Bank is required to hold at least twenty per cent. of its deposits in cash, bank balances, deposits at not more than six months call, Commonwealth Government securities, and (from 1969), certain New South Wales public authorities' securities (provided they are listed on a recognised stock exchange in Australia).

GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating, under the control of a central authority, certain lending activities formerly conducted through State Government departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, in terms of which various agencies have been created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. The cost of administering the agencies is payable to the Bank by the Government, and revenue earnings are payable to the State Treasurer. Collections on account of principal sums due by borrowers (except for building and housing) may be retained by the Department for the purpose of making further advances.

Four of the existing agencies are concerned with building and housing. Two of these ceased to make new advances in 1942, when their functions were transferred to the Housing Commission. The Sale of Homes Agency, however, commenced making new advances in 1954, and the Building Society Agency in 1956. The Sale of Homes Agency arranges the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission, while the Building Society Agency makes advances to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. Further particulars of these agencies are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The other agencies within the Government Agency Department are concerned with rural finance. Particulars of their activities are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The financial operations of the various agencies during the last three years are summarised in the following table.

Table 171. Rural Bank of New South Wales: Government Agency Department

Agency	Revenue Collections	Adminis- trative Expenses	Advances		
			Made during Year	Repaid during Year	Outstand- ing at 30 June
\$ thousand					
1968-69					
Advances to Settlers ..	124	180	532	621	2,780
Rural Industries ..	464	298	6,290	2,052	20,732
Rural Reconstruction ..	210	272	3,135	925	8,994
Irrigation ..	4,040	253	1,837	1,271	15,999
Closer Settlement ..	2	1	...	6	39
Government Housing ..	...	...	...	...	1
Building Relief ..	...	...	...	...	1
Sale of Homes ..	6,447	585	11,707	3,873	136,962
Building Society ..	5,247	278	18,392	7,352	116,034
Total, All Agencies ..	16,534	1,866	41,894	16,099	301,542
1969-70					
Advances to Settlers ..	119	176	528	637	2,685
Rural Industries ..	459	257	731	2,595	18,898
Rural Reconstruction ..	264	326	2,620	1,063	10,656
Irrigation ..	4,473	271	1,986	1,333	17,109
Closer Settlement ..	1	1	...	2	36
Government Housing ..	...	...	...	...	1
Building Relief ..	...	...	...	...	1
Sale of Homes ..	6,884	659	17,705	4,867	148,433
Building Society ..	5,875	321	21,420	8,726	128,729
Total, All Agencies ..	18,076	2,010	44,990	19,223	326,547
1970-71					
Advances to Settlers ..	115	205	732	552	2,868
Rural Industries ..	476	385	2,488	2,003	19,535
Rural Reconstruction ..	340	548	3,285	826	13,312
Irrigation ..	5,054	315	1,925	1,120	18,328
Closer Settlement ..	1	1	...	3	34
Government Housing ..	...	...	...	...	...
Building Relief ..	...	...	...	...	1
Sale of Homes ..	7,762	787	22,709	5,520	164,607
Building Society ..	6,827	400	24,804	9,213	144,320
Total, All Agencies ..	20,575	2,641	55,942	19,237	363,006

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30 June comprise principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as no charge is made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

TRADING BANKS

Fourteen trading banks conduct business in Australia. They comprise ten private banks authorised in terms of the Banking Act, the Commonwealth Trading Bank (which is subject to the Banking Act, 1959-1967), and three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of N.S.W.). Of these, nine private banks and two government banks conduct business in New South Wales.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June 1971, are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, Statutory Reserve Deposits with the Reserve Bank, and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement, but the totals for all banks are shown in later tables.

Table 172. Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June 1971

Bank	In New South Wales			In Australia *		
	Branches	Deposits	Loans and Advances	Branches	Deposits	Loans and Advances
	†		‡	†		‡
	No.	\$ million		No.	\$ million	
Commonwealth Trading Bank¶	359	753.3	425.2	776	1,501.7	955.0
Bank of N.S.W.	395	990.5	681.3	890	1,708.2	1,210.4
Commercial of Sydney ..	278	372.5	298.9	500	590.6	414.8
Commercial of Australia ..	125	140.6	103.2	486	590.5	416.3
National of Australasia ..	131	148.6	155.3	726	944.0	644.0
Bank of Adelaide ..	1	5.6	5.5	95	99.3	67.4
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group§	316	437.8	347.6	1,071	1,477.7	1,062.7
Major Trading Banks ||	1,605	2,848.9	2,017.0	4,544	6,912.0	4,770.6
Rural Bank of N.S.W. ¶	172	360.8	292.1	172	360.8	292.1
Bank of New Zealand ..	1	8.7	6.0	2	13.4	8.6
Banque Nationale de Paris ..	2	9.4	10.1	5	18.2	20.6
Bank of China ..	1	2.7	1.5	1	2.7	1.5
Banks Operating in N.S.W. ..	1,781	3,230.5	2,326.7	4,724	7,307.1	5,093.4
State Bank (South Australia)¶	...	...	...	35	37.7	141.4
Rural (Western Australia)¶	...	...	...	58	74.2	70.5
Bank of Queensland ..	...	...	...	5	12.1	12.2
Total, All Banks ..	1,781	3,230.5	2,326.7	4,822	7,431.2	5,317.4

* Includes Papua and New Guinea (All Banks: Branches, 35; Deposits, \$47.0m.; and Loans and Advances, \$95.2m.).

† Excludes agencies numbering 371 in New South Wales, 1,531 in Australia and 12 in Papua and New Guinea.

‡ Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

¶ Government bank.

§ Formed on 1 October 1970 to take over banking business of former Australia and New Zealand Bank and English, Scottish and Australian Bank.

|| Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

The trading banks' liabilities and assets within Australia in each of the last nine years are summarised in the tables on the next two pages.

Table 173. Trading Banks: Deposits and Other Liabilities in Australia *

Period	Deposits			Balances Due to Other Banks†	Bills Payable and All Other Liabilities to the Public	Total Liabilities ‡
	Current	Fixed	Total			
Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million						

MAJOR TRADING BANKS

Year ended June—						
1963	2,614.5	1,193.8	3,808.4	18.8	70.3	3,897.6
1964	2,847.0	1,338.4	4,185.4	22.0	81.7	4,289.1
1965	2,995.0	1,678.6	4,673.7	23.6	101.4	4,798.7
1966	2,983.8	1,943.3	4,927.0	38.3	128.7	5,094.0
1967	3,157.3	2,086.7	5,244.0	26.1	141.1	5,411.2
1968	3,328.4	2,274.6	5,603.1	26.8	134.1	5,763.9
1969	3,560.9	2,515.9	6,076.7	69.2	152.8	6,298.7
1970	3,807.2	2,809.7	6,616.8	156.7	219.2	6,992.7
1971	3,907.9	2,922.8	6,830.7	260.9	297.1	7,388.7
Month of June—						
1963	2,619.3	1,227.6	3,846.9	24.7	74.9	3,946.5
1964	2,879.1	1,499.1	4,378.2	23.1	85.1	4,486.4
1965	2,955.3	1,791.1	4,746.4	34.6	124.0	4,904.9
1966	2,989.9	2,002.6	4,992.4	25.8	139.2	5,157.4
1967	3,135.7	2,129.1	5,264.8	30.3	129.5	5,424.5
1968	3,396.1	2,301.8	5,697.9	41.5	147.1	5,886.6
1969	3,623.9	2,653.2	6,277.1	99.2	174.9	6,551.2
1970	3,768.7	2,854.6	6,623.2	244.0	281.8	7,149.1
1971	3,984.7	2,927.4	6,912.0	305.0	351.0	7,568.0

ALL TRADING BANKS

Year ended June—						
1963	2,756.7	1,255.5	4,012.2	22.1	151.4	4,185.7
1964	3,007.3	1,422.7	4,430.0	25.9	173.9	4,629.8
1965	3,167.2	1,784.7	4,951.9	28.5	203.9	5,184.3
1966	3,158.7	2,073.0	5,231.7	46.1	239.9	5,517.7
1967	3,351.1	2,226.9	5,578.0	35.7	262.9	5,876.6
1968	3,536.1	2,442.5	5,978.6	37.9	267.2	6,283.8
1969	3,784.1	2,706.0	6,490.2	80.2	295.6	6,866.0
1970	4,040.6	3,039.4	7,080.0	169.4	371.5	7,620.9
1971	4,151.2	3,188.7	7,339.8	275.0	464.9	8,079.7
Month of June—						
1963	2,768.9	1,295.5	4,064.3	28.0	162.1	4,254.5
1964	3,044.5	1,604.8	4,649.3	26.7	180.5	4,856.5
1965	3,128.7	1,909.7	5,038.4	39.4	229.6	5,307.4
1966	3,172.4	2,136.0	5,308.4	35.0	253.9	5,597.3
1967	3,338.9	2,274.8	5,613.7	39.6	256.1	5,909.4
1968	3,614.0	2,472.9	6,086.9	54.2	284.5	6,425.6
1969	3,855.1	2,850.5	6,705.6	111.5	322.2	7,139.3
1970	4,001.8	3,097.2	7,098.9	257.7	439.4	7,796.0
1971	4,254.7	3,176.5	7,431.2	320.8	526.1	8,278.0

* Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

† Includes short-term loans from Reserve Bank.

‡ Excludes shareholders' funds

Table 174. Trading Banks: Assets in Australia *

Period	Cash Items	Commonwealth Government Securities		Other (including local and semi-govt.) Securities	Statutory Reserve Deposit with Reserve Bank	Loans to Authorised Dealers in Short-term Money Market	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted†	Other Assets‡	Total Assets within Australia
		Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes	Other						

Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million

MAJOR TRADING BANKS

Year ended June—									
1963	138.8	68.6	748.7	62.1	423.6	64.0	2,121.1	314.8	3,941.7
1964	137.1	109.6	866.2	69.0	530.3	64.4	2,212.7	299.0	4,288.3
1965	144.6	114.1	932.3	76.6	700.6	74.6	2,430.1	299.4	4,772.5
1966	160.8	87.7	987.4	81.6	606.8	70.6	2,708.7	339.6	5,043.2
1967	152.4	85.4	1,169.4	91.3	475.1	82.3	2,970.8	398.3	5,424.9
1968	153.5	84.5	1,190.9	103.2	478.6	75.3	3,350.3	392.9	5,829.2
1969	152.6	92.3	1,244.0	119.4	521.5	87.8	3,733.6	433.1	6,384.4
1970	157.0	118.9	1,256.1	144.6	645.0	95.5	4,161.6	488.4	7,067.0
1971	168.7	218.7	1,153.5	168.5	642.0	93.9	4,505.1	599.4	7,549.8
Month of June—									
1963	130.9	53.3	733.8	63.1	446.4	53.6	2,202.3	283.9	3,967.3
1964	136.1	50.4	865.3	73.0	677.7	56.6	2,333.2	274.9	4,467.2
1965	159.9	20.6	871.2	79.3	656.1	77.4	2,631.1	331.6	4,827.1
1966	150.2	38.5	1,019.0	87.1	472.6	61.0	2,844.6	417.1	5,090.1
1967	160.0	24.1	1,065.8	95.9	474.0	73.5	3,180.9	397.2	5,471.5
1968	150.4	25.1	1,071.8	107.6	456.5	74.0	3,597.7	441.4	5,924.4
1969	149.4	47.5	1,240.6	131.7	565.9	77.9	3,952.2	443.3	6,608.5
1970	162.2	51.5	1,142.1	150.8	676.7	74.4	4,400.9	556.0	7,214.6
1971	170.9	108.1	1,193.4	180.7	617.8	118.0	4,770.0	630.5	7,789.2

ALL TRADING BANKS

Year ended June—									
1963	149.6	72.1	793.7	71.0	424.5	68.4	2,365.3	339.1	4,283.7
1964	143.6	114.5	929.7	78.3	531.4	73.9	2,487.9	326.3	4,685.5
1965	151.7	121.0	1,017.7	83.6	701.6	85.1	2,732.0	328.6	5,221.2
1966	170.7	89.1	1,080.7	91.7	607.8	83.8	3,040.1	371.6	5,535.4
1967	161.7	89.3	1,284.4	103.0	476.1	98.5	3,319.3	430.0	5,962.1
1968	164.4	92.8	1,309.3	117.0	479.8	89.7	3,751.0	426.8	6,430.9
1969	162.9	99.3	1,375.6	140.6	522.9	107.5	4,158.9	469.6	7,037.2
1970	168.2	126.7	1,393.6	170.1	646.9	120.3	4,634.5	528.7	7,788.9
1971	179.4	225.3	1,303.2	195.6	644.0	120.4	5,028.3	646.8	8,343.0
Month of June—									
1963	138.5	58.8	784.6	71.3	447.3	58.0	2,464.8	308.7	4,331.9
1964	144.0	53.4	959.1	80.8	678.8	67.3	2,609.9	302.8	4,896.0
1965	168.4	22.2	952.0	84.8	657.2	93.7	2,955.1	363.1	5,296.5
1966	162.8	40.0	1,116.6	98.6	473.5	74.8	3,182.8	449.9	5,598.9
1967	172.3	24.6	1,187.0	105.0	475.2	88.8	3,547.8	430.1	6,030.8
1968	161.4	27.5	1,188.5	123.7	457.8	87.7	4,019.8	477.2	6,543.6
1969	158.5	52.9	1,389.6	154.2	567.6	94.9	4,383.6	481.2	7,282.4
1970	171.9	54.3	1,275.2	175.4	678.7	102.8	4,902.6	599.6	7,960.5
1971	181.8	110.8	1,339.5	207.1	619.8	142.0	5,316.8	682.1	8,599.9

* Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

† Excludes loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market.

‡ Includes Term Loan Fund and Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts with Reserve Bank.

Deposits on current account may be withdrawn on demand; for the most part they do not bear interest, but some of them (including some deposits of governments and of other banks, and the deposits of some non-profit organisations) are interest-bearing. Fixed deposits bear interest, and are made for fixed terms of up to forty-eight months. In June 1971, total deposits in Australia with the major trading banks amounted to \$6,912,011,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 51 per cent., current bearing-interest deposits 7 per cent., and fixed deposits 42 per cent.; government balances included in the total deposits amounted to \$319,547,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 10 per cent., current bearing-interest deposits 33 per cent., and fixed deposits 57 per cent.

Balances due to other banks include short-term loans from the Reserve Bank. These loans have been made in conjunction with the operation of the Statutory Reserve Deposit system, in order to avoid rigidity in that system.

Cash items of the major trading banks in June 1971, comprised gold coin (\$209,000), other coin (\$15,777,000), Australian notes (\$151,648,000), and balances (other than Statutory Reserve Deposits, Term Loan Funds and Farm Development Loan Funds) with the Reserve Bank (\$3,239,000). Treasury Notes and Treasury Bills are short-term Commonwealth Government securities which may be re-discounted at the Reserve Bank; by June 1967, Treasury Notes had displaced Treasury Bills from the trading banks' portfolios.

The Statutory Reserve Deposit with the Reserve Bank represents the funds which trading banks have been required to hold with the Central Bank under the Statutory Reserve Deposit system (see page 208). The Reserve Deposits are used, in conjunction with a liquidity convention (the L.G.S. ratio described below), as a means of control over bank credit. The statutory reserve deposit ratio (the ratio between the funds required to be held on deposit with the Reserve Bank and banks' total Australian deposits) was fixed at 16.5 per cent. on 14 January 1960. Subsequent changes in the ratio are shown below:—

<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1960—		1964—		1968—	
Feb. 10 ..	17.5	Jan. 8 ..	12.0	Feb. 19 ..	8.4
Dec. 12 ..	16.5	Feb. 5 ..	14.0	Apr. 9 ..	8.0
Dec. 17 ..	15.0	Mar. 4 ..	15.5	Oct. 23 ..	8.5
		July 13 ..	14.8	Nov. 15 ..	9.0
1961—		Oct. 14 ..	15.8		
Jan. 4 ..	16.0			1969—	
Jan. 11 ..	17.5			Aug. 18 ..	9.5
Apr. 19 ..	16.5			Oct. 3 ..	10.0
May 10 ..	15.5	1965—			
June 21 ..	14.5	Apr. 5 ..	14.8		
June 30 ..	13.5	May 5 ..	13.8		
July 12 ..	12.5	Dec. 7 ..	12.8		
				1970—	
1962—				Sept. 29 ..	9.4
Apr. 18 ..	10.5				
Oct. 31 ..	11.5	1966—			
		Apr. 5 ..	10.4	1971—	
1963—		Apr. 26 ..	9.4	Apr. 15 ..	8.9
July 10 ..	10.8	Dec. 6 ..	8.9	Dec. 20 ..	7.1

The reductions in the statutory reserve deposit ratio in April 1962, July 1963, July 1964, December 1966, and February and April 1968, and part of the reductions in May 1965 (0.4 per cent.), on 5 April 1966 (0.9 per cent.), and on 20 December 1971 (0.8 per cent.), were made to permit transfers of funds from the banks' Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts to their Term Loan Fund accounts or Farm Development Loan Fund accounts with the Central Bank.

The Central Bank implements its Statutory Reserve policy in conjunction with a convention established in 1956, in its present form, by agreement between the Central Bank and the trading banks. The trading banks agreed to endeavour to observe a minimum ratio of liquid assets plus government securities to total deposits (known as the L.G.S. ratio) and, if necessary, to borrow temporarily from the Central Bank (at penal rates if considered justified) to maintain this ratio. The Central Bank undertook to administer the Statutory Reserves so that trading banks would be able to maintain the L.G.S. ratio above the minimum if their lending was in accord with Central Bank credit policy. The agreed minimum L.G.S. ratio was initially 14 per cent., but was increased to 16 per cent. in 1959 and 18 per cent. in April 1962.

Loans, advances, and bills discounted mainly comprise overdrafts repayable on demand. They also include (inter alia) fixed-term loans made from two categories of revolving funds held in accounts with the Reserve Bank and (since 1967) personal loans repayable by instalments and short-term mortgage and bridging loans. The revolving funds are Term Loan Funds (established in April 1962), from which loans are made for fixed terms (ranging from about three to eight years) for capital expenditure, and Farm Development Loan Funds (established in April 1966), from which loans are made for fixed terms (usually for periods of up to fifteen years) for farm development (including measures for drought recovery and mitigation of future droughts). Approximately two-thirds of the funds for the accounts were provided from the banks' Statutory Reserve Deposits, and one-third from their liquid assets and government securities. The balances in the trading banks' Fund accounts with the Reserve Bank in June of each of the last five years are shown in Table 164; the balances outstanding on loans made from the accounts are shown for the last six years in Table 175.

Particulars of new and increased lending commitments in Australia in each of the last six years, and of overdraft limits and advances outstanding at the end of each of these years, are given in respect of the major trading banks in the following table:—

Table 175. Major Trading Banks: New and Increased Lending Commitments, Overdraft Limits, and Advances Outstanding, Australia

Year ended Second Wednesday of July	New and Increased Lending Commitments in Year*			Amount Outstanding at end of Year			
	Term Loans	Farm Development Loans	Other Loans, Advances, etc. †	Overdraft Limits *†‡	Loans, Advances, etc.		
					Term Loans	Farm Development Loans	Other Loans, Advances, etc. †
\$ million							
1966	68.5	4.6	1,023.0	4,098.4	210.7	1.3	2,595.0
1967	128.3	27.1	1,472.8	4,512.9	260.0	21.3	2,861.9
1968	107.1	25.8	1,591.2	4,983.9	300.2	45.1	3,216.3
1969	193.2 ^a	30.0	1,611.0	5,295.2	367.7	66.6	3,464.9
1970	247.3	20.0	1,697.0	5,595.8	492.7	79.4	3,722.2
1971	204.9	25.8	1,853.3	5,984.1	606.1	89.6	4,032.1

* Compiled by Reserve Bank of Australia.

† Excludes temporary advances to woolbuyers and loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market.

‡ Excludes term loans and farm development loans.

New and increased lending commitments (mainly new and increased overdraft limits) represent the gross new lending approved by the banks. Broad estimates of cancellations and reductions of existing overdraft limits in a year may be made, in respect of "Other Loans, Advances, etc.", by subtracting the overdraft limits outstanding at the end of the year from the sum of (a) overdraft limits outstanding at the end of the previous year and (b) new and increased lending commitments entered into in the year. Movements in overdraft limits from year to year show the net addition to these limits in the year; estimates of unused overdraft limits at the end of each year may be made by subtracting "Other Loans, Advances, etc." outstanding from the overdraft limits outstanding.

Important factors affecting the level of deposits of the trading banks are movements in international reserves, changes in government expenditure, and the advance policy followed by the banks themselves. Seasonal factors also affect the level throughout the year; deposits tend to be relatively low in August, when the wool export season commences, rise to a peak in March, and then decline as exports taper off and taxation receipts are credited to Commonwealth Government accounts with the Central Bank. The level of advances is determined largely by the demand for overdraft accommodation, the liquidity of the trading banks (which may be modified by Central Bank action), and the advance policy of the banks. Advances tend to follow a seasonal pattern contrary to that of deposits, but as many advances are non-seasonal and as the seasonal demand for advances is weaker when export incomes are high, the fluctuations are usually not as pronounced.

The next table shows, in respect of the major trading banks, the ratio of not-bearing-interest deposits and of various classes of assets to total deposits in Australia in recent years:—

Table 176. Major Trading Banks: Ratios in Australia

Month of June	Deposits Not Bearing Interest	Liquid Assets and Government Securities			Statutory Reserve with Central Bank	Advances, etc.
		Cash Items	Commonwealth and State Government Securities			
			Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes*	Other		
Ratio per cent to Total Deposits—Average of Weekly Figures						
1961	66.7	4.0	1.2	14.2	15.1	59.5
1962	64.0	3.8	0.7	20.0	10.7	56.5
1963	62.0	3.4	1.4	19.1	11.6	57.2
1964	59.8	3.1	1.2	19.8	15.5	53.3
1965	55.9	3.4	0.4	18.4	13.8	55.4
1966	53.5	3.0	0.8	20.4	9.5	57.0
1967	53.5	3.0	0.5	20.2	9.0	60.4
1968	53.0	2.6	0.4	18.8	8.0	63.1
1969	51.4	2.4	0.8	19.8	9.0	63.0
1970	51.0	2.4	0.8	17.2	10.2	66.4
1971	51.1	2.5	1.6	17.3	8.9	69.0

* Includes Seasonal Treasury Securities, which were on issue in selected months from November 1959 to June 1962.

TRADING BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in Table 172 are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

Table 177. Trading Banks: Deposits and Advances in New South Wales

Period	Deposits				Total Deposits	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted*
	Current		Fixed			
	Common- wealth and State Governments	Other	Common- wealth and State Governments	Other		
Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million						

MAJOR TRADING BANKS

Year ended June—						
1963	21.8	1,012.1	36.6	402.6	1,473.2	860.3
1964	27.8	1,106.0	53.8	448.9	1,636.5	910.2
1965	24.8	1,170.5	65.3	574.0	1,834.6	1,004.8
1966	24.1	1,154.6	75.1	681.4	1,935.2	1,142.7
1967	24.6	1,209.8	67.9	722.5	2,024.8	1,262.6
1968	18.8	1,278.6	94.9	795.6	2,187.9	1,418.5
1969	14.5	1,391.3	108.3	869.4	2,383.5	1,581.6
1970	17.8	1,498.3	135.4	961.2	2,612.8	1,784.0
1971	22.3	1,564.6	136.0	1,060.2	2,783.1	1,912.3
Month of June—						
1963	25.4	1,016.5	39.6	416.6	1,498.0	906.9
1964	22.0	1,117.6	68.1	498.8	1,706.5	982.4
1965	31.4	1,160.1	71.5	624.4	1,887.4	1,105.1
1966	17.2	1,155.5	69.6	702.0	1,944.3	1,201.3
1967	23.4	1,209.6	68.4	740.6	2,041.9	1,341.9
1968	21.4	1,311.8	88.5	810.4	2,232.1	1,507.0
1969	19.8	1,425.3	104.9	918.2	2,468.2	1,705.6
1970	29.8	1,488.8	138.7	988.1	2,645.4	1,884.9
1971	67.2	1,586.7	84.6	1,110.5	2,848.9	2,017.0

ALL TRADING BANKS

Year ended June—						
1963	32.8	1,100.8	50.5	436.1	1,620.2	1,021.2
1964	40.6	1,206.4	80.9	489.3	1,817.2	1,088.6
1965	39.4	1,279.4	98.9	623.8	2,041.6	1,191.0
1966	41.0	1,260.5	114.0	742.8	2,158.3	1,338.6
1967	42.6	1,326.8	101.9	793.5	2,264.7	1,463.8
1968	35.7	1,406.0	135.0	878.4	2,455.1	1,650.5
1969	27.8	1,535.0	153.7	962.8	2,679.3	1,825.4
1970	31.8	1,650.7	191.2	1,068.1	2,941.8	2,057.4
1971	38.4	1,723.9	197.6	1,192.6	3,152.5	2,209.2
Month of June—						
1963	37.1	1,112.0	55.6	452.7	1,657.3	1,078.1
1964	35.8	1,222.6	110.5	542.1	1,911.0	1,152.9
1965	49.8	1,270.3	109.5	679.3	2,108.9	1,302.4
1966	38.2	1,264.3	105.5	766.8	2,174.7	1,399.0
1967	43.9	1,336.4	101.9	815.5	2,297.7	1,551.5
1968	41.6	1,444.8	124.9	896.7	2,507.9	1,753.2
1969	32.4	1,581.0	147.9	1,018.7	2,780.0	1,956.5
1970	47.2	1,642.3	192.1	1,104.0	2,985.6	2,172.1
1971	96.7	1,759.8	124.3	1,249.7	3,230.5	2,326.7

* Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADING BANK ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in Australia in July 1970 and 1971 has been compiled from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in Table 172:—

Table 178. Major Trading Banks: Classification of Advances* Outstanding, Australia†

Classification	Advances* Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—			
	1970		1971	
	Term Loans‡	Total	Term Loans‡	Total
	\$ million			
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	81.7	426.9	75.6	410.2
Wheat Growing	31.1	142.4	28.2	135.8
Dairying and Pig Raising	25.5	119.5	26.5	111.0
Other	72.3	309.1	81.4	336.8
Total	210.6‡	997.8	211.7‡	993.9
Manufacturing	126.5	729.0	154.2	843.5
Transport, Storage, and Communication	15.0	85.7	15.7	90.1
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	0.1	42.6	0.1	42.4
Pastoral Finance Companies	2.3	57.7	2.2	70.0
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	0.8	55.9	0.7	55.1
Other	0.6	48.2	0.6	67.6
Total	3.8	204.5	3.6	235.2
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	8.3	332.4	10.8	331.7
Wholesale Trade	12.2	238.7	16.0	254.9
Temporary Advances to Woolbuyers .. .. .	...	119.5	...	111.2
Total	20.6	690.7	26.8	697.8
Building and Construction	13.3	149.2	14.0	152.1
Other Businesses: Mining	131.4	202.5	208.3	357.1
Other	44.8	415.3	54.9	460.1
Unclassified	1.0	46.3	1.8	51.2
Total Business Advances—				
Companies	362.5‡	2,075.4	478.5‡	2,437.2
Other	125.0‡	1,445.7	123.0‡	1,443.6
Total	567.0‡	3,521.1	691.0‡	3,880.8
Advances to Public Authorities	1.7	36.9	1.5	62.3
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	0.1	297.3	...	294.8
Other (including Personal Loans)	0.3	483.8	0.3	527.5
Total	0.3	781.1	0.4	822.3
Advances to Non-profit Organisations	3.1	70.7	2.8	69.3
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	572.1‡	4,409.8	695.7‡	4,834.7
Non-resident Borrowers	0.1	4.0	...	4.2
Total Advances	572.1‡	4,413.8	695.7‡	4,839.0

* Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market), advances, and bills discounted.

† Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

‡ Includes farm development loans: \$79.4 m. in 1970; \$89.6 m. in 1971 (Sheep Grazing, \$32.7 m. and \$33.4 m. respectively; Wheat Growing, \$10.0 m. and \$10.3 m.; Dairying and Pig Raising, \$11.4 m. and \$12.9 m.; Other Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying, \$25.3 m. and \$33.0 m.).

¶ Term loans only. Particulars for farm development loans are not available.

Term loans and farm development loans are fixed-term loans made from revolving funds which the trading banks hold with the Reserve Bank. Further particulars of these funds are given on page 225.

"Resident borrowers" comprise institutions (including branches of overseas institutions) engaged in business or non-profit activities in Australia and persons residing permanently in Australia. The group "non-resident borrowers" covers institutions incorporated abroad and (though represented) not carrying on business in Australia and all other persons.

"Business advances", which are those made mainly for business purposes, have been classified according to the main industry of the borrower, and include all advances to corporate bodies other than public authorities. "Advances to public authorities" cover all advances to local and semi-governmental authorities, including separately constituted government business undertakings but not Commonwealth or State Governments, irrespective of the purpose of the advance or the industry in which the authority is engaged. "Personal advances" comprise advances to persons in their private capacity for such purposes as purchase of a house or household equipment, repayment of personal debts, etc. "Advances to non-profit organisations" are those made to organisations which do not operate for the profit of their individual members.

A classification of the new and increased lending commitments of the major trading banks in the last two years is given in the next table. The classification is a summary of that used for bank advances.

Table 179. Major Trading Banks: Classification of New and Increased Lending Commitments*, Australia

Classification	1969-70		1970-71	
	Term Loans and Farm Development Loans	Other Loans, Advances, etc.†	Term Loans and Farm Development Loans	Other Loans, Advances, etc.†
	\$ million			
Business Loans, Advances, etc.—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying	51.7	213.6	48.3‡	166.5
Manufacturing	61.6	234.1	54.1	235.4
Finance	0.4	54.8	0.7	122.6
Commerce	6.6	251.7	24.8	259.8
Building and Construction ..	2.6	87.3	6.2	88.6
Personal Loans, Advances, etc.—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	...	185.2	...	187.6
Other (including Personal Loans) ..	...	330.1	...	341.5
All Other Loans, Advances, etc. ..	144.4	340.3	96.7	451.1
Total, All New and Increased Lending Commitments	267.3‡	1,697.0	230.7‡	1,853.3

* Compiled by Reserve Bank of Australia.

† Excludes commitments in respect of temporary advances to woolbuyers.

‡ Farm development loans component: \$20.0m. in 1969-70; \$25.8m. in 1970-71.

These statistics of new and increased lending commitments show the sources of demand for new lending by the major trading banks. The figures in the column "Other Loans, Advances, etc." may be used (as indicated on page 226), in conjunction with the statistics of overdraft limits outstanding (given in Table 180), to derive approximate rates of cancellations and reductions of limits by broad industry, etc. groups.

The following table shows, for the major trading banks, a classification of the overdraft limits and advances outstanding in Australia on the second Wednesday in July 1970 and 1971. Statistics of overdraft limits exclude limits in respect of temporary advances to woolbuyers, term loans, and farm development loans; to facilitate comparisons, particulars of advances have been shown in the table on the same basis. Estimates of unused overdraft limits at a point of time may be made by subtracting the advances outstanding from overdraft limits outstanding at that time.

Table 180. Major Trading Banks: Classification of Overdraft Limits* and Advances† Outstanding, Australia‡

Classification	Overdraft Limits* Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—		Advances† Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
	\$ million			
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	402.7	381.7	345.2	334.6
Wheat Growing	125.7	122.8	111.3	107.6
Dairying and Pig Raising	114.3	103.8	94.0	84.5
Other	289.3	313.3	236.8	255.4
Total	932.0	921.5	787.2	782.2
Manufacturing	1,229.2	1,256.7	602.5	689.3
Transport, Storage, and Communication	111.3	107.5	70.7	74.4
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	66.2	67.7	42.5	42.3
Pastoral Finance Companies	104.7	147.2	55.4	67.8
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	98.6	95.0	55.1	54.4
Other	87.1	99.2	47.6	67.0
Total	356.6	409.0	200.7	231.6
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	477.1	485.6	324.1	320.9
Wholesale Trade	365.5	399.6	226.5	238.9
Total	842.6	885.2	550.6	559.8
Building and Construction	197.9	196.1	135.9	138.1
Other Businesses: Mining	133.0	212.2	71.1	148.8
Other	514.5	593.3	370.5	405.2
Unclassified	42.6	52.8	45.3	49.4
Total Business Advances	4,359.9	4,634.4	2,834.6	3,078.6
Advances to Public Authorities	173.1	236.0	35.2	60.8
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	349.3	347.5	297.2	294.8
Other (including Personal Loans)	587.0	641.7	483.5	527.2
Total	936.3	989.1	780.8	821.9
Advances to Non-profit Organisations	124.2	119.9	67.6	66.5
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	5,593.5	5,979.4	3,718.2	4,027.8
Non-resident Borrowers	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.2
Total Advances	5,598.3	5,984.1	3,722.2	4,032.1

* Excludes limits in respect of term loans, farm development loans, and temporary advances to woolbuyers.

† Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market, term loans, and farm development loans), advances (excluding temporary advances to woolbuyers), and bills discounted.

‡ Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

The next table provides a classification of the advances of the major trading banks outstanding in New South Wales in July of each of the last four years:—

Table 181. Major Trading Banks: Classification of Advances* Outstanding, New South Wales†

Classification	Advances* Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—			
	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ million			
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	225.5	220.2	236.2	224.3
Wheat Growing	36.6	36.3	40.6	38.7
Dairying and Pig Raising	27.2	28.5	28.4	26.3
Other	62.6	70.0	81.2	98.9
Total	352.0	355.1	386.4	388.2
Manufacturing	274.0	305.2	325.8	385.1
Transport, Storage, and Communication	23.1	31.4	37.1	39.0
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	20.0	23.1	20.4	22.0
Pastoral Finance Companies	17.4	19.0	15.1	18.1
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	16.4	14.7	21.1	30.9
Other	19.6	24.8	20.7	29.3
Total	73.4	81.6	77.3	100.3
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	120.7	134.4	132.0	129.3
Wholesale Trade†	161.0	185.8	184.3	178.8
Total	281.7	320.2	316.3	308.0
Building Construction	49.8	60.9	64.1	66.6
Other Businesses: Mining	23.6	65.5	135.6	143.2
Other	128.8	149.0	176.5	200.9
Unclassified	11.6	21.6	20.3	22.4
Total Business Advances—				
Companies	748.5	892.8	1,001.1	1,115.2
Other	469.5	497.7	538.3	538.6
Total	1,218.0	1,390.5	1,539.4	1,653.8
Advances to Public Authorities	6.8	10.3	7.4	18.9
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	144.2	146.3	150.2	151.2
Other (including Personal Loans)	151.2	185.6	213.7	237.2
Total	295.4	331.9	363.9	388.4
Advances to Non-profit Organisations	31.8	31.3	30.2	30.4
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	1,552.0	1,764.0	1,940.9	2,091.5
Non-resident Borrowers	0.6	1.5	2.4	1.9
Total Advances	1,552.6	1,765.4	1,943.3	2,093.4

* Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market), advances, and bills discounted.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Includes temporary advances to woolbuyers.

A classification of the deposits held in Australia by the major trading banks in July 1970 and 1971 is shown in the next table. The classification corresponds with that used for advances.

Table 182. Major Trading Banks: Classification of Deposits Held in Australia* on Second Wednesday in July

Classification	1970	1971
	\$ million	
FIXED DEPOSITS		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	349.2	347.1
Manufacturing	110.2	92.6
Transport, Storage, and Communication	28.0	23.6
Finance	114.4	158.8
Commerce	98.8	101.2
Building and Construction	48.3	62.4
Other Businesses	153.9	194.7
Unclassified	23.7	40.5
Total Business Deposits	926.6	1,021.0
Deposits of Public Authorities	215.1	253.4
Personal Deposits	1,166.4	1,281.7
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	113.7	118.0
Deposits of Non-residents	37.7	37.9
Total Fixed Deposits	2,459.4	2,712.0
CURRENT DEPOSITS		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	407.0	382.0
Manufacturing	248.8	222.1
Transport, Storage, and Communication	68.7	73.2
Finance	306.6	267.1
Commerce	343.3	356.8
Building and Construction	139.0	142.6
Other Businesses	690.3	734.0
Unclassified	67.5	59.6
Total Business Deposits	2,271.2	2,237.4
Deposits of Public Authorities	162.4	152.2
Personal Deposits	995.6	1,059.1
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	193.8	200.4
Deposits of Non-residents	60.4	64.9
Total Current Deposits	3,683.5	3,714.1
TOTAL DEPOSITS		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	756.2	729.1
Manufacturing	359.0	314.7
Transport, Storage, and Communication	96.8	96.8
Finance	421.0	425.9
Commerce	442.1	458.0
Building and Construction	187.3	205.0
Other Businesses	844.2	928.7
Unclassified	91.2	100.1
Total Business Deposits	3,197.8	3,258.4
Deposits of Public Authorities	377.5	405.6
Personal Deposits	2,161.9	2,340.8
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	307.6	318.4
Deposits of Non-residents	98.1	102.9
Total Deposits	6,142.9	6,426.1

* Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea

DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS WITH TRADING BANKS

The statistics of bank debits represent the total charges made, by cheques, bills, drafts, interest and book-keeping charges, etc., on customers' accounts with the trading banks listed in Table 172. The figures reflect variations in the amount of business settlements made by cheque, but it should be noted that the monthly totals are subject to seasonal fluctuations and no seasonal correction has been made.

Records of bank debits are collected on returns supplied in terms of the Banking Act. As returns are not made in respect of the central banking business of the Reserve Bank, the only available figures of debits to the accounts of Australian Governments are incomplete. For this reason, any particulars in the returns of the trading banks of debits to government accounts held at city branches in State capitals are excluded from the table below, and only a small amount is included in respect of government accounts at other centres.

Table 183. Debits to Customers' Accounts with Trading Banks
(Excluding accounts of Australian Governments at City Branches in State Capitals)

Month	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Weekly Averages—\$ million								
NEW SOUTH WALES								
January	820.0	934.2	976.5	1,075.2	1,269.6	1,530.6	1,738.6	2,159.2
August	701.9	850.8	909.9	979.9	1,083.0	1,329.5	1,555.9	2,034.4
September ..	777.0	908.8	896.8	975.7	1,145.3	1,423.7	1,654.9	2,033.0
October	816.6	909.5	910.3	1,052.7	1,143.9	1,448.4	1,760.7	2,096.2
November ..	859.6	948.6	955.3	1,120.5	1,237.5	1,523.3	1,847.2	2,159.2
December ..	915.2	1,001.8	982.8	1,109.3	1,296.4	1,651.3	2,006.2	2,276.4
January	759.4	880.2	922.9	1,045.9	1,116.4	1,384.1	1,657.4	2,085.3
February ..	879.0	930.8	857.3	1,104.9	1,338.2	1,720.6	2,015.4	2,235.5
March	849.4	938.6	961.6	1,028.4	1,355.7	1,563.2	2,097.6	2,148.0
April	825.7	873.3	949.7	1,164.8	1,353.5	1,537.7	1,941.9	1,988.7
May	840.2	999.1	1,026.8	1,170.1	1,373.3	1,632.8	2,059.8	2,201.3
June	872.6	1,015.6	1,010.1	1,140.9	1,437.0	1,620.2	2,055.5	2,318.0
Year	824.8	935.2	949.0	1,080.2	1,257.9	1,526.2	1,865.6	2,148.6
Increase on previous year %	15.6	13.4	1.5	13.8	16.5	21.3	22.2	15.2
AUSTRALIA								
Year	2,073.9	2,329.3	2,386.7	2,668.9	3,038.0	3,612.6	4,294.9	4,910.4
Increase on previous year %	14.2	12.3	2.5	11.8	13.8	17.3	18.9	14.3

SAVINGS BANKS

Savings bank business is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks (in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia), six private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the six private banks have branches in all States.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank is controlled by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation (see page 214). The first private savings bank was opened in 1956.

Deposits are accepted by the savings banks in sums of ten cents or more, and interest is payable on the minimum monthly balance. Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in Australia in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 184. Savings Banks: Deposits in Australia

At end of June	Operative Accounts	Depositors' Balances					
		Common- wealth Savings Bank	State and Trustee Savings Banks	Private Savings Banks	Total		
					Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Operative Account
	Thousands	\$ thousand				\$	\$
1961	9,074	1,630,250	934,164	590,488	3,154,902	300.23	347.68
1962	9,599	1,730,272	1,001,370	738,130	3,469,772	323.00	361.47
1963	10,323	1,861,006	1,079,206	999,480	3,939,692	359.78	381.64
1964	11,051	2,042,894	1,178,772	1,254,582	4,476,248	400.86	405.05
1965	11,769	2,177,670	1,265,336	1,443,558	4,886,564	429.11	415.21
1966	12,469	2,299,808	1,350,341	1,603,529	5,253,678	452.92	421.34
1967	13,134	2,472,738	1,455,638	1,836,307	5,764,683	488.11	438.95
1968	13,823	2,622,607	1,550,349	2,048,593	6,221,549	517.13	450.09
1969	14,534 ^r	2,785,598	1,657,112	2,264,373	6,707,083	545.50	461.48 ^r
1970	15,291	2,923,633	1,749,367	2,431,693	7,104,693	566.05	464.63
1971	16,019	3,111,531	1,867,628	2,655,354	7,634,513	596.71	476.59

All savings banks except the State savings banks are subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959–1967. Regulations under this Act provide that a savings bank must maintain in prescribed investments an amount which, together with cash on hand in Australia, is not less than the amount on deposit in Australia with the bank. The prescribed investments are—deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth and State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, loans guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and loans on the security of land in Australia. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the private savings banks must hold at least 10 per cent. of their depositors' funds on deposit with the Reserve Bank or in Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes, and must hold a further 55 per cent. in cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth or State securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, and loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market; if, however, deposits with a bank fall below their maximum level in the preceding year, the proportion of deposits held in these investments may be reduced. A savings bank's deposits with trading banks in Australia may not exceed an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of its depositors' funds plus \$4,000,000. Deposits may not be accepted from companies or other bodies carried on for profit.

The next table shows the savings banks' assets within Australia in June of each of the last eleven years. In June 1971, loans, etc., for housing accounted for \$2,364,265,000 (88 per cent.) of the loans and advances outstanding.

Table 185. Savings Banks: Assets within Australia*

At end of June	Coin, Bullion, Notes	Deposits with—		Australian Public Securities		Loans to Authorised Money Market Dealers	Loans, Advances, etc.	Other Assets	Total Assets
		Reserve Bank	Trading Banks	Commonwealth Government†	Other				
\$ thousand									
1961	8,672	277,144	89,104	1,578,664	622,818	15,250	679,218	53,190	3,324,060
1962	9,868	318,988	111,816	1,665,130	703,888	27,580	750,142	60,514	3,647,926
1963	9,472	366,232	119,034	1,827,192	835,522	39,010	874,644	68,510	4,139,616
1964	10,128	430,204	123,068	1,994,346	955,558	34,208	1,093,816	76,586	4,717,914
1965	10,762	430,278	117,538	2,066,114	1,092,320	28,842	1,316,964	87,524	5,150,342
1966	10,712	419,203	129,027	2,125,831	1,198,811	34,185	1,534,993	93,121	5,545,883
1967	12,349	492,494	136,296	2,184,489	1,328,548	50,510	1,771,000	101,656	6,077,342
1968	13,265	497,193	145,489	2,271,142	1,486,549	23,890	2,017,355	112,644	6,567,527
1969	16,587	536,022	152,725	2,300,619	1,651,693	31,160	2,263,354	128,075	7,080,236
1970	17,542	612,896	135,131	2,261,401	1,800,910	37,065	2,339,767	299,072	7,503,784
1971	18,253	615,529	106,228	2,353,413	1,960,587	79,300	2,603,126	338,008	8,074,444

* Includes assets in Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Norfolk Island.

† Includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Savings banks business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and the six private savings banks. It had been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from 1931 (when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution) until 1956 (when the first private savings bank was opened). At 30 June 1971, savings banks business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,663 branches of the savings banks and at numerous post offices and other agencies.

Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 186. Savings Banks: Deposits in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Operative Accounts at end of Year	Transactions during Year			Depositors' Balances at end of Year		
		Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest added	Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Operative Account
	Thousands	\$ thousand			\$	\$	\$
1961	3,151	1,340,468	1,317,264	31,954	1,138,302	290.60	361.25
1962	3,324	1,462,950	1,389,412	38,202	1,250,042	313.53	376.07
1963	3,562	1,665,230	1,549,638	42,362	1,407,996	347.65	395.28
1964	3,817	1,909,726	1,775,816	41,306	1,583,212	385.41	414.78
1965	4,076	2,127,108	2,040,774	50,098	1,719,644	411.85	421.89
1966	4,347	2,217,560	2,166,572	57,149	1,827,781	431.29	420.47
1967	4,568	2,409,000	2,313,637	61,191	1,984,335	460.73	434.40
1968	4,807	2,693,992	2,619,260	66,714	2,125,781	485.10	442.23
1969	5,042	3,040,231	2,959,026	75,432	2,282,418	509.99	452.68
1970	5,279	3,394,041	3,357,103	81,466	2,400,821	525.70	454.79
1971	5,492	3,891,988	3,824,918	86,254	2,554,161	548.90	465.07

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

The short-term money market in Australia was given official status in February 1959, when the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) agreed to act as lender of last resort to companies authorised by the Bank to act as dealers in the market. Nine companies have since been authorised by the Bank as dealers in the market.

The authorised dealers accept loans in amounts of \$50,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan.

The funds lodged with the dealers are invested in authorised "money market securities"—for the most part, they are held in Commonwealth Government securities with currencies not exceeding five years (three years before April 1969)—but limited amounts are held in a group of assets comprising commercial bills accepted or endorsed by a trading bank, bank certificates of deposit maturing within five years, and non-bank bills maturing within 180 days and a small part may be held in such other assets as the dealers may choose.

Authorised dealers are required to have a certain minimum paid-up capital to support their portfolios of securities. In addition, until 1 February 1972, they were required to lodge with the Bank part of their capital, in the form of money market securities, as general backing for their operations. These lodgments (commonly referred to as "margins") were required to be equivalent, on market values, to at least $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the dealer's total holdings of Treasury Notes, plus 1 per cent. of his holdings of other securities maturing in one year, plus 2 per cent. of securities maturing within one to two years, plus 4 per cent. of securities more than two years from maturity. From 27 January 1972, authorised dealers are no longer required to lodge "margins" with the Reserve Bank.

Each authorised dealer must observe a "gearing" ratio of loans accepted to shareholders' funds, as determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank has established a line of credit in favour of each dealer, under which he may borrow in the last resort from the Bank, against lodgment of Commonwealth Government securities. The Bank does not publish the rate at which it is prepared to lend to dealers.

Dealers' liabilities to clients and holdings of money market securities, and the interest rates on loans accepted by dealers, are shown below:—

Table 187. Short-term Money Market, Australia

Month	Liabilities to Clients			Holdings Money Market Secur- ities	Interest Rates on Loans Accepted				Weighted Average Interest Rate on Loans*
	Trading Banks	Other Clients	Total		At Call		For Fixed Periods		
					Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Average of Weekly Figures: \$ million				Per cent. per annum					
1967: June	88.8	367.6	456.4	500.5	2.00	6.50	3.00	5.50	4.46
Dec.	92.3	372.0	464.3	497.6	2.00	6.50	3.30	5.75	4.16
1968: June	87.7	406.5	494.2	527.0	3.00	6.75	3.75	5.40	4.29
Dec.	120.8	416.7	537.5	567.3	1.00	6.25	3.25	6.00	4.18
1969: June	94.9	398.7	493.6	549.5	2.00	7.50	4.00	6.75	4.59
Dec.	144.4	426.0	570.4	596.8	2.00	7.75	3.00	7.00	4.40
1970: June	102.8	464.2	567.0	617.3	3.50	8.80	4.50	8.50	6.12
Dec.	137.3	469.1	606.4	626.1	1.00	9.00	3.50	7.00	4.90
1971: June	142.0	555.2	697.2	730.8	2.00	9.50	4.00	8.00	5.91
Dec.	189.7	688.0	877.7	892.4†	2.00	9.00	3.00	7.60	5.17

* Average of weekly figures.

† Comprises Commonwealth Government securities (face value \$861.7m.), commercial bills (\$21.7m.), and banks' certificates of deposit (\$9.0m.).

INTEREST RATES

YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The trend in the yields on Commonwealth Government securities is illustrated in the following table. The yields quoted have been compiled by the Reserve Bank from prices of Commonwealth securities on the Sydney Stock Exchange. The monthly yields are averages of daily yields (based on contract price excluding brokerage), in the week centred on the last Wednesday in each month for theoretical 2-year, 10-year, and 20-year securities (derived from a freehand curve through the range of average yields). The annual yields are averages of the monthly yields.

Table 188. Yields on Rebateable* Commonwealth Government Securities in Australia

Year	Year ended 30 June			Month of June		
	2-year Securities	10-year Securities	20-year Securities	2-year Securities	10-year Securities	20-year Securities
	Rate per cent. per annum					
1961	5.19	5.22	5.23	5.36	5.38	5.38
1962	4.59	4.97	5.12	4.43	4.81	4.95
1963	4.21	4.66	4.90	3.88	4.37	4.57
1964	3.92	4.36	4.57	4.36	4.58	4.75
1965	4.66	4.88	5.09	4.95	5.15	5.25
1966	4.98	5.15	5.25	4.94	5.17	5.25
1967	4.68	5.08	5.25	4.52	5.03	5.25
1968	4.72	5.07	5.25	4.84	5.11	5.25
1969	4.81	5.04	5.15	5.01	5.35	5.48
1970	5.60	5.88	5.94	6.40	6.52	6.60
1971	6.11	6.43	6.48	6.00	6.40	6.41

* Securities issued before 1 November 1968; interest on these securities is subject to a rebate of income tax (see below).

Interest on Commonwealth securities is subject to tax on incomes at current rates of tax, but a rebate of tax (amounting to 10 cents for each \$1 of interest included in taxable income) is allowed in respect of securities issued before 1 November 1968. In May 1972, the yields on securities issued before 1 November 1968 (rebateable securities) and those issued since that date (non-rebateable securities) were:

Rebateable Securities: 2-year, 4.73 per cent.; 5-year, 5.04 per cent.; 10-year, 5.56 per cent.

Non-rebateable Securities: 2-year, 5.23 per cent.; 5-year, 5.43 per cent.; 10-year, 5.85 per cent.; 20-year, 5.99 per cent.

Commonwealth Treasury Notes are short-dated securities which have been on issue since July 1962, when they replaced seasonal Treasury Securities (on issue in selected months from November 1959 to June 1962). They are available for public subscription in amounts of \$10,000 or more, are issued at a discount, and have a currency of either 13 weeks or (since July 1967) 26 weeks. The Reserve Bank re-discounts Treasury Notes at a rate fixed at the time of the transaction. A rebate of tax, equal to the rebate mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was allowed on Treasury Notes issued before 14 February 1966.

The interest yields on the issue price of Treasury Notes since 1965 have been as follows:—

Date of Change	Yield per cent. p.a.		Date of Change	Yield per cent. p.a.	
	13-week Notes	26-week Notes		13-week Notes	26-week Notes
1965: Jan. 28 ..	3.95	...	1969: Jan. 24 ..	4.54	4.62
Apr. 7 ..	4.25	...	Apr. 11 ..	4.58	4.70
1966: Feb. 14 ..	4.58*	...	May 23 ..	4.67	4.78
Dec. 28 ..	4.26	...	June 6 ..	4.79	4.91
1967: July 14 ..	...	4.37	1970: Feb. 5 ..	4.95	5.10
Aug. 7 ..	...	4.39	Apr. 13 ..	5.41	5.48
Nov. 24 ..	4.50	4.60	Aug. 11 ..	5.65	5.80
1968: Mar. 8 ..	4.42	4.51	1971: Apr. 22 ..	5.49	5.65
Nov. 29 ..	4.46	4.55	June 11 ..	5.37	5.57
Dec. 20 ..	4.50	4.60	Nov. 12 ..	5.08	5.25
			1972: Jan. 7 ..	4.83	4.99
			Feb. 4 ..	4.63	4.78

* Rebate of income tax on interest (10 cents for each \$1 of interest) discontinued—see previous page.

With the introduction of Treasury Notes, trading banks greatly reduced their holdings of Commonwealth Treasury Bills—and by June 1967, they had eliminated them from their portfolios. The rate of discount on Treasury Bills, which were first issued in 1927 and were discounted exclusively by banks, has been 1 per cent. since August 1952.

RATES OF INTEREST PAYABLE BY AND TO BANKS

Under the Banking Act, the Central Bank may, with the approval of the Commonwealth Treasurer, make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by banks or other persons in the course of banking business. No such regulations have been issued, and the rates of interest paid and charged by banks are fixed by agreement between the trading banks and the Reserve Bank.

The trends during recent years (up to June 1972) in the rates of interest paid by banks on deposits, and in the rates charged on bank loans and advances, are illustrated in the table on the next page.

A classification by rate of interest of the bank advances outstanding in Australia in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 189. Major Trading Banks: Advances* Outstanding in Australia, classified by Rate of Interest Charged

Interest Rate per Annum	Proportion per cent. of Advances* at end of June					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
5 per cent. or less	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.7
Between 5 and 5½ per cent. .. .	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6
5½ per cent.	6.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.1	...
Between 5½ and 6 per cent. .. .	7.0	4.4	4.4	0.7	0.1	0.1
6 per cent.	4.9	10.0	7.9	4.4	0.4	0.1
Between 6 and 6½ per cent. .. .	9.3	9.8	8.5	8.6	2.6	2.1
6½ per cent.	10.2	9.8	7.7	7.7	1.4	1.4
Between 6½ and 7 per cent. .. .	17.5	16.8	17.0	10.1	5.7	5.0
7 per cent.	11.5	11.1	11.0	17.0	10.1	9.3
Between 7 and 7½ per cent. .. .	28.5	32.6	36.1	11.1	9.3	7.7
7½ per cent. .. .. .	...	...	...	34.5	9.0	8.5
Between 7½ and 8 per cent. .. .	...	...	...	...	13.1	13.1
8 per cent. .. .. .	...	0.1	0.3	0.4	7.0	6.7
Between 8 per cent and up to 8½ per cent. .. .	...	...	...	...	35.4	37.2
More than 8½ per cent† .. .	...	...	0.4	1.0	2.2	4.4
Total Advances	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Excludes term loans, farm development loans, and personal instalment loans.

† Loans to which agreed maximum rate of interest on overdrafts does not apply—short-term mortgage and bridging loans, lease financing, and certain post-shipment wool advances.

Table 190. Bank Interest Rates*Per cent. per annum*

Month of Change	Trading Banks							
	Fixed Deposits					Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (b)	Loans and Advances	
	Under \$50,000 (a)				\$50,000 or more (a)		Overdraft	Unsecured Personal Loans (flat rate)
	3 but less than 12 months	12 but less than 24 months	2 but less than 4 years	4 years				
1968: June Oct.	4.25	4.50(f)—4.75(g)			30 days to 4 years 4.25(h)		7.25(e) 7.50	6.00(e)
1969: Mar. Aug.	4.50	4.70(f)—5.00(g)			5.00(i) 5.50(j)	4.75 5.00 5.50	7.75 8.25	6.25 6.50
1970: Mar. Dec.	4.80 5.00(k)	5.00(f)—5.30(g)	6.00(l)	6.50	6.50(m)	5.50		
1972: Feb.		4.50	5.00	5.50	6.50(n)	6.50(n)	7.75	6.25

Month of Change	Savings Banks						
	Deposits					Loans and Advances	
	General Deposits			Non-Profit Societies		Credit Foncier	Co-operative Building and Housing Societies
	On Demand		On 3 Month's Notice (d)	On Demand			
	First \$4,000	\$4,001 to Limit (c)		To \$6,000	\$6,001 or more		
1968: June (e)	3.50	3.50		3.50	2.00	5.00—5.75	5.00—5.50
1968: Aug.	3.75	3.75		3.75	2.25	5.50—6.25	5.50—6.00
1969: Dec.			4.70				
1970: April		4.25	5.00			6.25—7.00	6.25—6.75
1971: May			5.25				

Month of Change	Development Banks						Reserve Bank Rural Credits Department	
	Commonwealth Development Bank		Australian Resources Development Bank				Government Guaranteed Loans	Other Loans
			Term Deposits		Transferable Deposits			
		Rural Loans	Industrial Loans	4 years	5 years	6 years			10 years
1968: June (e)	6.00	6.00	5.25	5.50	6.00(o)	6.50 6.25	4.50	4.75
Oct. Nov. Dec.		6.50					4.75	5.00
1969: Mar. Aug.	6.25	6.75	5.50	5.75	5.75(o)	6.00	5.00	5.25
Oct. Dec.			6.00	6.25	6.25(o)	6.50		
1970: Mar. April June		7.25			6.50	6.75		
1971: Sept.					7.50	7.75		
1972: Mar.					7.40 6.50	6.75		

(a) Until 8 March 1970 \$100,000. (b) Amounts of \$50,000 or more for periods of 3 months to 2 years. (c) Maximum amount on which interest is paid is \$20,000 (\$10,000 from March 1967 to March 1970). (d) Maximum rate on balance. (e) Rate current in June 1968. (f) 12 months, but less than 18 months. (g) 18 months to 24 months. (h) 30 days, but less than 3 months. (i) 12 to 24 months. Other rates were: 30 days but less than 3 months, 4.70 per cent; 3 but less than 6 months, 4.80 per cent.; and 6 but less than 12 months, 4.90 per cent. (j) 30 days to 2 years. (k) 3 but less than 18 months. (l) 3 but less than 4 years. Rate for period of over 2 but less than 3 years was 5.60 per cent. (m) 4 years. Rates for period over 2 but less than 4 years, 6.00 per cent; 30 days to 24 months, 5.80 per cent. (n) Maximum. From February 1972 banks were allowed greater flexibility in negotiations with depositors. (o) 6 year term.

DEBENTURE STOCK AND UNSECURED NOTES

Debentures and unsecured notes have become established forms of capital raising, particularly by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital. The terms and rates of interest vary from time to time and from company to company. The rates of interest offered at the end of June in each of the last six years on first-ranking debentures of finance companies associated with major trading banks are shown in the next table:—

Table 191. Rates of Interest Offered on Debentures of Finance Companies Associated with Major Trading Banks*

Currency of Debenture (Years)	At end of June					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	Per cent. per annum					
One	5.25-6.00	5.25-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.00	6.25-7.50	6.75-7.50
Two	5.75-6.50	5.75-6.50	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.75-8.00	7.00-8.00
Five	6.75-7.00	6.50-7.50	6.75-7.00	7.00	7.50-8.25	8.00-8.50

* Series compiled by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES

The next table shows the trend, since 1938-39, in the interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage of real estate in New South Wales. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from the penal) rates recorded in the first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were corporations (other than banks or building societies) or individuals. Where identifiable, renewals and collateral mortgages, as well as mortgages taken by governmental agencies, are omitted.

Table 192. Weighted Average Interest Rates on First Mortgages of Real Estate

Year ended June	Rate per cent.	Year ended June	Rate per cent.	Month*	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Rate per cent.							
1939	5.4	1960	8.3	July	9.2	9.3	9.9
1949	4.4	1961	8.7	August	9.2	9.2	10.4
1950	4.4	1962	8.9	September	9.1	9.3	10.4
1951	4.4	1963	8.9	October	9.1	9.5	10.4
1952	4.4	1964	8.6	November	9.2	9.6	10.2
1953	4.7	1965	8.7	December	9.3	9.6	10.5
1954	4.9	1966	8.8	January	9.3	9.6	10.7
1955	5.2	1967	9.1	February	9.2	9.7	10.7
1956	5.8	1968	9.2	March	9.3	9.8	10.8
1957	6.8	1969	9.2	April	9.2	9.8	10.7
1958	7.3	1970	9.6	May	9.3	9.8	10.8
1959	7.4	1971	10.6	June	9.3	9.8	10.8

* Three-monthly moving average ended in month shown.

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate" corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 190. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are usually made at lower rates than advances from other sources.

OVERSEAS EXCHANGE

Australia's central reserves of international currency are held by the Reserve Bank. Under the Banking Act, 1959–1967, banks operating in Australia are required to transfer to the Reserve Bank, in exchange for Australian currency, the excess of foreign currency received in respect of their Australian business over the amount needed as working balances. The Reserve Bank may sell foreign currency to a bank which is likely to suffer a shortage of the currency.

Regulations under the Banking Act provide for the control of foreign exchange transactions (including the fixing of rates of exchange) and place restrictions on the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) from Australia, the transfer from Australia of securities in any form, and dealings in foreign securities. A system of licensing is applied to overseas exports to ensure that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency and within a period approved by the Reserve Bank. Funds to pay for goods imported into Australia from overseas are made available without restriction.

The Reserve Bank administers the exchange control on behalf of the Commonwealth Treasurer, but considerable discretionary powers are delegated to the trading banks authorised, as agents of the Reserve Bank, to handle foreign exchange transactions.

All gold held in Australia, except gold coin to the value of \$50, wrought gold, and gold held for commercial use, must, in terms of the Banking Act, be delivered to the Reserve Bank.

Statistics of Australia's reserves of international currency (gold and net foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions) at the end of each of the last eleven years, as compiled by the Reserve Bank, are shown in the following table:—

Table 193. Gold and Net Foreign Assets of Official and Banking Institutions

At end of June	Official Reserve Assets						Other Foreign Assets (Net)	Total, Gold and Net Foreign Asset Holding	
	Gold	I.M.F.		Foreign Exchange					Total Official Reserve Assets
		Special Drawing Rights	Gold Tranche	Dollars (United States)	Sterling	Total Foreign Exchange*			
\$A million									
1959	120.1	...	20.1	48.9	738.5	788.4	928.6	99.8	1,028.4
1960	133.0	...	64.8	73.3	737.3	811.7	1,009.5	56.3	1,065.7
1961	138.3	...	...	42.9	823.0	866.7	1,005.0	71.3	1,076.3
1962	158.3	...	66.2	50.5	838.5	890.5	1,115.1	47.0	1,162.1
1963	178.6	...	89.3	84.1	889.6	974.9	1,242.8	70.3	1,313.1
1964	194.6	...	89.3	98.1	1,311.7	1,411.4	1,695.3	67.5	1,762.8
1965	205.0	...	111.6	120.2	965.1	1,086.7	1,403.3	64.0	1,467.3
1966	198.3	...	151.8	161.9	934.2	1,096.9	1,447.0	79.5	1,526.5
1967	204.5	...	178.1	208.9	722.6	932.2	1,314.7	62.0	1,376.7
1968	229.9	...	248.9	188.7	604.9	798.3	1,277.1	68.3	1,345.4
1969	230.5	...	203.5	368.2	586.0	985.7	1,419.7	94.0	1,513.7
1970	240.9	78.6	216.8	370.9	617.1	1,001.8	1,538.1	99.9	1,638.0
1971	227.1	146.4	186.4	696.4	947.1	1,720.2	2,280.1	33.6	2,313.7

* Includes foreign exchange other than U.S. Dollars and Sterling.

The statistics of gold and net foreign assets include two components of Australia's drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund—the Gold Tranche and (since January 1970) Special Drawing Rights (S.D.R's.)—

but they exclude a third component—the Credit Tranche. At the end of June in the years covered by Table 193, the Credit Tranche amounted to: 1961, \$265.7 m.; 1962 to 1965, \$357.1 m.; 1966 to 1970, \$446.4; 1971, \$593.8 m.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Australia became a member of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in August 1947. Its subscription (quota) to the Fund was originally fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000, but was increased in September 1959 to U.S. \$300,000,000, in May 1960 to U.S. \$400,000,000, in February 1966 to U.S. \$500,000,000 and in December 1970 to U.S. \$665,000,000. Its capital subscription to the International Bank was also originally fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000, and was increased in September 1959 to U.S. \$400,000,000, and in June 1960 to U.S. \$533,000,000. Australia is also a member of two affiliates of the International Bank—the International Finance Corporation, established in 1956 (subscription U.S. \$2,200,000), and the International Development Association, established in 1960 (subscription U.S. \$20,180,000, plus a supplementary contribution not exceeding U.S. \$19,800,000).

Australia's subscription to the International Monetary Fund has been paid in full—in gold to the value of U.S. \$125,000,000, and in Australian currency to the value of U.S. \$540,000,000.

Only U.S. \$53,300,000 of the capital subscription to the International Bank has been called. The amount paid comprised gold to the value of U.S. \$5,300,000 and Australian currency to the value of U.S. \$48,000,000.

Australia's drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund (the right to obtain foreign currencies from the Fund in exchange for Australian currency) comprise a Gold Tranche, which is virtually withdrawable on demand, and a Credit Tranche, which is withdrawable subject to the Fund's conditions. Broadly, the Gold Tranche is an amount equivalent to Australia's quota with the Fund, less the Fund's holdings of Australian currency, and the Credit Tranche is an amount equivalent to twice the quota, less the Gold Tranche and the Fund's holdings of Australian currency. Australia has used its drawing right on three occasions (in 1949–50, in 1952–53, and in 1960–61)—but it has re-purchased the Australian currency used to purchase foreign currencies from the Fund on these occasions. At 30 June 1970, Australia's drawing rights amounted to \$742,000,000 (equivalent to \$831,000,000 in United States currency), and comprised a Gold Tranche of \$217,000,000, a Credit Tranche of \$446,000,000 and Special Drawing Rights of \$79,000,000.

A new form of international reserves (called Special Drawing Rights) has been created by the International Monetary Fund for the use of member countries when they have a balance of payments need. The first issue of Special Drawing Rights (made in January 1970) was allocated to participating countries in proportion to their quota with the Fund. If a country

has a balance of payments deficit, it may exchange Special Drawing Rights for convertible currencies with another country, or it may ask the Fund to designate the country (or countries) which may be called upon to make such an exchange. The Fund imposes a charge on allocations of Special Drawing Rights, but it allows participating countries interest, at the same rate as the charge, on their holdings of the Rights; on a net basis, the charge payable by a country is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the value of the Rights it has exchanged for convertible currencies. Australia's initial allocation of Special Drawing Rights amounted to \$75,000,000; further allocations of \$63,500,000 and \$62,900,000 were received in January 1971 and January 1972 respectively.

Loans totalling \$417,730,000 in United States currency were arranged with the International Bank between 1950–51 and 1961–62. At 30 June 1971, the amount owing to the Bank was U.S. \$117,809,000.

OVERSEAS EXCHANGE RATES

From December 1931 to November 1967, the relationship between the currencies of Australia and the United Kingdom was fixed at \$A2.5 to £stg.1. Australia (and all other members of the sterling area except Pakistan) had followed the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced in September 1949; the par value of \$A1, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, was thereby reduced by 30.5 per cent. from \$U.S.1.612 to \$U.S.1.12. Australia did not follow the United Kingdom in the sterling devaluation announced in November 1967, and the new parity between the two currencies was fixed at \$A2.143 to £stg.1.

In December 1971, the United States of America announced a 7.89 per cent. devaluation of the U.S. dollar, to be achieved by raising the official price of gold by 8.57 per cent. (from \$U.S.35 to \$U.S.38 per fine oz.). Australia and many other countries then fixed new official parity rates for their respective currencies—and the rules of the International Monetary Fund were revised to permit exchange rates to fluctuate within margins of $\pm 2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (instead of ± 1 per cent.) around the official parity rates.

From 22 December 1971, the new official parity between the currencies of Australia and the United States of America was fixed at \$U.S.1.216 to \$A1, representing an increase of 8.57 per cent. over the previous parity of \$U.S.1.12 to \$A1. Concurrently, Australia fixed market limits for buying and selling U.S. dollars centred on a mid-point of \$U.S.1.1910 equals \$A1 (i.e. 6.34 per cent. above the previous official parity), with the selling rate limited to \$U.S.1.1886 to \$A1 (representing the official parity rate of \$U.S.1.216 less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.). This fixed relationship with the U.S. dollar was to apply in future, rather than the traditional link with the £ sterling.

With this new link established, the market value of the Australian dollar in terms of sterling and other currencies now fluctuates in line with changes in the market relationship between those currencies and the U.S. dollar. This factor, with the permitted deviation of $\pm 2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. around official parity rates, means that the market rate of the Australian dollar in terms of £ sterling can now fluctuate between \$A2.14 and \$A2.24 to £stg.1.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and a number of important overseas centres is shown in the next table. The rates quoted are the mean of daily buying and selling rates during each month for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Table 194. Overseas Exchange Rates

Australia on—	Basis of Quotation	June						Jan.†
		1949	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
London ..	\$A to £stg. 1 ..	2.505	2.505	2.147¶	2.147	2.147	2.147	2.157
New Zealand ..	\$A to \$N.Z. 1* ..	1.243	1.243	1.000¶	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
New York ..	U.S. \$ to \$A1 ..	1.61	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.19
Canada ..	Can. \$ to \$A1 ..	1.61	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.16§	1.15§	1.20§
Belgium ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	70.51	55.31	55.36	55.98	55.44	56.00	52.97
Denmark ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	7.72	7.72	8.30	8.37	8.38	8.44	8.38
France ..	Francs to \$A1† ..	437.92	5.47	5.52	5.53	6.17¶	6.23	6.16
Holland ..	Florins to \$A1 ..	4.27	4.01	4.02	4.06	4.05	4.01§	3.84
Italy ..	Lire to \$A1 ..	n.a.	696.5	691.5	697.5	702.5	703.5	703.5
Norway ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	7.98	7.96	7.94	7.94	7.99	8.01	7.98
Sweden ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	5.78	5.74	5.74	5.74	5.85	5.82	5.75
Switzerland ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	6.92	4.81	4.78	4.80	4.82	4.61¶	4.64
West Germany ..	D'marks to \$A1 ..	n.a.	4.44	4.44	4.45	4.06¶	3.96§	3.85
Hong Kong ..	H.K.\$ to \$A1 ..	6.45	6.42	6.81	6.80	6.79	6.79	6.76
India ..	Rupees to \$A1 ..	5.32	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.63
Japan ..	Yen to \$A1 ..	n.a.	403.32	401.74	399.07	400.69	402.59	372.22
Malaysia ..	Mal.\$ to \$A1 ..	3.40	3.43	3.42	3.40	3.44	3.43	3.42
Pakistan ..	Rupees to \$A1 ..	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	n.a.

* Dollar (equal to former 10s. New Zealand) adopted as basic currency unit on 10 July 1967.

† From 1 January 1960, 1 "new" franc equals 100 "old" francs.

‡ The U.S. dollar was devalued in December 1971 and other currency realignments then followed—see preceding text.

¶ Variation from previous month shown was due mainly to a change in "parity" since that month.

§ Exchange rate "floating".

PRICE OF GOLD

In terms of the Banking Act, 1959–1967, all newly-mined gold produced in Australia must be sold to the Reserve Bank at a price fixed by the Bank.

The official price of gold per oz. fine was increased from \$21.52 to \$30.98 in September 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of U.S. dollars. On 1 May 1954, the price was increased to \$31.25, the current price, to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Under arrangements operative since 1951, the Gold Producers' Association Ltd. is permitted to purchase newly-mined gold from the Reserve Bank at the official price, and to sell it for industrial purposes on overseas and (since May 1968) Australian premium markets. The net profits from the sales are distributed to members of the Association in proportion to their gold output.

The average gold prices per oz. fine in the London Gold Market, and the average prices per oz. fine realised for Australian gold sold on premium markets in recent years, are shown below. The annual prices shown for sales in the premium markets are averages of prices realised in the months in which sales were made.

Year ended 30 June	London Gold Market			Australian Gold Sold on Premium Markets*
	Average of Daily Prices	U.S. Dollar Equivalent at Mint Par Rate of Exchange		
1966	£stg. 12 11 8	35.23		\$A 31.39
1967	£stg. 12 12 0	35.28		31.47
1968: 1 July–17 Nov.	£stg. 12 12 9	35.38	}	
18 Nov.–14 March†	£stg. 14 12 2	35.06		32.45
1 April–30 June†	\$U.S. 39.90			
1969	\$U.S. 37.81			36.74
1970	\$U.S. 37.40			33.52
1971	\$U.S. 37.84			33.76

* Overseas premium markets until April 1968.

† The £ sterling was devalued by 14.3 per cent. on 18 November, 1967. The London Gold Market was closed from 15 March 1968; it re-opened on 1 April for transactions in non-monetary gold only (prices quoted in U.S. dollars).

INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961, as amended. This Act, which came into operation on 1 July 1962, is substantially uniform, in form and content, with the companies legislation of the other States and the Australian Capital Territory. Since 1 June 1971, the responsibility for the general administration of the Companies Act, 1961, in New South Wales is vested in the Corporate Affairs Commission; the office of Registrar of Companies was abolished from that date.

The formation of a company, association, or partnership of more than twenty persons (fifty persons if the association or partnership is formed to carry on a profession which is not usually carried on by a corporation), in any business trading for profit, is prohibited unless it is registered under the Companies Act, or incorporated under some other enactment or by letters patent. Five or more persons may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two.

Companies may be of five kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be limited-liability companies with the liability of members limited (1) to the amount unpaid on shares, (2) by guarantee, or (3) by both the amount unpaid on shares and guarantee; or they may be (4) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited; or (5) no-liability companies, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for fourteen days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which limit membership, restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Companies engaged primarily in investment in marketable securities for profit may be proclaimed as investment companies. They are then subject to restrictions on borrowing, investment, and underwriting, are prohibited from holding shares in other investment companies or speculating in commodities, and must comply with special provisions of the Act relating to prospectuses, accounts, and disclosure of transactions in securities. Debentures must be issued for every loan or deposit by the public (except deposits with banks, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, certain pastoral finance companies, and life insurance companies). Companies issuing debentures to the public must provide for the appointment of prescribed trustees (the Public Trustee, a statutory corporation, or a life insurance or banking corporation) for the debenture holders, and must comply with other special provisions of the Act. The Act specifically regulates management companies which offer to the public interests (other than shares or debentures) in financial or business undertakings, etc. or investment contracts. Provision is made in the Act for appointment of a Companies Auditors' Board.

Particulars of the registrations of companies incorporated in New South Wales are shown for recent years in the next table:—

Table 195. Registrations of Companies Incorporated in N.S.W.

Yea.	New Limited Companies Registered					Increases of Capital of Limited Companies		New No-liability Companies Registered	
	Limited by Guarantee	Limited by Shares							
		Proprietary		Other					
		No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Amount	No.	Nominal Capital
			\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1966	72	4,018	135,169	10	28,360	281	138,020	1	134
1967	72	4,662	162,538	3	5,030	294	163,700	1	1,000
1968	90	6,038	245,706	3	2,510	434	478,954	3	1,010
1969	105	7,989	400,685	63	128,669	481	880,974	46	113,360
1970	142	11,124	438,967	117	211,910	636	1,095,459	113	430,435
1971	257	10,648	223,368	85	83,980	595	406,150	13	13,122

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 370 in 1967, 467 in 1968, 530 in 1969, 670 in 1970, and 627 in 1971.

The number of companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales at the end of 1970 and 1971 was as follows:—

<i>Companies Incorporated in New South Wales—</i>						1970	1971
<i>Limited Companies: Public</i>						1,645	1,724
	<i>Proprietary</i>	..	..	..	..	84,626	92,943
	<i>Guarantee</i>	..	..	..	..	1,595	1,806
<i>No-Liability Companies</i>						226	227
<i>Total Incorporated in New South Wales</i>						88,092	96,700
<i>Foreign Companies (original registration outside New South Wales)</i>						6,432	6,582

NEW CAPITAL RAISINGS BY COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA

Statistics of new capital raisings by companies incorporated in Australia or the Australian Territories, distinguishing between companies listed on one or more of the Australian stock exchanges (*listed companies*) and all other companies (*unlisted companies*), have been collected since 1954–55. Separate details of the capital raisings by those companies registered in New South Wales are not available.

For listed companies, the statistics include all amounts raised through the issue of ordinary and preference shares, debentures (other than mortgages over specific assets), and registered notes and by the acceptance of deposits. For unlisted companies, the statistics include only the amounts raised through the issue of shares (other than issues of nominal value \$200 or less since 1 July 1970) or by way of loans secured by charges over the companies' entire assets. Borrowings by bank overdraft, temporary advances, loans accepted by authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and deposits accepted by banks, insurance and pastoral companies, and building societies are excluded from the statistics.

The statistics show both the amount of new capital issues commenced in a period and the amount of new money raised. *New money raised* is the net amount of cash transferred from the investing public to the issuing companies, and comprises the total amount of cash received by the issuing companies less those amounts (cash subscribed by associated companies and other cash subscriptions used to redeem shares, debentures, etc., or to purchase existing shares, debentures, etc. in other companies) not involving a net transfer of funds from the investing public. The "investing public" includes life insurance companies, and government and private superannuation funds, but excludes other government agencies.

The amount of new money raised by Australian companies during the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 196. New Money Raised by Australian Companies

Year ended 30 June	Listed Companies				Unlisted Companies†			Total New Money Raised
	Share Capital	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits*		Total	Share Capital	Secured Loans‡	Total	
		12 months or less Currency	Over 12 months Currency					
\$ million								
1966	171·3	9·9	140·0	321·2	50·8	23·1	73·9	395·1
1967	112·4	47·5	152·9	312·8	40·4	36·4	76·8	389·6
1968	122·9 _r	77·9	270·9	471·6 _r	50·8	18·1	68·9	540·5 _r
1969	338·5 _r	134·3 _r	313·9 _r	786·8 _r	68·4 _r	32·5 _r	100·9 _r	887·7 _r
1970	456·8	162·8	318·6	938·3	79·5	19·6	99·1	1,037·4
1971	357·7	166·2	346·1	870·0	65·8	18·7	84·5	954·5

* Includes raisings from Australian sources by overseas public companies through their Australian offices.

† See note †, Table 197.

‡ Secured by charge over the entire assets of a company

In 1970–71, listed companies raised \$89,400,000 of new money (\$28,800,000 through issues of shares, \$60,600,000 through issues of debentures, etc.) from life insurance companies, and superannuation funds. The balance came from other sections of the investing public.

For many years, capital was usually raised by the issue of shares. Debentures and unsecured notes have gained in popularity, partly because the interest charge (except for convertible notes issued after 15 November 1960) is an allowable deduction from gross income for income tax purposes. Both debentures and notes have become an established form of capital raising by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital.

The following table shows particulars of share capital issues in recent years. The issues made for a consideration other than cash include bonus issues, conversion issues, issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies, etc. Sales of existing shares of unlisted companies to qualify the companies for listing on stock exchanges and the proceeds of sales of forfeited shares in mining companies are completely excluded from the table.

Table 197. New Share Capital Issues and Raisings by Australian Companies

Year ended 30 June	Issues Commenced in Year*					Calls Paid in Year on Previous Issues	Cash Received in Year			
	Issues	Amount (including Premiums)			Cash Uncalled at end of Year		Total	New Money		
		For Cash	Other Consideration†	Total				On Ordinary Shares	On Pre- ference Shares	Total
No.	\$ million									
LISTED COMPANIES										
1966	406	206.3	85.6	292.1	29.1	55.5	232.6	167.6	3.7	171.3
1967	355	165.8	148.0	313.7	42.7	28.7	151.6	104.3	8.1	112.4
1968	434 _r	201.8 _r	79.3	281.0 _r	67.1	35.4	170.1 _r	n.a.	n.a.	122.9 _r
1969	792 _r	717.3 _r	209.9 _r	927.2 _r	277.0 _r	42.0 _r	482.2 _r	335.4 _r	3.2	338.5 _r
1970	1,125	787.2	282.8	1,069.8	229.7	107.2	664.5	n.a.	n.a.	456.8
1971	863	541.0	442.7	983.7	176.2	85.9	450.6	n.a.	n.a.	357.7
UNLISTED COMPANIES‡										
1966	21,903	195.4	260.1	455.3	14.7	35.7	216.3	46.1	4.7	50.8
1967	20,586	214.0	178.8	392.7	74.7	11.2	150.6	35.9	4.4	40.4
1968	24,838	209.1	190.9	400.1	37.2	37.2	209.2	46.8	3.9	50.8
1969	28,974 _r	375.3 _r	343.8 _r	718.8 _r	94.5 _r	18.2 _r	299.0 _r	62.6 _r	5.7 _r	68.4 _r
1970	37,126	419.3	290.9	710.2	95.5	30.8	354.7	76.7	2.7	79.5
1971	10,427	474.3	221.8	696.1	118.8	74.9	430.4	63.5	2.4	65.8

* In the case of cash issues, the whole issue is included in the first year in which any of the proceeds were received; in the case of issues for other consideration, in the year in which allotment was made.

† Includes bonus and conversion issues and issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies.

‡ Excludes issues by companies incorporated in Australian overseas territories.

The amount of premiums on shares, less any discounts allowed thereon, included in the total amount of the issues made by the listed companies was \$46,000,000 in 1965-66, \$63,200,000 in 1966-67, \$85,500,000 in 1967-68, \$248,100,000 in 1968-69, \$255,500,000 in 1969-70 and \$206,700,000 in 1970-71. In respect of the unlisted companies, the amount was \$3,700,000 in 1965-66, \$9,200,000 in 1966-67, \$7,700,000 in 1967-68, \$29,700,000 in 1968-69, \$36,800,000 in 1969-70 and \$17,900,000 in 1970-71.

Share subscriptions to Australian companies by overseas investors are included in the previous table, but the amount of new money received from such sources is not known. The total amount of share issues (comprising issues for cash and for other consideration and including premiums) to overseas investors has been estimated approximately as follows:—

Year ended 30 June	Listed Companies \$A million	Unlisted Companies \$A million
1966	30.2	158.9
1967	34.6	117.6
1968	29.0	79.0
1969	72.2 _r	251.2 _r
1970	99.6	127.8
1971	179.2	171.6

Most of the issues of unlisted companies were made to associated overseas companies.

The proportion of new money to total cash raised by the issue of shares is much lower for unlisted companies than for listed companies, the ratios in 1969-70 being 22.4 per cent. and 68.7 per cent. and in 1970-71, 15.3 per cent. and 79.4 per cent., respectively. The main reason for this marked difference is that unlisted companies receive a large part of their cash raisings from parent or associated companies, and this does not involve a transfer from the investing public.

The next table shows the amount of capital raised by Australian companies through the issue of debentures and registered notes (including convertible notes) and the acceptance of deposits:—

Table 198. New Capital Raised through Debentures, etc., by Australian Companies

Year ended 30 June	Listed Companies			Unlisted Companies*		
	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits †			Secured Loans‡		
	New Money	Other¶	Total Amount Raised¶	New Money	Other ¶	Total Amount Raised¶
	\$ million					
1966	149.9	840.5	990.4	23.1	40.7	63.8
1967	200.4	898.9	1,099.3	36.4	37.9	74.3
1968	348.7	1,045.2 _r	1,393.9 _r	18.1	48.2	66.3 _r
1969	448.3 _r	1,426.3 _r	1,874.5 _r	32.5 _r	62.8 _r	95.3 _r
1970	481.5	2,085.7	2,567.2	19.6	75.4	95.0
1971	512.3	2,675.2	3,187.5	18.7	66.5	85.1

* See note ‡, Table 197.

† See note *, Table 196.

‡ Secured by charge over the entire assets of a company.

¶ Includes capital raised for other than cash consideration.

STOCK EXCHANGES AND STOCK MARKETS

There are two recognised stock exchanges in New South Wales. The main one is conducted in Sydney, and the other in Newcastle.

The legislation affecting the securities industry in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961, as amended (see page 245), and the Securities Industry Act, 1970, as amended. The companies' legislation is substantially uniform in all States and the Australian Capital Territory; it is expected that the legislation relating specifically to the securities industry will also be substantially uniform throughout Australia.

The Securities Industry Act provides that a stock market may be conducted in New South Wales only by an approved stock exchange, requires certain persons engaged in the securities industry to be licensed, prescribes the accounting records (and the trust accounts) to be maintained by dealers in securities and provides for their audit, requires stockbrokers to deposit one-third of the moneys held by them in trust with their stock exchange, directs stock exchanges to establish a fidelity fund, and provides penalties for market-rigging transactions. The Act is administered by a Corporate Affairs Commission, comprising a Commissioner appointed by the Governor for a maximum term of seven years and two Assistant Commissioners. From 1 June 1971 the Commission assumed responsibility for administration of the Companies Act.

In terms of the Securities Industry Act, the Sydney Stock Exchange is deemed to be an approved stock exchange; other stock exchanges must comply with provisions of the Act relating to their membership and their rules, and they must be approved by the Attorney-General. Alterations to the rules of a stock exchange (including those of the Sydney Stock Exchange) must also be approved by the Attorney-General. A stock exchange must pay the interest it receives from investment of trust moneys deposited with it by stockbrokers, the proceeds of annual fidelity fund contributions it levies on brokers, and certain other receipts, to its fidelity fund. It may use the fund to compensate persons for losses (maximum \$250,000 in respect of any one broker) arising from defalcations of its members or their employees.

Four classes of persons engaged in the securities industry must be licensed, viz.:—

- (a) *Dealers* (except persons who deal in securities only through a licensed dealer, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, public statutory corporations, the State Superannuation Board, and the Transport Retirement Board);
- (b) *Representatives of Dealers*;
- (c) *Investment Advisers* (except licensed dealers, banks, trustee companies, life insurance companies, solicitors and accountants who give investment advice only incidentally to the practice of their profession, newspaper publishers who have no interest in any of the securities on which advice is given in their papers and who meet certain other conditions, and any other class of investment advisers prescribed by regulation); and
- (d) *Representatives of Investment Advisers*.

All licences are renewable annually. Stockbrokers are required to contribute to the fidelity fund of their stock exchange, whilst other licensed dealers must lodge a security of \$10,000 with the Commission.

Penalties are prescribed for attempts to manipulate a stock market by:

- (a) creating a false or misleading appearance of active trading in any securities, or of the market for, or the price of, securities;
- (b) engaging in transactions which have the effect of raising or lowering the price of a class of securities for the purpose of inducing the purchase or sale of such securities by others;
- (c) engaging in fictitious transactions for the purchase or sale of securities;
- (d) making false or misleading statements about any securities.

A person convicted of any of these offences is also liable to pay compensation to persons suffering loss as a result of his acts or transactions.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923–1969, the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967, and the Credit Union Act, 1969. In terms of these Acts, co-operative societies may engage in all forms of economic activity except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Co-operative societies may be of various kinds—(a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products;

(b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service (e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.); (e) building societies to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) credit unions to make loans to members; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions of associations.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability, except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

Further details of the co-operative movement are given in the chapters "Welfare Services", "Agriculture", and "Dairying".

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30 June 1970 was 3,772, including 6 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901. There were 144 trading, 193 rural, 2,819 building, 3 investment, 1 community settlement, 185 community advancement societies, and 385 credit unions. In addition, there were 40 associations of co-operative societies and 2 unions of co-operative associations. Of these societies, 62 were in liquidation at 30 June 1970.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING AND RURAL SOCIETIES

The objects and powers of societies registered under the Co-operation Act as "rural" or "trading" societies overlap considerably, and societies registered as "rural" frequently engage exclusively in retail trading. The particulars of the operations of the societies, shown in Table 199, have therefore been classified according to the main activity of each society, irrespective of whether it is registered as "rural" or "trading".

Rural societies handling dairy products accounted, in 1969-70, for \$191,907,000 or 67.8 per cent. of the total turnover of societies engaged in the assembling, marketing, and handling of primary products, and those dealing in fruit and vegetables accounted for \$31,034,000 or 11.0 per cent. of the total. Other societies in this group, with total turnover amounting to \$60,276,000 were concerned with rice, fish, wool, meat and livestock, millet, and poultry. Box-making accounted for \$1,040,000 or 38.7 per cent., and water reticulation for \$542,400 or 20.2 per cent. of the turnover in agricultural services; most of the balance came from chaff cutting, reticulation of electricity, and veterinary services.

In the commercial services group, retail stores were responsible for 61.5 per cent. and general wholesalers for 12.9 per cent. of the total turnover. Trade or special equipment suppliers sold goods and equipment to taxi pools, butchers, fruit and vegetable shops, newsagents, etc., while the societies classified under other services included an insurance company, guarantee societies, and owner-driver truck pools.

Table 199. Co-operative Rural and Trading Societies

Particulars	Societies (active)	Mem- bers	Members' Funds			Turnover	Net Surplus
			Share Capital	Reserves	Total		
	No.	No.	\$ thousand				

RURAL PRODUCTION

1968-69							
Co-operative Farms ..	2	16	97	(—) 592	(—) 495	317	(—) 15
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	128	113,998	25,165	20,320	45,485	276,611	4,342
Agricultural Services ..	28	1,185	410	196	606	1,946	63
Total, Rural ..	158	115,199	25,672	19,925	45,597	278,875	4,390

1969-70							
Co-operative Farms ..	2	13	97	(—) 642	(—) 545	268	(—) 49
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	128	115,043	25,654	21,091	46,745	283,217	4,334
Agricultural Services ..	27	1,340	376	290	666	2,690	487
Total, Rural ..	157	116,396	26,126	20,739	46,865	286,175	4,772

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

1968-69							
General Wholesalers ..	3	339	693	378	1,071	8,359	128
Retail Stores* ..	74	137,717	11,164	3,015	14,179	45,922	3,048
Home Construction ..	11	556	52	64	116	177	7
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	57	90,995	1,559	372	1,931	16,131	656
Other Services ..	11	1,277	421	5	426	1,190	(—) 43
Total, Trading ..	156	230,884	13,888	3,834	17,722	71,780	3,796

1969-70							
General Wholesalers ..	4	373	719	403	1,122	9,672	123
Retail Stores* ..	74	145,479	11,622	4,371	15,993	46,295	2,910
Home Construction ..	11	584	56	65	121	526	2
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	59	100,887	1,974	417	2,391	17,538	698
Other Services ..	11	1,276	429	(—) 86	343	1,232	(—) 80
Total, Trading ..	159	248,599	14,800	5,169	19,969	75,264	3,653

* Societies engaged wholly in retail trading. Some of the rural societies engaged mainly in assembling, processing, and marketing of primary products also conduct retail stores.

The retail stores are organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend on purchase". They have met with success in the Newcastle and other mining districts, and to a limited extent in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside. Of the 74 societies operating in 1969-70, four in the Newcastle and adjacent coalfields districts had a turnover of \$23,982,000, while 70 societies in the rest of the State had a turnover of \$23,939,000.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are four main groups of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent societies (registered under the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967), non-terminating societies (registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901, or the Co-operation Act, 1923-1969), Starr-Bowkett societies, and terminating societies. Their structure and methods of operation are described in the chapter "Housing and Building". Particulars of the societies for which annual returns were made in the last two years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 200. Co-operative Building Societies

Particulars	Permanent and Non-terminating Societies		Starr-Bowkett Societies		Terminating Societies*	
	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
Societies at 30 June	69	67	89	83	2,518	2,610
Members at 30 June	190,184	261,091	34,946	31,337	81,879	80,017
\$ thousand						
Assets at 30 June—						
Advances on Mortgage	364,434	497,669	16,506	17,556	447,269†	442,016†
Public Securities and Cash	51,521	74,384				
Other Investments	1,249	1,105	3,663	3,739	2,107	1,932
Land and Buildings	6,070	7,461				
Other	1,171	2,085				
Total Assets	424,444	582,704	20,169	21,295	449,376	443,947
Liabilities at 30 June—						
Share Capital	357,859	490,106				
Members' Subscriptions .. .. .	...	...	17,003	17,954	98,764‡	84,037‡
Reserve Funds and Surplus	7,794	9,915	2,160	2,265	14,416	12,882
Deposits	10,117	15,053	...	...	...	...
Advances—						
Under Commonwealth—States Housing Agreements .. .. .	...	...	...	...	116,034	128,729
From Other Lenders	41,656	53,638	...	...	219,182	217,171
Other	7,018	13,992	1,006	1,076	980	1,129
Total Liabilities	424,444	582,704	20,169	21,295	449,376	443,947
Loans Made during Year	129,926	178,170	2,983	3,610	43,373	43,371
Loans Repaid during Year	36,325	43,625	2,608	2,501	29,549¶	33,214¶

* Actuarial-type societies, non-actuarial-type societies, and series-type society.

† For credit foncier loans, total advances less repayments to date; for other loans, total advances less those fully discharged.

‡ Includes provision for interest on members' subscriptions (\$32,009,000 in 1968-69 and \$27,107,000 in 1969-70).

¶ Reduction in members' indebtedness—for actuarial-type societies and the series-type society, estimated by deducting the amount owing by societies at the end of the year from the sum of the amount owing by societies at the beginning of the year and the advances made by the societies during the year; for non-actuarial-type societies, repayments of principal in respect of credit foncier type loans and premiums paid on insurance policies in respect of endowment assurance type loans. The estimates take account of the transactions of actuarial-type societies terminated during the year.

Permanent and non-terminating building societies obtain their funds from the general public (namely by the issue of shares which give the purchaser the right, under certain conditions, to withdraw his capital on short notice) and from lending institutions (by way of advances or deposits). Most of the societies make advances on credit foncier terms.

Actuarial-type terminating building societies obtain their funds from banks and other financial institutions and, since 1 July 1956, from loan moneys made available under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all the societies is guaranteed by the State Government. The societies make advances as their members apply for them. When all advances have been made and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up and a member's equity in the society (his subscriptions, the interest allowed thereon, and his share of any surplus of the society) is offset against his indebtedness.

Non actuarial-type terminating building societies (first formed in 1965) obtain their funds from insurance companies, and make loans to members on either credit foncier terms or on an endowment insurance basis. In the latter case, the member is required to effect endowment insurance for an amount equal to the amount of the loan; on maturity of the policy the sum assured is offset against the loan.

CREDIT UNIONS

From 1 July 1969 the affairs of Credit Unions in New South Wales have been conducted in accordance with the Credit Union Act, 1969.

Credit unions utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits) and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for a wide variety of purposes. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

The first credit union was formed in 1945. Details of the operations of the unions during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 201. Credit Unions: Finances

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Number of Unions *	197	229	260	282	308	353
Number of Members	92,199	111,479	133,118	156,228	183,903	229,133
	\$ thousand					
Liabilities—						
Share Capital	882	1,013	1,112	1,275	1,497	1,849
Deposits	18,515	24,619	32,935	42,473	55,750	73,565
Other	1,797	2,182	2,861	3,168	4,181	6,088
Total	21,194	27,815	36,909	46,915	61,428	81,503
Assets—						
Loans to Members ..	18,690	24,152	31,264	40,122	52,608	70,637
Other	2,504	3,663	5,645	6,793	8,820	10,866
Total	21,194	27,815	36,909	46,915	61,428	81,503
Operations during year—						
Loans Made	15,378	19,045	25,725	31,551	42,221	54,470
Loans Repaid	9,907	13,606	18,676	22,879	29,765	38,671
Income	1,634	2,268	3,066	3,904	5,057	6,931
Working Expenses ..	1,500	2,078	2,805	3,572	4,725	6,524

* Number making returns, exclusive of unions not operating.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912–1963. The societies are required to register, and to furnish periodical returns to the Registrar giving details relating to membership, sickness and mortality benefits, and finances. In this chapter, reference is made to the finances of the societies which provide medical, hospital, sick pay, funeral, and similar benefits. Other matters relating to friendly societies and to miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act are discussed in the chapter “Welfare Services”.

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision, and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once every five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by an actuarial certificate. Rates of contribution to other funds are subject to the approval of the Registrar.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specified purpose.

The growth of the funds of friendly societies during the last six years is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 202. Friendly Societies*: Accumulated Funds

At 30 June	Sickness and Funeral Funds	Medical Funds	Hospital Funds	Manage- ment Funds	Other Funds	Total
\$ thousand						
1965	14,320	2,619	2,403	1,835	1,973	23,150
1966	14,679	3,277	2,591	1,977	2,118	24,642
1967	15,138	3,830	2,901	2,084	2,168	26,119
1968	15,454	4,457	4,041	2,226	2,293	28,470
1969	15,662	4,644	4,850	2,432	2,611	30,200
1970	16,102	4,680	5,588	2,900	2,503	31,773

* Societies which provide recognised benefits (hospital and medical benefits, sick pay, and funeral donations). Other societies, such as dispensaries, medical institutions, and accident societies are excluded. Figures include branches in Australian Capital Territory.

At 30 June 1970, the head office funds of 10 societies amounted to \$26,835,000, representing 84.5 per cent. of the accumulated funds of all friendly societies proper at that date. Approximately 69 per cent. of these funds was invested in mortgages, 2.6 per cent. in government and semi-government securities, and 3.5 per cent. in other investments. In June 1948, only 35 per cent. of head office funds was invested in mortgages, while 50 per cent. was held in government securities and shares and debentures.

The receipts and expenditure of friendly societies during recent years are summarised in the next table. Commonwealth Government hospital and medical benefits payable to contributors to friendly societies' hospital and medical funds are paid by the societies, which are subsequently reimbursed by the Commonwealth. The particulars of receipts and expenditure shown in the table are therefore divided into two sections—transactions on the societies' own funds, and payment and reimbursements of Commonwealth benefits.

Table 203. Friendly Societies*: Receipts and Expenditure

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	\$ thousand						
SOCIETIES' OWN FUNDS							
Receipts—							
Contributions and Fees—							
Sick and Funeral Fund	876	835	866	882	934	1,041	1,076
Medical Fund	3,521	4,019	4,899	5,147	5,729	6,015	6,339
Hospital Fund	3,621	4,407	4,450	5,298	6,737	7,632	9,335
Management Fund	1,310	1,613	1,742	1,805	2,125	2,326	2,561
Other Funds	226	202	201	186	135	143	183
Total	9,554	11,076	12 158	13,318	15,660	17,157	19,494
Interest	978	1,045	1,097	1,177	1,296	1,336	1,514
Other	1,149	380	651	732	1,494	571	801
Total Receipts†	11,680	12,501	13,906	15,227	18,450	19,065	21,808
Expenditure—							
Benefits Paid—							
Sick Pay	437	423	398	399	443	470	551
Funeral Donations	462	572	577	674	577	555	607
Medical	3,539	3,950	4,459	4,738	5,488	5,977	6,661
Hospital	3,336	4,248	4,432	5,186	6,592	7,129	9,453
Other	190	152	169	157	150	133	284
Total	7,965	9,345	10,035	11,154	13,250	14,264	17,556
Administration	1,849	2,087	2,273	2,403	2,725	2,918	3,226
Other	272	1,266	190	109	164	125	146
Total Expenditure†	10,086	12,698	12,498	13,666	16,139	17,308	20,928
COMMONWEALTH BENEFITS‡							
Reimbursements by Commonwealth Government to—							
Medical Fund	1,896	2,696	3,333	3,282	3,762	3,934	4,428
Hospital Fund	1,144	1,365	1,378	1,338	1,575	1,530	2,983
Total	3,040	4,061	4,711	4,621	5,337	5,464	7,412
Benefits paid on behalf of Commonwealth Government—							
Medical	1,933	2,809	3,280	3,365	3,806	4,028	4,317
Hospital	1,093	1,297	1,348	1,343	1,492	1,462	2,402
Total	3,025	4,106	4,628	4,707	5,298	5,489	6,719

* See note *, Table 202.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers.

‡ See text above table.

INSURANCE

The statistics of life insurance and of fire, marine, and general insurance given in this section, relate to the business of private and State Government Insurance Offices. Further particulars of Workers' Compensation Insurance are given in the chapter "Employment". Particulars of two specialised insurance schemes conducted by Commonwealth authorities, viz., the housing loans insurance scheme and the export payments insurance scheme, are given in the chapters "Housing and Building" and "Overseas Trade" respectively.

The conduct of life insurance business in Australia by private offices is controlled in terms of the Commonwealth Life Insurance Act, 1945-1965 (see below). In New South Wales, State laws regarding insurance mainly comprise laws dealing with workers' compensation and insurance of motor vehicle owners against third-party risk. The operations of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales, which conducts both life and general insurance business, are controlled by the Government Insurance Act, 1927-1965.

LIFE INSURANCE

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Act, 1945-1965, superseded State enactments as from 20 June 1945. Under this Act, life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by an Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. After investigation he may, subject to a right of appeal to the High Court of Australia, issue directions to a company or apply to the Court for the appointment of a judicial manager or for an order to wind up the company.

Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must lodge deposits (maximum \$100,000) with the Treasurer, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations, and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy, or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. However, a company may transfer liabilities and assets relating to a class (or part of a class) of life insurance to a new statutory fund set up in respect of that business. The assets of a statutory fund must not be mortgaged or charged except to secure a temporary bank overdraft and they must not be invested in any other organisation carrying on life insurance business. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at least every five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation.

A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policyholders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation. Of any surplus derived from participating policies registered in Australia, the allocation for distribution to shareholders may not exceed 25 per cent. of the amount allocated to the holders of those policies.

Rates of premium must be approved by an actuary. Rules govern the assignment or mortgage of policies, the protection of policies against creditors in the event of bankruptcy, and the determination of surrender

values and forfeitures. A policyholder is entitled to a paid-up policy if he has paid three years' premiums, and to the surrender value in cash if the policy has been in force for six years. The amount payable on the death of a child under ten years of age is limited. A company must maintain a register of policies in each State in which it operates; a policyholder may elect to have a policy registered in a State other than that in which he resides.

In 1970 there were 47 life insurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act. Life business was also transacted by the New South Wales and Queensland Government Insurance Offices, which are not subject to the Commonwealth Act. Of the offices, 11 conducted ordinary, superannuation and industrial business, 33 conducted ordinary and superannuation business, 4 conducted ordinary business only and 1 was registered but not operating. Thirty-four of the offices were companies incorporated outside Australia or subsidiaries of such companies.

Statistics of life insurance are obtained from returns supplied by each life office to the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which in most instances falls in September or December.

The statistics given below for New South Wales relate to policies on life offices' New South Wales registers. In recent years, many policyholders resident in New South Wales have elected to have their policies registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The life insurances in force in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 204. Life Insurances in Force in New South Wales
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary and Superannuation Business				Industrial Business			
	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thousand			No.	\$ thousand		
1960	1,431,459	2,315,855	197,835	73,464	1,238,374	260,904	10,936	12,091
1961	1,464,876	2,545,305	222,329	78,553	1,191,127	270,835	12,316	12,357
1962	1,476,143	2,795,802	254,270	83,645	1,148,198	286,591	14,121	12,828
1963	1,506,218	3,024,522	291,631	88,747	1,102,222	300,548	16,562	13,170
1964	1,531,751	3,286,521	330,253	94,570	1,063,308	317,899	19,271	13,649
1965	1,560,936	3,575,695	371,477	101,155	1,028,306	336,356	22,302	14,207
1966	1,603,993	3,852,851	419,977	107,561	990,324	355,926	26,097	14,770
1967	1,631,718	4,183,893	466,442	114,966	976,212	380,205	30,627	15,608
1968	1,667,992	4,611,316	535,320	126,159	960,132	402,163	35,309	16,370
1969	1,699,800	5,242,473	598,284	140,407	949,906	430,227	40,543	17,390
1970	1,688,116	6,068,882	659,796	156,391	936,757	463,687	45,958	18,436

* Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

Insurances effected in conjunction with the establishment by employers of staff superannuation and retirement schemes have contributed significantly to the rapid growth in business in recent years, the sum assured under superannuation policies in force amounting to \$458,141,000 in 1964, \$485,559,000 in 1965, \$494,042,000 in 1966, \$509,414,000 in 1967, \$527,100,000 in 1968, \$621,323,000 in 1969, and \$737,294,000 in 1970.

Industrial insurances are those upon which premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months and are receivable through collectors.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1970 is shown in the following table. Whole-life insurances are those payable at death only; endowment insurances are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

Table 205. Life Insurances in Force in New South Wales, 1970

Particulars	Insurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies
	Whole-life Insurances	Endowment Insurances	Other Insurances	Endowments	Total	
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
Policies No.	597,569	763,646	36,837	31,520	1,429,572	669
Sum Assured \$ thous.	2,916,310	1,466,883	770,880	77,514	5,231,588	320†
Bonus Additions* \$ thous.	353,810	239,409	788	3,298	597,305	...
Annual Premiums \$ thous.	55,096	65,940	4,910	7,456	133,402	4
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Policies No.	6,018	247,478	1,244	3,804	258,544	142
Sum Assured \$ thous.	69,177	345,796	308,765	13,557	737,294	2,919†
Bonus Additions* \$ thous.	7,674	54,087	183	548	62,491	...
Annual Premiums \$ thous.	2,044	13,819	6,442	684	22,989	975
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Policies No.	114,742	805,446	...	16,569	936,757	...
Sum Assured \$ thous.	24,502	434,925	...	4,259	463,687	...
Bonus Additions \$ thous.	3,033	42,151	...	773	45,958	...
Annual Premiums \$ thous.	1,075	17,115	32	214	18,436	...

* Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

† Amount per annum.

NEW LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the new life insurance policies issued in New South Wales in the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 206. Life Insurances: New Business in New South Wales
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary and Superannuation Business			Industrial Business		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1960	155,892	451,001	12,419	77,159	31,768	1,444
1961	141,944	445,591	11,695	73,059	36,386	1,581
1962	137,229	484,970	12,152	62,450	43,187	1,795
1963	140,087	484,367	12,183	51,491	44,035	1,755
1964	135,910	520,451	13,048	49,299	46,249	1,813
1965	136,871	553,192	13,995	51,548	49,180	1,954
1966	154,312	583,417	14,735	52,163	53,500	2,096
1967	142,678	646,911	16,139	54,012	56,611	2,234
1968	147,745	771,048	20,046	50,160	57,315	2,267
1969	167,624	1,016,057	24,427	52,899	65,260	2,571
1970	148,377	1,186,911	27,636	50,527	75,620	2,772

The new policies issued in 1970 comprised the following types:—

Table 207. Life Insurances: Classification of New Business in N.S.W., 1970

Particulars	Insurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies
	Whole-life Insurances	Endowment Insurances	Other Insurances	Endowments	Total	
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
Policies .. No.	74,714	50,067	6,769	6,378	137,928	14
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	567,907	158,612	235,487	18,742	980,749	21*
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	42	954	321	711	2,028	158
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	9,803	8,673	1,138	1,983	21,597	...
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Policies .. No.	708	8,795	243	703	10,449	18
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	11,565	50,896	140,001	3,700	206,162	2,134*
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	...	33	78	83	194	91
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	332	2,064	3,458	186	6,039	434
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Policies .. No.	2,549	47,978	...	...	50,527	...
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	2,040	73,580	...	...	75,620	...
Single Premium .. \$ thous.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	102	2,667	3	...	2,772	...

* Amount per annum.

The particulars of ordinary and superannuation business policies given in Tables 204 to 208 include "blanket" policies, which insure more than one life and are usually associated with superannuation schemes. The new superannuation business blanket policies issued in New South Wales in 1970 numbered 114; the sum assured was \$38,629,000, and the annual premiums \$436,000.

DISCONTINUANCES OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1970:—

Table 208. Life Insurances: Discontinuances in New South Wales, 1970

Cause of Discontinuance	Ordinary Business			Superannuation Business			Industrial Business		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thousand		No.	\$ thousand		No.	\$ thousand	
Death	7,271	15,621	601	1,485	2,459	117	4,951	1,249	51
Maturity	25,294	22,712	1,518	3,564	2,677	230	22,263	3,672	163
Surrender	37,100	132,268	3,726	24,330	54,349	1,812	20,857	13,798	581
Forfeiture	19,345	113,768	2,067	241	2,689	34	14,594	22,412	815
Transfer	2,766	55,854	619	10,912	17,669	603	1,111	1,026	40
Other*	(—) 806	30,089	...	28,559	10,346	325	(—) 100	4	76
Total	90,970	370,312	8,531	69,091	90,190	3,121	63,676	42,160	1,727
Annuities	76	37†	...	1	312†	73	...	...	...

* Includes conversions from other classes of business.

† Amount per annum.

In Table 208, the item "transfer" represents net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers. Policies lapsed after having overdue premiums advanced out of the surrender value are recorded as surrenders and not as forfeitures. Reinstatements are deducted from the causes under which the policies were discontinued.

PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC. IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Complete revenue accounts in respect of life insurance business in New South Wales are not available, because it is not practicable to allocate items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. to the various registers maintained by the life offices. Returns collected by the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales, and these are summarised in the next table for the last three years:—

Table 209. Life Insurances: Premiums, Claims, etc. in New South Wales

Year	Premium Income	Claims, etc.						
		Death	Maturity	Other Claims	Sur- renders	Annuities	Cash Bonuses	Total
		\$ thousand						
ORDINARY BUSINESS								
1968	111,054	18,334	23,224	*	15,740	322	490	58,110
1969	122,715	19,400	26,510	432	17,568	316	395	64,621
1970	136,812	21,133	30,463	447	21,495	314	401	74,253
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS								
1968	19,312	2,311	2,896	*	3,056	462	39	8,763
1969	21,771	1,976	2,649	55	5,007	259	10	9,956
1970	25,606	2,704	3,527	(—) 30	7,539	392	62	14,194
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS								
1968	15,688	1,355	3,845	*	2,613	...	...	7,814
1969	16,504	1,417	4,068	14	2,590	...	...	8,089
1970	17,606	1,730	4,226	6	2,761	...	...	8,723

* Prior to 1969, "Other" claims included with "Death".

LIFE INSURANCE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following summary of revenue and expenditure shows the nature and magnitude of the operations in the last three years of the life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act and of the two State Government offices. The particulars refer to the business of the offices in Australia and overseas, except in the case of eleven overseas offices, for which only the Australian branch business is included. Accident and general insurance business, which some offices transact, is omitted, the statement being confined to the statutory life funds maintained in respect of ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business.

Table 210. Life Insurance Offices*: Revenue Accounts

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1970		
					Ordinary Business	Super-annuation Business	Industrial Business
\$ million							
Premiums	639.9	711.1	790.4	894.6	610.7	233.5	50.4
Consideration for Annuities	21.2	21.9	22.0	24.1	10.3	13.8	...
Interest, Dividends, Rents†	282.2	310.2	346.9	389.7	279.6	83.3	26.7
Profit on Realisation and Re-valuation of Assets	5.1	30.0	18.3	22.1	17.0	3.9	1.2
Transfers from Reserves or Profit and Loss Accounts	2.3	2.2	7.4	9.1	8.4	0.7	...
Values Allowed on Conversion from Other Classes of Life Business	10.5	14.8	19.7	39.5	16.8	22.7	...
Other Credits	6.2	11.2	9.1	9.4	8.6	0.8	0.1
Total Credits to Revenue Account‡	967.4	1,101.3	1,213.8	1,388.5	951.3	358.7	78.4
Payments on Policies—							
Claims: Death	97.4	109.5	113.3	129.8	99.9	25.3	4.7
Maturity	124.4	133.2	146.7	169.6	121.6	32.6	15.4
Other	¶	¶	3.8	6.1	2.5	3.6	...
Surrenders	92.6	105.9	127.6	154.9	88.7	58.6	7.6
Annuities	7.0	7.4	8.2	8.1	4.5	3.6	...
Bonuses Paid in Cash	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.5	2.5	1.1	...
Total Payments on Policies ..	324.0	359.4	403.0	472.0	319.6	124.6	27.7
Management	70.5	76.5	85.5	98.0	72.1	17.2	8.7
Commission	56.3	63.6	72.9	84.5	68.9	8.1	7.6
Taxes‡	4.1	5.7	7.2	8.4	6.8	1.3	0.4
Depreciation and loss on Sale of Assets	10.3	12.6	18.5	23.8	12.2	10.3	1.3
Transfer to Profit and Loss Account, including shareholders' dividends	1.5	1.8	2.0	3.1	2.7	0.3	0.2
Transfers to Reserves	2.6	4.3	9.2	7.7	2.5	5.0	0.2
Values Allowed on Conversion from Other Classes of Life Business	10.5	14.7	19.7	39.5	1.6	37.9	...
Other Debits	141.5§	72.0§	2.6	3.9	3.4	0.5	...
Total Debits to Revenue Account‡	621.3	610.6	620.6	740.8	489.7	205.1	46.0

* See text preceding table.

† After deducting taxes and rates thereon (amounting in 1970 to \$32.1 m. for ordinary and super-annuation business and \$3.3 m. for industrial business).

‡ Excluding taxes, etc., deducted from interest, dividends and rents.

¶ Prior to 1969 "Other" claims included with "Death".

§ Includes adjustments consequent on devaluation of certain overseas currencies in November 1967.

Of the premium income (including consideration for annuities) totalling \$918,700,000 for total ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business in 1970, \$753,700,000 or 82 per cent. was derived from business in Australia, whilst the premiums from business in New South Wales amounted to \$136,800,000 or 18 per cent. of the total in Australia. The cost of claims, surrenders, annuities, and cash bonuses totalled \$472,000,000 of which \$371,000,000 or 78 per cent. related to Australian business; in respect of New South Wales, the amount was \$74,300,000, representing 20 per cent. of the Australian total.

LIFE INSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life insurance funds of the offices registered under the Life Insurance Act

and of the life offices of the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments:—

Table 211. Life Insurance Offices*: Balance Sheets

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	\$ million					
LIABILITIES						
Insurance Funds, including Investment and Contingency Reserves, etc.	4,442.5	4,887.6	5,233.1	5,728.4	6,320.1	6,972.7
Claims Unpaid	46.8	51.0	51.1	56.8	62.7	71.3
Premiums in Advance and in Suspense	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.8	7.0	7.9
Deposits	29.6	48.2	36.7	46.0	50.0	35.7
Bank Overdraft	33.6	24.3	33.2	35.8	45.1	50.4
Other	57.8	59.5	61.3	75.0	87.8	100.2
Total Liabilities	4,614.2	5,074.8	5,420.2	5,946.8	6,572.8	7,238.1
ASSETS						
Loans: On Mortgage—						
To Building Societies	21.9	21.3	19.5	18.7	16.8	14.4
Other	1,284.9	1,370.0	1,398.7	1,472.2	1,568.7	1,624.6
On Policies	164.1	183.9	200.2	223.0	249.8	284.0
Other	21.1	20.0	21.8	32.0	38.0	41.4
Government Securities—						
Australian	865.2	984.8	1,128.6	1,208.6	1,224.7	1,314.4
Other	257.3	277.7	285.9	294.8	303.0	340.4
Local and Semi-Government Securities	376.6	402.3	386.0	433.8	528.9	591.5
Debentures and Notes of Companies	483.9	515.4	585.2	665.8	723.5	778.9
Preference Shares	88.6	94.3	93.8	97.1	99.7	97.4
Ordinary Shares—						
Controlled Companies	11.2	11.7	12.0	13.9	18.2	24.5
Other Companies	479.8	535.9	585.7	687.0	827.7	967.4
Other Investments	11.7	17.1	3.4	5.5	0.2	0.8
Total Loans and Investments	4,066.0	4,434.1	4,720.7	5,152.6	5,599.3	6,079.6†
Property, Furniture, Equipment	411.8	490.6	536.3	612.8	766.6	920.6
Outstanding Premiums†	76.6	85.2	88.9	95.3	102.9	116.2
Cash and Deposits	6.2	6.5	8.4	14.3	22.1	30.5
Other	53.4	58.3	65.8	71.8	81.8	91.3
Total Assets	4,614.2	5,074.8	5,420.2	5,946.8	6,572.8	7,238.1†

* Refers to the life insurance business (both Australian and overseas) of companies with head offices in Australia and the Australian branch business of eleven companies with head offices overseas.

† Includes premiums paid in advance.

‡ The value of assets held in Australia amounted to \$4,796.9 m. for Total Loans and Investments and \$5,749.1 m. for Total Assets.

Shareholders' funds and related assets are excluded from the table, as are the liabilities and assets of fire, marine, and other classes of general insurance business in which some of the offices engage. Government securities, shares, etc. accounted for 57 per cent., loans for 27 per cent., and property, etc. for 16 per cent., of the total assets in 1970.

FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 212 to 214. These have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies with offices situated within the State and the Australian Capital Territory. The annual return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. For instance, particulars relating to the year 1970-71 refer to companies whose annual balancing date is between 1 July 1970 and 30 June 1971.

The statistics include the operations of the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W., but exclude workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry, as these are effected under a special scheme operated by the Joint Coal Board.

The tables contain selected items of statistics which conform substantially to the following definitions and should not, therefore, be construed as "profit and loss" statements or "revenue accounts". *Premiums* represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued to policy holders in the year; they are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts shown differ from "earned premium income" appropriate to the year. When figures are increasing, premiums receivable (as shown in the statistics) are greater than "earned premium income" appropriate to the year; the converse applies when figures are declining. *Claims* include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year. *Contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges*, and *expenses of management* mainly represent charges paid in the year. *Taxation* also mainly represents payments in the year, and the amounts included for income tax therefore relate to income of earlier years.

The following table gives particulars of the total business transacted in New South Wales in all classes of general insurance in each of the last ten years:—

Table 212. General Insurance* : Premiums, Claims, and Expenses in New South Wales†

Year	Premiums Receivable less Returns, Rebates, and Bonuses	Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. ‡	Claims, Expenses, etc.					Total
			Claims, including Provision for Outstand- ing Claims	Contri- bution to Fire Brigades	Commis- sion and Agents' Charges	Expenses of Manage- ment	Taxation ¶	
			\$ thousand					
1961-62	168,262	13,300	114,899	5,004	15,330	27,628	5,212	168,074
1962-63	185,492	14,539	121,601	5,132	16,671	29,193	5,098	177,696
1963-64	202,817	16,296	141,481	5,168	18,291	31,232	5,389	201,561
1964-65	230,787	17,631	159,152	5,530	20,188	33,903	5,876	224,649
1965-66	249,616	20,195	163,976	6,193	21,071	36,844	7,267	235,351
1966-67	271,514	23,232	181,881	6,424	23,547	42,276	8,043	262,171
1967-68	280,197	26,437	198,209	6,889	25,556	44,797	8,064	283,516
1968-69	321,262	29,676	221,338	7,936	27,861	50,117	7,126	314,378
1969-70	356,995	34,007	253,788	8,254	30,404	56,216	8,577	357,239
1970-71	396,254	40,711	286,438	9,390	32,900	62,483	9,316	400,527

* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry.

† Includes business underwritten in the Australian Capital Territory. In 1970-71 this amounted to: Premiums, All Classes, \$2,821,000; Claims, All Classes, \$1,205,000; Total Claims, Expenses etc., \$2,083,000.

‡ From investments in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

¶ Includes income tax, pay-roll tax, licence fees, and stamp duty.

The income from interest, dividends, rents, etc. is derived from investments within the State and the Australian Capital Territory. Such investments are made from capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and these cannot be apportioned equitably over the different States and countries in which the companies operate. The investment income recorded in New South Wales, therefore, does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

The next table shows the premiums and claims in each of the last three years for each class of general insurance:—

Table 213. General Insurance, N.S.W.*: Premiums and Claims, by Class of Insurance

Group	Class of Insurance	Premiums			Claims		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
		\$ thousand					
A	Fire	37,543	40,749	43,889	21,181	20,097	27,505
	Householders' Comprehensive	22,147	25,191	28,982	8,726	9,447	10,308
	Sprinkler Leakage	103	81	208	62	49	173
	Loss of Profits	4,619	5,272	6,354	1,880	1,703	2,352
	Hailstone	4,259	2,707	2,160	1,354	3,578	2,298
	Total, Group A	68,671	73,999	81,593	33,203	34,873	42,636
B	Marine	15,003	18,087	21,556	8,752	9,727	11,817
C	Motor Vehicle	81,293	90,361	98,792	60,975	70,859	77,336
	Motor Cycle	426	481	746	265	362	334
	Compulsory Third Party	58,732	64,283	67,119	57,279	67,884	73,733
	Total, Group C	140,451	155,124	166,658	118,518	139,105	151,402
D	Workers' Compensation†	53,473‡	61,079‡	66,661‡	41,503	47,368	54,598
E	Personal Accident	9,980	10,706	12,378	3,787	4,459	5,228
	Public Risk Third Party	7,993	9,497	11,736	3,676	4,794	6,584
	General Property	455	472	604	175	246	349
	Plate Glass	1,222	1,231	1,346	658	726	800
	Boiler	1,958	2,215	2,787	731	573	665
	Livestock	581	693	689	302	374	377
	Burglary	6,495	7,170	7,758	3,152	3,751	3,788
	Guarantee	850	643	801	806	77	285
	Pluvius	95	124	93	24	58	81
	Aviation	3,505	4,456	6,755	1,071	1,362	1,719
	All Risks	3,192	3,512	4,316	2,289	2,922	3,013
	Contractors' All Risks¶	2,010	2,176	3,862	1,108	1,655	1,376
	Television	836	583	300	644	271	42
	Other	4,491	5,228	6,361	938	1,446	1,680
	Total, Group E	43,664	48,706	59,787	19,362	22,714	25,985
Total, All Classes†		321,262	356,995	396,254	221,338	253,788	286,438

* Includes business underwritten in the Australian Capital Territory. In 1970-71 this amounted to: Premiums, All Classes, \$2,821,000; Claims, All Classes, \$1,205,000.

† Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry.

‡ In the premiums as shown in these statistics, no deduction is made of amounts transferred to "Equalisation Reserve" in accordance with directions of the Premiums Committee (under Fixed Insurance Premiums Rates and Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme), and no addition is made of amounts withdrawn from the "Equalisation Reserve".

¶ Includes Material Damage and Public Liability.

Particulars of commission and agents' charges and expenses of management in each of the last three years are shown in the next table. These items are distributed over the five groups of insurance indicated in Table 213 in accordance with an allocation made by the insurance companies. The contribution to fire brigades, shown in Table 212, is levied on premiums in respect of fire risks. Investment income and taxation charges, also shown in Table 212, are not distributed among the groups.

Table 214. General Insurance, N.S.W.*: Commission and Agents' Charges and Expenses of Management

Group	Class of Insurance	Commission and Agents' Charges			Expenses of Management		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
		\$ thousand					
A	Fire	10,346	11,321	11,896	14,967	16,334	18,583
B	Marine	2,040	2,177	2,608	2,058	2,665	2,968
C	Motor Vehicle and Cycle ..	7,456	7,709	7,794	14,711	16,663	17,957
D	Workers' Compensation ..	2,224	2,688	2,772	10,217	11,585	12,609
E	Other	5,795	6,509	7,830	8,164	8,970	10,364
Total, All Classes		27,861	30,404	32,500	50,117	56,216	62,483

*Includes business underwritten in the Australian Capital Territory. In 1970-71 this amounted to: Commission and Agents' Charges, All Classes, \$225,000; Expenses of Management, All Classes, \$488,000.

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are given in the chapter "Employment".

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1 February 1943. Particulars are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in 1926, when it was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employees and other classes of general insurance for government departments, semi-governmental authorities, and government employees and contractors. In 1942, its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general and life insurance—governmental and other.

The Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the Office are guaranteed by the State.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office transacted in the year ended 30 June 1971 is shown below:—

Table 215. Government Insurance Office: General Insurance Branch—Revenue and Expenditure, 1970–71

Particulars	Workers' Compensation	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Total
	\$ thousand				
Premiums	9,732	6,607	75,338	170	91,847
Interest and Rents	2,126	997	14,016	56	17,195
Total Revenue	11,858	7,604	89,354	226	109,042
Claims	9,367	2,376	79,620	54	91,418
Fire Brigade .. ..	...	337	70	...	407
Expenses	825*	1,270	3,660	50	5,805*
Taxation	36	901	850	53	1,840
Total Expenditure	10,228	4,884	84,200	157	99,470
Surplus or Deficit (—)	1,629	2,720	5,153	69	9,571

* Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission (\$99,000).

Premiums for motor vehicle compulsory third-party insurance accounted for 68 per cent. of the total premiums of the General Accident Department in 1970–71.

The net profit in 1970–71, was \$9,571,000, made up of a profit of \$2,463,000 on motor vehicle third-party insurance and an aggregate profit of \$7,108,000 on all other departments. The latter sum was distributed as follows—bonuses to policy holders, \$4,650,000 and transfers to accumulated funds, \$2,457,000. The Government Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1941, requires that the funds of the Office at the close of each year, in excess of the amount determined as reasonably required, be paid to the Treasury for use in extending and improving hospital facilities; these allocations totalled \$3,300,000 to 30 June 1971.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business amounted to \$294,268,000 at 30 June 1971, including Commonwealth securities, \$72,544,000, local and semi-government securities, \$80,893,000, company shares, debentures, etc., \$43,881,000, loans on mortgage, \$72,882,000, and fixed deposit, \$5,250,000. Reserves and revenue account balance amounted to \$41,943,000, but these were offset by an accumulated trading loss of \$22,881,000 on motor vehicle third-party insurance, leaving accumulated funds at \$19,062,000. Provisions and current liabilities at 30 June 1971 were \$275,206,000, which included \$220,481,000 for unadjusted claims, largely in respect of motor vehicle third-party insurance.

The life insurance branch of the Office was established in 1942. Particulars of the operations of the branch in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 216. Government Insurance Office: Life Insurance Branch

Year ended 30th June	Revenue from Premiums	Expenditure		Life Insurance Fund at 30 June	New Business	
		Claims and Surrenders	Management and Agency Expenses		Policies	Sum Assured
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.
1966	4,680	1,462	643	35,745	11,269	18,116
1967	5,137	2,142	717	40,302	9,623	20,114
1968	6,293	2,217	787	46,195	9,528	26,184
1969	7,983	2,511	1,212	53,606	12,447	35,854
1970	10,042	3,270	1,341	62,810	9,432	56,232
1971	10,438	4,064	1,460	72,281	7,789	57,958

PENSION SCHEMES

Particulars of the following groups of contributory pension or superannuation schemes in New South Wales or Australia are given in this section:

- (1) Government Pension Schemes,
- (2) Pensions for Mine Workers,
- (3) Private Superannuation Schemes.

GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEMES

The Commonwealth and State Governments have established pension or superannuation schemes for their employees. These schemes are operated through funds to which both the Government and the employees make contributions.

Commonwealth Superannuation Fund

The Superannuation Fund for employees of the Commonwealth was commenced in November 1922. Contributions by employees are deducted from their salaries, during service, and contributions by the Commonwealth as employer are paid at the rate of \$65 per unit per annum when the officers retire on pension. There is provision for payment of Commonwealth subsidy to the Fund if the average interest yield on its investments falls below 3½ per cent. in any year.

An employee contributes for a number of pension units in accordance with his salary (in general, at the rate of one unit for each \$130 of salary up to \$9,619 and one unit for each \$163 of salary in excess of \$9,619 per annum), at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for various units. He may contribute for retirement at 60 or 65 years of age. The value of each pension unit contributed for is \$91 per annum. Married women have been eligible to contribute to the Fund since November 1966. New contributors are subjected to a medical examination.

Since 1969 it has been possible for certain officers who pay over 7½ per cent. of their salary in superannuation contributions to take up non-contributory units. These units, which have a value of \$65 per annum on retirement at age 65 may be taken up by officers who qualify if they are aged 40 years or more and if they have fulfilled certain conditions to show

that they have made a reasonable minimum contribution towards providing for a post-retirement pension.

Pension is payable when the contributor retires on or after attaining retiring age or, in cases of invalidity or incapacity, at an earlier age. Benefit for the widow or dependent widower of a contributor or pensioner is five-eighths of the pension to which the contributor or pensioner was entitled, except in the case of a male contributor who elected in December 1959 to contribute for his widow to receive only half the pension. Benefit for dependent children (children who are under the age of 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years attending a school, college, or university) is payable on the death of the contributor or pensioner, at the rate of \$208 per annum (a minimum of \$520 if both parents are deceased).

If retrenched, a contributor is entitled to receive a lump sum or pension which is the actuarial equivalent of contributions paid by him and an appropriate amount to represent employer contributions. Where service is terminated by resignation or dismissal, the contributor receives a refund of his contributions.

In 1937, a Provident Account was created as part of the Superannuation Fund for the benefit of employees who fail to pass the medical examination and therefore cannot contribute to the Pension Scheme. Contributions are at the rate of 5 per cent of salary.

Benefit from the Provident Account on retirement at 60 or more years of age, on retrenchment, or on retirement owing to invalidity, is in the form of a lump sum equal to three times the sum of the contributions paid plus compound interest thereon. A minimum of half the contributor's annual salary is payable, except in cases of age retirement at 60 or more years. On the death before retirement of a contributor to the Account, benefit (or half his annual salary, whichever is greater) is paid to the widow or dependent widower or, if not survived by a widow or dependent widower, to the dependent children. On resignation or discharge, a contributor receives an amount equal to his contributions with compound interest; similar benefit is payable to personal representatives on the death of a contributor without dependants. In 1971 the Superannuation Act was amended to provide for the portability and preservation of superannuation rights on transfer to, or from other schemes, subject to certain conditions. The next table shows the number of contributors and the contributions received and payments made by the Superannuation Fund and Provident Account in recent years. At 30 June 1970, the assets of the Fund exceeded \$413 million.

Table 217. Commonwealth Superannuation Fund and Provident Account

Year ended 30 June	Superannuation Fund				Provident Account			
	Contributors *	Contributions by Employees	Government Payments	Benefit Payments	Contributors	Contributions by Employees	Government Payments	Benefit Payments
		\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1966	128,956	24,501	20,157	28,766	14,255	2,005	1,414 _r	2,347 _r
1967	136,794	27,392	21,514	30,579	15,105	2,370	1,891 _r	3,067
1968	146,057	29,906	27,633	37,534	16,588	2,685	1,750	2,979
1969	153,430 _r	32,805 _r	31,364 _r	42,918 _r	17,367	3,007 _r	2,468 _r	4,107 _r
1970	160,689	38,510	33,544	49,628	18,498	3,457	2,634	4,449
1971	169,934	46,200	37,095	51,722	20,211	4,080	2,880	4,929

* At 30 June.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army, and Air Force follows, as nearly as practicable, the provisions of the Superannuation Act applicable to the Commonwealth Public Service. However, the scheme takes account of the earlier ages at which members of the armed services are retired, and bases pensions on a member's rate of pay and age on retirement. All contributors are covered for death or invalidity during their service, with pensions for widows and dependent children if the member dies during service or after retirement as a pensioner. Special provisions are made for payment of gratuities to personnel whose service falls short of the qualifying period for pension.

Contributions are paid into and benefits are met from the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund. The rates of contribution by members are related to the members' rate of pay, but because of the earlier ages of retirement from the forces, the Government contributes a greater proportion of the costs of benefits than under the Commonwealth Public Service superannuation scheme.

At 30 June 1970, there were an estimated 84,000 contributors to the Fund and 9,254 pensioners; assets of the Fund exceeded \$120 million.

State Superannuation Fund

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies commenced on 1 July 1919. Originally, the Fund was based on regular compulsory contributions in equal proportions by the employing authorities and the employees. The scheme was amended, as from 1 July 1929, to provide that contributions to the Superannuation Fund by the Government and two of the corporate bodies (viz., the Sydney Harbour Trust and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission) would be made in the form of pension subsidy as pensions became due, and not as regular contributions during the service of the employee concerned. It was subsequently prescribed that the contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions would be repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund. In terms of legislation in 1944 the State Treasury paid to the Fund \$7,664,000 (by annual instalments between 1945 and 1959) which together with interest earnings, has been applied, since 1961-62, in reduction of the Government's annual liability for matured pensions. Under the same legislation the original principle of regular contributions by the Crown was restored in respect of pension units for which employees' contributions commenced on or after 1 July 1944.

Each employee contributes for a number of pension units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Contribution by permanent employees is generally compulsory, but since 1944, a satisfactory medical report has been a condition of acceptance of new contributors. A limited benefits scheme was introduced in 1960 for employees who fail to pass the medical examination.

The value of a pension unit has been \$2.75 per week since January 1971. Since 1970, there has been no maximum number of pension units specified by the Superannuation Act.

Unless an employee's service is terminated sooner, pension is payable and normal contributions cease at age 60 years, or at age 55 years in the case of a woman who has contributed for retirement at this age. Since 1969 it has been possible for a pensioner over age 60 years to commute

part of his pension (i.e. that part above the maximum means test level set by the Commonwealth Age Pension Scheme) into a lump sum payment. The basis of commutation is that for each \$1 a fortnight of pension commuted, a lump sum of \$250 is payable; in cases where pension payments have already been made, an amount equal to one-third of the total of these payments is deducted from the lump sum. The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is paid a pension at two-thirds of the rate for which her husband contributed, and she too, since 1969, may elect to commute part of this pension into a lump sum payment. Pension is payable in respect of the children of a deceased contributor or pensioner until they reach 18 years of age (23 years if "students") at the rate of \$4 per week (\$10 if both parents are dead, or if the mother is not entitled to a pension).

On resignation, dismissal, or discharge, an employee receives a refund of his contributions to the Fund. On the death before retirement of an unmarried male, a widower, or a female contributor, the refund is payable to the personal representative of the deceased.

The following table shows details of the State Superannuation Fund for the last five years:—

Table 218. State Superannuation Fund

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Income—					
Contributions:					
Employees	14,163 _r	15,891 _r	17,249 _r	20,350	26,528
Employers*	20,302 _r	21,969 _r	23,465 _r	27,042	34,650
Investment Interest	19,395	21,385	24,199	27,227	30,322
Other	10	28	43	45	36
Total Income	53,871	59,273	64,955	74,664	91,536
Expenditure—					
Pensions	19,103 _r	21,157 _r	23,316 _r	25,325	29,477
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death)†	6	5	7	8,911	8,980
Refunds of Contributions	1,803	2,385	2,835	3,699	3,744
Administration	333	372	477	602	685
Other*	1,004	1,034	1,042	606	716
Total Expenditure‡	22,249	24,953	27,677	39,143	43,603
	Number				
Contributors Current	60,546	63,684	66,700	69,900	70,298
Pensions Current	12,530	13,070	13,572	14,043	14,466

* Includes Government's liability for pension subsidies transferred each year from accumulated payments received from State Treasury in previous years (see page 270). These transfers amounted to \$900,000, \$967,000, \$954,000, \$500,000, and \$500,000 in the years covered by the table.

† See text on page 271. Since 1969 it has been possible for a pensioner to commute part of his pension into a lump sum payment.

‡ Excludes transfers to Investment Fluctuation Reserve (\$120,000, \$187,000, \$203,000, \$221,000, and \$225,000 in the years covered by the table); balances in this reserve being \$2,549,000 at 30 June 1970 and \$1,909,000 at 30 June 1971.

The Fund's accumulated funds at 30 June 1971 amounted to \$507,897,000; investments at that date were \$501,263,000 (comprising government securities, \$298,059,000, company securities, \$88,219,000, secured loans, \$88,962,000, and land and buildings, \$26,023,000), and cash on hand and at call, \$8,531,000.

Since 1970 a minimum pension scheme has been introduced for pensioners and their widows on low pensions. Under this scheme these pension recipients receive a payment sufficient to bring their income up to the maximum means test level set by the Commonwealth Age Pension Scheme. The additional cost of these payments is borne, through the employing authorities, by the State Government.

At 30 June 1971, contributors to the State Superannuation Fund numbered approximately 70,000 and comprised 48,000 men and 22,000 women.

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police Superannuation and Reward Fund

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent. of salary. The proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods are paid to the Fund. The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. The pension for police (and police-women since March 1965) who have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service less 3 per cent., up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary less 3 per cent. The pensions being paid to existing pensioners were increased on four occasions in the years from 1952 to 1966, to take account of the difference between the existing pension and that which would be payable to a member of the Police Force of equivalent rank and service retiring in that year. In 1970 further increases were granted to certain pensioners (including disabled members) and pensions were provided for widows of police who died before 12 April 1966. All police must retire at the age of 60 years except the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years and Assistant Commissioners, for whom the age of retirement is 62 years. Widows of pensioners who have died since April 1966, are entitled to pension at half-rate. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependants of police who die while in the service.

Contributors to the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund numbered 7,294 in June 1971, and comprised 7,195 men and 99 women.

The cash balance of the fund at 30 June 1971 was \$846. Particulars of income and expenditure for the last five years are shown in the next table.

Table. 219. Police Superannuation and Reward Fund

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Income—					
Contributions:					
Employees	935	978	1,034	1,194	1,320
Employers*	2,782	2,786	2,941	3,136	3,202
Investment Interest .. .. .	...	...	...	5	...
Other	6	15	14	...	26
Total Income	3,723	3,780	3,988	4,335	4,548
Expenditure—					
Pensions	3,359	3,557	3,738	3,865	4,043
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death)	228	97	84	215	294
Refunds of Contributions	135	125	165	255	206
Other .. .. .	...	1	1	1	...
Total Expenditure	3,723	3,780	3,988	4,335	4,544
			Number		
Contributors Current	6,607	6,935	7,066	7,125	7,294
Pensions Current	1,674	1,694	1,747	1,769	1,962

* Paid by the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Transport Retirement Fund

The Transport Retirement Fund was set up on 1 July 1968 to take over the contributors assets, and liabilities of the Railways Retirement Fund. It provides benefits for all employees in the Departments of Railways, Government Transport, and Motor Transport who commenced employment on or after 1 January 1968. Special constables and parking police employed by the Police Department are also covered by the Fund. Former contributors to the Railways Retirement Fund were automatically transferred to the Transport Retirement Fund from its inception, while contributors to the Railways Superannuation Account and employees covered by the gratuity scheme of the Government Transport and Motor Transport Departments (see page 275) were given the option, during the year ended 30 June 1969, of transferring to the Fund.

Under the Transport Retirement Fund scheme, employees contribute for a lump-sum retirement benefit at rates based on the amount of benefit sought and the age at which contributions commence. Employees under 30 years of age must contribute at a rate which will provide for a benefit at age 65 equal to at least twice their annual wage. Special provisions have been made for contributors who are 30 years of age or more. The maximum benefit for which an employee may contribute is five times his annual wage, subject to a maximum benefit of \$50,000 and subject to his contributions not exceeding 5 per cent. of his annual wage. On retirement from age 60 onwards, a contributor may elect to convert the whole or part of the lump-sum

benefit to either a life-time pension for himself alone, or to a smaller pension for himself with five-eighths of that pension for his widow.

Contributions to the Fund attract compound interest at 4½ per cent. per annum. The Fund provides, after a minimum of 10 years' service, a benefit of 2½ times the sum of the employee contributions, plus interest, on retirement from age 60 onwards, on death after age 60, or on retirement from invalidity at any age. A benefit of double the employee contributions, plus interest, is payable on death before age 60, or on death with less than 10 years' service. Subject to employee contributions reaching a specified level, the minimum benefit in the case of death or retirement from invalidity is \$1,000. For a slightly higher rate of contribution, the minimum benefit of \$1,000 is increased by \$100 for each year of service, provided that the amount does not exceed the benefit for age 60 retirement. Where a contributor resigns, is dismissed, or is retrenched with less than 10 years' service he receives a refund of contributions.

The employer is required to contribute 50 per cent. of the total benefit where the contributor dies before age 60 or with less than 10 years' service, and in all other cases, 60 per cent. There is a State Government guarantee to subsidise the fund if the average earning rate of the Fund falls below 4½ per cent. in any year.

Particulars of the income and expenditure of the Transport Retirement Fund are given in the next table.

Table 220. Transport Retirement Fund

Particulars	Year ended 30 June		
	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand		
Income—			
Contributions:			
Employees*	1,134	1,945	2,329
Employers*	2,649	444	305
Investment Interest	1,012	1,208	1,438
Total Income	4,795	3,597	4,072
Expenditure—			
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death)	164	393	492
Refunds of Contributions	141	310	239
Administration	119	138	127
Other	569	484	554
Total Expenditure	994	1,325	1,411
	Number		
Contributors Current	20,701	21,637	23,692

* Includes initial credits received for employees transferring from other schemes (Employees: \$39,000 in 1968-69 and \$5,000 in 1969-70; Employers: \$2,551,000, \$199,000 and \$3,000 in the years covered by the table).

At 30 June 1971, the Fund's accumulated funds amounted to \$14,200,000 and its long-term liability to the Railways (representing employer's liability paid in advance) was \$8,305,000. Investments of the Fund at that date totalled \$21,345,000 (com)

prising government securities, \$9,026,000, company securities, \$4,448,000 and secured loans, \$7,871,000) and cash, \$1,165,000.

Government Railways Superannuation Account

The Superannuation Account covers those employees (and ex-employees who had transferred, with continuation of superannuation rights, to certain other government authorities) who did not elect to join the Railways Retirement Fund in June 1964 or the Transport Retirement Fund during the year ended 30 June 1969.

Employees covered by the Superannuation Account contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent. of the first \$1,600 of their wages or salary, subject to a maximum contribution of \$1.01 a fortnight, the employing authorities providing all that is necessary beyond these contributions. The amount of pension payable is one-fortieth of the average annual salary during the term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service. Where an employee has 40 or more years of service, the average annual salary during the last 40 years before retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of \$1,600 per annum. Since 1967 pensioners have been paid a minimum of \$416 per annum or such lower sum as would entitle them to a full Commonwealth age pension. Particulars of the income and expenditure of the Government Railways Superannuation Account and of the number of pensions current in the last five years are given in the next table:

Table 221. Government Railways Superannuation Fund

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Income—					
Contributions:					
Employees	801	695	630	503	448
Employers*	10,857	10,891	11,586	11,871	12,133
Investment Interest	10	11	10	6	5
Other	2	1	1	1	1
Total Income	11,670	11,598	12,227	12,381	12,587
Expenditure—					
Pensions	11,215	11,488	11,792	12,044	12,227
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death) and Gratuities	194	174	176	156	177
Refunds of Contributions	186	142	128	96	73
Other	2	2	2	2	1
Total Expenditure	11,597	11,806	12,098	12,298	12,478
	Number				
Contributors Current	26,576	24,898	18,820	17,104	15,985
Pensions Current	14,446	14,149	13,907	13,723	13,378

* Includes contributions by Railways (\$9,065,000, \$9,366,000, \$9,971,000, \$10,242,000 and \$10,543,000 in the years covered by the table); contributions are also made by the Departments of Government and Motor Transport and the Electricity Commission.

The cash balance of the Fund at 30 June 1971 was \$274,000.

Government and Motor Transport Departments—Gratuity Scheme

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948 and continued to take new entrants until 31 December 1967, employees of the Departments of

Government Transport and Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds are entitled, after ten years' service, to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. If retirement is before the age of 60 and for reasons other than incapacity, the gratuity is equal to a week's salary for each year of service, with a limit of 13 weeks; in other cases, it is equal to two weeks' salary for each year of service, without limit. The scheme is non-contributory.

Local Government Superannuation Schemes

A scheme of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities, public hospitals, and certain other undertakings is administered by the Local Government Superannuation Board.

Prior to 1 January 1969, employees were required to effect with approved life offices, through the Board, endowment assurance policies maturing at age 65 or previous death. A provident fund was available for those employees who were debarred from insurance on account of age or other circumstances. Liability for the insurance premiums and provident fund contributions is shared by employers and employees, for the most part in equal proportions.

For employees still covered by this insurance scheme the scale of compulsory assurance cover ranges from \$400 to \$2,000 according to age and salary, but since September 1959, new employees with an annual salary exceeding \$1,300 were required to effect cover of at least \$2,000. There is provision for optional cover up to a maximum (compulsory and optional cover combined) of \$12,000 (\$4,000 before September 1959).

Particulars of the Insurance Account and the Provident Fund for the last five years are given in the next two tables:—

Table 222. Local Government Superannuation Scheme: Insurance Account

Particulars	Year ended 31 March				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousands				
Income—					
Contributions towards Premiums:					
Employees	2,972	3,141	3,320	3,137	2,367
Employers	2,972	3,081	3,271	3,066	2,294
Matured Policies, and Surrenders ..	999	1,181	1,322	1,569	1,791
Other	15	...	17	10	...
Total Income	6,958	7,403	7,930	7,782	6,452
Expenditure—					
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement*) ..	298	354	460	481	668
Refund of Contributions	604	722	749	974	1,021
Premiums to Insurance Companies ..	5,944	6,204	6,591	6,183	4,645
Other	112	123	130	143	118
Total Expenditure	6,958	7,403	7,930	7,782	6,452
	Number				
Contributors Current	34,593	36,318	36,839	29,054	24,860

* Death claims, paid by insurance company direct to estates of deceased, amounted to \$622,000, \$549,000, \$770,000, \$712,000, and \$672,000 in the years covered by the table.

Table 223. Local Government Superannuation Scheme: Provident Fund

Particulars	Year ended 31 March				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Income—					
Contributions:					
Employees	4,353	4,754	5,326	5,036	4,073
Employers	4,353	4,754	5,326	5,036	4,073
Investment Interest	1,792	2,039	2,289	2,576	2,750
Other	287	294	344	395	607
Total Income	10,785	11,841	13,284	13,044	11,503
Expenditure—					
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death)	528	612	609	645	860
Refund of Contributions	5,778	6,393	7,811	8,053	7,833
Other	1,018	951	249	2,101	1,083
Total Expenditure	7,324	7,957	8,669	10,799	9,775
	Number				
Contributors Current	34,261	35,614	35,911	28,937	22,489

For employees contributing to the provident fund, the minimum contribution is 7 per cent. of their salary. Since September 1959, there has been provision for optional contributions up to a maximum (compulsory and optional contributions combined) of 15 per cent. of salary.

From 1 January 1969 the scheme outlined above for local government employees has been closed to new entrants, and all new employees who complete twelve months' service are required to contribute to the Local Government Superannuation Benefits Fund. Contributors under the former scheme were given the opportunity of transferring to the Fund.

Contributions to the Fund are fixed at 8.75 per cent. of salary, of which the employer pays 5.25 per cent. and the employee 3.5 per cent. Retirement benefits represent the accumulation of net contributions with interest; the normal retirement age is 60 years for males and 55 for females. Contributors who passed a medical examination on entry to the new scheme and who die or who retire at earlier ages due to invalidity may receive additional benefits of an amount equal to the employee's salary at the date of death or disablement, multiplied by a factor which varies according to the age of the employee: high at low age and diminishing to zero at the retirement age. An officer who retires or is dismissed before age 60 years (55 for females) receives his contribution to the fund plus interest.

Particulars of the Superannuation Benefits Fund during its first three years of operation are given in the following table.

Table 224. Local Government Superannuation Benefits Fund

Particulars	Year ended 31 March		
	1969*	1970	1971
	\$ thousand		
Income—			
Contributions towards Premiums:			
Employees	5	1,473	3,133
Employers	7	2,210	4,700
Matured Policies, Death Claims, Surrenders .. .. .	...	508	2,156
Total Income	12	4,191	9,988
Expenditure—			
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death) .. .. .	...	97	511
Refunds of Contributions .. .. .	...	155	653
Premiums to Insurance Companies	12	3,618	7,731
Administration .. .. .	...	64	102
Other .. .. .	...	256	992
Total Expenditure	12	4,191	9,988
	Number		
Contributors Current	745	18,583	29,778

* Three months ended 31 March 1969.

PENSIONS FOR MINE WORKERS

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Minister for Mines as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and shale mines in New South Wales. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension on compulsory retirement on account of age. Others eligible include mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1 February 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1 January 1920. On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependent and each dependent child or step-child.

The maximum weekly rate of pension has been \$21.50 for a retired mine worker and \$20.75 for a widow since October 1971. Supplementary allowances are payable for dependants—\$16.00 for a wife or one female dependant over 16 years of age, and \$4.50 for each dependant child under 16 years of age. The maximum amount of pension and allowances is subject to deduction of any invalid, age, or widow's pension received. In addition, if a pensioner under age 60 years, or any dependant for whom he may receive allowance, engages in employment, his pension, including allowances, is reduced by any excess of average earnings of the pensioner and dependants over \$37.50 a week, except that where the income of the wife exceeds \$37.50 per week, no wife's allowance is payable.

The 1970 amendment to the Act provides that where increases are made in certain Commonwealth social service benefits, similar increases are to be made in the maximum rates of miners' pensions. The maximum rate of pension for a retired mine worker will be increased by the same amount as the increase in the standard rate of Commonwealth age pension; the rate of a wife's allowance will be increased by an amount which, together with the above increase to the husband, will equal the combined increase in the Commonwealth age pension at the married rate; a child's allowance will be increased by the amount of any increase in the Commonwealth child's allowance in respect of such a child. In addition, the Act provides that the amount of permissible earnings is to be equivalent to the miner's pension payable to a married couple.

The weekly rate of contribution by employees, which is subject to concessions on account of sickness, holidays, etc., has been \$1.39 since December 1971. Mine owners contribute at the rate of four and a half times the amount payable by each employee.

Contributions are paid into, and pensions paid from, the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the Fund has received an annual contribution from the State Government of \$160,000 (\$320,000 in 1965-66 only). In accordance with the 1970 amendment, this annual contribution will be reduced from 1972 progressively by \$16,000 each year for the next 10 years.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund in the last five years are shown in the next table. The number of pensions in force in June 1971 was 9,284.

Table 225. Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Pension Funds

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Income—					
Contributions—					
State Treasury	160	160	160	160	160
Mine Owners	3,328	3,407	3,621	3,714	4,140
Mine Workers	752	764	867	825	924
Interest	614	657	696	760	811
Total Income	4,854	4,989	5,344	5,459	6,035
Expenditure—					
Pensions	4,148	4,295	4,051	4,694	5,277
Administration, etc.	101	111	103	122	144
Transfer to Reserve	600*	500*	1,100*	644	615
Total Expenditure	4,849	4,907	5,255	5,459	6,035

* Provision for Reserve.

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation, are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1970-71 contributions by mine owners totalled \$435,000, and subsidy payments \$455,000. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 423 in June 1971.

PRIVATE SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

In 1955-56, 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63 sample surveys were conducted of pension and retiring allowance schemes in private businesses subject to pay-roll tax, other than in rural industries, private domestic service, and certain businesses such as accountants, trade associations, consultant engineers, etc. Commonwealth Government airlines and banks were included where they had their own funds separately from the Commonwealth superannuation funds, but statutory coal miners' pension funds were excluded. In these surveys (and in a similar survey in 1951-52) details were obtained for membership, contributions, benefits, and assets, etc. for three types of pension and retiring allowance schemes. They were—(a) schemes operated through life insurance offices, (b) schemes operated through separately constituted funds, and (c) direct payments of pensions and retiring allowances. Results of these surveys were published in the Official Year Book of Australia for 1965 and earlier years.

For the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 and from 1963-64 to 1970-71 details of contributions and other income, benefits and other expenditure, and assets, were collected from a number of selected larger schemes operated through separately constituted funds; in order to improve the coverage of this collection, the number of schemes included was increased from 1964-65. The separately constituted private superannuation funds covered (since 1964-65) by the annual surveys accounted, in 1962-63, for about 72 per cent. of total contributions, 71 per cent. of the income, 68 per cent. of the expenditure, and 77 per cent. of the assets of all the separately constituted funds covered by the the 1962-63 sample survey.

Results of the *Survey of Selected Private Pension Funds* for the last five years are shown in the next table. Since these surveys were not representative samples, it is not known to what extent their share of the whole field has changed since the 1962-63 sample survey; nor is the pattern of income, expenditure, and asset distribution of the funds included in these surveys necessarily representative of the whole field. Assets of these selected separately constituted private pension funds in 1970-71 totalled \$1,312,000,000, of which 27.5 per cent. comprised shares in companies, 23.1 per cent. company debentures, 17.1 per cent. Commonwealth Government securities, 15.5 per cent. local and semi-government securities, and 16.8 per cent. other assets. As a breakdown by individual States is not available, the statistics shown in the table relate to all the selected funds in Australia.

Table 226. Income and Expenditure of Selected Separately Constituted Private Pension Funds in Australia

Item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ million				
INCOME					
Contributions—					
Employees	26.6	29.4	32.3	36.2	40.8
Employers	47.7	52.7	58.1	68.1	77.3
Interest on Commonwealth, local and semi-government securities	19.0	20.3	21.9	23.6	26.2
Other interest, dividends and rent	27.0	30.8	36.0	41.5	47.4
Profit on sale or revaluation of assets	7.6	16.1	18.7	5.0	4.1
Other income*	5.1	6.2	7.0	3.4	3.6
Total Income	133.0	155.6	174.1	177.8	199.4
EXPENDITURE					
Pensions paid to—					
Former employees	13.6	15.4	17.0	18.8	21.4
Widows or children	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.6	4.0
Lump sum payments to—					
Former employees—					
On retirement	10.3	13.0	14.7	18.1	22.5
On resignation or dismissal	9.7	10.7	12.7	15.9	16.8
Widows or children	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.7
Loss on sale or revaluation of assets	0.9	1.1	1.6	3.8	7.2
Other expenditure†	7.6	3.4	3.4	8.0	5.6
Total Expenditure	46.9	49.0	55.9	71.2	81.3
Increase in Funds	86.1	106.6	118.2	106.6	118.1

* Includes receipts from life insurance offices, sub-underwriting commissions, etc.

† Includes administrative expenses payable from funds, payments to life insurance offices, etc.

FINANCE COMPANIES

Statistics of finance companies relate to the lending operations of companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, other consumer and commercial loans, and factoring. Companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities are included in the statistics if the major portion of their assets relate to financing of the general public (by the types of lending listed above) or if a major proportion of their income is derived from such financial assets. However, companies which are engaged mainly in the financing of their own sales, or in financing the operations of related companies, are excluded from the scope of the statistics. Institutions such as banks, insurance companies, dealers in the short-term money market, pastoral finance companies, investment companies, unit trusts, land trusts, mutual funds, super-annuation funds, building and friendly societies and credit unions, and companies (except those related to finance companies as defined above) which are mainly engaged in leasing, or in drawing and discounting bills of exchange, do not come within the scope of the statistics.

Credit facilities of the type *hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales* are defined in the statistics of finance companies in the same way as for statistics of instalment credit for retail sales (see page 286). They cover all types of instalment credit schemes which involve repayments by regular predetermined instalments, and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales. (It should be noted that the group "non-retail finance businesses", as identified for purposes of the statistics of instalment credit for retail sales, does not correspond with finance companies as defined in this section, partly because the former group includes unincorporated businesses, and partly because some finance companies which finance the sales of particular retailers are included in "retail businesses" in the instalment credit statistics.)

Wholesale finance relates mainly to the financing of motor dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes, and includes some transactions which are not strictly hire purchase contracts. *Other consumer and commercial loans* covers personal loans (loans to persons in their private capacity, except instalment credit for retail sales and loans secured by mortgage), mortgage loans (loans for any purpose which are secured by mortgages over residential real estate), and commercial loans (secured and unsecured loans to businesses which are not elsewhere included in the statistics). *Factoring* relates to loans secured on trade debts, and trade debts purchased by finance companies.

Particulars of the amount financed by finance companies, classified by type of finance agreement, are given for each year since 1965-66 in the following table:—

Table 227. Finance Companies*: Amount Financed†, by Type of Agreement, N.S.W.‡ and Australia

Year ended 30 June	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	Wholesale Finance	Personal Loans	Commercial Loans Repayable at Call or Within 90 Days¶	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans	Factoring	Total
\$ million							
NEW SOUTH WALES							
1966‡	231·6	185·3	28·7	212·6	199·1	34·1	891·4
1967‡	282·1	269·9	41·3	250·8	204·1	28·1	1,076·1
1968‡	327·6	318·7	47·6 _r	288·2 _r	232·3	36·8	1,251·1
1969‡	376·6 _r	364·0 _r	55·8 _r	386·0 _r	326·2	41·5	1,550·1
1970‡	416·5	417·4	74·8	430·5	448·9	46·5	1,834·6
1971	445·0	437·3	81·9	507·9	568·1	42·8	2,083·0
AUSTRALIA							
1966	612·7	488·2	70·6	288·4	376·2	80·7	1,916·8 _r
1967	689·2	719·0	95·5	319·8 _r	411·5	68·0	2,303·0 _r
1968	816·1	855·8 _r	116·9	371·1	492·2	74·9	2,726·9
1969	922·7	944·4	123·7	496·9	677·8	75·7	3,241·1
1970	1,045·8	1,059·7	143·9	566·5	912·0	91·6	3,819·7
1971	1,134·4	1,134·6	154·0	678·7	1,090·5	97·6	4,289·8

* See text above table.

† Excludes hiring charges, interest, insurance, and initial deposits. For purchases of existing finance agreements and trade debts, comprises cash paid to the seller.

‡ Includes Australian Capital Territory.

¶ Includes inter-company lending and notes, debentures and deposits. Excludes loans etc. to other finance companies.

Statistics of cash collections and other liquidations of amounts due to finance companies are shown in the next table. Cash collections cover capital repayments and payments on account of hiring charges, interest, and insurance. Other liquidations include bad debts written off and rebates for early payouts. Accounting practice regarding the inclusion in balances outstanding of unmatured charges, interest, and insurance differs between finance companies and type of agreement, and for this reason the particulars of liquidations of balances given in Table 228, and of balances outstanding given in Table 229, distinguish between contracts including charges and contracts excluding charges.

Table 228. Finance Companies*: Collections and Other Liquidations of Balances, by Type of Agreement, N.S.W.† and Australia

Year ended 30 June	Contracts Including Charges‡			Contracts Excluding Charges‡				Total, All Contracts
	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales		Other Consumer and Commercial Loans	Wholesale Finance	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans		Factoring	
	Cash Collections	Other Liquidations			Call or Within 90 Days	Other		
\$ million								
NEW SOUTH WALES								
1966†	279.5	15.2	131.5 _r	178.1	204.0	127.0 _r	39.9	975.2
1967†	331.6	14.2	141.4 _r	265.6	267.2	125.1 _r	31.3	1,176.5
1968†	355.2	11.7	151.4 _r	309.0	271.5	137.9 _r	42.0	1,278.6 _r
1969†	397.2 _r	15.9 _r	175.4 _r	358.6	401.9 _r	187.2 _r	48.9 _r	1,585.1 _r
1970†	436.6	22.4	214.9	414.8	401.3	236.0	54.1	1,780.0
1971	471.9	26.6	216.2	429.4	509.5	321.0	48.3	2,023.0
AUSTRALIA								
1966	747.0	32.0	283.3 _r	474.9	271.9	223.7 _r	95.5	2,128.1
1967	823.4	31.5	308.9 _r	704.6	339.5 _r	239.3 _r	76.2	2,523.5 _r
1968	883.1 _r	29.9	337.4 _r	836.6	351.7 _r	278.5 _r	83.3	2,800.5 _r
1969	988.3 _r	38.2 _r	391.9 _r	934.8 _r	503.6 _r	387.6 _r	87.9	3,332.2 _r
1970	1,110.9	50.5	458.3	1,053.1	539.6	513.7	103.6	3,829.5
1971	1,237.3	75.9	481.8	1,128.1	669.4	685.1	114.4	4,392.0

* See text above previous table.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See text above table.

The following table shows the balances outstanding, by type of agreement, at the end of each of the last six years. For the reasons stated above, separate particulars are shown for contracts including charges and contracts excluding charges. The figures for contracts excluding charges include any charges in respect of these contracts which had accrued but were unpaid at the end of the period.

Table 229. Finance Companies*: Balances Outstanding by Type of Agreement, N.S.W.† and Australia

At end of June	Contracts Including Charges‡		Contracts Excluding Charges‡				Total, All Contracts
	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans	Wholesale Finance	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans		Factoring	
				Call or Within 90 Days	Other		
\$ million							
NEW SOUTH WALES							
1966†	373.9	222.8 _r	30.3	43.0	130.0 _r	11.0	810.9
1967†	436.9	248.1 _r	37.6	27.2	142.9 _r	11.5	904.1
1968†	485.4	273.9 _r	49.7	44.6 _r	173.5 _r	12.1	1,039.2 _r
1969†	550.3 _r	306.5 _r	58.2 _r	27.1 _r	242.9 _r	11.2	1,196.2 _r
1970†	623.9	355.0	66.0	58.0	367.9	11.6	1,482.4
1971	664.9	418.5	75.8	55.3	478.5	12.7	1,705.8
AUSTRALIA							
1966	990.1	481.4 _r	78.4	65.1	274.8 _r	21.8	1,911.6 _r
1967	1,087.4 _r	542.8 _r	100.8	47.4 _r	311.1 _r	21.7	2,111.2 _r
1968	1,222.0 _r	628.6 _r	127.6 _r	64.8 _r	376.4 _r	23.6	2,442.9 _r
1969	1,380.2 _r	725.2 _r	146.7 _r	53.9 _r	493.1 _r	22.6	2,821.7 _r
1970	1,575.7	837.2	167.6	77.9	709.6	26.9	3,394.8
1971	1,751.6	1,026.5	192.9	86.3	894.5	27.8	3,979.5

* See text above table 227.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See text above previous table.

The amount financed by *finance companies* by way of hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales during the last five years is dissected, in the next table, by broad commodity groups:—

Table 230. Finance Companies*: Instalment Credit for Retail Sales—Amount Financed, by Commodity Groups

Year ended 30 June	New South Wales				Australia			
	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ‡	Plant and Machinery ‡	Household and Personal Goods ‡	Total, All Groups	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ‡	Plant and Machinery ‡	Household and Personal Goods ‡	Total, All Groups
	\$ million							
1966†	189.0	13.4	29.2	231.6	499.4	43.0	70.2	612.7
1967†	195.4	18.2	68.5	282.1	517.0	51.3	120.8 _r	689.2
1968†	230.1	17.7	79.7	327.6	620.1 _r	59.0	136.9 _r	816.1 _r
1969†	263.3 _r	28.9 _r	84.3 _r	376.6 _r	702.1 _r	78.0 _r	142.6	922.7 _r
1970†	303.7	27.9	84.8	416.5	813.1	80.4	152.2	1,045.8
1971	331.9	19.8	93.2	445.0	898.1	67.8	168.5	1,134.4

* See text above Table 227.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See note ¶, Table 232.

INSTALMENT CREDIT

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed comprehensively by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960.

On every purchase under a hire purchase agreement, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent. of the cash price. Persons other than bankers may not, in the course of business, lend deposits to purchasers, and vendors may not knowingly accept deposits lent to the purchaser by another person.

Before a hire purchase agreement is entered into, the prospective purchaser must be given a written statement which sets out his financial obligations under the proposed agreement and indicates the State the law of which is to apply to the agreement. Agreements must be in writing and must include prescribed information; if they do not comply with certain provisions of the Act, the liability of the purchaser is reduced by the amount of the terms charges. The written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects.

Where a vendor re-possesses goods covered by a hire purchase agreement, the total payments and other consideration provided by the purchaser, the value of the goods at the time of re-possession, and statutory rebates in respect of unexpired terms charges and insurance premiums are set against the purchaser's liability under the agreement plus costs of re-possession, etc.; any excess over the purchaser's liability plus costs of re-possession, etc. is recoverable by the purchaser, and any deficiency by the vendor. Under certain conditions, the purchaser may secure the return of goods re-possessed. Provision is made for the re-opening of agreements on the application of purchaser or guarantor to a competent court. A purchaser's interests under an agreement may be assigned with the vendor's consent, but consent may be dispensed with if it is withheld unreasonably.

Terms charges—calculated as percentages of the cash price less deposit paid plus cost of delivery and, in some cases, cost of insurance and other fees—may not exceed prescribed amounts if the agreement provides for payment of more than eight instalments in one year. The maximum charge is 7 per cent. per annum if the goods covered by the agreement comprise industrial machinery, farm equipment, or a motor vehicle (9 per cent. if such goods are second-hand), 9 per cent. if a motor cycle, and 10 per cent. if the goods are of other kinds. If the terms charges exceed the prescribed maximum charges, the purchaser may elect to treat the agreement as void, or have his liability reduced by the full amount of the terms charges. The rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation, and the vendor may not require a purchaser to insure with any particular insurer.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957-1960. The provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, and maximum credit charges and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

The available statistics of instalment credit cover credit schemes which involve repayment by regular predetermined instalments and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of goods. They embrace hire purchase, time-payment, budget account, and personal loan schemes, but do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not payable by regular predetermined instalments, the financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, and services (e.g. repair work and travel), and rental and leasing schemes.

The growth in recent years in the debt outstanding under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales and Australia is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 231. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales: Balances Outstanding*, N.S.W.† and Australia

At 30 June	New South Wales †					Australia
	Type of Credit		Type of Business‡		Total Instalment Credit	Total Instalment Credit
	Hire Purchase	Other Instalment Credit	Retail Businesses¶	Non-retail Finance Businesses		
	\$ million					
1966	452·6	107·4	154·6	405·3	559·9	1,434·3
1967	446·1	116·3	146·6	415·8	562·4	1,443·2
1968	477·8 _r	131·2	150·5 _r	458·6	609·0 _r	1,575·8
1969	526·3 _r	146·0 _r	155·2 _r	517·0 _r	672·3 _r	1,733·2 _r
1970	585·8	155·2	157·8	583·2	741·0	1,914·7
1971	635·8	179·8	165·4	650·2	815·6	2,089·7

* Includes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Type of business on whose paper the agreement was written, even if the agreement was subsequently assigned, discounted, or mortgaged with another type of business.

¶ Includes subsidiary finance businesses set up by retailers primarily for financing their retail sales.

The amount financed under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales during the last six years is dissected, in the next table, by broad commodity groups, type of credit, and type of business.

Table 232. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, N.S.W.*: Amount Financed†, by Type of Credit and Type of Business

Year ended 30 June	Type of Credit		Type of Business		Total Instalment Credit
	Hire Purchase	Other Instalment Credit	Retail Businesses‡	Non-retail Finance Businesses	
	\$ million				
MOTOR VEHICLES, TRACTORS, ETC.¶					
1966	197.5	3.9	5.5	195.9	201.4
1967	202.3	6.6	5.9	203.0	208.9
1968	233.9	10.7	6.8	237.7	244.5 _r
1969	266.2	13.1	8.2	271.2	279.3
1970	302.3	16.3	7.1	311.5	318.6
1971	342.5	24.7	6.6	360.6	367.2
PLANT AND MACHINERY¶					
1966	24.0	1.4	0.4	25.0	25.4
1967	33.2	0.7	0.4	33.5	33.9
1968	33.5	0.8	0.3	34.1	34.4
1969	44.1 _r	1.7	0.2	45.6 _r	45.8 _r
1970	41.1	1.8	0.2	42.6	42.9
1971	34.0	3.0	0.2	36.8	37.0
HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL GOODS¶					
1966	43.2	103.9	114.9	32.2	147.1
1967	37.8	105.4	110.8	32.4	143.2
1968	38.1 _r	112.8	115.7 _r	35.2	150.9 _r
1969	36.9 _r	116.4 _r	116.8 _r	36.4	153.2 _r
1970	36.2	121.7	122.0	35.9	157.9
1971	34.2	130.3	129.4	35.1	164.5
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS					
1966	264.7	109.2	120.8	253.2	374.0
1967	273.3	112.7	117.1	268.9	386.0
1968	305.5 _r	124.3	122.8 _r	307.0	429.8 _r
1969	347.1 _r	131.2 _r	125.1 _r	353.2 _r	478.3 _r
1970	379.5	139.9	129.3	390.1	519.4
1971	410.7	158.0	136.2	433.5	568.7

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

‡ Includes subsidiary finance businesses set up by retailers primarily for financing their retail sales.

¶ *Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.* includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, and motor parts and accessories.*Plant and Machinery* includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment, and commercial refrigeration equipment.*Household and Personal Goods* includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, and bicycles.

Particulars of the new retail hire purchase agreements made by retail businesses and non-retail finance businesses in New South Wales in recent years are given in the next table.

Table 233. New Retail Hire Purchase Agreements, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30 June	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.†	Plant and Machinery‡	Household and Personal Goods‡	Total, All Groups
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS (thousand)				
1966	178.1	15.9	286.2	480.2
1967	174.7	17.9	241.9	434.5
1968	192.1	16.1	224.1	432.4
1969	205.2 _r	19.3 _r	205.6 _r	430.1 _r
1970	218.9	16.1	192.6	427.6
1971	229.0	14.2	177.1	420.3
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED (\$ million)‡				
1966	301.8	37.5	52.2	391.5
1967	307.0	50.1	46.3	403.4
1968	356.4	49.4	46.6 _r	452.4 _r
1969	393.2	66.5 _r	45.5 _r	505.2 _r
1970	440.6	60.1	44.6	545.3
1971	491.1	49.3	41.4	581.8
AMOUNT FINANCED (\$ million)¶				
1966	197.5	24.0	43.2	264.7
1967	202.3	33.2	37.8	273.3
1968	233.9	33.5	38.1 _r	305.6 _r
1969	266.2	44.1 _r	36.9 _r	347.1 _r
1970	302.3	41.1	36.2	379.5
1971	342.5	34.0	34.2	410.7

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† See note ¶, previous table.

‡ Value at net cash or list price, excluding hiring charges and insurance.

¶ Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

CASH ORDERS

Cash order traders are subject to the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, and are required to register as money-lenders.

The maximum amount for which a cash order may be issued is \$100, and this is also the maximum which any single person, or husband and wife together, may owe at any time on one or more cash orders. A cash order may be varied to enable the person to whom it was issued to obtain further goods, etc., but the sum of the balance owing before the variation and the additional amount must not exceed \$100. The Minister has power to limit the volume of business of any cash order trader.

The premium charged for a cash order may not exceed 4c per \$1 and orders must be repayable within twenty weeks. Those accepting cash orders in exchange for goods must present them for redemption within a month. The maximum rate of discount is 10 per cent., if payment is made within fourteen days after the month of presentation or date of delivery of goods; otherwise it is 5 per cent.

MONEY-LENDERS

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941–1961. Money-lenders must obtain a licence issued by a court of petty sessions, renewable annually, in respect of every address at which they conduct business or have an agency. They must conduct their businesses only under their own or their firm's names, and at their registered offices. The Act does not apply to licensed pawnbrokers, registered friendly societies, institutions empowered by special Act of Parliament to lend money, banking and insurance companies, sales of goods on credit, persons who lend money in the course of their business (not being money-lending) at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent., persons who apply for debentures of companies, or hire purchase or credit sales agreements. Parts of the Act (e.g. those described below—except the provisions relating to re-opening of contracts by courts) do not apply to loans to companies, loans of more than \$10,000 to persons, advances aggregating more than \$10,000 to persons for the erection of buildings, and loans on which the rate of interest does not exceed bank overdraft rate at the time of the transaction. The number of money-lenders' licences in force was 1,719 at 31 March 1971.

A money-lender's contract is not enforceable unless it is signed by the borrower and a note of the contract, or a document relating to a security, is given to the borrower within a specified time. The note or document must indicate the date of the making of the loan, the amount of the principal sum, the effective rate of interest charged, the amount of interest to be paid, the terms of repayment, and certain other details. The consent of the spouse of a married borrower is required if the loan exceeds \$100, unless husband and wife are parties to the contract, or are living separately, or the spouse of the borrower is living outside of New South Wales, or security is given over business assets such as plant, merchandise, etc. Similarly, guarantees for the repayment of loans exceeding \$100 must have the consent of a married guarantor's spouse. A continuing guarantee is ineffective unless executed before an independent legal adviser, who certifies that the provisions of the guarantee have been explained to the guarantor and are understood by him. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lending transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable. Where a bill of sale has been given as security to a money-lender, he cannot, without leave of a competent court, seize personal chattels such as household effects, tools of trade, or wearing apparel.

BANKRUPTCY

Under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act, 1966–1969 (which repealed the Bankruptcy Act, 1924–1965, on 4 March 1968), a sequestration order may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of the indebtedness is not less than \$500. A debtor may also become a bankrupt by the presentation, to the Registrar in Bankruptcy, of a petition against himself. Upon bankruptcy, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is made under Part X of the Act for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, in the form of a deed of assignment, deed of arrangement, or composition. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter "Law, Order and Public Safety".

The following statement shows particulars of bankruptcies (comprising sequestrations and debtors' petitions), orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates, deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement, and compositions in New South Wales under the relevant Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act in each of the last six years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which, for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

Table 234. Bankruptcy Proceedings in New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Bankruptcies—						
Number	750	606	550	492	526	613
Liabilities\$ thous.	5,010	4,569	3,504	4,405	5,510	5,724
Assets\$ thous.	2,437	1,833	1,766	1,664	1,499	2,589
Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates—						
Number	7	7	17	7	10	13
Liabilities\$ thous.	51	64	197	113	62	178
Assets\$ thous.	20	27	110	30	13	99
Arrangements with Creditors without Sequestration—						
Deeds, Compositions, etc. under Parts XI and XII of the Bankruptcy Act, 1924–1965—						
Number	61	57	38*	...	...	...
Liabilities\$ thous.	1,571	1,125	2,320*	...	...	...
Assets\$ thous.	1,256	777	1,249*	...	...	...
Deeds and Compositions under Part X of the Bankruptcy Act, 1966–1969—						
Deeds of Assignment—						
Number .. ..	...	...	8†	36	30	39
Liabilities\$ thous.	...	...	269†	1,679	976	1,114
Assets\$ thous.	...	...	107†	880	373	918
Deeds of Arrangement—						
Number .. ..	...	...	3†	12	24	21
Liabilities\$ thous.	...	...	33†	517	703	1,178
Assets\$ thous.	...	...	21†	158	765	1,608
Compositions—						
Number .. ..	...	...	3†	14	16	8
Liabilities\$ thous.	...	...	66†	499	556	132
Assets\$ thous.	...	...	116†	218	116	44
Total: Number	818	670	619	561	606	694
Liabilities\$ thous.	6,633	5,758	6,389	7,212	7,806	8,326
Assets\$ thous.	3,713	2,636	3,369	2,951	2,765	5,258

* Covers the period 1 July 1967 to 3 March 1968.

† Covers the period 4 March to 30 June 1968.

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE

The sale by instalment contract of land in subdivisions comprising more than four lots is regulated by the Land Vendors Act, 1964. Except where a subdivision has been registered before the commencement of the Act, such land must be under (or in process of being brought under) the Real Property Act (see below). Before offering lots for sale, the vendor must arrange for a trustee approved by the Minister to be appointed to protect the interests of the purchasers, and must obtain certificates of compliance with the Local Government Act and of the local council's approval of the subdivision. The instalment contract must be in approved form, and the vendor, before accepting a preliminary deposit, must give the purchaser prescribed particulars of title and a statutory notice setting out the matters to which a prospective purchaser of land should have regard. Within seven days of the payment of a preliminary deposit, the vendor must give the

purchaser a copy of the instalment contract and an undertaking to pay, up to a prescribed amount, the costs incurred by the purchaser in obtaining legal advice on the terms of the contract or particulars of title. Preliminary deposits and instalments must be paid to the trustee until 15 per cent. of the purchase price has been paid. After paying 15 per cent. of the purchase price, or after receiving notice that the vendor intends to encumber the land to his detriment, the purchaser may require transfer of the title to him, in return for an approved mortgage securing the balance of the purchase money. Instalments under the mortgage must be for the same amounts and be payable at the same times as under the instalment contract.

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are unexceptionable. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act, unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The following table shows, for each of the last eleven years, the number of, and amount of consideration in, transfers of private real estate—that is of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the Real Property Act or the Registration of Deeds Act. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

Table 235. Real Estate Conveyances and Transfers

Year ended 30 June	Number			Amount of Consideration
	With Consideration Shown	With No Consideration Shown*	Total	
1961	108,411	7,688	116,099	\$ thous. 820,556
1962	91,688	7,170	98,858	691,208
1963	98,818	7,107	105,925	787,700
1964	109,703	7,728	117,431	986,029
1965	116,892	7,499	124,391	1,095,927
1966	115,121	7,373	122,494	1,057,646†
1967	114,337	7,455	121,792	1,103,375
1968	120,652	7,695	128,347	1,320,516
1969	125,592	7,500	133,092	1,528,128
1970	144,415	7,757	152,172	2,031,021
1971	143,090	7,874	150,964	2,246,700

* For example, gifts and transfers under wills.

† See text below.

When a parcel of land comprising two or more lots is sold, the total consideration for the parcel may be shown in the transfer document relating to each lot. From 1965–66, the resultant overstatements which have been identified have been excluded from the amount of consideration shown in the table; these overstatements amounted to \$39,429,000 in 1965–66, \$38,424,000 in 1966–67, \$46,006,000 in 1967–68, \$50,587,000 in 1968–69, \$95,352,000 in 1969–70, and \$72,016,000 in 1970–71.

MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY

Mortgages, other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office. No record is available of the number of unregistered mortgages.

Real estate mortgages are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration stated in the document generally represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on livestock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on livestock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate and livestock, and of liens on wool and growing crops, are shown for the last eleven years in the next table:—

Table 236. Mortgages Registered*

Year ended 30 June	Mortgages of Real Estate		Mortgages of Livestock and Liens on Wool and Growing Crops					
	Number	Consideration†	Liens on Crops		Liens on Wool and Livestock Mortgages		Total	
			Number	Consideration†	Number	Consideration†‡	Number	Consideration†‡
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1961	82,466	431,197	534	3,557	4,403	10,450	4,937	14,007
1962	76,885	381,178	671	4,250	4,583	9,315	5,254	13,565
1963	85,151	423,289	608	2,466	4,007	8,665	4,615	11,131
1964	93,614	519,109	512	2,529	5,087	9,263	5,599	11,792
1965	97,422	586,757	524	1,678	3,662	7,660	4,186	9,338
1966	101,775	623,168	744	2,299	3,257	6,426	4,001	8,726
1967	108,712	665,306	1,012	3,564	3,105	7,863	4,117	11,428
1968	110,384	774,761	1,006	5,878	3,015	10,034	4,021	15,912
1969	114,472	883,405	1,055	5,676	2,336	9,496	3,391	15,172
1970	121,614	1,128,680	775	3,891	2,351	7,195	3,126	11,086
1971	119,181	1,363,788	773	4,444	2,913	6,942	3,686	11,386

* Excludes, where identified, mortgages which are collateral with other mortgages.

† See text below.

‡ The amount of a loan secured by both lien on wool and mortgage on sheep is counted once only.

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the documents, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages, the amount is omitted, and the totals shown in the table are therefore understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 192.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

The following table shows the number and value of the estates assessed for New South Wales death duty in each of the last ten years:—

Table 237. Estates of Deceased Persons Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Year ended 30 June	Not Liable for Duty	Liable for Duty						Total Liable and Not Liable
		\$2,000 or less	\$2,001 to \$10,000	\$10,001 to \$20,000	\$20,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$100,000	\$100,001 or more	
NUMBER								
1962	8,394	1,972	6,199	2,971	1,906	694	327	22,463
1963	7,955	1,901	5,915	3,024	1,859	675	352	21,681
1964	9,052	2,195	6,987	3,664	2,259	787	396	25,340
1965	9,952	2,115	6,598	2,794	2,167	848	427	24,901
1966	10,195	2,169	7,347	3,094	2,647	1,031	501	26,984
1967	11,397	2,191	7,186	3,497	3,020	1,070	568	28,929
1968	10,198	2,247	6,946	3,451	3,000	1,145	588	27,575
1969	11,726	2,139	6,881	3,494	2,903	1,126	607	28,876
1970	9,740	2,310	6,464	3,824	3,230	1,183	687	27,438
1971	9,194	2,348	6,637	4,343	3,727	1,288	657	28,194
VALUE* (\$ thousand)								
1962	25,142	980	34,012	41,207	59,671	47,640	64,606	273,257
1963	24,154	1,056	32,818	41,980	58,004	46,836	68,112	272,961
1964	32,739	1,088	38,316	50,407	69,529	53,838	79,639	325,555
1965	50,630	1,107	36,104	38,373	67,677	58,233	96,989	349,112
1966	54,212	1,865	40,154	42,547	81,826	70,255	95,706	386,565
1967	64,801	1,201	40,317	48,378	93,698	74,575	106,591	429,559
1968	62,593	1,235	38,243	47,748	93,205	80,041	121,845	444,910
1969	74,913	1,405	37,781	48,438	88,429	78,681	117,063	446,711
1970	64,531	1,330	35,782	53,596	97,477	81,249	130,939	464,904
1971	66,309	1,415	35,857	61,201	114,895	89,944	135,013	504,634

* Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of a specified person. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25 November 1952. See text below.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, including property which, within three years prior to death, was vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest or transferred as a gift, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc. In the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the estate also includes the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Estates not liable for duty comprise:—

- (a) those of persons who were members of the Australian armed services if they died while serving overseas in "special areas" (e.g. Malaya, South Vietnam), or if their death within twelve months of returning to Australia was due to injuries received or disease contracted in the "special area";
- (b) those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) not exceeding \$2,000 in value; and

- (c) those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) not exceeding \$30,000 if passing to the widow, widower, children under 21 years, wholly dependent adult children, wholly dependent widowed father, or wholly dependent widowed mother of the deceased.

Exemption (c) was \$20,000 before 9 December 1970, \$10,000 before 6 November 1963, and \$5,000 before 31 December 1958.

On 25 November 1952, the value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of a specified person became assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property, but is assessed as a separate estate. Particulars of the non-aggregated estates assessed for duty in the last three years, which are omitted from the previous table, are given in the following table:—

Table 238. Non-aggregated Estates Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Value of Estate	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
Not Liable for Duty ..	522	5,887	569	5,964	435	5,474
Liable for Duty—						
Under \$2,001 ..	15	9	17	13	18	16
\$2,001 to \$10,000 ..	79	433	74	410	87	486
\$10,001 to \$20,000 ..	40	559	32	466	65	915
\$20,001 to \$50,000 ..	70	2,403	76	2,697	94	3,383
\$50,001 to \$100,000 ..	33	2,213	34	2,690	50	3,388
Over \$100,000 ..	6	1,027	10	1,493	13	2,262
Total, Liable and Not Liable	765	12,529	812	13,733	762	15,924

Further particulars of death duties, including rates of duty, are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

Chapter 9

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906. A consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State. Other statutes, which are supplementary to the system of local government, relate to water supply, sewerage, gas and electricity services, main roads, and the valuation of land.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842. Its civic affairs were governed by the Sydney Corporation Act until 1 January 1949, when the Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Local government extends over nine-tenths of New South Wales, including the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and more than two-thirds of the sparsely-populated Western Division. The area and population of these districts are shown in the chapter "Population".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. Municipalities, the earlier form of corporation, are usually centres of population smaller in extent than shires. Shires are, for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as towns and villages. Municipalities may be subdivided into wards, and shires into ridings.

New local government areas may be constituted, and the boundaries of existing areas may be changed, on the proclamation of the Governor. The Local Government Boundaries Commission, which was established in 1963, examines proposals for the constitution of new areas and the alteration of boundaries of existing areas, and makes recommendations on these proposals to the Minister for Local Government.

There were 193 municipalities when shires, numbering 134, were first incorporated in 1906. The numbers varied as new areas were constituted and existing areas were amalgamated, and at the end of 1930 there were 181 municipalities and 138 shires. Since then, there have been numerous amalgamations of local government areas, resulting mainly from the creation of the City of Greater Newcastle in 1938, the City of Greater Wollongong in 1947, and the Shoalhaven Shire in 1948, and from the reconstitution of areas in the County of Cumberland in 1949 and in the Grafton district in 1957. At 31 December 1971, there were 91 municipalities and 133 shires.

Under the Local Government Act, a municipality may be proclaimed as a city if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population and has a population of at least 100,000 persons, or if it is an independent centre of population and has a population of at least 15,000 persons. Twenty-two municipalities have been proclaimed as cities, including seven proclaimed under other Acts before the Local Government Act came into force.

The local government areas in New South Wales at 31 December 1971 may be grouped as follows:—

City of Sydney, which embraces a little over 5 square miles containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on Sydney Harbour between Rushcutters Bay and Darling Harbour;

City of Newcastle, 82 square miles in area;

City of Wollongong, 276 square miles in area;

Other Municipalities, of which 35 are wholly within the Sydney Statistical Division and 53 are wholly (or, in the case of the City of Blue Mountains, partly) outside the Division. The municipalities in the Sydney Statistical Division cover an area of 927 square miles, and other municipalities (which include most of the principal towns of the State) cover 2,237 square miles;

Shires, of which 4 (covering an area of 590 square miles) are wholly within the Sydney Statistical Division and 129 (covering 268,336 square miles) are outside the Division. The shires range in area from 102 square miles (Warringah) to 19,844 square miles (Central Darling).

More than one-half of the former area of the City of Sydney was transferred to a newly-created municipality (South Sydney) and other contiguous municipalities on 1 August 1968.

Each municipality and shire is governed by an elected council.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In December 1971, there were 97 urban areas and 29 urban committees.

Provision was made in 1948 for the creation of local districts in municipalities, and the appointment of district committees to which the council may delegate powers and vote funds for the control of specified local works, parks, cemeteries, etc. A district committee consists partly of aldermen appointed by the council and partly of elected representatives. With the council's approval, a district committee may co-opt other members, who may vote at meetings, but the number of co-opted members may not exceed 20 per cent. of the total membership.

County councils, which have become an important feature of local government in New South Wales, are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. Except for the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, all county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act.

The number of county councils increased from 4 in 1930 and 16 in 1945 to 53 in 1971. In 1971 34 of the councils conducted electricity undertakings, 5 operated water supply schemes, 1 conducted a gas works and 5 an abattoir, 9 controlled eradication of noxious animals and weeds, 3 controlled flood-mitigation works, and 2 operated aerodromes; six of the councils administered both an electricity undertaking and one of the other services.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE COUNCILS

Each municipality and shire is governed by a council elected for a term usually of three years.

In terms of the Local Government (City of Sydney) Boundaries Act, 1967, the City of Sydney was governed, from 17 October 1967 to 27 September 1969, by three Commissioners appointed by the Governor. These Commissioners were appointed to control the City's affairs and to arrange for the transfer (effected on 1 August 1968) of more than one-half of the City's former area to the newly-created South Sydney Municipality and to Leichhardt, Marrickville, and Woollahra Municipalities. The Commissioners also governed South Sydney Municipality from its incorporation on 1 August 1968 to 27 September 1969. The Commissioners ceased to hold office on the election of a council (consisting of 20 aldermen) for the reconstituted City area and a council (of 12 aldermen) for South Sydney Municipality.

The councils of the Cities of Newcastle and Wollongong consist of 21 aldermen and 15 aldermen, respectively. In other municipalities, the number of aldermen ranges from 6 to 16; and in the shires, the number of councillors ranges from 6 to 14.

Each municipality and shire has a chief executive and presiding officer, known as the Lord Mayor in the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, as the mayor in other municipalities, and as the president in shires. Lord mayors and mayors of municipalities and presidents of shires are elected annually by members of their councils from among themselves.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but they may be paid a fee by their councils for attending council meetings, making inspections, and attending to council business outside of its area; this fee is limited to \$15 in any period of 24 hours, and to an aggregate of \$500 in a year. The majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainment allowance from their councils.

The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to adult British subjects qualified as owners or rate-paying lessees of rateable land, or as occupiers of land.

The qualification as occupier is held by persons who have been continuously for one month in occupation of rateable land (a) by virtue of a miner's right or business licence under the Mining Act, or (b) as direct tenant of the owners or rate-paying lessees, where the yearly value of the land is not less than \$10. If not enrolled under either of these qualifications, a person is entitled to enrolment as occupier in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

Voting at local government elections is not compulsory. Voting had been compulsory for resident electors at all local elections from 1947 to 1965, and for non-resident electors at the elections held from 1947 to 1953.

The preferential voting system was used by all councils at the local government elections held in December 1968 and September 1971. At the elections held from 1953 to 1965, the system of proportional representation was used in some areas, and the preferential voting system in other areas.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government authorities in New South Wales are responsible for the local government of their areas, and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. The local authorities share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government departments. The activities of the local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government. The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by local councils, and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily.

A list of the principal functions of the local government authorities is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in Part *Local Government* of the *Statistical Register of New South Wales*. The powers of councils in regard to the levying of rates and borrowing of money are discussed later in this chapter.

Public Roads, etc. Councils co-operate with the Department of Main Roads in the construction and maintenance of the main roads system (see chapter "Roads and Bridges"), and they are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of other public roads (local roads), footpaths, and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Councils control the use of roads, structures on or abutting on roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc. is one of the oldest exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of council's expenditure.

Public Health. In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises in which food-stuffs are prepared or sold, license certain types of shops and boarding and

lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. They may also collect, treat, and sell milk, or regulate these activities, except in the areas administered by the Milk Board. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services in sparsely settled areas, and, in co-operation with the Department of Health, baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services, and life-saving clubs.

Public Recreation. Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths, and camping areas. They also operate public libraries, schools of art, museums, etc. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest, and may conduct tourist bureaux.

Building. Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their area, and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's approval before commencing construction. Practically all councils employ a building inspector, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of new houses or the purchase of existing houses.

Trading Undertakings. Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity and gas on the principle of "minimum cost to the consumer", and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels. Other trading functions are authorised by the Act.

Other Functions. Further facilities and services which councils provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes, and bush fire brigades. Councils are required to register dogs and control straying dogs; they may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria), and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase or resumption, to prepare town and country planning schemes, and (subject to the approval of the Minister) to assist with the development of manufacturing and wholesaling activities in their area.

SPECIAL INQUIRY INTO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A special committee was appointed by the State Government on 17 December 1971, to inquire into and report upon the local government system in New South Wales. The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows:—

To inquire and report whether—(a) present local government areas, and (b) the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919, relating to the administration of council business, are the most appropriate to secure proper economical and efficient local government, having regard to present day conditions and up-to-date management practices and if not, to make recommendations as to what changes are necessary or desirable in order to secure, promote and facilitate proper economical and efficient local government throughout New South Wales.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The basis for a co-ordinated system of town planning by local government authorities in New South Wales was first provided by legislation enacted in 1945. An outline of this legislation appears on page 288 of Year Book No. 57.

The State Planning Authority Act, 1963-1972, substantially amended the 1945 legislation, and constituted the State Planning Authority which, subject to the Minister for Local Government, is responsible for promoting and co-ordinating planning throughout the State. The Authority is a corporate body of sixteen members, each appointed by the Governor for a term not exceeding seven years. It absorbed the former Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee, the Cumberland and Northumberland County Councils, and the Town Planning Branch of the Department of Local Government (which had been formed following the 1945 legislation). The functions of the Authority include submission to the Minister of proposals for land use control, the execution of land development projects, examination of planning schemes prepared by councils, and, in certain circumstances, the preparation of planning schemes.

The Authority is responsible for regional planning, and municipal and shire councils for local planning. Councils, singly or in groups, may prepare planning schemes, and must do so when directed by the Authority. The plans prepared by councils are examined by the Authority prior to public exhibition, and must receive the Governor's assent before being implemented. Pending approval of schemes, land use in an area is controlled through interim development orders made by the Minister under the Local Government Act. Of the 225 local government areas of the State at 30 June 1971, 51 were controlled by prescribed planning schemes, 46 had schemes in the process of preparation, 81 were under interim development orders, and 47 had no planning control.

The administrative costs of the State Planning Authority, after deduction of charges for services rendered, are met from annual contributions by (a) the State Government and (b) municipal and shire councils in the Cumberland and Northumberland Development Areas, the City of Wollongong, and Shellharbour Municipality. The councils' contribution is limited to an amount equal to the proceeds of a rate of $\frac{1}{24}c$ in the \$1 of the unimproved capital value of rateable land. The State's statutory contribution is to equal the councils' contribution, up to a maximum of \$500,000 per annum.

Development funds were established in 1964 in respect of two development areas under the Act (Cumberland and Northumberland), to record the transactions relating to development schemes undertaken by the Authority. Councils in these development areas (and others which may be created under the Act) contribute to the principal and interest on loans raised for capital expenditure. The State Government also meets half of the cost of acquiring land for purposes of the Cumberland planning scheme.

Regional planning schemes prepared by the former Cumberland and Northumberland County Councils and the Illawarra Planning Authority, covering the most populous parts of the State, came into operation in 1951, 1960, and 1968 respectively. A brief account of these is given on page 199

of Year Book No. 61. In October 1968, the Authority published the Sydney Region Outline Plan which indicates the principles, policies, and broad strategy which should guide future urban expansion to the year 2000; the Region covers the same area as the combined area of the Sydney and the Outer Sydney Statistical Divisions (see page 7). This Plan envisages a considerable growth of population in the Region which will necessitate a large increase in the use of land. Although it is not a statutory plan, it has widespread general acceptance by the Government, statutory authorities, and the community, and in August 1969 the Minister announced the beginning of an extensive and continuing land release programme for urban development within the Plan's framework.

Land Development Contribution

The Land Development Management Act, 1970, administered by the State Planning Authority, provides for a levy or "betterment" contribution on the increment in value of "declared" non-urban land in specified local government areas of the Sydney Region following rezoning for urban purposes. "Declared" land is non-urban land which has become subject to an order by the Minister. Contribution becomes payable as follows:—

- (a) If the "declared" land is sold between the date of the Minister's order and the "final" date (the date on which an Interim Development Order or Planning Scheme effecting the rezoning of the land, etc., is gazetted). The contribution is payable on each occasion that the "declared" land is sold or otherwise disposed of in this period.
- (b) After the "final" date, the final contribution becomes payable on the date on which the land is first sold, or on the date on which a consent for development is first granted.

Where land is sold before the "final" date the contribution is calculated at 30 per cent. of the difference between the "base" date (1 August 1969) valuation and the selling price. The final contribution is calculated as 30 per cent. of the difference between the "base" date (1 August 1969) valuation and the valuation at the "final" date. (The base date valuation is subject to adjustment to take account of changing money values.) In each case the contribution is reduced by the amount of any contribution previously paid. Contributions are payable to the Land Development Contribution Fund, and after meeting administrative expenses, may be applied towards the cost of water, sewerage, and drainage services, roads and bridges, rail and other transport facilities, etc., in the non-urban parts of the Region. Proceeds from the levy in 1970-71 amounted to \$1,007,000.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics of local government authorities are compiled in the Bureau of Census and Statistics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils. These accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31 December.

The Sydney Statistical Division, as used in this chapter, comprises the City of Sydney and 39 contiguous local government areas (35 other municipalities and 4 shires) which are (or are expected to be) socially and economically oriented, to a marked degree, towards Sydney. Statistics of local Government finances are available only for complete local areas, and it is therefore necessary to exclude from the Division (as used in this chapter) that part of the City of Blue Mountains included in the Sydney Statistical Division as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 15).

The comparability of figures given for "municipalities", "shires", and "county councils" over a series of years may be affected by amalgamations of municipalities and shires and by the formation of county councils.

EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

At 31 December 1971 the aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales was 272,453 square miles, or about 88 per cent. of the total area of the State.

The area, population, and value of rateable property in the incorporated areas in 1971 are shown in the next table:—

Table 239. Municipalities and Shires: Area, Population, and Value of Rateable Property, 1971

Local Areas	Area	Population 30 June 1971*	Unimproved Capital Value †	Improved Capital Value †	Assessed Annual Value †
	Sq. miles	No.	\$ thousand		
Sydney Statistical Division					
Sydney (City)	5	61,940	548,003	1,164,314	115,625
Other Municipalities and Shires	1,517	2,719,427	5,679,144	12,298,105	870,937
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	1,522	2,781,367	6,227,147	13,462,419	986,562
Newcastle (City)	82	145,718	225,396	568,838	56,562
Wollongong (City)	276	160,902	202,073	661,319	45,052
Other Municipalities and Shires	270,573	1,494,112	2,210,932	‡	‡
Total—					
Municipalities	3,527	3,246,645	6,011,032	14,188,144	1,078,426
Shires	268,926	1,335,454	2,854,516	‡	‡
Municipalities and Shires	272,452	4,582,099	8,865,548	‡	‡

* Preliminary census results.

† Preliminary. Value of non-rateable properties is excluded (see page 304).

‡ Not available. These values are not determined in all shires.

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires, and county councils in 1969 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later—see page 311 for revenue accounts and page 326 for loan accounts.

Table 240. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Summary of Finances, 1969

Particulars	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
\$ thousand							
ORDINARY SERVICES							
Revenue	125,636	15,695	119,293	152,308	108,315	3,597	263,877*
Expenditure from—							
Revenue	120,188	15,065	116,696	145,490	106,458	3,442	255,047*
Loans	11,358	1,188	17,415	17,162	12,799	746	30,707
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS							
Revenue—							
Electricity .. ..	...	...	5,808	4,170	1,638	288,567	294,375
Gas	48	...	4,276	3,973	352	589	4,914
Abattoirs .. ..	...	8,930	6,164	15,093	...	4,401	19,495
Water Supply	12	...	14,123	7,264	6,871	2,363	16,498
Sewerage	626	...	8,994	5,051	4,568	...	9,619
Total	686	8,930	39,365	35,551	13,429	295,920	344,901
Expenditure—							
Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs ..	43	8,768	15,654	22,612	1,854	279,192	303,658
Water Supply and Sewerage ..	442	...	16,866	9,696	7,612	1,954	19,262
Capital Expenditure from—							
Loan Funds	632	125	14,167	6,711	8,213	33,215	48,138
Other Funds	5	78	6,539	2,345	4,277	21,841	28,464
NET LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS†							
Ordinary Services ..	86,736	8,631	94,706	124,298	65,775	3,728	193,801
Trading, Water, and Sewerage ..	7,653	5,770	126,524	76,807	63,141	326,872	466,820

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (\$343,000 in 1969) are omitted to avoid duplication.

† Comprises net loan debt (gross debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption), repayable Government advances, and time payment debts.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS

Local government authorities obtain a large amount of revenue from the taxation which they are empowered to levy upon unimproved or improved values of land, principally from an annual levy on unimproved capital value.

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Lands Act, 1916, as amended, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires, but in many areas the valuations

are made by valuers appointed by the councils. The Valuer-General may value a municipality or shire as a whole, or in complete wards or ridings in different years. The whole area or each ward or riding must be valued at least once in each six years. Valuations by councils' own valuers must be made at intervals not exceeding six years.

At 31 December 1971 the valuations in force in 90 municipalities and 113 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 1 municipality and 20 shires by valuers appointed by the councils. All municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division are valued by the Valuer-General.

In municipalities, the valuation must show the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of rateable property. In the shires, the law requires the valuation of the unimproved capital value only, and the determination of the improved capital value and the assessed annual value is optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value must be determined. The Valuer-General usually determines improved values and assessed annual values for all lands in the shires which he values.

The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made.

The unimproved capital value of a mine may be assessed on the basis of the average annual output during the preceding three years, if so directed by a council. For a coal or shale mine, the value is assessed at 75 cents per ton of coal or shale mined; for other mines, at 20 per cent. of the value of ore or mineral won. In the case of an idle or undeveloped mine, the unimproved capital value may be calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value is the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of land, with improvements thereon, but must not be less than 5 per cent. of the improved capital value.

All lands are rateable except the following—lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government and statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves, or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions, or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act or certified under the Public Instruction Act, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants, and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas and hydraulic power companies are rateable, and in respect of some Crown properties a contribution is made to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

A comparative summary of the unimproved and improved capital values and the assessed annual value of rateable property, excluding the lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following table:—

Table 241. Municipalities and Shires: Valuation of Rateable Property

At 31 De- cember	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle (City)	Wollon- gong (City)	Other Municipal- ities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipal- ities and Shires				Municipal- ities	Shires	Municipal- ities and Shires
	\$ thousand							
UNIMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1961	364,372	1,794,071	106,132	93,162	991,303	2,312,972	1,036,068	3,349,040
1962	424,302	2,158,553	106,882	94,494	1,066,329	2,666,514	1,184,046	3,850,560
1963	536,784	2,566,789	107,712	176,289	1,113,066	3,167,517	1,333,123	4,500,640
1964	573,326	2,739,555	108,606	175,316	1,126,466	3,345,441	1,377,828	4,723,270
1965	563,699	2,941,508	146,123	176,652	1,213,647	3,573,472	1,468,158	5,041,630
1966	562,806	3,272,189	146,821	175,822	1,304,889	3,838,084	1,624,444	5,462,528
1967	558,199	3,619,989	147,267	177,610	1,497,948	4,226,904	1,774,108	6,001,011
1968	411,593†	4,138,533†	148,017	194,037	1,625,476	4,568,480	1,949,177	6,517,657
1969	551,077	4,636,458	148,810	197,155	1,790,192	5,000,376	2,323,316	7,323,692
1970	550,044	5,075,947	149,260	198,741	1,982,278	5,438,939	2,517,331	7,956,270
1971*	548,003	5,679,144	225,396	202,073	2,210,932	6,011,032	2,854,516	8,865,548
IMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1961	996,956	5,458,871	399,930	346,476	†	7,450,176	†	†
1962	1,075,792	6,091,920	401,954	349,112	†	8,080,732	†	†
1963	1,218,122	6,715,714	404,190	517,004	†	8,871,548	†	†
1964	1,291,067	7,059,212	407,514	517,232	†	9,243,511	†	†
1965	1,285,937	7,390,408	476,460	522,489	†	9,634,913	†	†
1966	1,286,649	8,011,881	479,512	524,496	†	10,220,072	†	†
1967	1,286,776	8,573,539	483,909	526,749	†	10,871,597	†	†
1968	891,000†	9,653,904†	487,936	641,638	†	11,627,413	†	†
1969	1,153,688	10,459,413	490,148	646,182	†	12,381,050	†	†
1970	1,166,288	11,326,497	517,321	649,140	†	14,301,781	†	†
1971*	1,164,314	12,298,105	568,838	661,319	†	14,188,144	†	†
ASSESSED ANNUAL VALUE								
1961	54,200	322,978	22,616	19,842	†	439,238	†	†
1962	59,290	365,175	22,710	20,440	†	483,928	†	†
1963	89,808	410,408	22,818	32,516	†	562,082	†	†
1964	115,011	429,710	23,030	32,570	†	606,507	†	†
1965	114,191	469,689	33,278	32,866	†	653,868	†	†
1966	113,805	517,090	33,365	33,141	†	700,534	†	†
1967	113,778	575,074	33,673	33,306	†	769,324	†	†
1968	81,579†	661,554†	33,966	43,685	†	837,656	†	†
1969	115,558	721,509	34,121	44,103	†	911,755	†	†
1970	116,367	793,502	36,164	44,205	†	888,361	†	†
1971*	115,625	870,937	57,183	45,052	†	1,078,426	†	†

* Subject to revision.

† The area of the City of Sydney was reduced on 1 August 1968—the values of rateable property transferred to contiguous municipalities were: unimproved, \$138,199,000; improved, \$358,369,000; assessed annual, \$29,605,000.

‡ Not available. These values are not determined in all shires.

Valuations are usually made at intervals of five or six years. The values shown in the above table do not, therefore, indicate the annual changes in the value of real property, but rather the trend over a longer period.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1971 was 9.9 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 7.1 per cent. in the other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 10.0 per cent. in Newcastle, 6.8 per cent. in Wollongong, and 7.7 per cent. in other municipalities. As the assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the actual annual value, the proportions per cent. of annual value to improved value were 11.0 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 7.9 per cent. in the other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 11.2 per cent. in Newcastle, 7.6 per cent. in Wollongong, and 8.5 per cent. in other municipalities.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND LAND VALUATION

A Royal Commission, comprising a Judge of the Supreme Court and two other members, was appointed by the State Government in August 1965, to inquire into matters relating to land valuation and rating in New South Wales.

In its report, which was made public in June 1967, the Royal Commission favoured retention of land rating as the main method of financing the services provided by local government authorities and the water, sewerage, and drainage boards. However, it recommended that municipal and shire councils be permitted to augment this source of revenue by introducing new forms of local taxation, and that the water, sewerage, and drainage boards should raise a higher proportion of their revenue by charging for water consumed. The new local taxes suggested by the Commission included a poll tax on non-ratepaying residents over 17 years of age, licence fees on businesses and clubs, tourist and entertainment taxes, and a betterment charge on land approved for development. The Commission also recommended, *inter alia*, that rating exemptions for occupied Crown lands and certain other lands be withdrawn; that site value (instead of unimproved capital value) be used as a basis of rating; that Councils be given the choice of adopting the unimproved (or site) value, the improved value, or the assessed annual value of land, or a combination of these values, as a basis for levying the general rate; and that a commission be established to determine the apportionment of government grants for general purposes between councils and to advise the Minister on councils' financial needs.

RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

All municipal and shire councils, some county councils, and the special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage, and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils during the last five years is shown in Tables 132 and 133, where local rating is considered conjointly with other forms of taxation imposed in the State.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by the municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years, according to the purposes for which the rates were levied. The rates shown for "ordinary services" include rates levied for

the purposes of the general fund and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund (e.g., roads, health, street lighting, etc.).

Table 242. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied

Year	Ordinary Services	Electricity Fund	Gas Works Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Abattoir Fund	Total
\$ thousand							
1961	87,408	962	85	4,576	2,328	26	95,386
1962	93,400	1,018	86	4,874	2,608	26	102,012
1963	98,858	1,071	84	5,257	2,904	27	108,200
1964	107,045	1,060	125	5,851	3,182	27	117,289
1965	113,225	1,053	155	6,365	3,466	27	124,291
1966	123,005	1,092	179	7,015	3,774	26	135,091
1967	134,195	1,008	206	7,745	4,240	26	147,419
1968	142,859	1,045	207	8,724	4,880	26	157,741
1969	156,026	1,004	214	9,446	5,422	26	172,139
1970	168,766	765	214	10,310	6,459	17	186,531
1971*	178,185	859	194	11,184	7,400	17	197,840

* Subject to revision.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of four kinds—a general rate on the unimproved capital value of all rateable lands in the area, and special, local, and loan rates on the unimproved or improved capital value. A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by the constituent municipalities and shires. Under the Gas and Electricity Act, the Sydney County Council has power, which it has not exercised, to levy rates on the unimproved capital values.

A minimum general rate of 0.5c in the \$ on unimproved capital value must be levied each year, but if this is more than sufficient for the requirements of the area, the Governor may approve of a lower rate. The general rate levied on coal mines and mines worked for minerals other than coal or shale may not exceed 7c and 1.25c, respectively in the \$ of the unimproved value.

In municipalities wholly outside the County of Cumberland, differential general rates may be levied in respect of urban farm lands and other lands. The Governor may extend this provision, by proclamation, to a municipality situated wholly or partly within that County or to a shire situated wholly within the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland. Urban farm land is rateable land which is valued as one assessment, exceeds five acres in area, and is used by the occupier for pastoral, dairying, fruit-growing, agricultural, or similar pursuits. The maximum general rate which may be levied thereon may not exceed (a) one-half of the general rate levied on other lands in the municipality or shire, or (b) the general rate levied by an adjoining shire, whichever is the greater. The minimum general rate may not be less than 0.5c in the \$ of the unimproved value.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and interest at a maximum of 7 per cent. per annum simple interest may be charged on rates overdue for three months or more.

Since January 1972, Commonwealth age, invalid, widow or service pensioners and certain classes of war pensioners are entitled, on application to councils, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a maximum (per year) of \$80 for general rates, \$40 for water rates, and \$40 for sewerage rates. Councils are recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off, and they may also write off further amounts at their own cost. Prior to 1972, they could write off or reduce rates payable by these pensioners, but were only recouped by the State Government for an amount equivalent to one-half of the loss. Ratepayers may apply to councils for postponement of portion of the rates levied on residential properties located in areas reserved, under a town planning scheme, for industrial and commercial use, and for high density housing. Since 1972, ratepayers may elect, within one month after service of rate notice, to pay such rates by four instalments at prescribed intervals. The last instalment must be paid within seven months after service of the rate notice to avoid incurring extra charges. Between 1966 and 1971, councils were authorised to accept payment of rates by instalments without being obliged to impose extra charges.

The Main Roads Act provides that the councils of municipalities and shires may be required to contribute towards the cost of main roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads. The contribution by the councils in the metropolitan road district (County of Cumberland and Blue Mountains City and parts of Wollongong City and Colo and Wollondilly shires) is calculated at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of rateable property and, since 1963, is limited to an amount equal to a percentage of the councils' total rate income. The rate may not exceed 5/24c in the \$ on rateable property, and the rate on farming lands may be reduced to one-half of the rate on other lands; since 1955, the ordinary rate has been 5/24c in the \$ and the rate on farming lands has been 5/48c in the \$. The limiting percentage of council's total rate income is determined annually, and must be between 10 and 15 per cent.; since 1963, it has been 12 per cent.

Contributions by country councils are based upon the amount actually expended on main roads, and are allocated to the councils according to the benefit each derives from the road works; the maximum contribution by a country council in any year is the sum which would be produced by a rate of 5/24c in the \$ on the unimproved capital value of rateable lands.

Until 1971 revenue to meet these contributions was derived by councils either by the levy of a special rate or by provision in the general rate, and was included in the particulars of rates shown herein. However, all councils in the metropolitan roads district have been exempt from making the contribution in 1972, and country councils are not required to contribute to main roads projects commenced after December 1971. The proceeds of the rate levied in the metropolitan road district amounted to \$8,467,000 in 1968 and \$9,285,000 in 1969.

The following table shows for recent years the amount of rates levied for all purposes by the municipal, shire, and county councils operating under the Local Government Act:—

Table 243. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
	\$ thousand					
ORDINARY SERVICES						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	13,812	13,836	12,199†	13,001	12,967	12,878
Other Municipalities and Shires	55,553	61,372	67,340†	74,790	83,123	87,836
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	69,365	75,208	79,539	87,791	96,089	100,714
Newcastle (City)	3,435	3,769	4,489	4,563	4,942	6,197
Wollongong (City)	4,627	5,043	5,270	5,514	5,737	6,232
Other Municipalities and Shires	45,577	50,176	53,561	58,158	61,998	65,042
Total—						
Municipalities	81,370	89,032	94,939	103,315	112,314	119,843
Shires	41,635	45,164	47,920	52,711	56,452	58,342
Municipalities and Shires ..	123,005	134,195	142,859	156,026	168,766	178,185
County Councils .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.S.W.	123,005	134,195	142,859	156,026	168,766	178,185
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS						
Municipalities and Shires	10,411	11,610	13,163	14,404	16,282	18,006
County Councils	1,676	1,614	1,719	1,708	1,483	1,649
Total, N.S.W.	12,086	13,224	14,882	16,113	17,765	19,655
ALL SERVICES						
Total, N.S.W.	135,091	147,419	157,741	172,139	186,531	197,840

* Subject to revision.

† See note †, Table 241.

The rates for ordinary services consist of general rates and special, local, and loan rates, other than those imposed for the purposes of trading, water, and sewerage undertakings. General rates are levied on all rateable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only portion of an area.

In 1971, the general rates amounted to \$12,878,000, or 100 per cent. of the total rates for ordinary services in the City of Sydney, \$86,117,000 or 98 per cent. in other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, \$6,034,000 or 97 per cent. in Newcastle, \$6,178,000 or 99 per cent.

in Wollongong, \$18,808,000 or 93 per cent. in other municipalities, \$42,306,000 or 94 per cent. in other shires, and \$172,321,000 or 97 per cent. in all municipalities and shires.

The following table shows the average rate levied per \$ of unimproved capital value for ordinary services in groups of municipalities and shires in each of the last eleven years. These averages are based upon the aggregate unimproved value of rateable land within each group and the amount of rates levied—whether they were general over the whole municipality or shire or applied only to part thereof. Rates levied for trading, water, and sewerage funds are excluded.

Table 244. Municipalities and Shires: Average Rate Levied for Ordinary Services

Year	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle (City)	Wollongong (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires				Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires
Cents per \$ of Unimproved Capital Value								
1961	2.74	2.16	2.58	3.35	3.30	2.51	2.82	2.61
1962	2.61	1.94	2.60	3.30	3.25	2.33	2.63	2.43
1963	2.15	1.73	2.67	1.81	3.30	2.08	2.48	2.20
1964	2.16	1.75	2.83	2.24	3.51	2.12	2.63	2.27
1965	2.19	1.75	2.41	2.38	3.57	2.10	2.72	2.28
1966	2.45	1.70	2.34	2.63	3.49	2.12	2.56	2.25
1967	2.50	1.70	2.56	2.84	3.35	2.11	2.55	2.24
1968	2.50	1.63	3.03	2.72	3.30	2.08	2.46	2.19
1969	2.35	1.61	3.07	2.80	3.25	2.07	2.27	2.13
1970	2.36	1.64	3.31	2.89	3.13	2.06	2.20	2.12
1971*	2.35	1.55	2.75	3.08	2.94	1.99	2.04	2.01

* Subject to revision.

The amount of rates levied, as shown in Table 243, represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable.

Most of the rates are collected in the year of levy. The amount of overdue rates and extra charges, as shown in the next table, has increased by one-half in the last five years with the rise in the total amount of rates levied. Despite this increase, the ratio of the amount outstanding at the end of the year to the rates levied in that year rose only from 13.3 per cent. in 1964 to 13.4 per cent. in 1969.

Table 245. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Overdue Rates and Extra Charges

Particulars	At 31 December					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	475	441	583	628	345*	532
Other Municipalities and Shires	6,414	6,962	7,494	7,487	8,688*	9,612
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	6,889	7,403	8,078	8,115	9,032	10,144
Newcastle (City)	347	375	369	344	366	491
Wollongong (City)	886	812	873	943	899	935
Other Municipalities and Shires	7,431	8,757	9,988	10,485	11,370	11,427
Total—						
Municipalities	9,932	10,481	11,241	11,637	12,662	13,359
Shires	5,622	6,866	8,067	8,250	9,005	9,639
Municipalities and Shires	15,554	17,347	19,308	19,887	21,667	22,998
County Councils	89	176	124	108	122	138
Total, N.S.W.	15,642	17,523	19,432	19,995	21,789	23,136
Ordinary Services	13,933	15,447	17,128	17,565	18,986	20,454
Trading, Water, and Sewerage	1,709	2,076	2,304	2,429	2,803	2,682
Total, N.S.W.	15,642	17,523	19,432	19,995	21,789	23,136

* See note †, Table 241.

REVENUE FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The accounts of municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales are on an income and expenditure basis, and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate.

In each area governed under the Local Government Act, there must be:—

- (a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund;
- (b) a special fund for each special rate levied;
- (c) a local fund for each local rate levied;
- (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council; and
- (e) a trust fund for moneys received from the State Government for a specific purpose and for moneys held by way of a deposit or in trust.

The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purpose throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act.

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE ACCOUNTS

The functions of local government embraced by the term "Ordinary Services" include all the functions described on pages 298 and 299, except those listed under the title "Trading Undertakings". Functions relating to ordinary services come within the scope of the general fund and those special and local funds which relate to similar works and services. Statistics of the funds of the trading undertakings are shown separately in Tables 252 to 259.

A summary of the revenue, and expenditure from revenue, on account of ordinary services in each of the last six years is shown in the following table:—

Table 246. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Revenue and Expenditure from Revenue

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand					
REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires— Sydney Statistical Division— Sydney (City)	19,818	17,996	20,103	20,198	18,609*	18,686
Other Municipalities and Shires	67,691	70,014	76,438	84,992	94,827*	106,950
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	87,509	88,009	96,541	105,190	113,436	125,636
Newcastle (City)	5,000	5,479	6,371	5,834	7,428	7,395
Wollongong (City)	6,411	6,036	6,517	7,067	7,537	8,300
Other Municipalities and Shires	86,377	93,455	103,703	108,906	116,432	119,293
Total— Municipalities	106,892	108,032	120,487	128,009	139,729	152,308
Shires	78,405	84,948	92,644	98,989	105,104	108,315
Municipalities and Shires ..	185,297	192,980	213,132	226,997	244,833	260,624
County Councils	3,593	1,708	1,669	1,467	3,779	3,597
Total, N.S.W.†	187,689	194,471	214,626	228,220	248,295	263,877
EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires— Sydney Statistical Division— Sydney (City)	17,993	18,455	19,363	19,839	18,871*	17,527
Other Municipalities and Shires	65,244	70,281	76,627	84,572	93,692*	102,661
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	83,237	88,736	95,990	104,411	112,562	120,188
Newcastle (City)	4,874	5,258	6,214	5,465	6,657	6,919
Wollongong (City)	6,133	6,297	6,262	6,502	7,644	8,146
Other Municipalities and Shires	85,159	91,119	102,675	107,504	115,366	116,696
Total— Municipalities	102,724	108,541	118,607	125,432	136,535	145,490
Shires	76,680	82,870	92,534	98,451	105,694	106,458
Municipalities and Shires ..	179,403	191,410	211,141	223,882	242,229	251,950
County Councils	3,363	1,694	1,619	1,361	3,625	3,442
Total, N.S.W.†	181,265	192,888	212,587	224,998	245,537	255,047

* See note †, Table 241.

† Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (\$343,000 in 1969) are omitted to avoid duplication.

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE

A classification of the revenue on account of ordinary services during the last five years is given in the following table:—

Table 247. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue*

Item of Revenue	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				
Revenue Raised by Councils—					
Taxation—					
Rates Levied—					
General	109,816	119,011	129,172	137,782	150,356
Loan, Local, and Special	3,409	3,994	5,024	5,077	5,670
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates	1,118	1,196	1,359	1,477	1,509
Payments in Lieu of Rates	750	850	962	953	1,137
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc.	2,311	2,917	3,292	3,731	4,177
Total Taxation	117,404	127,967	139,808	149,020	162,849
Public Works	7,654	8,399	8,870	10,550	10,546
Sanitary and Garbage Charges	9,607	10,271	10,759	11,537	12,909
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	3,148	3,138	3,422	4,001	3,993
Public Markets	1,344	1,443	1,455	1,608	860
Libraries	385	430	480	574	578
Council Property (Rents, etc.)	5,430	5,689	5,823	6,105	6,339
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid	5,119	6,184	6,816	8,445	11,870
Interest	1,991	2,287	2,436	2,991	3,347
Other*	5,250	5,392	6,691	7,417	8,339
Total Revenue Raised by Councils	157,333	171,201	186,560	202,247	221,631
Government Grants—					
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.—					
Main Roads Department	17,879	17,031	18,620	18,686	17,940
Flood Damage Repair, n.e.i.	146	117	413	239	356
Commonwealth Aid Roads	11,664	12,949	12,990	13,764	12,500
Other	2,472	7,768	4,376	5,505	3,118
Total, Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	32,161	37,865	36,399	38,194	33,913
Flood Mitigation Works	1,452	1,399	1,214	3,538	2,933
Baby Health Centres	114	33	147	95	115
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	547	768	570	635	490
Libraries	1,061	1,138	1,171	1,186	1,240
Other	1,803	2,223	2,157	2,401	3,556
Total Government Grants	37,138	43,425	41,659	46,048	42,247
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services	194,471	214,626	228,220	248,295	263,877

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (classified in Table 248 to "Other Revenue Raised" by county councils) are omitted to avoid duplication. In 1969 these contributions amounted to \$343,000.

Rates form the largest item of ordinary services revenue and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 71 per cent. of the revenue raised by councils and 60 per cent. of the councils' total revenue during 1969.

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils (e.g., construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering). These charges, together with payments to councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals, or organisations (e.g., the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under "Public Works" in the table above.

Governments grants for ordinary services include substantial reimbursements of expenditure on works carried out by councils on behalf of the Main Roads Department (\$17,940,000 in 1969) and grants for "rural" roads under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act (\$12,500,000 in 1969).

Government grants represented 19 per cent. of councils' ordinary services revenue in 1965 and 16 per cent. in 1969. In these years, the proportions were 4 per cent. for both municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 10 and 8 per cent. for the Cities of Newcastle and Wollongong combined, 33 and 31 per cent. for other municipalities and shires, and 78 and 76 per cent. for county councils.

A general description of government financial assistance to councils is given on page 324.

Table 248. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue, 1969

Item of Revenue	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Sydney Statistical Division		New-castle and Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Sydney Statistical Division		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
\$ thousand							
Revenue Raised by Councils—							
Taxation—							
Rates Levied—							
General	13,001	86,294	9,764	100,282	50,074	150,356	...
Loan, Local, and Special .. ..	...	1,497	313	3,033	2,636	5,670	...
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates ..	23	653	104	919	589	1,509	...
Payment in Lieu of Rates	545	839	51	1,042	96	1,137	...
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc. ..	317	2,775	246	2,858	1,320	4,177	...
Total Taxation	13,886	92,058	10,478	108,134	54,715	162,849	...
Public Works	386	5,064	571	6,315	4,231	10,546	...
Sanitary and Garbage Charges ..	478	8,185	599	8,668	4,241	12,909	...
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc. ..	132	1,740	232	2,437	1,556	3,993	...
Public Markets .. .. .	...	15	...	448	412	860	...
Libraries	8	198	33	490	89	578	...
Council Property (Rents, etc.) ..	963	2,064	420	3,344	2,897	6,241	98
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid ..	418	6,194	928	7,249	4,583	11,832	38
Interest	407	1,548	399	2,430	895	3,325	23
Other	1,589	4,170	786	4,529	3,447	7,975	707*
Total Revenue Raised by Councils	18,267	121,236	14,446	144,043	77,064	221,108	866*
Government Grants—							
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.—							
Main Roads Department	221	1,561	804	3,155	14,785	17,940	...
Flood Damage Repair, n.e.i. ..	...	2	...	6	350	356	...
Commonwealth Aid Roads .. ..	...	288	88	1,299	11,201	12,500	...
Other	131	837	129	1,094	2,024	3,118	...
Total, Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	352	2,688	1,021	5,554	28,359	33,913	...
Flood Mitigation Works .. ..	...	12	...	28	359	387	2,546
Baby Health Centres .. .. .	...	55	22	78	36	115	...
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc. ..	...	87	27	199	291	490	...
Libraries	21	730	94	898	341	1,240	...
Other	47	829	85	1,507	1,864	3,371	185
Total Government Grants ..	419	4,400	1,249	8,265	31,251	39,516	2,731
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services ..	18,686	125,636	15,695	152,308	108,315	260,624	3,597*

* Includes contributions by constituent municipalities and shires, \$343,000. See also note ¶. Table 251.

ORDINARY SERVICES EXPENDITURE

Particulars of expenditure on ordinary services, as shown in this chapter, are not presented in the same form as in accounts furnished by the councils. The councils' statements are composite in character and show in combination expenditure from both revenue and loans. In this chapter, expenditure from each source is shown separately—expenditure from revenue in Tables 249 and 250, and expenditure from loans in Tables 262 to 264.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts:—

- (i) *Gross Expenditure*, which is the expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e., revenue raised by the councils and government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads and national works undertaken by councils for the Government;
- (ii) *Net Expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue and has been ascertained by deducting from *Gross Expenditure* the amounts received from the Government (as shown in Table 247).

Table 249. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils—Ordinary Services: Gross and Net Expenditure from Revenue

Year	Gross Expenditure*				Net Expenditure*		
	Administra- tion, Works and Services	Debt Services		Total Gross Expenditure *	Administra- tion, Works and Services	Interest and Debt Redemption	Total Net Expenditure *
		Interest	Provision for Debt Redemption				
\$ thousand							
1964	161,154	7,371	12,741	181,265	124,360	20,107	144,467
1965	171,352	7,879	13,658	192,888	134,218	21,533	155,750
1966	188,255	8,694	15,638	212,587	144,841	24,321	169,162
1967	199,290	9,393	16,315	224,998	157,643	25,696	183,339
1968	217,831	10,307	17,399	245,537	171,793	27,697	199,489
1969	225,466	11,330	18,251	255,047	183,225	29,576	212,801

* See explanation in text preceding table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable government advances, and other liabilities. In the case of the City of Sydney, the amount of interest earned from investment sums held for purposes of debt redemption (but not being part of normal sinking funds) is deducted from the total amount of interest payable.

The provision for debt redemption shown in Table 249 is the amount provided from revenue for ordinary services, and includes an amount equivalent to interest earnings on sinking fund investments. The total provision from all sources is shown in Table 268.

The *net outgo* on debt service borne by the councils, including provision for redemption, represented 13.9 per cent. of the total *net expenditure* on ordinary services in the years 1968 and 1969. In 1969 the ratio was 11

per cent. in the municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 9 per cent. in Newcastle, 14 per cent. in Wollongong, 18 per cent. in other municipalities and shires, and 38 per cent. in the county councils.

Particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services in each of the last five years are shown in the next table. A similar statement regarding net expenditure has not been compiled, because complete details are not available as to the objects on which moneys received from the Government were expended.

**Table 250. Municipalities, Shires and County Councils: Ordinary Services—
Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue**

Item of Expenditure	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				
Works and Services—					
Administration, n.e.i.	13,427	14,664	15,705	17,597	18,913
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	83,343	92,489	96,916	101,934	102,119
Contribution to Main Roads Department*	6,170	7,313	7,820	8,467	9,285
Flood Mitigation and Flood Emergency††	1,385	1,522	1,183	3,590	2,900
Street Lighting	4,349	4,659	5,144	5,739	6,310
Sanitary and Garbage	13,004	13,563	14,706	15,838	17,098
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	12,781	15,040	16,171	17,238	17,709
Baby Health Centres	312	340	330	372	523
Health Services	4,887	5,352	5,813	6,043	6,362
Public Markets	1,006	1,193	1,072	1,358	636
Libraries	3,889	4,394	5,133	5,593	6,112
Contributions to: Fire Board	1,043	1,076	1,151	1,364	1,502
Bush Fire Fund	268	297	301	296	350
Fire Prevention	1,140	964	1,176	1,279	1,376
Town Planning‡	1,638	1,647	1,989	2,246	3,230
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Bands, Public Bodies	627	654	786	994	942
Housing (Construction, Advances)	618	249	142	247	403
Council Property, n.e.i.§	8,253	9,225	9,349	10,766	11,415
Other†	13,213	13,614	14,404	16,869	18,279
Total, Works and Services†	171,352	188,255	199,290	217,831	225,466
Debt Charges—					
Interest on Loans, etc.	7,879	8,694	9,393	10,307	11,330
Repayment of Loans, etc.	13,658	15,638	16,315	17,399	18,251
Total Debt Charges	21,537	24,332	25,708	27,706	29,581
Total Expenditure from Revenue—Ordinary Services†	192,888	212,587	224,998	245,537	255,047

* Contributions by councils in the metropolitan road district towards the cost of main roads. Other contributions by councils are included in "Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc."; in many instances, these contributions are effected by constructing road works on behalf of the Main Roads Department.

† Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted to avoid duplication—see note ¶, next table.

‡ Includes expenditure on flood mitigation works (\$1,385,000 in 1965, \$1,367,000 in 1966, \$1,047,000 in 1967, \$3,322,000 in 1968, and \$2,736,000 in 1969).

¶ Includes contributions to State Planning Authority (\$1,251,000 in 1967, \$1,475,000 in 1968, and \$2,136,000 in 1969).

§ Includes purchases of public works plant and machinery, less amounts equal to depreciation on these assets charged to "Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc."

Separate particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services during 1969 are given in the next table for county councils and groups of municipalities and shires:—

Table 251. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue, 1969

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Sydney Statistical Division		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
\$ thousand							
Works and Services—							
Administration, n.e.i.	1,807	9,553	958	11,645	7,268	18,913	...
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	3,457	33,379	5,765	44,053	58,066	102,119	...
Contribution to Main Roads Department*	1,151	9,203	24	7,897	1,388	9,285	...
Flood Mitigation and Flood Emergency† . . . . .	...	16	...	51	357	408¶	2,671
Street Lighting	359	4,530	432	4,984	1,326	6,310	...
Sanitary and Garbage	961	11,428	1,224	12,183	4,915	17,098	...
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	1,397	10,355	1,572	11,902	5,808	17,709	...
Baby Health Centres	3	381	44	358	165	523	...
Health Services	1,425	4,066	342	4,497	1,866	6,362	...
Public Markets . . . . .	...	6	...	321	315	636	...
Libraries	345	3,690	566	4,667	1,445	6,112	...
Contributions to—							
Fire Board	131	1,188	123	1,283	219	1,502	...
Bush Fire Fund . . . . .	...	42	11	50	301	350	...
Fire Prevention . . . . .	...	231	67	257	1,119	1,376	...
Town Planning	305	2,922	115	2,651	580	3,230	...
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Bands, Public Bodies	127	631	38	677	265	942	...
Housing (Construction, Advances) . . . . .	...	21	...	107	296	403	...
Council Property, n.e.i.‡	1,659	7,144	639	8,855	2,560	11,415	...
Other	3,225	8,556	1,497	11,689	6,255	17,947¶	498
Total, Works and Services	16,354	107,344	13,419	128,126	94,514	222,640¶	3,170
Debt Charges—							
Interest on Loans, etc.	687	5,247	763	7,385	3,746	11,131	198
Repayment of Loans, etc.	486	7,597	883	9,980	8,198	18,179	74
Total Debt Charges	1,173	12,844	1,646	17,365	11,944	29,310	272
Total Expenditure from Revenue—Ordinary Services	17,527	120,188	15,065	145,491	106,458	251,950¶	3,442

* See note *, previous table.

† Includes expenditure on flood mitigation works (Total Municipalities and Shires, \$151,000; County Councils, \$2,585,000).

‡ Includes purchases of public works plant and machinery, less amounts equal to depreciation on these assets charged to "Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.".

Includes contributions to county councils—Flood Mitigation, etc., \$180,000; Noxious Animals and Weeds Destruction, \$152,000; Other, \$11,000; and Total, \$343,000.

FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible.

ELECTRICITY TRADING FUNDS

In New South Wales, many of the establishments for the supply of electricity for public and private use are conducted by local government authorities, principally by county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A few of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have works for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity; most councils purchase supplies in bulk and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1969, electricity services were provided by 4 municipalities, 1 shire, and 34 county councils. Of these 39 councils, 5 generated electricity, including 4 which also purchased additional supplies for distribution, and 34 distributed electricity purchased in bulk.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, and distributes it direct to customers in the City of Sydney and in 24 metropolitan municipalities and 2 metropolitan shires.

The growth of the combined municipal, shire, and county councils' electricity enterprises is illustrated by the following table. The decline in the number of councils conducting electricity undertakings has been due mainly to the formation of county councils, which have taken over the separate undertakings of the constituent municipal and shire councils.

Table 252. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings

Year	Number of Councils	Expenditure	Revenue				Surplus
			Sales	Loan Rates	Other	Total	
		\$ thousand					
1959	54	122,338	118,538	648	6,962	126,148	3,810
1960	46	137,230	131,560	824	7,620	140,004	2,774
1961	43	148,380	143,244	962	8,838	153,044	4,664
1962	43	162,136	160,107	1,019	8,431	169,558	7,422
1963	41	173,862	172,486	1,071	9,851	183,408	9,546
1964	40	181,299	180,705	1,060	11,673	193,437	12,138
1965	40	195,955	191,900	1,053	13,827	206,780	10,825
1966	39	213,719	207,421	1,092	15,690	224,202	10,483
1967	39	233,362	226,163	1,008	17,825	244,996	11,634
1968	39	253,855	246,177	1,045	20,484	267,707	13,852
1969	39	279,356	270,819	1,004	22,552	294,375	15,019

Particulars of the revenue, working expenses, capital expenditure, and debt redemption of the electricity undertakings in 1969, and of the electricity purchased and sold by the undertakings in that year, are given on the next page.

Table 253. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings—Revenue and Expenditure, etc., 1969

Particulars	Municipalities and Shires	County Councils						Total, All Authorities	
		Sydney	Prospect	Mackellar	St. George	Shortland	Illawarra		Other
		\$ thousand							
Revenue—									
Electricity Sales	5,354	117,562	33,387	8,855	9,454	18,072	10,735	67,399	270,819
Meter Rents, Installations, etc. ..	406	839	3,423	1,173	615	2,040	658	10,358	19,511
Government Grants	44	...	19	1	...	...	5	3,041	3,041
Loan Rates	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,971	2,971
Total Revenue	5,808	118,401	36,830	10,029	10,069	20,112	11,399	81,729	294,375
Expenditure—									
Purchases, Distribution, etc. ..	4,753	101,791*	30,094	8,174	8,186	17,204	9,447	59,383	239,032*
Depreciation	487	8,352	1,981	385	557	1,007	1,083	8,037	21,889
Interest	250	6,717	1,917	600	392	565	683	7,310	18,435
Total Expenditure	5,490	116,859*	33,993	9,158	9,135	18,777	11,214	74,731	279,356*
Capital Expenditure from—									
Loan Funds	535	10,774	4,198	1,085	1,169	950	1,534	11,430	31,674
Depreciation Reserve and Revenue Surpluses	390	7,535	3,859	594	1,126	1,313	414	7,029	22,260
Total Capital Expenditure	925	18,310	8,056	1,679	2,295	2,263	1,948	18,458	53,934
Provision Made for Debt Redemp- tion	331	1,819	1,854	488	440	633	684	7,822	14,072
Million kWh									
Electricity—									
Generated	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	244
Purchased	221	6,335	1,781	428	461	1,052	558	3,309	14,144
Sold	214	6,014	1,689	427	432	1,008	526	3,213	13,523

* Includes provision for loan repayments and developmental works \$2,956,000.

The following summary of the balance sheets of the electricity undertakings of municipal, shire, and county councils shows the extent of capital investment and loan debt outstanding at 31 December 1969:—

Table 254. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets, 1969

LIABILITIES					
Council	Capital Debt	Bank Overdraft	Creditors, etc.	Accumulated Funds	Total
	\$ thousand				
Municipalities and Shires ..	4,655	680	426	4,752	10,512
County Councils—					
Sydney	123,222	802	21,019	47,966	193,010
Prospect	35,544	1,386	3,666	20,882	61,479
Mackellar	10,982	773	1,212	4,745	17,713
St. George	7,057	598	1,922	8,873	18,451
Shortland	10,090	861	3,036	17,628	31,615
Illawarra	12,624	410	1,558	4,302	18,894
Other	132,787	10,090	8,129	64,968	215,974
Total, N.S.W.	336,961	15,600	40,969	174,118	567,647

ASSETS					
Council	Land, Plant, etc.	Debtors	Cash, Bank, and Investments		Total
			Reserve Accounts	Other	
\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires ..	9,082	897	196	335	10,512
County Councils—					
Sydney	143,494	15,447	34,052	17	193,010
Prospect	48,350	3,834	6,757	2,538	61,479
Mackellar	15,806	1,518	139	250	17,713
St. George	15,973	1,100	333	1,045	18,451
Shortland	26,785	2,410	2,351	69	31,615
Illawarra	16,553	1,251	417	673	18,894
Other	188,263	12,724	8,050	6,937	215,974
Total, N.S.W.	464,307	39,180	52,295	11,863	567,647

The capital indebtedness comprises gross loans \$315,789,000, government advances \$2,592,000, and time payment debts \$741,000. This capital indebtedness was offset by sinking funds for debt redemption (totalling \$35,925,000) included in assets.

The surplus funds of the Sydney County Council amounted to \$47,966,000 and comprised General Reserve \$12,920,000, Sinking Fund Reserve \$29,144,000, Insurance Fund Reserve \$1,910,000, Special Provision for Loan Repayment and Development Works, \$3,399,000, and other reserves, \$593,000. At 31 December 1969, the capital cost of the Council's land, plant, etc., with stores on hand, amounted to \$230,707,000, but this total was reduced to \$143,494,000 by the deduction of depreciation reserve, \$87,212,000.

GAS TRADING FUNDS

The supply of gas for domestic, industrial, etc. purposes in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies. Gasworks are operated by 23 municipal and shire councils and one county council.

Table 255. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Gas Trading Undertakings—Revenue Accounts

Year	Number of Councils	Expenditure	Revenue						Surplus or Deficiency (-)
			Sales		Loan Rates	Government Grants	Other	Total	
			Gas	Residuals					
			\$ thousand						
1964	24	3,563	2,182	621	125	171	545	3,645	81
1965	24	3,781	2,235	558	155	166	626	3,740	(—) 41
1966	24	3,953	2,524	517	179	230	624	4,074	121
1967	24	4,164	2,644	486	206	154	723	4,213	49
1968	24	4,411	2,959	489	207	156	793	4,603	193
1969	24	4,770	3,070	496	214	167	968	4,914	143

The charges included in expenditure for depreciation of assets amounted to \$543,000 in 1969, and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., to \$420,000.

The balance sheets of the municipal, shire, and county council gas trading undertakings at 31 December in the last two years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 256. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Gas Trading Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets

Liabilities	1968	1969	Assets	1968	1969
	\$ thousand			\$ thousand	
Capital Debt	7,397	7,433	Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc.	9,005	9,047
Sundry Creditors, etc.	480	494	Debtors	866	871
Overdrafts	756	705	Outstanding Rates	73	28
Total Liabilities	8,633	8,632	Cash and Investments— Trading Accounts	9	47
			Reserve Accounts	241	320
			Loan Accounts	284	308
Excess of Assets	1,844	1,989			
Total	10,477	10,621	Total Assets	10,477	10,621

Capital expenditure on the acquisition and improvement of assets amounted to \$577,000 in 1969, including \$486,000 from loan funds. Repayments of capital debt totalled \$410,000 in 1969.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE FUNDS

The water supply and sewerage systems of the metropolitan and Newcastle districts and of Broken Hill and Cobar are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, with several water storage systems being under direct Government control. The larger systems are described on page 336. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire, and county councils.

It was usual for country water and sewerage works to be constructed by the State and transferred on completion to the councils, which were required to repay the cost, with interest, over a period fixed according to the durability of the works. Since 1935, it has been the practice for councils to undertake the construction of new works with State assistance, the councils raising loans to finance their share of the cost.

Under the scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases, which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed \$7 for water and \$7 for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. Assistance is given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Newcastle Boards, as well as in country areas.

At 31 December 1969, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 49 municipalities, 94 shires, and 6 county councils, and sewerage services by 54 municipalities (including 5 in the Sydney Statistical Division) and 71 shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the undertakings for 1969:—

Table 257. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Revenue Accounts, 1969

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
\$ thousand							
Revenue—							
Rates Levied	4,480	4,306	660	9,446	3,618	1,803	5,422
Water Sales	1,321	961	1,086	3,368	..	..	..
Government Grants ..	1,016	1,139	466	2,620	675	2,580	3,255
Other	448	465	151	1,063	757	185	942
Total	7,264	6,871	2,363	16,498	5,051	4,568	9,619
Expenditure—							
Management, Working							
Expenses, etc.	3,474	2,478	904	6,855	1,816	737	2,553
Depreciation	829	906	202	1,937	612	466	1,077
Interest	1,573	2,139	848	4,560	1,394	886	2,280
Total	5,875	5,522	1,954	13,351	3,821	2,089	5,911
Surplus	1,389	1,348	409	3,146	1,230	2,479	3,709

Particulars of capital expenditure from loan funds and government grants, etc., and of redemptions of capital indebtedness during 1969 are as follows:—

Table 258. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1969

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
	\$ thousand						
Capital Expenditure—							
From Loans	3,048	4,232	928	8,208	2,144	3,629	5,773
Other	1,241	1,479	401	3,122	1 057	2,605	3,662
Total	4,289	5,711	1,329	11,330	3,202	6,233	9,435
Provision for Debt Redemption	854	682	287	1,824	664	339	1,003

The capital debts of the water supply undertakings aggregated \$87,212,000 (municipalities \$30,054,000, shires \$40,475,000, and county councils \$16,683,000) at 31 December 1969. An amount of \$44,651,000 for sewerage works comprised \$25,980,000 owing by the municipalities and \$18,672,000 by the shires. The combined capital debt of the water and sewerage works was represented by debenture loans \$131,070,000, government advances \$698,000, and time payment debts \$96,000.

ABATTOIR TRADING FUNDS

The Local Government Act authorises councils, other than those in areas under the jurisdiction of the Meat Industry Act, to conduct abattoirs. This power was exercised by nine municipal and five county councils at the end of 1969.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the local authority abattoirs in the last six years is shown below:—

Table 259. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Abattoirs—Revenue Accounts

Year	Expendi- ture	Revenue					Surplus or Deficiency (—)
		Sales, Dues, etc.	Rates Levied	Government Grants	Other	Total	
	₹ thousand						
1964	14,332	14,093	27	...	792	14,912	580
1965	14,417	14,268	27	...	368	14,663	246
1966	15,049	13,582	26	47	1,182	14,837	(—) 211
1967	14,992	13,429	26	14	618	14,087	(—) 905
1968	16,385	14,160	26	2	1,342	15,530	(—) 855
1969	19,531	17,560	26	10	1,899	19,495	(—) 73

The expenditure for 1969 includes charges for interest \$799,000, and depreciation of assets, \$783,000.

Capital expenditure in 1969 amounted to \$1,326,000, of which \$1,007,000 was financed from loans. Redemption of capital indebtedness totalled \$702,000.

Assets, valued at \$24,548,000 at 31 December 1969, included premises, plant, and stores valued at \$20,703,000, and exceeded liabilities by \$2,973,000. The liabilities included loans, government advances, and time payment debts amounting to \$18,390,000.

The largest local authority abattoir is at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to \$8,930,000 and expenditure to \$8,768,000 in 1969. Assets at the Newcastle abattoir at the end of 1969 exceeded liabilities by \$1,292,000.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The State Government affords financial assistance to the local government authorities by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services.

Until 1968, assistance to general revenue was paid in the form of endowment to shires and to certain municipalities in respect of portions of their areas which, prior to incorporation in the municipalities, were constituted as shires or formed part of a shire. The amount of endowment distributable annually was fixed at \$400,000 from 1952 to 1954, \$450,000 from 1955 to 1958, \$516,000 in 1959, and \$600,000 from 1960 to 1968.

The individual areas participated in endowment according to an apportionment made by the Government in every third year. The matters to be taken into account in making the apportionment were specified in the Local Government Act—e.g., the necessity for developing new districts, the extent to which the council and the people of the areas concerned undertook to share in the development by constructing works or paying local rates, and the rate levied.

The Local Government (Grants Commission) Amendment Act, 1968, provides for the establishment (from 1 January 1969) of a Local Government Grants Commission and a Local Government Assistance Fund. The Commission comprises four members appointed by the Governor—of whom one (the chairman) is nominated by the Minister, one is an officer of the Department of Local Government, and two are representatives of Local Government. In terms of the Act, the Commission is required to consider the needs of areas, formulate proposals for distribution of amounts in the Fund, and, in respect of each proposal which has been approved by the Minister, determine the amounts to be paid to individual councils. If a proposal is not approved by the Minister, he must refer it back to the Commission for further consideration. The Assistance Fund is to be provided with funds (minimum \$4,000,000 annually) by the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

In addition to amounts paid to councils from the Local Government Assistance Fund, grants by the State are made to councils for specific purposes such as roads, lighting of traffic routes, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries, the eradication of noxious weeds, flood control, and country water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services. Large sums are paid to municipal and shire councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads. Other payments to councils for roads include part of the funds received by the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, most of the omnibus tax proceeds and approximately half the omnibus service licence fees collected, and assistance towards flood damage repairs. From 1952 to 1964 (when the council was absorbed by the State Planning Authority), the State Government made grants to the Cumberland County Council for its share of the cost of the town planning scheme.

Moneys paid to local government authorities for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following statement of funds provided by the State or Commonwealth Government and expended by councils.

Table 260. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Government Grants *

Year	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
\$ thousand							
1959	2,952	756	20,908	5,048	19,568	2,070	26,686
1960	4,898	850	24,060	7,726	22,082	2,020	31,828
1961	6,046	968	25,402	8,930	23,486	2,114	34,530
1962	4,961	1,054	25,434	8,192	23,257	2,793	34,242
1963	3,642	816	27,989	7,546	24,901	3,142	35,590
1964	3,666	1,435	31,156	7,575	28,683	4,180	40,438
1965	3,620	1,182	33,163	7,306	30,659	3,371	41,336
1966	3,460	1,277	40,608	9,192	36,154	3 647	48,992
1967	3,522	1,027	40,180	8,444	36,286	4,457	49,186
1968	3,762	1,388	43,082	9,798	38,434	6,363	54,594
1969	4,428	1,249	39,378	10,056	34,998	6,286	51,340

* Comprises financial assistance grants (endowment, Commonwealth roads grants, etc.) and reimbursements for works carried out by councils as agents for the Main Roads Department.

A classification of moneys paid by the State or Commonwealth Government to local authorities, showing broadly the objects of expenditure, is given in the next table. Payments to the trading funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works and extensions.

**Table 261. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Government Grants *—
Objects**

Year	Ordinary Services			Trading Funds		Total
	Endow- ment †	Main Roads	Other	Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs	Water and Sewerage	
	\$ thousand					
1959	588	13,148	10,166	1,384	1,400	26,686
1960	604	16,892	11,402	1,328	1,602	31,828
1961	600	17,338	13,674	1,326	1,592	34,530
1962	600	16,146	14,026	1,422	2,048	34,242
1963	600	15,276	16,375	1,519	1,821	35,590
1964	599	18,428	17,772	1,588	2,052	40,438
1965	598	17,879	18,661	1,701	2,498	41,336
1966	595	17,031	25,799	2,005	3,561	48,992
1967	612	18,620	22,427	2,429	5,099	49,187
1968	607	18,686	26,755	2,939	5,607	54,594
1969	60	17,940	24,247	3,217	5,875	51,340

* See note *, Table 260. Details of "ordinary services" grants to councils are given in Table 247.

† See page 324.

LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Long-term borrowing by local government authorities in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings:—

(i) *Loans*, i.e., amounts raised by the issue of mortgage-deeds, debentures, bonds, and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions, mostly banks, superannuation boards, and life assurance societies;

(ii) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable cash advances by the State, and debts incurred to the Commonwealth and State Governments (including the Electricity Commission of N.S.W.) for the cost of works and services performed and materials supplied or for the purchase of assets on terms.

(iii) *Time Payment Debts*, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

BORROWING POWERS

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods viz., by limited overdraft, by renewal, and by ordinary loans. The Governor's approval is required for all loan raisings with the exception of limited overdrafts. Loans may be expended only for the specific purposes approved by the Governor, or for repaying principal of the loan. The Minister, however, may consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals; ordinary loans may be raised for any other purpose.

A limited overdraft is secured upon the income of the fund for which the overdraft is raised. A renewal or ordinary loan is secured, firstly, upon the income of the fund to which the loan belongs and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division (also the municipality of Nyngan) and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was \$34,533,000 at 30 June 1971.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted by a council for the purpose of carrying out necessary work applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is \$10,000, and the total liability for ratepayer's advances is restricted to 10 per cent. of the total revenue in the preceding year unless authorised by the Minister. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 5 per cent. per annum, and repayments may not extend beyond fifteen years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into by councils to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent. of the income of that fund.

LOAN EXPENDITURE

The following table shows particulars of the expenditure by local government authorities in the last six years from loans, government advances, and time payment debts:—

Table 262. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted

Item of Expenditure	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand					
Ordinary Services—						
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	11,896	11,673	11,140	10,637	12,911	11,928
Flood Mitigation Works	389	382	394	443	951	829
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	1,965	2,672	2,338	2,065	2,968	2,072
Sanitary and Garbage	98	164	508	289	209	230
Baby Health Centres	33	30	1	46	43	74
Libraries	187	189	165	410	412	645
Public Markets	233	288	146	207	269	671
Parking Facilities	377	349	652	331	717	680
Housing Construction	118	78	270	123	288	232
Advances: Housing	724	619	906	1,198	1,331	1,463
Other	274	317	227	306	329	398
Town Planning	566	133	349	128	294	325
Council Property and Plant, n.e.i.	8,447	8,186	8,671	9,396	8,110	10,174
Other	338	745	315	583	481	986
Total, Ordinary Services	25,645	25,824	26,081	26,161	29,311	30,707
Trading Undertakings—						
Electricity	25,238	28,248	21,330	34,379	31,633	31,674
Gas	303	374	750	402	321	486
Abattoirs	2,815	2,630	2,044	1,553	1,489	1,556
Water Supply—						
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	276	200	184	335	306	440
Other	4,789	6,498	7,337	8,586	8,027	8,208
Sewerage—						
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	900	850	700	700	585	...
Other	2,455	3,158	3,448	3,908	5,427	5,773
Total, Trading Undertakings	36,776	41,958	35,794	49,804	47,788	48,138
All Services—						
Expenditure from Loans	61,187	66,373	60,219	74,382	75,491	77,444
Expenditure from Government Advances	122	291	585	592	706	595
Time Payment Debts Contracted	1,113	1,118	1,070	1,051	903	807
Total, All Services	62,422	67,782	61,875	76,025	77,099	78,846

Contributions to the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board for new water supply and sewerage works (as shown in Table 262) include amounts charged to councils' general funds.

The particulars given in Tables 262 to 264 relate only to new loan expenditure on works and services. Repayments of old loans, government advances, and time payment debts from borrowed funds are excluded.

Expenditure from government advances in 1969 comprised \$17,000 for ordinary services, \$549,000 for abattoirs, and \$28,000 for sewerage.

Time payment debts contracted in 1969 comprised \$578,000 for ordinary services (\$33,000 for roads, bridges, etc., and \$546,000 for "properties and plant—other") and \$229,000 for trading undertakings (\$202,000 for electricity, \$15,000 for water supply, and \$12,000 for sewerage).

The total loan expenditure by selected groups of local government authorities in the State during the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 263. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	675	757	877	889	549†	337
Other Municipalities and Shires	10,311	10,598	10,932	9,441	11,657†	11,654
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	10,986	11,355	11,809	10,330	12,206	11,991
Newcastle (City)	799	436	398	473	373	488
Wollongong (City)	1,408	1,100	1,078	1,064	1,313	825
Other Municipalities and Shires	20,507	23,764	24,495	26,981	29,263	31,582
Total: Municipalities*	19,667	20,830	21,252	21,084	23,914	23,873
Shires*	14,032	15,824	16,529	17,764	19,240	21,012
Municipalities and Shires*	33,699	36,655	37,780	38,848	43,154	44,885
County Councils*	28,722	31,128	24,095	37,177	33,945	33,961
Total, N.S.W.—						
Expenditure from Loans	61,187	66,373	60,219	74,382	75,491	77,444
Expenditure from Government Advances	122	291	585	592	706	595
Time Payment Debts Contracted	1,113	1,118	1,070	1,051	903	807
Total	62,422	67,782	61,875	76,025	77,099	78,846

* Comparison is affected by amalgamation of municipalities and shires and by the formation of county councils.

† See note †, Table 241.

A classification of the loan expenditure by selected groups of local government authorities in 1969 is given in the following table:—

Table 264. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted, 1969

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Sydney Statistical Division		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
\$ thousand							
Ordinary Services—							
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	256	6,918	481	8,356	3,572	11,928	...
Flood Mitigation Works	...	5	...	15	79	94	735
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc. . . . .	...	522	92	806	1,265	2,072	...
Sanitary and Garbage	...	143	...	195	35	230	...
Baby Health Centres	...	62	10	34	40	74	...
Libraries . . . . .	...	349	...	433	212	645	...
Public Markets	...	...	...	245	425	671	...
Parking Facilities	...	364	134	646	34	680	...
Housing Construction	...	...	...	76	156	232	...
Advances: Housing	...	9	...	793	670	1,463	...
Other . . . . .	...	...	...	125	273	398	...
Town Planning . . . . .	...	211	...	226	99	325	...
Council Property and Plant, n.e.i.	79	2,705	471	4,768	5,406	10,174	...
Other	2	70	...	445	530	975	11
Total, Ordinary Services	337	11,358	1,188	17,162	12,799	29,961	746
Trading Undertakings—							
Electricity . . . . .	...	...	...	322	213	535	31,140
Gas . . . . .	...	...	...	320	140	460	26
Abattoirs . . . . .	...	...	125	436	...	436	1,121
Water Supply—							
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	...	190	...	440	...	440	...
Other . . . . .	...	...	...	3,048	4,232	7,280	928
Sewerage—							
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other . . . . .	...	442	...	2,144	3,629	5,773	...
Total, Trading Undertakings . . . . .	...	632	125	6,711	8,213	14,924	33,215
All Services—							
Expenditure from Loans	337	11,774	1,313	23,499	20,630	44,130	33,314
Expenditure from Government Advances . . . . .	...	...	...	114	28	142	453
Time Payment Debts Contracted . . . . .	...	216	...	260	353	613	194
Total, All Services	337	11,991	1,313	23,873	21,012	44,885	33,961

LOAN AND OTHER LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS

At 31 December 1969, the *gross* loan debt of local government authorities in New South Wales totalled \$695,884,000, against which were held sinking fund balances of \$45,567,000. The *net* loan debt therefore amounted to \$650,317,000. With amounts owing for repayable government advances (\$7,143,000) and time payment debts (\$3,161,000), the total net long-term indebtedness amounted to \$660,621,000.

Table 265. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt, 1969

Particulars	Loan Debt			Government Advances	Time Payment Debts	Total Net Debt
	Gross Amount	Sinking Fund	Net Amount			
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires— Sydney Statistical Division— Sydney (City) .. Other Municipalities and Shires ..	16,263 85,544	4,704 3,860	11,560 81,684	... 12	... 1,133	11,560 82,830
Total, Sydney Statis- tical Division ..	101,807	8,563	93,244	12	1,133	94,389
Newcastle (City) .. Wollongong (City) .. Other Municipalities and Shires ..	4,354 10,207 218,607	185 43 759	4,169 10,163 217,848	... ... 2,155	35 34 1,227	4,204 10,197 221,230
Total— Municipalities .. Shires .. Municipalities and Shires ..	207,053 127,922 334,975	9,214 336 9,550	197,839 127,586 325,425	2,018 150 2,167	1,248 1,181 2,429	201,104 128,916 330,021
County Councils— Sydney Other Total	123,222 237,687 36,016	29,144 6,872 324,893	94,078 230,815 4,976	... 4,976 732	... 732 330,600	94,078 236,522 660,621
Total, N.S.W.	695,884	45,567	650,317	7,143	3,161	660,621

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act (with the exception of the City of Sydney) are repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds, and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds. At the end of 1969, they were equivalent to 29 per cent. and 24 per cent. of the respective loan debts.

The whole of the gross loan debt at 31 December 1969 was owing in Australia—the last of two loans which had been raised in London having been repaid in August 1966. In Tables 266 and 267 the loans owing in London by the City of Sydney (£stg.1,811,600 in each year to 1962 and £stg.1,000,000 in 1963 and 1964) and the Sydney County Council (£stg.3,000,000 in each year to 1965), and the sinking fund investments held in London by these councils, have been converted to Australian currency equivalent at the International Monetary Fund mint par rate of exchange current until 18 November 1967 (£stg.0.4 = \$A.1).

The following table shows particulars of the long-term debt at the end of each of the last six years:—

Table 266. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt

At 31 Decem- ber	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils*	Total*
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Wollon- gong (Cities)	Other Municipal- ities and Shires	Total			
	Sydney (City)*	Other Municipal- ities and Shires			Municipal- ities	Shires		
\$ thousand								
GROSS LOAN DEBT								
1964	23,212	59,817	10,308	134,601	152,070	75,868	255,960	483,897
1965	20,757	64,984	10,959	148,817	160,054	85,464	271,859	517,376
1966	20,380	68,319	12,208	163,959	169,940	94,925	283,662	548,527
1967	20,373	72,039	13,186	184,229	183,212	106,616	315,982	605,810
1968	16,571¶	80,338¶	14,237	200,492	194,758	116,880	340,854	652,491
1969	16,263	85,544	14,561	218,607	207,053	127,922	360,909	695,884
NET LOAN DEBT†								
1964	14,638	57,569	10,268	134,396	141,043	75,828	232,757	449,627
1965	14,633	62,553	10,886	148,501	151,197	85,377	246,696	483,270
1966	14,223	65,752	12,099	163,626	160,908	94,792	258,162	513,862
1967	14,219	69,371	13,062	183,855	174,015	106,492	286,265	566,773
1968	11,938¶	76,678¶	14,053	199,894	185,935	116,628	308,384	610,947
1969	11,560	81,684	14,332	217,848	197,839	127,586	324,893	650,317
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES								
1964	...	19	...	3,468	3,093	393	5,704	9,191
1965	...	33	...	3,389	2,939	483	5,522	8,944
1966	...	124	...	3,044	2,901	268	5,104	8,272
1967	...	16	...	2,224	2,058	182	4,904	7,144
1968	...	14¶	...	2,090	1,987	117	5,013	7,117
1969	...	12	...	2,155	2,018	150	4,976	7,143
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS								
1964	...	922	179	909	1,103	907	491	2,501
1965	...	1,187	147	917	1,351	899	446	2,696
1966	...	1,029	138	1,376	1,146	1,397	559	3,103
1967	...	1,160	103	1,240	1,435	1,068	729	3,232
1968	...	1,224¶	73	1,300	1,315	1,282	742	3,339
1969	...	1,133	69	1,227	1,248	1,181	732	3,161
TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT‡								
1964	14,638	58,510	10,447	138,773	145,239	77,128	238,952	461,319
1965	14,633	63,773	11,033	152,807	155,488	86,759	252,664	494,910
1966	14,223	66,906	12,236	168,047	164,955	96,457	263,825	525,237
1967	14,219	70,548	13,165	187,320	177,508	107,743	291,898	577,149
1968	11,938¶	77,916¶	14,126	203,285	189,237	118,027	314,139	621,404
1969	11,560	82,830	14,401	221,230	201,104	128,916	330,600	621,660

* See text following Table 265.

† Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption.

‡ Sum of "Net Loan Debt", "Government Advances", and "Time Payment Debts".

¶ See note †, Table 241.

The following table shows the amount of indebtedness in each of the last eleven years classified by services:—

Table 267. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt Classified by Services

At 31 December	Ordinary Services*	Electricity Fund*	Gas Fund	Abattoir Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Total*
\$ thousand							
NET LOAN DEBT†							
1959	82,086	138,640	4,554	1,886	35,518	17,196	279,900‡
1960	90,628	151,680	5,152	2,122	39,860	18,704	308,146
1961	95,206	162,916	5,476	2,388	42,724	20,296	329,006
1962	107,416	181,795	6,050	3,884	48,076	22,844	370,065
1963	122,383	199,732	6,559	7,105	53,086	25,876	414,741
1964	131,453	215,813	6,777	9,241	57,073	29,270	449,627
1965	144,449	227,756	6,916	11,052	61,592	31,505	483,270
1966	154,425	236,634	7,256	12,057	68,693	34,797	513,862
1967	164,615	263,012	7,327	13,147	77,144	41,527	566,773
1968	177,039	283,405	7,336	13,385	83,317	46,465	610,947
1969	191,434	298,246	7,363	13,966	88,368	50,941	650,317
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES							
1959	92	8,828	2	3,308	864	114	13,208
1960	540	9,822	2	3,272	854	108	14,598
1961	504	8,906	2	3,190	842	100	13,544
1962	436	7,678	2	3,082	796	94	12,088
1963	452	6,617	1	3,014	778	87	10,950
1964	304	5,108	1	2,926	772	80	9,191
1965	322	4,704	1	3,039	805	72	8,944
1966	244	3,782	...	3,342	768	137	8,272
1967	96	3,055	...	3,212	667	115	7,144
1968	87	2,592	...	3,778	601	59	7,117
1969	82	2,054	...	4,309	642	56	7,143
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS							
1959	1,212	36	116	4	14	6	1,388
1960	1,294	132	110	...	14	4	1,554
1961	1,540	166	2	60	10	2	1,780
1962	1,946	822	180	40	12	10	3,010
1963	2,204	613	90	20	44	16	2,988
1964	1,905	480	...	15	58	43	2,501
1965	2,089	442	9	4	115	37	2,696
1966	2,356	522	4	88	105	28	3,103
1967	2,367	714	2	2	111	36	3,232
1968	2,472	741	1	1	85	39	3,339
1969	2,284	736	...	1	89	51	3,161
TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT‡							
1959	83,390	147,504	4,672	5,198	36,396	17,316	294,496‡
1960	92,462	161,634	5,264	5,394	40,728	18,816	324,298
1961	97,250	171,988	5,480	5,638	43,576	20,398	344,330
1962	109,798	190,295	6,232	7,006	48,884	22,948	385,162
1963	125,039	206,962	6,650	10,139	53,908	25,979	428,679
1964	133,662	221,401	6,778	12,182	57,903	29,393	461,319
1965	146,860	232,903	6,926	14,095	62,512	31,614	494,910
1966	157,024	240,938	7,261	15,487	69,565	34,961	525,237
1967	167,078	266,781	7,329	16,360	77,922	41,678	577,149
1968	179,599	286,738	7,337	17,164	84,003	46,563	621,404
1969	193,801	301,036	7,363	18,275	89,098	51,047	660,621

* See text following Table 265.

† Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption.

‡ Sum of "Net Loan Debt", "Government Advances", and "Time Payment Debts".

‡ Includes Buildings Materials Trading Fund, \$20,000.

REPAYMENT OF DEBT

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of loans, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders (where loans, etc. are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments) and credits to sinking fund, including interest earnings on accumulated balances (where loans are of fixed term). Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

Table 268. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Repayment of Long-term Debt

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	727	601	747	604	620*	486
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	5,033	5,378	6,069	6,433	6,786*	7,163
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	5,760	5,979	6,816	7,036	7,406	7,649
Newcastle (City)	309	296	644	370	404	422
Wollongong (City)	358	416	447	469	501	547
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	8,548	9,433	10,470	11,346	12,172	13,077
Total—						
Municipalities	8,998	9,420	11,159	10,955	11,748	12,355
Shires	5,977	6,704	7,218	8,266	8,735	9,339
Municipalities and Shires ..	14,976	16,123	18,377	19,221	20,483	21,694
County Councils	10,664	12,089	13,358	13,717	13,386	14,567
Total, N.S.W.—						
Repayment of Loans—						
Sinking Fund	3,451	3,497	4,227	3,800	3,547	3 702
Principal Repaid	19,330	22,386	25,525	27,089	28,626	30,799
Repayment of Government Advances	1,746	1,044	577	586	583	567
Repayment of Time Payment Debts	1,112	1,288	1,406	1,463	1,113	1,193
Total Repayments	25,640	28,213	31,736	32,938	33,869	36,261

See note †, Table 241.

DEBT CHARGES

The debt charges borne by municipal, shire, and county councils comprise interest (including exchange on interest payable overseas) on gross loan debt, government advances, time payment debts, and bank overdrafts, and provisions for redemption of debt as described in the text above Table 268. Particulars of the interest charges in each of the last six years are given in the following table.

Table 269. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Interest Charges

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires— Sydney Statistical Division— Sydney (City)	982	842	877	899	822*	687
Other Municipalities and Shires	2,937	3,267	3,576	3,818	4,213*	4,779
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	3,919	4,109	4,454	4,717	5,053	5,467
Newcastle (City)	192	203	226	242	259	259
Wollongong (City)	341	381	429	474	258	576
Other Municipalities and Shires	6,768	7,429	8,362	9,375	10,510	11,638
Total— Municipalities	7,392	7,888	8,608	9,333	10,137	11,029
Shires	3,828	4,234	4,863	5,475	6,195	6,911
Municipalities and Shires ..	11,220	12,122	13,471	14,808	16,332	17,940
County Councils	12,772	14,137	15,248	16,373	18,317	19,884
Total, N.S.W.	23,992	26,259	28,719	31,181	34,649	37,824

* See note †, Table 241.

In the following table, the debt charges in each of the last six years are classified by services:—

Table 270. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Debt Charges Classified by Services

Year	Gross Debt Charges							Net Debt Charges, All Services ↑
	Ordinary Services		Trading, Water, and Sewerage Funds		Total, All Services			
	Interest	Debt Redemp- tion*	Interest	Debt Redemp- tion*	Interest	Debt Redemp- tion*	Total	
\$ thousand								
1964	7,371	12,741	16,621	12,899	23,992	25,640	49,632	49,461
1965	7,879	13,658	18,380	14,557	26,259	28,213	54,472	54,284
1966	8,694	15,638	20,025	16,098	28,719	31,736	60,455	60,146
1967	9,393	16,315	21,788	16,623	31,181	32,938	64,120	63,767
1968	10,307	17,399	24,342	16,470	34,649	33,869	68,518	68,106
1969	11,330	18,251	26,494	18,010	37,824	36,261	74,085	73,698

* See text preceding Table 268.

† "Net Debt Charges" are ascertained by subtracting from "Gross Debt Charges" (shown in preceding columns) amounts received from the Government for interest and debt redemption.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS

The local government electoral system in New South Wales is described on page 297.

Voting at the elections held in 1968 or 1969 and 1971 was not compulsory. At the 1971 elections, the proportion of voters to electors enrolled in contested wards and ridings of all municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division was 29.8 per cent., compared with 74.1 per cent. at the elections held in December, 1965 (the last elections when voting was

compulsory for resident electors). The corresponding proportions were 29.6 per cent. and 84.4 per cent. in the City of Newcastle; 40.2 per cent. and 84.3 per cent. in the City of Wollongong; 38.2 per cent. and 70.6 per cent. in other municipalities and shires; and 32.9 per cent. and 73.6 per cent. in all municipalities and shires.

The last general triennial elections of aldermen and councillors were held on 18 September 1971.

Table 271. Municipal and Shire Elections, 1971

Particulars	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires			Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires
Electors Enrolled—							
Ratepayers	10,174	1,002,538	99,464	660,927	1,130,576	642,527	1,773,103
Other	31,096	767,001	81,051	431,472	952,731	357,889	1,310,620
Total Electors	41,270	1,769,539	180,515	1,092,399	2,083,307	1,000,416	3,083,723
Aldermen or Councillors—							
Elected after Contest ..	20	443	36	1,147	959	687	1,646
Returned Unopposed ..	...	38	...	467	71	434	505
Vacant Seats .. ..	...	...	...	6	...	6	6
Total in Full Councils ..	20	481	36	1,620	1,030	1,127	2,157
Contested Elections—							
Seats	20	443	36	1,147	959	687	1,646
Candidates	42	1,142	80	2,115	2,005	1,374	3,379
Electors Enrolled	41,270	1,687,321	180,515	940,295	2,008,652	840,749	2,849,401
Electors who Voted—							
Formally	17,815	473,447	59,979	346,727	617,127	280,841	897,968
Informally	546	23,351	2,503	12,675	31,151	7,924	39,075
Total Voters	18,361	496,798	62,482	359,402	648,278	288,765	937,043
Proportion of—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Ratepayers to Electors Enrolled	24.7	56.7	55.2	60.5	54.3	64.2	57.5
Voters to Electors	44.5	29.4	34.6	38.2	32.3	34.3	32.9
Formal to Total Votes ..	97.0	95.3	96.1	96.5	95.2	97.3	95.8

All seats were contested in 123 councils (81 municipalities and 42 shires) and no seats were contested in 19 councils. In the remaining 83 councils (6 municipalities and 77 shires), some but not all seats were contested; in the shires, there were 6 unfilled vacancies.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board controls water supply and sewerage services in an area which extends over 4,377 square miles and covers the County of Cumberland, the City of Wollongong, and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities. It supplies water to an estimated population of 3,042,000 in this area, and sewerage services to an estimated population of 2,477,000.

The Board is composed of eight members, all appointed by the Governor; two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed for a period of seven years and the other members for four years. Three of the other members are persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, have special knowledge and appropriate experience, and the remaining three members are officers of constituent municipalities and shires, appointed from a panel

nominated by the Local Government and Shires Association of New South Wales.

The Board's water catchment areas extend over an area of 3,944 square miles (Upper Nepean, 347 square miles; Woronora, 29 square miles; Warragamba, 3,480 square miles; minor catchments, 88 square miles), and include 2,043 square miles of the Warragamba catchment which are outside the Board's service area but subject to its control in respect of water disposal and pollution. The capacity of the Board's ten storage reservoirs is 577,112,000,000 gallons, and there are 186 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 723,000,000 gallons.

The following table shows particulars of services administered by the Board in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 272. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board: Services

Year ended 30 June	Water Supply				Sewerage		Length Stormwater Drains
	Improved Properties for which Service is available	Length of Mains	Consumption		Improved Properties for which Service is available	Length of Sewers	
			During Year	Daily Average			
	No.	Miles	Million gallons		No.	Miles	Miles
1961	620,944	6,664	79,988	219.1	412,034	4,231	180
1962	634,139	6,945	80,556	220.7	426,333	4,489	178
1963	653,674	7,173	85,282	233.6	451,997	4,763	179
1964	669,948	7,397	93,211	255.0	475,735	5,074	179
1965	693,185	7,649	105,892	290.0	501,389	5,328	179
1966	712,059	7,972	83,802	230.0	524,225	5,585	181
1967	735,360	8,105	85,383	234.0	547,630	5,881	182
1968	756,063	8,325	98,981	270.0	574,847	6,166	184
1969	775,548	8,534	110,347	302.0	602,312	6,504	186
1970	795,918	8,769	104,017	285.0	630,886	6,804	190
1971	817,655	8,973	106,860	293.0	659,035	7,109	191

Rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rate for water was 3.96c in the \$ during 1960-61, 4.17c from 1961-62 to 1963-64, and 3.75c from 1964-65. For sewerage, the rate was 3.75c in 1960-61, 3.96c from 1961-62 to 1965-66, 3.95c from 1966-67 to 1967-68, 4.45c from 1968-69 to 1970-71, and 5.25c from 1971-72. Since 1971-72, Commonwealth age, invalid, widow, or service pensioners and certain classes of war pensioners are entitled, on application to the Board, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a maximum reduction of \$40 for water rates and \$40 for sewerage rates. The Board is recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off.

Properties (with some exceptions) are serviced with water through a meter, the Board imposing an additional charge for the water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. This charge was 25c per excess thousand gallons in 1960-61, 27.5c from 1961-62 to 1965-66, 30c from 1966-67 to 1968-69, 33c in 1969-70 and 1970-71, and 45c from 1971-72. The volume allowance for a property is calculated by dividing the water rates payable by a notional charge per thousand gallons; the charge was 25c in 1960-61, 30c from 1961-62 to 1968-69, 33c in 1969-70 and 1970-71, and 45c from 1971-72.

Where water is still supplied without a meter to some properties whose garden areas do not exceed 1,000 square feet, the Board imposes a special annual fee, which was increased to \$5.00 in 1971-72.

Stormwater drainage rates are so fixed as to yield sufficient revenue to meet expenses, interest, and sinking fund charges. The rate was 0.47c in the \$ on assessed annual value from 1956-57 to 1963-64, 0.52c from 1964-65 to 1967-68 and 0.72c from 1968-69. In lieu of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

The Board's expenditure on new construction works is financed from loan raisings, repayable advances and grants from the State Government, revenue, and funds contributed by subdivider-developers, and amounted to \$55,170,000 in 1969-70, and \$74,863,000 in 1970-71. These amounts exclude expenditure on renewal of assets which is referred to on page 339.

The capital debt of the Board, at 30 June 1971, amounted to \$654,420,000, against which were balances in loan repayments sinking fund totalling \$86,144,000.

**Table 273. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board:
Capital Debt at 30 June 1971**

Particulars	Water	Sewerage	Drainage	Total
	\$ thousand			
Debt to Government—				
State Government	83,191	88,875	...	172,066
Commonwealth Govern- ment	231	...	...	231
Total	83,422	88,875	...	172,297
Loans owing by Board ..	252,724	213,657	15,742	482,123
Less Sinking Fund ..	55,297	28,978	1,869	86,144
Net Loan Debt	197,427	184,679	13,873	395,979
Total Net Capital Debt ..	280,849	273,554	13,873	568,276

The debt to the State Government comprises the principal outstanding at 30 June 1971, in respect of debt assumed by the Board on its inception in 1925 (\$16,362,000), advances made between 1925 and 1928 before the Board commenced to raise its own loans (\$2,984,000), unemployment relief advances (\$450,000), and advances made between 1952 and 1971 (\$152,270,000). The Board is required to pay interest on the debt and also a proportion of the exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges on the State's public debt. The rate of interest on the original debt and on the advances made between 1925 and 1928 is 3½ per cent., on unemployment relief advances, the rates are 3 or 4 per cent., and on advances made since 1952, interest is charged at the average rate paid on the public debt each year.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise its own loans which are repaid by means of regular contributions to a sinking fund. At 30 June 1971, the amount outstanding in respect of the Board's loans was

\$482,123,000, all of which was owing in Australia. The rates of interest on the debt outstanding were as follows:—

Interest Rate	Amount	Interest Rate	Amount	Interest Rate	Amount
Per cent.	\$ thous.	Per cent.	\$ thous.	Per cent.	\$ thous.
No interest	954	5-479	100	6-300	4,036
4-750	3,299	5-500	100,310	6-400	12,622
4-875	13,752	5-562	1,162	7-000	18,287
4-938	80	5-625	37,597	7-100	4,344
5-000	21,159	5-750	52,100	7-150	175
5-062	229	5-875	82,364	7-200	6,633
5-125	21,470	6-000	5,707	7-250	3,076
5-250	10,438	6-100	425	7-300	3,937
5-312	200	6-150	265	7-400	35,370
5-375	33,175	6-200	6,326		
5-438	200	6-250	2,329		
				Total	482,123

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Board in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 274. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board: Finances

Year ended 30 June	Capital Debt at 30 June	Revenue		Expenditure					Surplus
		Rates	Total Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Ex- penditure	
				Management and Main- tenance	Renewals *	Interest and Ex- change on Interest	Debt Redemption		
\$ thousand									
WATER SUPPLY									
1961	217,784	16,374	21,635	6,592	2,040	9,349	3,643	21,623	12
1962	232,063	19,141	24,786	7,829	2,490	10,275	4,186	24,780	6
1963	247,894	21,514	27,655	8,509	3,680	11,184	4,266	27,638	17
1964	256,920	24,764	31,176	9,618	4,960	12,025	4,553	31,156	20
1965	270,724	24,662	32,485	10,331	4,820	12,525	4,801	32,477	8
1966	285,850	26,409	33,650	10,520	4,560	13,370	5,193	33,643	7
1967	303,513	28,889	35,749	10,810	5,020	14,281	5,630	35,741	8
1968	317,276	31,381	38,997	12,024	5,670	15,186	6,112	38,992	5
1969	331,483	34,264	42,913	13,957	7,630	15,794	5,522	42,903	10
1970	338,945	37,881	47,058	14,069	10,680	16,428	5,874	47,051	7
1971	336,145	41,455	51,815	18,853	9,150	17,486	6,323	51,812	3
SEWERAGE									
1961	89,631	11,475	12,107	6,583	380	3,687	1,454	12,104	2
1962	105,388	13,482	14,069	7,336	440	4,482	1,797	14,055	14
1963	124,518	15,401	15,712	7,593	560	5,510	2,041	15,704	8
1964	146,140	18,172	18,744	8,386	1,460	6,351	2,540	18,737	7
1965	166,054	20,549	21,207	8,966	1,800	7,436	3,001	21,203	4
1966	184,498	22,443	23,155	9,546	1,540	8,578	3,484	23,149	6
1967	203,469	24,747	25,566	10,678	1,410	9,556	3,920	25,564	2
1968	224,061	27,411	28,436	11,585	1,570	10,758	4,521	28,434	2
1969	246,939	34,120	35,175	12,490	6,400	11,827	4,453	35,170	6
1970	274,266	37,884	38,991	13,793	7,150	13,070	4,973	38,986	5
1971	302,532	42,252	43,314	14,488	8,230	14,964	5,628	43,310	4
DRAINAGE									
1961	2,830	663	753	334	260	110	40	743	10
1962	2,921	704	796	346	260	134	44	784	12
1963	3,374	779	824	388	240	144	47	820	4
1964	4,145	861	940	410	300	173	52	934	6
1965	4,162	1,112	1,198	510	420	205	58	1,193	5
1966	4,852	1,194	1,287	497	506	218	65	1,286	1
1967	6,834	1,289	1,386	556	440	294	86	1,376	9
1968	9,456	1,384	1,484	686	230	444	121	1,482	2
1969	12,447	2,017	2,118	748	640	595	130	2,113	6
1970	14,263	2,181	2,294	825	595	714	157	2,291	3
1971	15,742	2,438	2,565	998	570	809	184	2,561	4

* Transfers to Renewals Reserve Account.

In addition to the annual transfers from revenue shown in the table, the renewals reserve account receives other credits, mainly from revenue

surpluses—these credits amounted to \$27,000 in 1969-70 and \$22,000 in 1970-71. Actual expenditure on renewals amounted to \$11,789,000 in 1969-70 and \$8,071,000 in 1970-71, and the balance held in renewals reserve was \$20,397,000 at 30 June 1971.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Hunter District Water Board provides water, sewerage, and drainage services in Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, and four shires.

Water is obtained from the Chichester and Grahamstown Reservoirs and (by extraction) from sandbeds at Tomago and Nelson Bay-Anna Bay. The Chichester Reservoir, on the Chichester River, has a storage capacity of 3,742,000,000 gallons and draws water from a catchment area of 76 square miles; its average daily delivery during 1970-71 was 15,620,000 gallons. The Grahamstown Dam, at present under construction, will ultimately provide a storage with a capacity of 40,000,000,000 gallons with a daily delivery of 60,000,000 gallons; its average daily supply during 1970-71 was 19,530,000 gallons. The sandbeds at Tomago extend over 35 square miles, and those at Nelson Bay-Anna Bay over 8 square miles; the average daily supply from the extraction works during 1970-71 was 5,410,000 and 490,000 gallons respectively. The Board has 118 service reservoirs in its reticulation area, with a total capacity of 137,798,000 gallons. It supplies water to an estimated population of 358,000 and sewerage services to a population of 291,000.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board during the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 275. Hunter District Water and Sewerage: Services

Year ended 30 June	Water Supply				Sewerage	
	Occupied Lands Connected	Length of Mains	Consumption		Properties Connected	Length of Sewer
			During Year	Daily Average		
	No.	Miles	Million gallons		No.	Miles
1961	86,032	1,483	10,854	29.7	58,631	805
1962	87,792	1,512	11,555	31.7	61,362	852
1963	89,283	1,551	13,352	36.6	63,707	897
1964	91,616	1,590	13,336	36.4	66,560	930
1965	93,646	1,622	15,139	41.5	68,764	976
1966	94,779	1,673	11,970	32.8	70,534	1,023
1967	96,755	1,702	11,521	31.6	73,711	1,059
1968	99,066	1,740	13,675	37.4	78,276	1,088
1969	100,941	1,786	15,513	42.5	80,911	1,115
1970	103,308	1,850	14,918	40.9	83,806	1,133
1971	105,346	1,911	14,991	41.1	86,426	1,182

The Hunter District Water Board consists of eight members, all appointed by the Governor; two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed for a period of seven years and the other members for four years. Three of the other members are persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, have special knowledge and appropriate experience, and the remaining three are officers of constituent municipalities and shires, appointed from a panel nominated by the Local Government and Shires Association of New South Wales.

Water and sewerage rates are levied on the assessed annual value. From 1958-59 to 1964-65 the water rate was 7.29c in the \$ on premises and 6.04c in the \$ on vacant land, and the sewerage rate 5.21c on premises and 3.96c on vacant land. Since 1965-66, the rate for each service has been uniform on all rateable lands—for water it was 6.98c in the \$ from 1965-66 to 1967-68, 7.15c in 1968-69 and 1969-70, and 7.52c from 1970-71; for sewerage it was 4.79c from 1965-66 to 1967-68, 5.09c in 1968-69 and 1969-70, and 5.26c from 1970-71. The stormwater drainage rate was 0.625c in the \$ on the assessed annual value of areas drained from 1955-56 to 1964-65, 0.52c from 1965-66 to 1969-70, and 0.63c from 1970-71. Since 1971-72, Commonwealth age, invalid, widow, or service pensioners and certain classes of war pensioners are entitled, on application to the Board, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a maximum reduction of \$40 for water rates and \$40 for sewerage rates. The Board is recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off.

Where properties are served with water through a meter, the Board imposes an additional charge for water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. Unless fixed by special agreement, this charge was 25c per excess thousand gallons from 1956-57 to 1961-62, 27.5c from 1962-63 to 1966-67, 30c in 1967-68, 32c in 1968-69 and 1969-70, and 34c in 1970-71. The volume allowance for a property is calculated by dividing the water rates payable by a charge equal to the current charge per excess thousand gallons.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1971 was \$100,058,000, comprising \$16,236,000 owing to the State Government and \$83,822,000 owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$8,271,000 was accumulated in sinking fund for repayment). The net capital debt therefore was \$91,787,000.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or overseas, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans, and the repayment of indebtedness to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board, and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State, together with a proportion of exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. Interest is charged at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the debt to the State incurred before 1958-59, and, on advances made since 1958-59, at the average rate paid on the public debt each year. At 30 June 1971, the rates of interest on loans raised by the Board, all of which were owing in Australia, were as follows:—

<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Interest Rate</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Per cent.	\$ thous.	Per cent.	\$ thous.	Per cent.	\$ thous.
4-875	3,650	5-500	24,901	6-300	380
5-000	1,803	5-562	812	6-400	3,389
5-062	1	5-625	1,212	7-100	1,115
5-125	7,745	5-626	2	7-150	410
5-250	674	5-750	12,061	7-300	1,150
5-312	82	5-875	16,707	7-400	6,022
5-375	1,135	6-100	272		
5-438	4	6-150	297	Total	83,822

The Board's expenditure on new capital works is financed mainly from loan raisings and State Government grants, and amounted to \$6,470,000 in 1969-70 and \$7,012,000 in 1970-71.

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 276. Hunter District Water Board: Finances

Year ended 30 June	Capital Debt at 30 June *	Revenue		Expenditure					Surplus or Deficiency (—)
		Rates	Total Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
				Management and Maintenance	Renewals †	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Debt Redemption		
\$ thousand									
WATER SUPPLY									
1966	54,226	3,604	5,295	1,984	100	2,610	586	5,280	15
1967	57,383	3,719	5,301	2,211	80	2,350	546	5,187	114
1968	60,599	3,911	5,839	2,326	150	2,751	600	5,827	12
1969	63,645	4,199	6,461	2,669	225	2,908	656	6,458	3
1970	67,457	4,778	7,061	2,835	188	3,432	715	7,169	(—)108
1971	72,010	5,495	7,886	3,560	202	3,753	814	8,330	(—)444
SEWERAGE									
1966	17,583	2,326	2,365	1,249	43	797	268	2,357	8
1967	19,055	2,441	2,484	1,363	40	864	211	2,478	7
1968	19,960	2,615	2,662	1,536	...	946	236	2,717	(—)55
1969	21,550	2,935	3,002	1,657	65	1,015	260	2,997	5
1970	22,790	3,210	3,288	1,895	105	1,131	285	3,416	(—)128
1971	23,789	3,540	3,625	2,173	112	1,190	307	3,782	(—)157
STORMWATER DRAINAGE									
1966	725	128	144	76	17	35	7	135	9
1967	731	132	143	84	9	41	7	141	2
1968	790	136	150	88	6	43	8	144	6
1969	989	140	158	101	6	50	9	165	(—)7
1970	1,167	149	164	122	6	54	9	191	(—)27
1971	1,291	193	223	159	6	62	12	240	(—)16

* Capital Debt in respect of the Board's General Fund, amounting to \$2,059,000, \$2,328,000, \$3,340,000, \$3,651,000, \$3,728,000, and \$3,138,000 for the years shown, is omitted from this table.

† Transfers to Renewals Reserve Account.

Actual expenditure on renewals from the renewals reserve account was \$184,000 in 1969-70, and \$106,000 in 1970-71. At 30 June 1971, the renewals reserve account had a credit balance of \$4,872,000.

Chapter 10

OVERSEAS TRADE

In terms of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Commonwealth Departments of Trade and Industry, Customs and Excise, and Primary Industry.

The functions of the Department of Trade and Industry relate to the formulation of overseas trade policies, and include overall responsibility for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, export development, and the provision of advice to the Government on the more general aspects of tariff policy.

The Department of Customs and Excise is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Industry in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

CONTROL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import Controls

Under an import licensing scheme introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1939, no goods could be imported into Australia unless a licence for their importation had been issued or they had been specifically exempted from control.

The import licensing controls were progressively relaxed during the early post-war years, but in March 1952, were again extended to cover (with minor exceptions) imports from all sources. In subsequent years, the restrictions were eased or intensified from time to time in accordance with changes in the level of Australia's international reserves.

Almost all remaining import restrictions were abolished in February 1960 and in October 1962 import licensing controls were removed from all commodities with the exception of certain goods retained under control for reasons associated with the protection of Australian industries.

In addition to these controls, which were imposed for the most part for balance of payments reasons, the Customs Act prohibits the import of specified types of commodities. The items are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, and include dangerous drugs, certain firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health.

Export Controls

Under the Customs Act, the export of goods from Australia may be prohibited, or may be subject to prescribed conditions or restrictions. This commodity control is imposed to supervise exports of strategic importance, to conserve materials which may be in inadequate supply, to control the export of goods involved in marketing agreements, and to assist exchange control operations in preventing the export of capital in the form of goods. The goods subject to the control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations.

In terms of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations under the Banking Act, a licence must be obtained from the Department of Customs and Excise for the export from Australia of any goods not specifically exempted from exchange control. The licensing system ensures that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency, and within a period, approved by the Reserve Bank. An exporter is paid an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the proceeds received into the banking system.

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

The export development activities of the Department of Trade and Industry include the conduct of a Trade Commissioner Service, the assessment of overseas market prospects and the dissemination of information on market opportunities overseas, the sponsoring of trade missions and delegations, participation in overseas trade affairs and exhibitions, overseas publicity for Australian products, and the encouragement of direct investment in Australian industries with export potential. The Department also provides advice on overseas selling and advertising methods and assists industry groups formed for export purposes.

Trade Commissioners are maintained in all major export markets to promote Australian export sales, to collect information about trade prospects and conditions, to give service and advice to exporters, and to attract investment in Australia. They also keep the Government informed of developments likely to affect trade and commerce with Australia and of other matters of economic interest to the home Government.

The New South Wales Government has official representatives in London (Agent-General), New York, Tokyo, and Wiesbaden (West Germany).

Export Incentives

The Commonwealth Government provides taxation concessions as financial incentives to export. An export market development allowance is designed to encourage and assist exporters and potential exporters to enter new overseas markets or to develop existing ones. Grants are also made on the basis of increased export earnings to encourage the expansion of export business.

The export market development allowance is in the form of a rebate of income tax calculated as a proportion of export market development expenditure. Expenses which qualify for rebate are those incurred in promoting the export of Australian goods and services and the sale or assignment overseas of industrial property rights and scientific and technological knowledge. Qualifying expenses include those incurred in surveying markets and collecting market information, in supplying free samples and technical information, in advertising, in submitting tenders, in designing special export packaging, and in obtaining protection overseas for industrial property rights which have been developed in Australia. The rebate allowed is 40.5c for public companies and 42.5c for private companies, for each \$1 of qualifying expenses provided that the combined tax saving from the rebate and the deduction ordinarily allowed in respect of the qualifying expenses does not exceed 87.5c for each \$1 of the expenses. If the rebate allowable exceeds the tax payable, the excess may be set off against the tax payable in any of the next seven years. The rebate is available in respect of expenses incurred during the years 1968-69 to 1972-73.

Until 1971, rebates of payroll tax were granted to employers whose export sales had increased above their average annual level in a moving base period—for established exporters, the first three of the eight financial years preceding the rebate year. Following the transfer of pay-roll tax to State jurisdiction in 1971, grants are made in lieu of the former pay-roll tax rebates. Special provision is made for determining the base period amount for "new exporters" (in general, those who commenced to export prescribed goods after 1960-61). "Export sales" comprise the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods (excluding minerals) and the sale or assignment overseas of industrial property rights, scientific and technological knowledge, and prescribed professional services. The grant is available in the first place to employers who qualify as producers for export. A producer for export may transfer part of his grant entitlement to an employer who supplies him with components of a kind incorporated in the final products exported, or to an export merchant to whom he has sold goods of a kind exported by the merchant. A supplier of components may, in turn, transfer part of his grant entitlement to his suppliers. The grant is equal to 10½ per cent. of the amount by which export sales in the grant year exceed the annual average export sales in the base period. If an employer's grant entitlement for any year is greater than his liability for the national pay-roll tax he would have paid had the tax powers not been transferred to the States, he is granted a credit of the amount of the excess (up to 50 per cent. of his national pay-roll tax liability for the year), which may be set off against the national tax payable in any of the following three years. The national grant is available in respect of the years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Details of concessions granted under these schemes in earlier years are given on page 607 of Year Book No. 59.

EXPORT PAYMENTS INSURANCE SCHEME

The Export Payments Insurance Corporation was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1956, to encourage trade with overseas

countries by protecting exporters (or potential exporters) against non-payment of their overseas accounts and other risks not normally insurable with commercial insurers.

The Corporation, which is responsible to the Minister for Trade and Industry and has the advice of a consultative council of ten persons appointed by the Government from the fields of commerce, banking, industry, and Government, conducts its business as far as possible on commercial lines.

Export payments insurance policies issued by the Corporation include comprehensive policies (where the cover relates to goods normally sold on up to six months' credit), capital goods policies (for capital equipment supplied on extended credit terms), and "services" policies (for payments for technical services, fees for the use of industrial property, etc.); the risks of loss covered include the "commercial" risks of insolvency or protracted default of a buyer and such "political" risks as exchange transfer difficulties, import restrictions in the buyer's country, and war or revolution. The liabilities of the Corporation are guaranteed by the Commonwealth but may not exceed \$500,000,000.

The Corporation, acting as agent for the Government, issues overseas investment insurance policies (first offered in 1965) to cover political risks (e.g., expropriation, exchange transfer difficulties, and war damage) for Australian firms investing overseas with the object of creating, preserving, or expanding a market for Australian exports. The liability associated with these policies, which is borne by the Government, is limited to \$100,000,000.

Transactions not normally insurable by the Corporation are undertaken if the Minister decides this to be in the national interest, and in such cases the Commonwealth bears the whole or part of the liability.

The maximum cover provided by the Corporation ranges from 90 to 95 per cent. of the loss incurred, the proportion depending on the nature of the risk.

At 30 June 1971, the face value of policies current with the Corporation (including national interest and overseas investment insurance policies undertaken on behalf of the Government) amounted to \$511,000,000, representing a maximum contingent liability of \$301,000,000.

CUSTOMS TARIFF

CUSTOMS DUTIES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on the policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference to imports of British origin. Duties are also imposed on some goods (e.g., potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol) mainly for revenue purposes.

There are two major scales of customs duty—the Preferential Tariff and the General Tariff.

The Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and Ireland, provided that they have been shipped from those countries without transshipment (or if transhipped, if Australia was the intended destination of the goods when originally shipped). It applies also to (a) most goods produced or manufactured in Canada, (b) with certain exceptions, all of which pay a lower rate of duty, to goods

the produce or manufacture of New Zealand or the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and (c) to specified goods imported from declared preference countries, all of which are, or were British Commonwealth countries or British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates, or trust territories.

A scheme of tariff preferences has been introduced (since April 1966) for selected products imported from certain declared "less-developed" countries.

The General Tariff applies to goods imported from British Commonwealth countries but not qualifying for the Preferential Tariff, and to goods imported from other countries.

The duties under the Preferential Tariff are in general lower (and never higher) than those under the General Tariff. The margins of preference granted under the Preferential Tariff to goods of United Kingdom origin are governed by the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement, 1957, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Before July 1965 (when a new Australian tariff classification based on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature was introduced), the Preferential Tariff was known as the "British Preferential Tariff", and the General Tariff as the "Intermediate (or Most-favoured-nation) Tariff". There was also a third scale of duty—known as the "General Tariff"—applied to goods imported from a small number of countries to which the other tariffs had not been extended and to which special rates of duty had not been applied. Provision has been made (since July 1965) for the imposition of a surcharge equal to 20 per cent. of the value of goods imported from countries to which the "General Tariff" would previously have been applied.

PRIMAGE DUTIES

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties are levied on some imports at rates of 5 or 10 per cent. according to the origin and type of the goods. Goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Fiji, or Australian external territories, a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia, and a wide range of other goods are exempt from primage duties.

ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

Protection of Australian industries against various forms of unfair trading is provided by the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961-1965. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the goods (where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry), and countervailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, and other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production. These duties are additional to the normal duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, and may be imposed only after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board.

SALES TAX

Sales tax is payable on certain goods imported into Australia, as well as on certain locally-manufactured goods. Where the tax is payable on imports, it is collected by the customs authorities at ports of entry, unless the

goods imported are for use as raw materials in the manufacture of other goods or are for sale by wholesale in Australia. The tax is payable on the sum of (a) the value of the goods for customs purposes, (b) the customs duty payable, and (c) 20 per cent. of the sum of (a) and (b). Particulars of the rates of sales tax, etc. are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

The gross amount of sales tax paid in New South Wales in 1970-71 was \$278,731,000, of which \$15,300,000 (or 5.5 per cent.), was collected by the Department of Customs and Excise.

TARIFF BOARD

The Tariff Board, which was established in 1921, is an advisory body consisting of nine members appointed by the Commonwealth Government for terms of up to five years. Its function is to advise the Government on matters relating to the protection and encouragement of Australian industries.

In terms of the legislation constituting the Board, the Minister for Trade and Industry must refer to the Board, for inquiry and report, such matters as the necessity for new or revised duties, the necessity for granting bounties and the effect of existing bounties, and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the tariff or the restriction of imports by charging unnecessarily high prices or by acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may request the Board's advice on the general effect of the customs and excise tariffs, on the fiscal and industrial effect of the customs laws, on the need for urgent action to protect an industry, and on other matters affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the tariff.

Where the question of new or revised duties on any goods has been referred to the Board for inquiry and report, the Board may recommend the restriction of the importation of those goods for a definite period.

The Minister for Customs and Excise may refer to the Board, for inquiry and report, matters concerning interpretation of the customs or excise tariff, the classification of goods in the tariffs, the valuation of goods for duty purposes, and the waiving of duty in special cases, and those matters on which a Tariff Board inquiry must precede action under the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act.

Tariff Board inquiries relating to any revision of the tariff (other than the imposition of a temporary duty), to proposals for bounties, to a question under the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, or to complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of protection must be held in public. Evidence of a confidential nature may be taken in private, but otherwise the evidence in these inquiries must be taken in public on oath.

The reports issued by the Board contain valuable information on local and overseas costs of production and on the circumstances of local manufacture.

Special Advisory Authorities

A Special Advisory Authority may be appointed, in terms of the Tariff Board Act, to inquire into cases where urgent action may be necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition, pending receipt and consideration by the Minister for Trade and Industry of a full report by the Tariff Board. The Special Advisory Authority's

report must be submitted to the Minister within thirty days. Temporary protection may be imposed at a level not exceeding the Authority's recommendation, and may operate only for a period of up to three months after the Minister's receipt of the Tariff Board's final report on the goods concerned. The temporary protection may be by duties and/or, where protection cannot be appropriately provided by duties alone, by quantitative restriction of imports.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Brief particulars of the trade agreements in force between Australia and various other countries are given below.

United Kingdom. The current trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia, which came into force in November 1956, replaced the 1932 Ottawa Agreement between the two countries. Under the 1932 Agreement, Australia secured preferences in the United Kingdom market for a wide range of Australian exports, in return for tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods. The current agreement provides for (a) continued free entry into the United Kingdom for Australian goods which entered free under the previous agreement, (b) maintenance of the existing guaranteed minimum margins of preference on Australian goods and extension of the guarantee to additional goods. (c) maintenance of Australia's rights under the previous agreement in respect of meat, and (d) an assured United Kingdom market for at least 750,000 tons f.a.q. Australian wheat or flour equivalent annually. It also provides for the maintenance of tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods entering Australia, subject to reductions in the guaranteed minimum margins of preference required to correct the imbalance in benefits which had developed since the signing of the original agreement. The margins of preference on certain goods traded between Australia and the United Kingdom are being reduced as a result of concessions to other countries negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The current agreement was initially negotiated for a five year period with provision for re-negotiation thereafter. Re-negotiation has been deferred since 1961 because of British attempts to join the European Economic Community (E.E.C.). Either Government may terminate the agreement at six months' notice. The entry of Britain into the E.E.C. on 1 January 1973 under the terms of the recently signed Treaty of Accession will require the adoption by Britain of the Common Agricultural Policy and Common Customs Tariff of the European Economic Community. This will, of necessity, involve the termination of the present Trade Agreement.

Canada. The existing agreement between Canada and Australia, which replaced the 1931 agreement between the two countries, came into force in June 1960 and continues subject to six months' notice of termination by either country. As with the 1931 agreement, the current agreement provides for Australian goods to be admitted into Canada at British Preferential Tariff rates or better. The agreement also provides for the maintenance of tariff concessions and preferences (including the free entry of wool) in respect of Australian goods entering Canada. Under the agreement, most Canadian goods are to be admitted into Australia at Preferential Tariff rates and tariff concessions and margins of preference on certain Canadian goods are to be maintained. Margins of preference on a number of products traded between Canada and Australia are being reduced as a result

of concessions to other countries negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

New Zealand. A Free Trade Agreement between New Zealand and Australia, to operate initially for ten years, and thereafter subject to 180 days' notice by either country, came into force in January 1966. It provides for duty-free trade between the two countries in specified commodities (accounting for about 60 per cent. of New Zealand-Australia trade in 1964-65), and for annual reviews of trade between the countries with the aim of extending the range of goods covered by the Agreement. Rates of duty still in force on the specified commodities at the time of signing were to be abolished either immediately (where they were already very small) or else in stages over periods ranging up to eight years. An earlier trade agreement between New Zealand and Australia, signed in 1933, provided for the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment, with certain exceptions. Many of these exceptions had already been eliminated, and the new Free Trade Agreement provided for the remaining exceptions to be eliminated and for the 1933 agreement as otherwise modified to continue in force.

Malaysia. A trade agreement with the former Federation of Malaya became effective in August 1958. Under the agreement, Malaya undertook that Australian wheat and flour would be protected from dumped or subsidised competition and that any tariff preference it accorded would be extended also to Australia. Australia guaranteed free entry for natural rubber so long as the Papua-New Guinea crop was absorbed, and assured the Federation that natural rubber would not be at a disadvantage compared with synthetic rubber in respect of tariff or import licensing treatment. The agreement continues to apply to that part of Malaysia corresponding to the former Federation of Malaya.

Japan. The current trade agreement with Japan, which came into effect in August 1963 and replaced the agreement which had operated since 1957, provides for the mutual accord of the full rights and privileges provided by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In addition, Japan has undertaken not to accord less favourable import treatment (apart from tariff) for raw wool than for raw cotton, and to continue imports of Australian soft wheat at a stabilised level. Japan had also stated that it would endeavour to expand opportunities for the import of Australian sugar, canned and frozen meat, unwrought copper, zinc, leather, motor vehicles, butter, cheese, and certain other goods. During the negotiations conducted between 1964 and 1967 under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Japan re-affirmed its intention not to impose duty on wool, and gave similar assurances in respect of hides and skins, coking coal, iron ore, and certain other ores and concentrates. Australia has undertaken to consult Japan on temporary duty cases affecting Japanese products, and has stated that opportunity of fair and equal competition is accorded to Japanese products in regard to Commonwealth Government purchases overseas.

Indonesia. A trade agreement between Australia and Indonesia came into force in July 1959. The agreement recorded the desirability of expanding trade between the two countries and established a framework for trade development. Special recognition was given to the importance of the flour trade from Australia.

Australia has also entered into bilateral trade agreements with a number of other countries, including the U.S.S.R. and Korea (in 1965), Poland and Bulgaria (in 1966), Hungary and Romania (in 1967), and Republic of China (Taiwan) (in 1968) providing for the mutual accord of most-favoured-nation treatment.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which came into provisional operation in January 1948, is a multilateral agreement designed to facilitate trading relations between the participating countries by the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to the free interchange of goods.

The essential features of the Agreement are the schedules of tariff concessions which participating countries have negotiated with each other, the application of most-favoured-nation treatment among the participants, the avoidance of trade discrimination, and a code of agreed commercial policy rules for fair international trading. Each participating country retains the right (a) to impose new duties for protective purposes, except in respect of commodities where rates of duty have been fixed under the Agreement; (b) to impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments; and (c) to take emergency action where any industry is endangered by any negotiated tariff or preference reduction or by reason of any other obligation incurred under the Agreement.

Six major series of tariff negotiations have been conducted under the provisions of the Agreement. As a result of the negotiations, Australia has obtained tariff concessions on a number of the principal products of which she is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned. These concessions were the result both of direct negotiation by Australia and of negotiation by other countries; in the latter case, the benefits occurred through the operation under the Agreement of the most-favoured-nation principle. The sixth major series of trade negotiations conducted from May 1964 to June 1967, was based on a plan for linear tariff cuts by industrial countries on most industrial products, the reduction of non-tariff barriers to trade and the creation of acceptable conditions of access to world markets for agricultural products. Efforts to reduce trade barriers were considerably more successful for manufactured products than for primary products. The average reduction of tariffs on industrial goods was approximately one-third. The most significant development for the agricultural sector was the agreement reached on the terms of an international grains agreement.

Some of the provisions of the Agreement were revised in 1954 and 1955. The revised Agreement contains tighter provisions on non-tariff barriers to trade (e.g., import restrictions, subsidies, and governmental trading), and allows more freedom for countries to negotiate new concessions in place of formerly negotiated concessions which they wish to withdraw.

Since February 1965, a new Part of the Agreement has been applied, requiring "developed" member countries to accord high priority to the reduction of trade barriers on products (whatever their actual country of origin) of export interest to the "less-developed" countries. The Australian Government has obtained a waiver of provisions of the Agreement barring new preferences so that it could provide in the customs tariff for selected goods actually imported from "less-developed" countries to receive preferential treatment.

The Agreement is at present being applied pursuant to a Protocol of Provisional Application. In November 1971 there were 80 Contracting Parties to the Agreement, comprising most of the world's principal trading nations, and 16 other countries had some provisional association with the Agreement. The Contracting Parties periodically hold plenary sessions to deal with matters arising from the administration of the Agreement.

STATISTICS OF OVERSEAS TRADE

The statistics of overseas trade, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from copies of customs warrants (or entries) lodged by importers and exporters (or their agents) with the Department of Customs and Excise.

The overseas trade statistics for New South Wales relate to the imports into and exports from Australia passing through the customs at N.S.W. ports. The imports do not provide a record of the overseas goods used or consumed in New South Wales, as some of the goods pass subsequently to other Australian States and some goods imported through other States pass into New South Wales. The exports include products of other States shipped overseas from N.S.W. ports, but exclude products of New South Wales shipped overseas from ports in other States.

The values shown for goods *imported* from overseas are the values on which customs duty was payable, or would have been payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. In assessing goods for *ad valorem* duty, their value is taken to be the actual price paid by the Australian importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the country of export, whichever is the higher, together with all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Import values are therefore shown on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis and are expressed in Australian currency.

The values shown for goods *exported* are also on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis, expressed in Australian currency. In general, they have been assessed as follows:—

- (a) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold; for example, for wool, the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.
- (b) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale; for wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

Outside packages (containers, crates, etc.) are treated as a separate item in the classification of imports; for exports, however, the value recorded for each item includes the value of outside packages. The value of *Parts* of articles is included with the value of the complete units unless otherwise stated.

Stores (including bunker coal and oil) taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries are excluded from the figures of overseas exports. Details of ships and aircraft stores exported in recent years are given on page 366.

The statistics of overseas trade include imports and exports on government account (which are treated as normal transactions) and those "passengers' personal effects" for which customs entries are required.

OVERSEAS TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows the value of the overseas imports and exports of New South Wales during each of the last twelve years:—

Table 277. Overseas Trade* of N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Imports	Exports	Year ended 30 June	Imports	Exports
	\$A thousand f.o.b.			\$A thousand f.o.b.	
1960	829,292	562,329	1966	1,257,603	781,206
1961	958,968	564,840	1967	1,323,597	878,446
1962	825,820	645,525	1968	1,405,331	943,182
1963	953,885	621,655	1969	1,500,559	1,010,488
1964	1,035,618	801,114	1970	1,707,445	1,158,603
1965	1,277,405	803,734	1971	1,822,118	1,113,493

* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

The bulk of the overseas exports are products of the primary industries. The quantities of these products available for export vary greatly with seasonal conditions, and these variations, combined with wide fluctuations in the prices of the principal export commodities, render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods represent a small but growing proportion of the total exports.

With the removal of almost all remaining import restrictions in February 1960, (see page 343) the value of imports into New South Wales rose sharply in 1959-60 and 1960-61. Economic measures, introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1960 to dampen the level of internal demand, arrested the flow of overseas imports towards the end of 1960-61 and contributed to their lower level in 1961-62. With internal activity recovering by 1962-63 and expanding in later years, the value of imports has risen rapidly since 1962-63.

In 1970-71, the value of exports from New South Wales represented 25 per cent. of the total exports from Australia, and imports into New South Wales represented 44 per cent. of the total. However, the imports into New South Wales include goods intended for use in other States,

while the exports exclude products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

Overseas Trade by Ports

The next table, which gives particulars of the trade passing through the ports of New South Wales, shows that the great bulk of the overseas trade is handled at Sydney. In 1970-71 ports other than Sydney handled only 6 per cent. of the imports and 23 per cent. of the exports.

Table 278. Overseas Trade* of N.S.W., by Ports

Year ended 30 June	Sydney†	Botany Bay	Newcastle‡	Port Kembla	Total, N.S.W.
SA thousand f.o.b.					
IMPORTS					
1966	1,149,730	54,360	24,189	29,324	1,257,603
1967	1,213,412	48,261	32,736	29,188	1,323,597
1968	1,299,190	49,270	30,971	25,900	1,405,331
1969	1,387,986	51,708	37,657	23,207	1,500,559
1970	1,582,905	48,970	44,412	34,158	1,710,445
1971	1,710,284	28,522	48,049	35,263	1,822,118
EXPORTS					
1966	594,133	1,679	109,958	75,436	781,206
1967	637,803	2,781	152,762	85,100	878,446
1968	697,580	6,092	168,124	71,386	943,182
1969	756,420	4,689	167,444	81,935	1,010,488
1970	863,220	2,780	185,104	107,499	1,158,603
1971	855,670	4,869	179,029	75,295	1,113,493

* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

† Includes Sydney airport, parcels post, and minor ports.

‡ Includes Port Stephens.

Almost all cargoes handled at Botany Bay are petroleum products.

The main exports from Newcastle are coal (\$64,403,000 in 1970-71), wheat (\$34,620,000), ores and concentrates of non-ferrous metals (\$21,913,000), and wool (\$19,978,000). The main imports are machinery and transport equipment (\$21,211,000), petroleum and petroleum products (\$8,295,000), and iron and steel (\$3,166,000).

At Port Kembla, the main exports are coal, coke and briquettes (\$37,758,000 in 1970-71), iron and steel (\$27,289,000), and copper and copper-base alloys (\$6,310,000). The main imports in 1970-71 were iron and steel (\$11,169,000), machinery and transport equipment (\$7,833,000), pulp and waste paper (\$6,199,000), and metalliferous ores and metal scrap (\$2,793,000).

Timber shipments from Coff's Harbour, Eden, and Clarence River account for almost all the overseas exports from ports other than Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla.

DIRECTION OF OVERSEAS TRADE

The direction of the overseas trade of New South Wales during the last eleven years is indicated in the following table:—

Table 279. Direction of Overseas Trade* of N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Country of Origin or Destination								
	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Italy	Japan	New Zealand	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Other Countries †	Total, All Countries
SA thousand f.o.b.									
IMPORTS									
1961	12,060	51,580	14,397	65,615	16,082	293,410	211,678	294,146	958,968
1962	10,403	47,279	13,164	49,090	12,663	243,176	184,454	265,591	825,820
1963	12,906	45,412	17,015	60,074	15,130	294,712	217,014	291,622	953,885
1964	14,653	48,898	19,723	71,175	18,266	285,666	260,488	316,749	1,035,618
1965	30,522	63,620	21,857	115,401	19,397	337,216	308,790	380,602	1,277,405
1966	32,093	69,068	23,072	115,217	20,250	329,649	320,946	347,308	1,257,603
1967	35,209	68,120	23,796	120,295	21,366	326,127	371,027	357,656	1,323,597
1968	37,640	78,292	30,173	139,898	28,972	313,038	382,932	394,386	1,405,331
1969	28,402	81,320	32,213	155,867	37,026	329,933	414,689	421,110	1,500,559
1970	29,742	106,807	34,565	192,154	45,019	383,046	435,782	480,330	1,707,445
1971	35,536	123,033	38,766	236,051	43,208	404,426	453,775	487,323	1,822,118
EXPORTS									
1961	34,022	12,657	41,738	107,901	64,309	69,706	30,795	203,712	564,840
1962	31,798	16,278	36,094	140,412	57,248	68,461	56,398	238,836	645,525
1963	30,032	17,832	31,162	109,183	64,176	67,742	57,214	244,314	621,655
1964	36,883	23,842	38,799	129,282	78,861	97,234	59,149	337,064	801,114
1965	30,026	20,521	27,311	131,404	86,296	94,557	56,465	357,154	803,734
1966	28,702	25,324	35,603	137,701	93,074	77,649	70,540	312,613	781,206
1967	22,330	15,414	38,592	149,620	98,767	64,235	74,395	415,093	878,446
1968	21,389	21,300	29,921	167,329	79,945	110,974	77,688	434,636	943,182
1969	25,384	23,421	33,137	194,488	86,694	108,504	92,176	446,685	1,010,488
1970	24,788	26,445	29,949	213,380	103,894	100,962	106,929	552,255	1,158,603
1971	20,541	21,415	17,451	199,513	117,003	105,032	101,867	530,671	1,113,493

* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

† Includes "country not stated" and goods exported "For Orders".

Trade with the United States of America has increased markedly since 1958-59, and in 1966-67 the U.S.A. replaced the United Kingdom as the principal country trading with New South Wales and the major source of imports into New South Wales. Japan is the principal country of destination for exports from New South Wales.

The next table shows the value of imports in the last three years from the principal countries of origin and of exports to the principal countries of destination.

Table 280. Direction of Overseas Trade* of N.S.W.: Principal Countries

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports			Exports		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
SA thousand f.o.b.						
Africa—						
Ghana	2,859	3,146	3,234	326	220	72
Rhodesia	21	...	...	2,799	2,240	1,790
South Africa, Republic of	10,028	10,715	9,877	15,464	16,498	21,523
Uganda	2,728	2,089	1,741	184	134	202
Other	3,551	3,670	3,871	7,555	15,005	18,631
America—						
Brazil	3,273	4,941	6,762	532	358	1,805
Canada	62,813	64,138	73,807	11,897	16,550	12,284
Mexico	1,653	1,390	1,297	3,827	3,531	2,882
Peru	442	823	1,375	8,510	10,541	2,977
U.S.A.	414,689	435,782	453,775	92,176	106,929	101,867
Other	2,845	3,474	5,230	10,985	12,153	14,546
Asia and Middle East—						
Bahrain	7,188	16,676	18,772	557	603	718
Brunei	11,812	8,609	3,718	256	249	207
Ceylon	5,585	4,148	4,460	5,345	5,410	4,435
China, Republic of	5,770	7,659	11,621	10,874	9,384	8,813
China (Mainland)	15,904	17,433	17,503	7,411	13,838	5,738
Hong Kong	20,202	26,890	31,087	40,686	46,599	45,970
India	15,082	15,116	13,774	5,607	8,380	6,086
Indonesia	34,371	28,321	10,950	7,443	13,354	17,895
Japan	155,867	192,154	236,051	194,488	213,380	199,513
Kuwait	9,709	11,033	8,463	4,303	4,836	6,108
Malaysia	12,686	15,092	14,524	27,215	35,120	30,273
Pakistan	5,433	5,689	4,334	2,533	2,986	3,020
Philippines	1,228	1,624	2,421	20,847	24,017	14,970
Saudi Arabia	11,169	10,282	1,646	499	449	647
Singapore	1,422	2,878	3,248	20,985	31,174	43,784
Thailand	1,080	1,542	1,956	8,419	11,993	11,807
Vietnam, Republic of	72	18	88	30,363	21,751	12,831
Other	9,635	13,289	12,986	26,064	24,828	20,547
Europe, Western—						
Austria	4,224	5,052	6,762	536	703	414
Belgium—Luxembourg	7,930	15,976	12,855	14,135	10,868	9,189
Finland	8,262	9,850	10,207	2,689	3,600	679
France	28,402	29,742	35,536	25,384	24,788	20,541
Germany, Federal Republic of	81,320	106,807	123,033	23,421	26,445	21,415
Italy	32,213	34,565	38,766	33,137	29,949	17,451
Netherlands	21,491	24,757	28,870	21,793	31,738	12,192
Norway	5,404	4,346	4,172	2,171	3,556	5,466
Spain	4,671	6,095	8,284	3,036	6,110	2,515
Sweden	22,655	28,953	37,760	842	1,267	1,719
Switzerland	26,748	31,496	34,728	1,332	1,449	3,683
United Kingdom	329,933	383,046	404,426	108,504	100,962	105,032
Other	9,696	16,920	14,136	9,471	9,918	14,960
Europe, Eastern (incl. U.S.S.R.)—						
Czechoslovakia	3,753	3,618	3,976	1,342	3,066	1,971
Germany, East	1,321	1,511	1,429	22	280	2,886
U.S.S.R.	1,063	1,444	1,068	2,884	7,356	7,017
Other	3,011	2,988	7,096	3,479	8,417	4,806
Oceania—						
Australia (Re-imports)	9,877	13,406	16,126	...	...	...
Fiji	4,493	4,535	3,659	14,028	14,031	15,111
New Caledonia	518	911	838	11,622	16,314	23,655
New Zealand	37,026	45,019	43,208	86,694	103,894	117,003
Papua—New Guinea	12,839	12,845	13,156	56,341	78,815	86,868
Solomon Islands	724	826	672	3,901	3,470	4,315
Other	5,125	5,926	4,430	13,862	14,306	15,588
For Orders†, Not Stated	8,644	8,189	8,353	1,713	4,791	7,078
Total, All Countries	1,500,559	1,707,445	1,822,118	1,010,488	1,158,603	1,113,493

* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

† Exports are classified "For Orders" when the country of destination was not determined at the time of export

The next table contains a classification of the overseas imports into New South Wales in 1970-71 from each of the principal countries of origin:—

Table 281. Overseas Imports into N.S.W.: Commodity Classification and Country of Origin, 1970-71

Commodity Classification	Canada	Germany, Federal Republic of	Japan	New Zealand	United King- dom	U.S.A.	Total, All Countries*
\$A thousand f.o.b.							
Food and Live Animals ..	1,259	721	7,472	8,637	6,007	5,072	69,158
Beverages and Tobacco ..	181	209	14	112	9,714	6,712	27,181
Crude Materials, Inedible (excluding Fuels) ..	17,513	555	2,014	8,376	2,806	25,974	96,425
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials— Petroleum and Petroleum Products	56	83	368	8	809	3,285	55,743
Other	89	92	...	...	49	45	314
Total	145	175	368	8	858	3,330	56,057
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	46	87	1,463	109	233	3,274	10,353
Chemicals— Chemical Elements and Compounds	2,092	7,725	10,449	87	15,512	30,615	79,710
Other	2,503	16,570	9,004	1,502	34,529	43,567	131,883
Total	4,595	24,295	19,453	1,589	50,041	74,182	211,593
Manufactured Goods Classi- fied Chiefly by Material— Paper, Paperboard, and Manufactures Thereof Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products ..	1,760	5,753	40,879	5,862	16,594	11,336	130,820
Iron and Steel	2,368	2,096	25,531	40	8,367	4,410	55,364
Other	7,501	10,439	23,522	2,033	37,382	26,674	140,450
Total	25,448	19,997	94,674	15,355	67,899	52,264	385,548
Machinery and Transport Equipment— Machinery, Other than Electrical	11,342	38,298	26,433	1,615	89,532	135,567	355,156
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, and Appli- ances	5,410	8,510	19,241	2,522	40,303	32,298	132,823
Transport Equipment ..	2,625	11,463	31,203	446	70,581	36,945	171,776
Total	19,377	58,271	76,877	4,583	200,416	204,810	659,755
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles— Professional, Scientific, and Controlling Instruments, Photographic and Opti- cal Goods, Watches and Clocks	1,232	7,739	12,283	196	19,482	21,774	76,976
Other	2,496	7,791	17,018	3,091	33,610	34,324	142,779
Total	3,728	15,530	29,301	3,287	53,092	56,098	219,755
Other Merchandise Trade ..	1,383	2,120	4,046	1,021	10,791	16,228	57,719
Total Merchandise Trade ..	73,675	121,958	235,682	43,078	401,857	447,944	1,793,541
Non-merchandise Trade†	133	1,074	368	131	2,571	5,832	28,577
Total Merchandise and Non- merchandise Trade ..	73,807	123,033	236,051	43,208	404,426	453,775	1,822,118

* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown. Total imports from Indonesia amounted to \$10,950,000, including petroleum and petroleum products \$9,012,000.

† Includes goods re-imported, goods imported with the intention that they be re-exported, gold, coin, passengers' personal effects, etc.

Further particulars about the principal items of import and their source are given on pages 362 to 364.

The next table shows a classification of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales in 1970-71 to each of the principal countries of destination:—

**Table 282. Overseas Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.:
Commodity Classification and Country of Destination, 1970-71**

Commodity Classification	Italy	Japan	New Zealand	Papua and New Guinea	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Total All Countries*
\$A thousand f.o.b.							
Food and Live Animals—							
Meat and Meat Preparations	184	7,131	...	2,628	11,072	31,089	64,841
Cereal Grains and Cereal Preparations	1	15,746	835	6,958	47,460	17	150,759
Other	129	3,506	1,148	4,611	4,339	3,188	35,412
Total	314	26,383	1,983	14,197	62,871	34,294	251,012
Beverages and Tobacco ..	...	6	84	3,545	23	26	6,528
Crude Materials, Inedible (excluding Fuels)—							
Textile Fibres and Their Waste	10,161	54,910	370	44	7,214	2,483	143,153
Other	3,733	5,661	1,562	109	3,109	14,820	49,291
Total	13,894	60,571	1,932	153	10,323	17,303	192,444
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials—							
Coal, Coke, and Briquettes	1,667	99,873	...	...	9,258	...	131,890
Other	4	25	1,626	599	...	22	10,038
Total	1,671	99,898	1,626	599	9,258	22	141,928
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	104	171	51	311	37	35	2,739
Chemicals	45	1,803	17,913	3,126	3,094	4,703	47,199
Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material—							
Iron and Steel	1	11	23,627	3,752	100	7,284	58,362
Non-ferrous Metals	23	798	16,875	475	1,592	5,247	48,515
Other	204	4,468	12,080	7,712	1,520	4,669	58,287
Total	228	5,277	52,582	11,939	3,212	17,200	165,164
Machinery and Transport Equipment	403	547	19,637	12,481	2,993	4,777	86,263
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	178	1,227	5,458	3,354	3,855	4,185	34,400
Other Merchandise Trade ..	17	71	851	19,881	144	313	34,418
Total Merchandise Trade ..	16,854	195,954	102,117	69,586	95,810	82,858	962,095
Non-merchandise Trade† ..	321	1,776	3,598	7,182	2,225	4,094	60,374
Total Merchandise and Non-merchandise Trade ..	17,175	197,730	105,715	76,768	98,035	86,952	1,022,468

* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown.

† Includes military stores and equipment for Australian Forces abroad, gold, Australian-owned airlines' and shipping companies' stores and equipment, exports by the Commonwealth Government for Australian Government projects, for Australian Representatives, and for Australian Territories administration, passengers' personal effects, etc.

Further particulars about the principal items of export and their destination are given on pages 365 to 366.

ITEMS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT

The leading groups of imports into New South Wales are electrical and other machinery and equipment, textiles, road motor vehicles, chemicals, crude petroleum and petroleum products and paper and paperboard. The following table shows the quantity (where available) and the value of the more important items imported into New South Wales in each of the last three years.

Table 283. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
		Thousand			SA thousand f.o.b.		
Fish and Fish Preparations ..	lb.	39,484	40,393	45,161	14,887	16,949	19,532
Fresh Fruit and Nuts ..	...	...	...	...	4,501	3,995	4,531
Vegetables ..	...	...	...	...	3,149	3,732	4,272
Coffee ..	lb.	20,870	20,336	24,191	6,146	6,180	8,377
Cocoa ..	lb.	17,156	17,020	19,408	5,541	5,706	5,308
Tea ..	lb.	24,073	21,078	20,345	8,153	6,593	6,850
Alcoholic Beverages ..	Gal.	2,207	2,376	2,792	11,509	12,331	15,017
Tobacco, Unmanufactured ..	lb.	11,739	15,530	11,102	8,585	11,090	7,554
Cigarettes, Cigars, etc. ..	lb.	1,870	2,157	2,185	3,678	4,351	4,574
Oil-seeds, Oil Nuts and Kernels	Cental	873	1,153	883	6,180	8,514	5,915
Crude Rubber ..	lb.	56,878	55,402	46,523	10,751	11,575	8,983
Timber ..	Sup. ft.	213,727	208,628	220,341	24,598	27,578	27,014
Pulp and Waste Paper ..	Ton	79	108	92	8,349	13,028	13,058
Textile Fibres ..	...	...	...	...	9,551	8,531	9,685
Fertilizers, Crude ..	Ton	535	479	349	5,371	5,178	3,862
Crude Minerals ..	...	...	...	...	15,166	10,760	11,219
Base Metals—							
Non-ferrous Ores, Concentrates, Waste and Scrap ..	Cwt.	600	911	965	4,133	6,186	7,258
Crude Petroleum ..	Gal.	1,687,031	1,628,262	842,361	70,742	66,217	34,223
Petroleum Products ..	...	...	...	...	12,301	20,031	21,520
Fixed Vegetable Oils and Fats ..	...	...	...	...	5,024	6,954	8,192
Chemical Elements and Compounds ..	...	...	...	...	58,123	65,612	79,710
Dyestuffs ..	lb.	2,512	2,762	2,993	4,697	5,275	6,170
Pigments, Paints and Varnishes ..	...	...	...	...	3,293	4,088	4,667
Pharmaceutical Products ..	...	...	...	...	28,175	35,401	41,677
Essential Oils and Perfume Materials; Toilet, Polishing, and Cleansing Preparations ..	...	...	...	...	9,736	11,387	12,895
Plastic Materials (incl. Regenerated Cellulose and Artificial Resins) ..	...	...	...	...	30,850	34,878	36,052
Rubber Manufacturers ..	...	...	...	...	16,520	17,945	24,272
Wood Manufacturers (excl. Furniture) ..	...	...	...	...	5,749	6,171	6,973
Paper and Paperboard ..	...	...	...	...	44,393	46,571	53,934
Articles made of Paperpulp, Paper, or Paperboard ..	...	...	...	...	4,994	4,731	4,981
Textiles—							
Yarn and Thread ..	lb.	9,926	12,736	14,960	9,275	11,445	13,563
Woven Cotton Fabrics ..	Sq. yd.	167,467	168,116	169,753	38,564	39,728	42,378
Other Fabrics ..	...	...	...	...	26,505	32,085	36,747
Tulle, Lace, and other Small Wares ..	...	...	...	...	3,777	3,819	3,137
Special Fabrics and Products ..	...	...	...	...	9,176	10,820	12,244
Made-up Articles ..	...	...	...	...	9,714	10,258	9,662
Floor Coverings ..	Sq. yd.	5,943	5,900	5,313	13,499	13,812	13,090
Glass ..	...	...	...	...	5,902	7,820	8,016
Glassware ..	...	...	...	...	6,662	8,463	10,029
Crockery, etc. ..	...	...	...	...	3,924	5,010	5,432
Pearls and Precious and Semi-precious Stones ..	...	...	...	...	4,170	4,522	5,211
Iron and Steel—							
Ferro-alloys ..	Ton	21	26	32	4,948	11,504	10,190
Bars, Rods, etc. ..	Ton	15	13	46	4,474	4,717	9,384
Plates and Sheets ..	Ton	51	54	83	10,184	11,941	14,760
Tubes, Pipes, and Fittings ..	Ton	24	26	40	7,556	8,142	12,812
Other ..	Ton	27	29	44	5,234	6,786	8,219
Nickel and Alloys ..	Cwt.	34	28	31	3,818	4,568	4,826
Aluminium and Aluminium-base Alloys ..	Cwt.	216	35	31	6,383	2,358	2,178
Metal Manufactures—							
Hand Tools, etc. ..	...	...	...	...	11,545	13,630	16,733
Cutlery ..	...	...	...	...	4,225	5,256	5,942
Household Hardware ..	...	...	...	...	2,840	3,827	3,918
Other ..	...	...	...	...	17,395	21,288	23,797

Table 283. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
		Thousand			\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Machinery, Other than Electrical—							
Power-generating	38,831	44,848	46,562
Agricultural Machinery and Implements (incl. Parts)	17,984	15,165	7,428
Office	43,270	78,943	89,929
Metal-working	15,492	18,005	19,084
Textile and Leather	10,356	14,626	12,670
Other	122,511	154,553	179,484
Electrical Machinery and Equipment—							
Power Machinery and Switchgear	31,726	37,069	42,215
Wires and Cables	4,388	5,121	6,827
Insulators, etc.	21,330	23,891	23,047
Telecommunications Apparatus	7,764	9,685	12,523
Household Appliances	39,248	42,911	48,211
Other	96,539	122,918	128,839
Transport Equipment—					24,810	26,916	20,213
Road Motor Vehicles	52,523*	24,999	22,724
Aircraft (incl. Parts)	16,343	18,139	21,652
Other	4,890	6,812	7,874
Clothing (incl. Headwear)	37,444	44,180	53,030
Footwear	7,649	8,954	11,528
Scientific, Medical, and Optical Instruments	3,331	3,686	3,242
Photographic and Cinematographic Supplies	7,369	8,543	9,176
Cinematographic Film	Lin. ft.	48,274	52,553	28,706	3,331	3,686	3,242
Watches and Clocks (incl. Parts)	18,484	19,554	22,659
Musical Instruments, Recorders, and Reproducers	29,895	33,073	37,022
Printed Matter	4,908	5,563	6,485
Articles of Plastic, etc.	8,822	9,641	12,255
Toys and Sporting Goods	3,531	4,224	4,642
Office and Stationery Supplies			

* Includes three warships valued at \$47,141,000.

For statistical purposes, exports are recorded in the month in which the entries are passed by the Department of Customs and Excise. Normally this is within a few days of shipment; but in the case of some major items, especially wool and wheat, export is sometimes considerably delayed. The exports as recorded for a particular year are therefore not necessarily related to production in that year.

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales, wool being the most important export commodity. The quantities of wool, wheat, etc. available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions, and the prices of the principal export commodities are subject to wide fluctuation.

Wool had accounted for about 55 per cent. of the total value of exports from New South Wales during most of the 1950's but the proportion fell after 1957-58 and in 1970-71 was 14 per cent. Wheat and wheaten flour accounted for 13 per cent. of the total exports in 1970-71, compared with about 6 per cent. during most of the 1950's. Coal exports have expanded sharply in recent years, and in 1970-71 represented 12 per cent. of the total exports. Manufactures comprise a relatively small, though growing, proportion of the overseas exports from New South Wales; exports of iron and steel, in particular, have become important in recent years, and in 1970-71 accounted for 6 per cent. of total exports.

The next table shows the quantity and value of the more important items of Australian produce exported from New South Wales in each of the last three years:—

Table 284. Principal Items of Australian Produce Exported from N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
		Thousand			\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Meat and Meat Preparations—							
Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen—							
Beef and Veal	lb.	70,657	107,115	114,952	25,488	41,433	43,565
Mutton and Lamb	lb.	39,875	60,537	60,358	9,224	15,125	14,164
Other	lb.	11,187	17,907	17,180	2,549	4,715	4,538
Other Meat and Meat Preparations					1,364	1,512	2,575
Milk and Cream, Concentrates, etc.	lb.	17,832	28,930	23,312	3,398	4,472	4,997
Butter (incl. Ghee)	lb.	7,965	12,652	10,608	2,174	3,358	2,794
Eggs and Egg Yolks .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,272	354	347
Cereal Grains and Preparations—							
Wheat	Bushel	68,921	98,944	97,235	99,827	132,895	122,302
Flour, Wheaten	Cental	2,303	2,012	1,899	7,144	6,609	6,104
Total, Wheat and Flour (wheat equivalent)	Bushel	74,237	103,564	102,119	106,970	139,504	128,406
Rice	Ton	85	89,251	62,123	12,084	11,898	8,598
Fruit .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,714	5,029	5,750
Hides and Skins—							
Cattle and Calf	lb.	20,297	25,809	27,687	3,838	4,372	3,908
Sheep and Lamb	No.	6,523	6,219	6,540	11,816	11,347	8,712
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	863	189	110
Wool—							
Greasy	lb.	386,979	426,756	366,431	195,938	191,500	130,051
Slipi	lb.	2,044	1,448	961	1,397	841	402
Scoured, Carbonized	lb.	15,284	14,505	10,555	9,227	8,476	4,709
Carded, Combed (Tops and Other)	lb.	8,988	8,232	7,245	7,940	7,592	5,824
Noils and Waste	lb.	2,337	1,533	1,656	901	684	554
Total, Wool (as in grease)	lb.	449,063	482,477	410,666	215,403	209,094	141,540
Titanium and Zirconium Concentrates	Ton	249	308	326	15,161	19,648	22,678
Coal, Black	Ton	9,839	11,784	11,743	83,130	112,265	122,026
Lubricating Oils and Greases .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,805	4,338	6,579
Other Petroleum Products (excl. Gases) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,307	3,950	3,460
Chemicals—							
Chemical Elements and Compounds .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,497	7,326	8,978
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products .. .. .	...	...	...	...	11,482	12,769	16,736
Plastic Materials .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,320	3,260	3,940
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	10,979	15,687	17,545
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,018	6,700	3,791
Opals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	8,973	6,904	6,285
Iron and Steel—							
Ingots and Other Primary Forms	Ton	347	215	29	21,671	14,843	2,380
Bars, Rods, Angles, etc.	Ton	195	124	76	17,250	13,122	9,398
Universals, Plates, Sheets	Ton	242	345	208	28,709	44,363	29,449
Tubes, Pipes, Fittings	Ton	43	66	57	6,357	9,958	10,413
Other	Ton	101	97	39	8,241	10,763	6,722
Silver and Silver Alloys	Fine oz.	2,727	415	291	6,571	753	540
Copper and Copper-base Alloys	Ton	17	19	19	18,691	27,504	23,504
Lead and Lead-base Alloys	Ton	18	25	27	3,840	6,650	7,397
Zinc and Zinc Alloys	Ton	19	19	21	4,492	5,019	5,422
Machinery, Other than Electrical—							
Power Generating .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,253	6,372	6,150
Roadworking and Mining .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,417	5,130	8,176
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	16,944	20,645	27,398
Electrical Machinery—							
Power Machinery and Switchgear .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,568	3,294	5,094
Telecommunications Apparatus .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,712	3,036	3,155
Domestic Equipment .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,686	4,100	4,918
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	6,119	7,321	9,805
Road Motor Vehicles .. .. .	...	...	...	...	7,831	13,560	16,592
Printed Matter .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,499	4,273	5,054
Toys, Games, and Sporting Goods .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,434	2,300	2,689
Bullion and Specie .. .. .	...	...	...	...	19,964	22,222	3,615

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES

The following table shows the principle countries of origin of the principal overseas imports into New South Wales in each of the last four years:—

Table 285. Overseas Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71

CRUDE PETROLEUM

	Thousand gallons				SA thousand f.o.b.			
Brunei	196,392	240,007	175,152	73,024	10,809	11,806	8,609	3,718
Indonesia	745,231	774,518	618,964	182,013	31,994	33,041	26,377	7,866
Kuwait	303,228	290,351	328,879	230,221	10,151	9,709	10,804	7,989
Saudi Arabia	324,703	263,329	249,300	11,729	13,368	10,628	9,567	455
Other	63,294	118,826	255,967	345,375	3,373	5,558	10,860	14,196
Total	1,632,849	1,687,031	1,628,262	842,361	69,696	70,742	66,217	34,223

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS

					SA thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,137	1,889	2,009	2,092
Germany, Federal Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,001	4,830	6,052	7,725
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,197	5,378	6,870	10,449
Netherlands .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,617	1,433	1,209	1,199
Switzerland .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,429	3,421	3,942	4,133
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	11,446	12,035	13,496	15,512
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	21,594	23,132	24,872	30,615
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,964	6,004	7,163	7,985
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	54,384	58,123	65,612	79,710

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

					SA thousand f.o.b.			
Germany, Federal Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,346	4,628	5,809	7,054
Switzerland .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,888	6,642	6,889	8,628
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	7,917	9,266	10,599	10,584
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,225	5,015	8,296	10,118
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,214	2,625	3,808	5,293
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	26,590	28,175	35,401	41,677

PLASTIC MATERIALS

					SA thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,722	1,387	1,810	1,569
Germany, Federal Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,362	3,443	4,085	3,731
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,640	4,565	6,735	6,595
Netherlands .. ..	...	...	...	...	925	1,229	1,751	857
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,465	6,783	6,973	9,297
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	8,025	11,217	11,174	11,389
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,655	2,225	2,350	2,614
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	27,793	30,850	34,878	36,052

Table 285. Overseas Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71

PAPER AND PAPERBOARD								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,982	8,581	7,412	13,599
Finland .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,912	4,874	5,780	6,486
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,190	3,723	4,102	4,146
New Zealand ..	...	...	...	...	7,424	6,954	7,146	6,739
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,867	4,039	4,373	4,628
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	3,269	3,672	4,534	4,017
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,036	8,170	8,399	8,573
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,362	4,380	4,825	5,746
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	40,041	44,393	46,571	53,934

WOVEN COTTON FABRICS								
	Thousand sq. yards				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
China, Republic of (Taiwan) ..	9,341	12,635	16,039	21,301	1,391	2,007	2,561	3,483
China (Mainland) ..	31,223	38,811	36,219	33,352	4,806	6,355	6,672	6,115
Czechoslovakia ..	5,453	5,909	5,381	5,178	1,097	1,190	1,195	1,333
Hong Kong	30,001	32,335	35,416	37,783	5,466	6,231	6,943	8,266
India	5,205	5,965	5,957	7,861	766	975	925	1,258
Japan	52,566	45,732	43,943	36,315	15,422	13,989	13,793	12,987
United Kingdom ..	5,901	5,090	4,813	4,540	1,806	1,571	1,452	1,322
U.S.A.	7,740	6,516	6,771	9,353	1,915	1,295	1,213	1,871
Other	14,120	14,473	13,577	14,070	4,536	4,951	4,974	5,743
Total	161,549	167,467	168,116	169,753	37,204	38,564	39,728	42,378

IRON AND STEEL								
	Tons				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	6,878	2,501	1,831	7,137	2,636	1,414	1,234	2,368
Japan	57,405	82,309	93,209	169,894	10,700	13,536	16,504	25,531
South Africa, Rep. of ..	11,177	11,886	11,259	10,248	2,229	2,290	2,445	2,547
Sweden	3,712	2,835	4,262	5,011	1,830	1,745	2,511	3,082
United Kingdom ..	21,829	17,927	15,942	22,875	8,121	6,030	6,615	8,367
U.S.A.	5,097	6,272	5,607	7,892	2,799	2,986	3,779	4,410
Other	18,653	13,449	16,555	21,221	6,154	4,393	10,002	9,059
Total	124,752	137,180	148,665	244,278	34,468	32,395	43,090	55,364

POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,092	3,533	2,714	2,763
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	17,765	14,418	19,386	18,651
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	19,072	17,448	17,538	19,799
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,297	3,431	5,210	5,349
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	46,227	38,831	44,848	46,562

OFFICE MACHINERY								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
France .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,731	3,648	5,353
Germany, Federal ..	...	...	...	...	5,663	7,261	10,020	12,605
Italy .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,255	2,511	2,773	4,340
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,525	4,000	6,438	7,046
Netherlands .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,066	1,017	827	1,355
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,251	1,332	2,667	2,606
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	5,762	8,928	13,157	19,739
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	9,110	12,858	34,729	32,210
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,018	2,631	4,684	4,674
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	31,150	43,270	78,943	89,929

Table 285. Overseas Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71

POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR (ELECTRICAL)								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
France .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,133	2,183	1,753	1,340
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	...	...	...	...	1,629	1,516	2,627	2,731
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,226	1,441	3,035	3,684
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	812	1,359	995	1,474
Switzerland ..	...	...	...	...	1,298	1,904	2,685	2,561
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	10,751	11,550	14,500	15,332
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	8,370	9,075	9,129	9,958
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,894	2,698	2,345	5,135
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	29,113	31,726	37,069	42,215

ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,809	3,158	2,293	615
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	...	...	...	...	5,051	5,995	9,326	11,026
Italy .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,295	5,178	6,063	4,174
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	16,307	17,469	20,088	28,608
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	45,807	43,829	61,351	55,855
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	14,394	18,122	19,666	20,512
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,490	2,789	4,131	8,049
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	90,152	96,539	122,918	128,839

AIRCRAFT (INCL. PARTS)								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,142	486	2,514	1,569
France .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,699	2,751	2,268	1,648
Netherlands ..	...	...	...	...	895	73	75	41
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	3,795	2,279	2,158	2,829
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	43,338	18,515	19,267	13,889
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,118	756	634	237
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	55,987	24,810	26,916	20,213

SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	...	...	...	...	3,740	4,006	5,270	6,244
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,847	7,461	9,162	9,776
Switzerland ..	...	...	...	...	1,096	1,067	1,562	2,129
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	8,647	10,156	9,989	13,202
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	10,392	10,328	12,922	14,842
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,859	4,426	5,275	6,838
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	33,581	37,444	44,180	53,030

PRINTED MATTER								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	966	1,008	989	1,357
Switzerland ..	...	...	...	...	741	501	838	1,036
United Kingdom ..	...	...	...	...	10,427	12,764	13,690	14,067
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	10,686	10,991	11,969	14,030
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,624	4,631	5,587	6,532
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	26,445	29,895	33,073	37,022

The next table shows the principal countries of destination for the principal overseas exports from New South Wales in each of the last four years:—

Table 286. Overseas Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH OR PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS								
	Thousand lb.				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Japan	5,106	4,804	8,041	12,807	1,524	1,390	2,091	3,848
United Kingdom ..	14,807	5,485	18,379	21,808	4,435	1,213	4,698	6,331
U.S.A.	48,500	52,567	68,312	57,232	16,794	19,960	30,052	25,379
Other	7,249	7,802	12,384	23,105	2,743	2,924	4,592	8,007
Total	75,661	70,657	107,115	114,952	25,496	25,488	41,433	43,565

WHEAT								
	Thousand bushels				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Arab Rep. of Egypt ..	...	...	...	7,382	...	...	...	8,290
Chile	6,023	3,849	2,912	5,381	8,790	5,257	3,837	6,839
China (Mainland) ..	28,745	4,358	11,050	4,217	39,129	5,802	13,394	4,995
Japan	3,837	2,867	4,605	7,178	5,384	4,077	6,022	9,175
Kuwait	2,528	2,493	2,972	3,792	4,321	3,793	4,121	5,194
Lebanon .. .. .	...	3,167	3,117	1,779	...	4,492	4,188	2,276
Malaysia†	1,956	3,430	6,149	3,982	2,906	4,921	8,375	5,504
Netherlands	4,479	3,352	6,195	682	6,918	5,078	8,924	100
Peru	3,041	5,603	5,514	1,592	4,192	7,953	7,675	2,170
Singapore	4,952	1,541	3,705	4,587	7,178	2,236	4,382	5,769
United Kingdom ..	20,470	25,670	33,247	37,949	30,014	37,839	45,324	46,661
Other	15,208	12,591	19,478	18,714	22,442	18,379	26,652	25,329
Total	91,239	68,921	98,944	97,235	131,274	99,827	132,895	122,302

WOOL *								
	Thousand lb.				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	42,605	32,926	30,339	32,638	13,467	11,754	8,615	7,105
France	34,313	31,102	39,064	40,605	12,974	13,557	14,848	12,045
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	26,105	21,094	19,572	25,546	10,129	9,719	8,568	8,905
Hong Kong	10,977	14,245	10,812	9,971	3,570	4,675	3,099	3,002
Italy	49,442	50,589	47,128	32,081	21,387	24,560	20,305	10,121
Japan	154,393	159,968	165,265	148,219	77,781	82,434	77,599	54,566
Turkey	4,360	6,109	4,077	5,938	2,428	3,579	2,368	2,668
United Kingdom ..	48,137	37,317	45,566	21,708	19,325	17,522	17,519	6,859
U.S.A.	19,928	15,718	14,024	6,505	9,346	7,812	6,894	2,462
U.S.S.R.	7,134	5,000	14,665	10,495	4,523	2,765	6,872	4,027
Yugoslavia	5,998	5,518	4,520	8,861	3,770	3,485	2,274	4,357
Other	53,345	69,478	87,445	68,100	24,147	33,540	40,131	25,423
Total	456,737	449,063	482,477	410,666	202,848	215,403	209,094	141,540

TITANIUM AND ZIRCONIUM CONCENTRATES								
	Tons				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	6,091	21,434	7,502	21,075	387	1,284	469	1,050
France	12,837	18,113	21,854	10,204	813	845	1,040	470
Japan	18,337	20,251	42,729	41,209	1,029	1,037	1,927	1,639
Netherlands	26,174	27,221	23,169	26,420	1,520	1,668	1,526	1,942
U.S.A.	92,890	109,488	140,253	160,757	6,213	7,284	10,379	13,417
Other	54,428	52,359	72,915	66,731	3,375	3,043	4,306	4,160
Total	210,757	248,866	308,422	326,396	13,337	15,161	19,648	22,678

COAL, BLACK								
	Thousand tons				\$ A thousand f.o.b.			
Japan	7,548	9,472	10,735	9,137	61,278	80,247	100,836	96,079
New Caledonia	183	233	171	286	1,454	1,980	1,677	3,138
Other	160	134	878	2,320	981	903	9,752	22,809
Total	7,892	9,839	11,784	11,743	63,713	83,130	112,265	122,026

Table 286. Overseas Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination (continued)

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72
IRON AND STEEL								
	Tons				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	9,721	16,100	20,054	4,419	838	1,417	1,879	442
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	54,367	51,049	39,638	11,944	4,456	3,502	2,748	976
China (Mainland)	9,619	393	1,000	975	1,052	41	172	187
Fiji	6,328	6,818	7,929	5,829	988	1,042	1,160	946
Hong Kong	70,452	46,054	48,809	15,038	4,699	2,944	3,444	1,368
Italy	27,003	6,497	13,046	...	1,600	521	1,663	1
Malaysia	12,376	7,602	7,304	8,202	949	1,012	1,030	1,344
New Zealand	195,672	194,801	199,276	154,507	24,758	22,873	25,437	23,627
Papua—New Guinea	16,498	17,253	24,617	26,038	2,513	2,497	3,649	3,405
Philippines	127,094	194,526	176,163	43,108	7,958	12,355	12,559	3,882
Singapore	29,085	12,800	13,257	9,793	2,244	1,797	1,836	1,627
United Kingdom	103,576	119,482	11,180	1,214	6,288	8,227	928	100
U.S.A.	65,429	106,357	79,914	50,219	6,391	9,336	9,849	7,284
Other	130,052	148,143	205,821	77,729	12,014	14,663	26,696	13,173
Total	857,272	927,875	848,003	409,015	76,749	82,228	93,050	58,362
MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Fiji .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,138	1,259	1,045	1,360
Malaysia .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,146	1,907	2,972	2,615
New Zealand .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,302	3,429	3,815	6,135
Papua—New Guinea .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,290	2,532	4,010	6,291
Philippines .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,324	785	1,474	2,803
Singapore .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,214	1,265	2,772	3,476
South Africa, Rep. of .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,578	2,777	4,678	4,363
Thailand .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,043	593	1,099	1,502
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,232	1,092	1,445	1,774
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,495	2,569	2,019	2,940
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,115	5,406	6,819	8,463
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	21,877	23,614	32,147	41,723

* Greasy equivalent. Includes greasy, scoured, and carbonised wool and wool tops, noils, and waste.

SHIPS' AND AIRCRAFT STORES

Particulars of the stores taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries, which are excluded from the previous statistics of overseas exports, are shown in the following table:—

Table 287. Ships' and Aircraft Stores Exported Overseas from N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Fuel Oil	Foodstuffs		Alcoholic Beverages	Other Stores	Total
		Meats	Other*			
	\$A thousand f.o.b.					
1966	7,943	723	917	476	3,226	13,285
1967	5,449	1,019	1,117	518	3,517	11,619
1968	9,861	824	1,700 ^r	518	3,380 ^r	16,283
1969	10,827	732	1,716 ^r	559	3,513 ^r	17,347
1970	12,396	580	1,520	691	4,572	19,759
1971	16,381	656	1,604	839	4,623	24,103

* Includes tea and coffee.

EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for Australia's overseas exports are indicated by the export price index shown in the following table. This index, which is a fixed-weights index, is currently under review. Pending completion of the review, the index numbers from 1969-70 have been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a reweighting of the items contained in the previous series, the inclusion (in the "All Groups" index number) of 4 additional items (iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands), and an adjustment of group weights. The interim series has been linked to the previous series at June 1969. The weights of the items in the interim series have been derived from the values of exports in 1969-70; those of the items in the previous series were based on the exports (valued at 1959-60 prices) of the commodities in the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61. The 33 items contained in the interim series accounted for 74 per cent. of the total value of Australian exports (merchandise and non-merchandise) in 1969-70.

Table 288. Export Price Index, Australia

Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100

Year ended 30 June	Wool	Cereals	Meats	Dairy Produce	Dried and Canned Fruits	Sugar	Hides and Tallow	Metals and Coal	Gold	All Groups
1961	92	99	104	82	99	101	92	97	100	95
1962	97	106	100	81	95	91	84	91	100	96
1963	104	107	101	88	90	107	72	89	100	101
1964	120	107	105	93	98	175	73	101	100	114
1965	102	107	110	94	100	100	91	123	101	105
1966	107	107	120	86	102	84	107	122	101	107
1967	103	114	124	84	101	67	89	117	101	105
1968	95	109	125	79	95	67	67	120	104	100
1969	99	104	131	72	97	72	73	123	117	102
1970	87	96	148	73	99	93	94	143	109	103
1971	67	100	152	88	102	113	94	139	109	101

IMPORT PRICES

An indication of the movement in Australian import prices is given by the import price index numbers compiled by the Reserve Bank and shown in the next table. These index numbers relate to the price of goods leaving the country of origin in the year shown. The basis of the weighting system is the value of Australian imports in 1966-67.

Table 289. Australian Import Price Index

Base: 1966-67 = 100

Year ended 30 June	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	Crude Materials, Inedible	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	Chemicals	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	Textiles	Machinery other than Electrical	Transport Equipment	All Groups*
1967	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1968	100	100	97	97	99	97	101	98	99
1969	102	105	97	96	98	101	104	99	100
1970	107	105	94	98	104	105	109	100	104
1971	112	103	97	101	109	107	116	107	108

* Includes "Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances" and "Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles" in addition to groups shown.

EXCISE TARIFF

Excise duties are levied by the Commonwealth Government on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia. The rates of duty on the principal commodities in 1971 and earlier years, and the gross amount of excise collected in New South Wales in respect of each of the commodities in 1970-71, are shown in the following table:—

Table 290. Excise Tariff: Rates of Duty and Duty Collected in N.S.W. on Principal Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Rate of Excise Duty at 30 June					Quantity on which Excise was paid in N.S.W. in 1970-71	Gross Excise Duty Collected in N.S.W., 1970-71*
		1945	1968	1969	1970	1971		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Thous.	\$ thous.
Beer	Gallon	0.46	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	130,753	148,732
Spirits—								
Brandy	Proof gal.	5.35	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	342	2,736
Gin	"	5.65	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	90	1,015
Whisky	"	5.45	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	132	1,469
Rum	"	5.65	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	234	2,648
Tobacco†	lb.	1.09†	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.44	3,082	7,347
Cigarettes†	lb.	2.08†	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.70	21,586	99,019
Gasoline‡	Gallon	0.079	0.123	0.123	0.123	0.153	751,388	111,469||
Aviation Turbine	"	...	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.109	52,092	5,457||
Kerosene, etc. ¶	"	...	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.155	77,162	11,494
Automotive Diesel Fuel§	"	...	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.155	77,162	11,494

* See also Table 291.

† Rates on imported leaf. The rates in 1945 were as shown less 4½ per cent.

‡ Excludes aviation gasoline on which excise duty is levied at a lower rate under by-law.

¶ Duty first imposed in September 1956.

§ Duty first imposed in September 1957.

|| Includes duty on petroleum products purchased by Commonwealth Government Departments.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

Particulars of the customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales in each of the last four years are given in the next table. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other Australian States, and exclude payments in respect of goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

Table 291. Customs and Excise Duties Collected in N.S.W.

Customs Tariff Division and Excise Tariff Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand			
CUSTOMS DUTIES				
I. Live animals and animal products	386	469	477	489
II. Vegetable products	796	716	1,431	778
III. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	1,066	1,146	1,521	1,472
IV. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits, vinegar, tobacco:				
(a) Spirits not falling within Tariff Item 22-08, liqueurs, and other spirituous beverages, Tariff Item 22-09	13,782	14,185	16,828	17,157
(b) Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, etc.	13,124	11,887	12,470	13,060
(c) Remainder of Division	1,427	1,750	2,297	2,417
V. Mineral products*	555	592	730	887
VI. Products of chemical and allied industries	8,562	9,132	9,633	10,493
VII. Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers, and articles, rubber, synthetic rubbers, factice and articles thereof	8,126	9,200	10,505	11,195
VIII. Hides, skins, leather and leather goods	1,450	1,549	1,807	2,127
IX. Wood, charcoal, cork, plaiting materials, basketware and wickerwork, etc.	3,869	3,942	4,277	4,501
X. Paper-making materials, paper, paperboard, etc.	4,613	5,616	5,993	6,355
XI. Textiles and textile articles	21,519	23,791	26,942	30,244
XII. Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc.	2,903	3,299	4,565	5,188
XIII. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar materials, ceramic products, glass, glassware	4,235	4,657	5,797	5,785
XIV. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals and articles, imitation jewellery, coin	820	756	1,118	1,168
XV. Base metals and articles	10,865	12,440	14,395	17,544
XVI. Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts	28,563	35,625	45,202	50,431
XVII. Transport equipment	15,786	17,818	23,518	26,401
XVIII. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical instruments and apparatus, clocks, watches, musical instruments, sound recorders and reproducers, television reproducers, parts	6,751	7,602	9,209	10,258
XIX. Arms and ammunition, parts	141	147	229	269
XX. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,232	4,778	5,358	5,950
XXI. Work of art, collectors' pieces, antiques	6	8	8	9
Miscellaneous	995	846	1,067	1,410
Other and undistributed customs revenue	1,535	1,555	2,005	1,759
Primage duty	3,095	3,080	3,425	3,480
Total Gross Customs and Primage Duty*	159,201	176,586	210,809	230,825
Less: Refunds and Drawbacks Paid	13,155	17,706	17,470	18,795
Credits to Commonwealth Government departments for duty paid	117	43	...	...
Total Net Customs and Primage Duties	145,930	158,838	193,339	212,030
EXCISE DUTIES				
Beer	134,239	140,886	145,706	148,732
Spirits, including liqueurs, etc.	10,934	9,243	9,961	9,464
Tobacco (manufactured)	8,336	7,815	7,512	7,347
Cigars and cigarettes	80,982	83,714	91,075	99,033
Gasoline*†	78,312	83,129	88,645	111,469
Aviation turbine kerosene, etc.*	3,168	3,594	3,906	5,457
Automotive diesel fuel	6,510	8,166	8,811	11,494
Other and undistributed excise revenue	3,299	3,820	3,851	7,008
Total Gross Excise Duties*	325,780	340,367	359,467	400,004
Less: Refunds and Drawbacks Paid	443	409	445	844
Credits to Commonwealth Government departments for duty paid	2,016	2,462	2,528	3,285
Total Net Excise Duties	323,321	337,495	356,494	395,875

* Includes duty on petroleum products purchased by Commonwealth Government departments

† Excludes aviation gasoline on which excise duty is levied under by-law.

Chapter 11

INTERSTATE AND COASTAL TRADE

INTERSTATE TRADE

The available statistics of trade between New South Wales and other Australian States are incomplete, and relate almost entirely to seaborne trade. (Table 297 includes the trade between New South Wales and Western Australia which is carried by rail.) A substantial amount of freight is carried by rail and road between New South Wales and the bordering States, and a small amount of interstate freight is carried by air, but no statistics of the traffic are available.

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA

Staple imports from other States include sugar, molasses, and bulk oil from Queensland, ironstone, dolomite, gypsum, salt, limestone, and limesand from South Australia, copper, zinc, aluminium, paper pulp, stationery, and newsprint, and potatoes and fruit from Tasmania, and gold bullion, petroleum and petroleum products, and iron ore from Western Australia. Exports from New South Wales to Tasmania and Western Australia include important quantities of foodstuffs, iron and steel, machinery and other metal manufactures, motor vehicles, textiles and apparel, and chemicals. Most of the interstate coal exports from New South Wales go to Victoria and South Australia.

The interstate shipping trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to the ports of Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The interstate cargoes discharged and loaded at these ports in 1938-39 and in recent years are summarised in the next table, the total interstate and overseas cargoes handled at the ports being given on page 384.

Table 292. Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded at Principal Ports, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Sydney		Botany Bay	Newcastle	Port Kembla
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Weight†	Tons Weight
	Thousand tons				
CARGOES DISCHARGED					
1939	514.8	654.6	...	1,744.6	928.4
1966	985.3	186.2	62.8	3,263.1	4,238.6
1967	1,065.0	121.9	89.3	3,171.9	4,552.1
1968	1,044.0	132.5	317.8	2,921.4	4,993.5
1969	1,022.0	108.5	340.1	3,341.5	4,821.9
1970	1,398.4	75.1	672.5	3,758.6	5,242.8
1971	1,982.2	180.4	2,608.8	3,319.2	5,449.4
CARGOES LOADED					
1939	212.4	658.0	...	2,255.6	269.3
1966	384.1	145.3	524.9	1,523.4	1,063.9
1967	356.4	188.2	235.0	1,404.6	1,065.6
1968	268.0	190.9	251.1	1,318.0	1,517.2
1969	343.7	149.9	362.6	1,363.1	1,846.2
1970	568.2	153.6	226.2	1,391.2	1,661.8
1971	295.1	244.8	147.9	1,462.9	1,556.7

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

† Includes a small number of tons measurement.

In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tons, while others (e.g., butter, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

The principal features of the interstate trade through the ports of New South Wales are illustrated in Tables 293 to 296. The figures given in these tables have been compiled by the N.S.W. Maritime Services Board on a basis which differs from that of Table 292.

Particulars of the principal interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 293. Principal Interstate Imports by Sea, Port of Sydney

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Aluminium	Ton	42,360	37,660	45,340	44,022	33,680
Cement	Ton	n.a.	85,134	141,091	105,577	113,247
Copper	Ton	10,240	11,870	8,800	7,219	16,790
Fruit	40 cub. ft.	8,990	10,120	13,240	7,247	9,981
Gypsum	Ton	104,530	129,500	123,760	128,406	126,090
Iron and Steel Products ..	Ton	22,487	29,822	26,520	9,567	10,254
Liquid Fuel and Crude Petroleum	40 cub. ft.	384,980	131,240	69,520	342,506	1,257,260
Molasses	Ton	63,150	43,030	9,560	3,774	37,955
Motor Spirit and Kerosene ..	40 cub. ft.	80,960	11,830	21,750	36,163	39,617
Paper: Newsprint	Ton	58,420	50,390	64,020	48,701	110,842
Other	Ton	38,860	40,830	37,030	22,817	49,154
Pig Iron	Ton	16,120	29,310	21,300	28,440	35,473
Salt	Ton	91,900	128,110	124,920	131,439	113,904
Soda Ash	40 cub. ft.	59,970	64,620	76,240	79,072	66,919
Sugar	Ton	124,810	145,230	176,590	202,076	122,366
Timber and Composition Boards	40 cub. ft.	17,100	13,690	15,580	20,197	21,173
Wood Pulp	Ton	102,520	84,940	105,250	140,979	110,055
Zinc	Ton	15,570	11,090	6,710	9,074	7,013

Interstate exports from the port of Sydney consist mainly of manufactured goods (dissected details of which are not available) and crude and refined petroleum oils. The exports in 1970-71 included 96,120 measurement tons of petroleum oils.

The next table shows the direction of the interstate trade handled at Sydney in the last two years:—

Table 294. Port of Sydney: Direction of Interstate Trade

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

State or Territory of Origin or Destination	1969-70				1970-71			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Tons*	Proportion per cent.	Tons*	Proportion per cent.	Tons*	Proportion per cent.	Tons*	Proportion per cent.
Victoria	363,375	22.0	19,007	3.9	1,310,805	51.2	193,312	24.2
South Australia	256,328	15.5	359	0.1	273,956	10.7	1,454	0.2
Tasmania	550,704	33.4	200,877	41.7	531,524	20.8	167,730	21.0
Other	479,022	29.1	262,053	54.3	444,528	17.3	434,728	54.6
Total	1,649,429	100.0	482,296	100.0	2,560,813	100.0	797,224	100.0

* Tons weight and tons measurement combined—see text at head of page.

Interstate trade at Botany Bay is confined to crude and refined petroleum oils and bulk chemicals. In 1970-71, exports comprised 95,000 tons of petroleum oils and 56,000 tons of bulk chemicals.

The interstate shipping at Newcastle is concerned mainly with the coal and iron and steel industries located in the area. The major item of interstate imports handled is ironstone from South Australia and Western Australia, and the principal items of export are coal and iron and steel products.

Table 295. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Newcastle

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Imports—						
Dolomite	Ton	62,500	76,080	83,740	78,930	65,320
Ironstone	Ton	2,351,300	2,298,990	2,703,010	3,030,430	2,681,360
Limestone	Ton	315,740	122,510	55,250	77,930	100,390
Limesand	Ton	83,890	178,760	203,360	189,090	162,110
Liquid Fuel and Diesel Fuel	40 cub. ft.	178,910	102,840	145,430	186,280	186,320
Motor Spirit and Kerosene	40 cub. ft.	57,890	62,540	37,400	2,820	19,000
Exports—						
Benzol Products	40 cub. ft.	10,790	6,630	...	4,260	3,060
Coal: Cargo	Ton	680,750	585,920	617,160	601,710	563,860
Bunker	Ton	11,840	6,780	...	...	...
Coke	Ton	150,690	116,310	39,020	38,900	43,590
Iron and Steel Products..	Ton	547,900	535,840	653,950	597,730	609,510

At Port Kembla, the interstate shipping is concerned mainly with the local iron and steel industry. The principal interstate import is ironstone, and the principal exports are iron and steel products, coal and coke.

Table 296. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Port Kembla

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Imports—						
Copper	Ton	37,080	24,500	33,660	33,320	34,060
Dolomite	Ton	143,030	193,090	162,270	161,190	162,990
Iron and Steel Products	Ton	175,940	242,760	354,530	472,310	472,220
Ironstone	Ton	3,625,040	4,112,050	4,091,750	3,891,670	4,123,320
Limesand	Ton	99,140	162,440	187,570	225,660	291,990
Liquid Fuel and Diesel Fuel	40 cub. ft.	146,210	138,390	126,750	82,490	139,850
Motor Spirit and Kerosene	40 cub. ft.	48,840	38,880	26,390	1,170	12,430
Pig Iron	Ton	37,976	5,242	41,753	54,100	32,350
Zinc	Ton	24,130	31,500	35,360	22,600	19,500
Exports—						
Benzol	40 cub. ft.	11,420	16,580	15,720	13,790	22,320
Coal (Cargo and Bunker)	Ton	10,260	116,990	290,520	602,640	536,400
Coke	Ton	490,530	688,850	934,760	530,340	501,400
Iron and Steel Products..	Ton	574,340	663,370	650,430	545,830	607,840

TRADE OF N.S.W. WITH WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA

Detailed statistics of the interstate trade between New South Wales and other States are available only in respect of the trade with Western Australia and Tasmania.

Particulars of trade between New South Wales and Western Australia in the last four years are given in the next table. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent (f.o.r., in the case of goods received by rail), at the port of shipment, of the price at which the goods were sold. The exports are valued at "landed cost" (i.e. on a c.i.f. basis) at the port of entry.

Table 297. Value of Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Western Australia

Commodity Division	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand			
IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap—				
Iron Ore and Concentrates	7,875	7,660	6,521	14,101
Other	2,165	1,702	2,631	2,644
<i>Total, Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap</i>	<i>10,040</i>	<i>9,362</i>	<i>9,152</i>	<i>16,745</i>
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	12,028	10,029	10,614	9,653
Iron and Steel	976	7,344	11,841	3,604
Machinery Other than Electrical—				
Agricultural	2,810	2,490	937	1,151
Other	1,197	2,531	2,038	3,245
<i>Total, Machinery Other than Electrical</i>	<i>4,007</i>	<i>5,022</i>	<i>2,975</i>	<i>4,396</i>
Gold Bullion, etc.	11,585	12,709	8,306	3,041
Other Commodity Divisions	9,811	10,217	10,781	16,183
Total Imports	48,447	54,683	53,669	53,622
EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Cereal Grains and Preparations	2,402	3,346	3,064	4,111
Fruit and Vegetables	2,118	1,513	1,982	2,645
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices, and Manufactures	2,707	1,950	1,974	1,654
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	4,019	2,430	2,236	2,572
Chemical Elements and Compounds	2,919	1,823	2,337	2,503
Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring Materials	1,914	2,181	2,639	2,430
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	7,785	8,843	10,297	10,870
Essential Oils and Perfume Materials; Toilet Polishing and				
Cleansing Preparations	8,172	9,440	10,154	11,462
Plastic Materials, Regenerated Cellulose, and Artificial				
Resins	2,145	2,989	3,431	3,914
Rubber Manufactures, n.e.i.	4,867	5,498	5,708	8,288
Paper, Paperboard, and Manufactures	3,517	3,514	3,904	4,304
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related				
Products	6,643	6,244	8,267	8,591
Iron and Steel—				
Ingot and Other Primary Forms	6,483	4,937	4,183	1,792
Bars, Rods, Angles, etc.	5,121	5,426	5,366	6,141
Universals, Plates, and Sheets	15,106	13,576	16,166	18,332
Other	14,784	10,298	10,297	12,920
<i>Total, Iron and Steel</i>	<i>41,494</i>	<i>34,237</i>	<i>36,012</i>	<i>39,185</i>
Non-ferrous Metals	7,335	8,565	9,958	8,608
Metal Manufactures, n.e.i.	11,527	12,086	16,629	19,918
Machinery, Other than Electrical—				
Power Generating	1,368	1,369	1,546	2,913
Agricultural (including Lawn Mowers)	1,767	1,342	1,534	1,910
Office Machinery	1,091	1,368	2,089	2,623
Earthmoving and Mining	3,400	6,861	6,934	12,432
Other	10,864	13,962	13,841	22,480
<i>Total, Machinery Other than Electrical</i>	<i>18,490</i>	<i>24,902</i>	<i>25,944</i>	<i>42,358</i>
Electrical Machinery and Equipment—				
Power Machinery and Switchgear	2,435	3,567	4,322	4,376
Telecommunications Apparatus	8,511	7,280	10,185	11,542
Household Appliances	6,975	7,062	8,284	8,335
Other	5,612	6,775	9,362	10,120
<i>Total, Electrical Machinery and Equipment</i>	<i>23,535</i>	<i>24,684</i>	<i>32,153</i>	<i>34,373</i>
Transport Equipment—				
Road Motor Vehicles	13,916	11,927	17,605	18,146
Other	12,263	9,931	8,986	15,670
<i>Total, Transport Equipment</i>	<i>26,181</i>	<i>21,858</i>	<i>26,591</i>	<i>33,816</i>
Clothing and Clothing Accessories, etc.	12,779	13,518	15,586	16,475
Other Commodity Divisions	37,731	48,075	51,124	57,507
Total Exports	228,280	237,696	269,990	315,583

The next table shows the principal items of the trade by sea between New South Wales and Tasmania. Imports and exports are both valued on an f.o.b. basis.

Table 298. Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Tasmania

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value (\$ thousand)		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Fish	Thous. lb.	1,769	1,601	1,489	870	720	748
Potatoes	Ton	1,752	1,398	615	94	48	46
Fruit: Fresh	Thous. bush.	239	139	155	611	352	362
Preserved, etc.	Thous. lb.	9,676	8,846	7,836	1,274	1,153	967
Hops	Thous. lb.	1,961	2,329	1,785	1,569	1,863	1,392
Preserved Vegetables	Thous. lb.	5,063	3,163	1,577	857	523	244
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	8,422	8,428	11,299
<i>Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages</i>	...	...	...	...	<i>13,698</i>	<i>13,087</i>	<i>15,058</i>
Metals and Ores—							
Cadmium	Ton	41	49	20	172	201	111
Copper	Ton	10,356	6,709	26	8,556	9,108	37
Tin Ore	Ton	2,628	3,832	6,340	4,420	6,520	11,457
Zinc	Ton	35,326	31,880	26,375	9,137	9,357	7,389
Other* .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,841	2,189	3,568
<i>Total, Metal and Ores*</i>	<i>25,127</i>	<i>27,375</i>	<i>22,562</i>
Metal Manufactures .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,187	1,171	1,403
Timber	Thous. sup. ft.	7,303	5,430	5,649	1,316	1,007	1,118
Other Items .. .. .	...	...	...	...	61,183	69,052	62,688
Total Imports .. .. .	...	...	...	...	102,511	111,692	102,829
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Confectionery	Thous. lb.	1,200	1,204	1,235	750	771	729
Fruit, Fresh	Thous. bush.	3	12	5	13	51	17
Sugar, Refined	Ton	1,808	15	12	323	3	2
Wheat	Ton	92	...	...	5	...	...
Alcoholic Beverages—							
Spirits	Gal.	57,752	45,075	49,625	568	441	473
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	186	171	342
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,237	3,083	3,576
<i>Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages</i>	...	...	...	...	<i>5,083</i>	<i>4,520</i>	<i>5,139</i>
Cigars and Cigarettes	Thous. lb.	74	148	543	426	849	3,155
Tobacco	Thous. lb.	33	135	205	185	742	1,093
Wool, Greasy	Thous. lb.	270	439	403	174	268	205
Coke	Ton	50,941	42,885	33,148	925	746	772
Petroleum Products .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,629	1,889	781
Chemicals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,032	5,422	6,004
Iron and Steel—							
Bars, Rods, etc.	Ton	11,669	14,478	14,786	1,203	1,433	1,514
Plate and Sheet	Ton	22,509	28,135	21,081	2,802	3,618	2,545
Wire	Ton	5,238	4,204	2,748	942	757	508
Pipes and Tubes	Ton	7,674	8,059	7,565	1,328	1,359	1,354
Other	Ton	12,911	12,305	15,663	1,466	1,397	1,966
<i>Total, Iron and Steel</i>	Ton	<i>60,001</i>	<i>67,181</i>	<i>61,843</i>	<i>7,741</i>	<i>8,562</i>	<i>7,887</i>
Non-ferrous Metals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	283	339	329
Paper Products .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,302	2,466	1,614
Tyres and Tubes .. .. .	...	...	...	...	994	1,560	1,155
Electrical Machinery and Appliances .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,025	3,608	2,739
Machinery, other than Electrical .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,502	3,797	3,283
Transport Equipment—							
Motor Cars	No.	729	920	683	1,248	1,670	1,331
Commercial Vehicles	No.	225	228	221	1,390	1,112	1,024
Other Items .. .. .	...	...	...	...	11,681	9,606	9,933
Total Exports .. .. .	...	...	...	...	45,620	47,156	46,444

* Excludes Aluminium, which is included in "Other Items".

The exports shown above do not include large quantities of zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill and shipped from South Australia to Risdon, Tasmania, for refining.

COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal commodities shipped intrastate in New South Wales are coal, petroleum oils, and sugar. The following table gives a summary of the intrastate trade through the principal ports of New South Wales during the last six years.

Table 299. Intrastate Trade of Principal Ports, New South Wales
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Sydney		Botany Bay		Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Thousand tons*							
1966	1,882.8	1.8	...	1,422.9	526.7	1,070.6	417.2	18.4
1967	1,993.1	9.5	3.1	1,579.0	580.3	1,074.2	519.0	5.7
1968	1,954.7	17.8	35.0	1,604.8	711.2	957.1	525.3	0.2
1969	2,060.9	55.1	7.0	1,731.3	746.5	818.0	553.7	5.5
1970	1,600.3	52.9	...	1,515.0	576.5	570.8	526.6	2.5
1971	1,514.7	101.6	14.4	1,163.2	718.0	441.2	618.0	2.2

* Tons weight and tons measurement combined.

Coal, imported from Newcastle and Catherine Hill Bay, is the principal intrastate commodity handled at the port of Sydney. In 1970-71, the imports into Sydney included 901,400 tons of cargo coal, 230,510 measurement tons of refined petroleum oils, 130,650 measurement tons of residual oils, etc., 120,120 tons of sugar, and 20,030 tons of molasses.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (414,330 tons in 1970-71), and the principal import is bulk oil (715,580 measurement tons).

Intrastate trade at Botany Bay is virtually confined to the export of petroleum oils produced from a refinery at Kurnell.

Chapter 12

SHIPPING

CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible, in terms of the Constitution Act, for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, navigation and shipping, and such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, 1912-1970, which is drafted on the lines of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales which preceded it, and embodies the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

The pilotage service in New South Wales is administered under the State Navigation Act, the only relevant provision in the Commonwealth Act being a section which affirms the liability of the owner and master of a ship under pilotage.

The provisions of the Commonwealth Navigation Act apply to ships in Australian waters engaged in interstate or overseas trade. The High Court has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; and a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. During the time their ships are so engaged, licensees are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at the current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian-registered vessels. The Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport is empowered to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed ships to engage in the coastal trade, and to authorise unlicensed ships to carry out specified services without being deemed to engage in the coastal trade.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer. The master, owner, and agent of a vessel ordered into quarantine are severally responsible for the expenses, but the Commonwealth Government may undertake to bear the cost in respect of vessels trading exclusively between Australian ports. Quarantine expenses in the case of animals, plants, and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from overseas ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen days from the last overseas port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted), it is inspected again at the next Australian port of call. First ports of entry for quarantine purposes in New South Wales are Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Ballina, Coff's Harbour, Eden, South West Rocks, and Yamba.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, which is described on page 386. There are also Advisory Committees to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc. in regard to the transportation of goods in intrastate and other seaborne trade is defined by State and Commonwealth Sea-Carriage Acts passed in 1921 and 1924 respectively.

Australian Coastal Shipping Commission

The Australian Coastal Shipping Commission (which replaced the Australian Shipping Board) was established in 1956 to operate the merchant shipping service owned by the Commonwealth Government and trading (since 1957) under the name "The Australian National Line". The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Shipping and Transport, and is empowered to establish and operate both interstate and overseas shipping services for the carriage of passengers, freight, and mails.

At 30 June 1971, the Commission owned 32 ships, which totalled 425,689 tons dead weight. Of these ships, 29 were engaged in the Australian coastal trade (12 in the general cargo trade, and 17 in the interstate carriage of bulk commodities) and 3 in the overseas trade. About 75 per cent. of the cargo carried by the Australian National Line in the coastal trade comprises bulk commodities, mainly iron ore, bauxite, coal, and coke.

An agreement in regard to Australian coastal shipping services was effected between the Commonwealth Government and the shipping and stevedoring companies in June 1956. Under the agreement, the shipowners undertake to provide enough suitable ships, together with those of other companies and the Commission, to ensure efficient and economical coastal shipping services; the stevedoring companies undertake to carry out operations efficiently and economically, and to give equitable treatment to the Commission's vessels; and the Commonwealth undertakes that it will not operate merchant vessels in the coastal trade except through the agency of the Commission. The Commonwealth also undertakes not to engage in stevedoring or the booking or handling of cargo carried on its vessels.

Australian Shipbuilding Board

The Australian Shipbuilding Board, which was constituted on a permanent basis in 1948 under the Supply and Development Act, advises the Minister for Shipping and Transport on matters affecting the Australian shipbuilding industry, including the amount of Commonwealth subsidy payable in respect of each eligible shipbuilding project.

Subsidy is payable in respect of vessels of 200 or more gross tons (except mining dredges) built in recognised Australian shipyards and intended for use in Australian coastal trade. The subsidy is equal to the difference

between the cost of construction in Australia and the construction cost of a similar vessel built in the United Kingdom and delivered to Australia, subject to a limit of one-third of the Australian cost of a vessel. Two shipyards in New South Wales build ships under the subsidy Scheme—Cockatoo Dockyard in Sydney and the State Dockyard in Newcastle.

The Board, through the Shipbuilding Division of the Department of Shipping and Transport, maintains a ship design office, calls tenders for ships, and contracts for and supervises the construction of ships being built under the subsidy scheme or for the Commonwealth Government.

To 31 December 1971, the Board had arranged for the construction of 222 vessels, which totalled nearly 1,100,000 tons dead weight, and were valued at approximately \$611,000,000. Of these, 60 vessels were for the Commonwealth Government and 162 were built under the subsidy scheme for commercial shipowners, including 61 for the Australian National Line.

Control of the Stevedoring Industry

The Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority, which replaced the Stevedoring Industry Board, was established in 1956, in terms of the Stevedoring Industry Act, to regulate the performance of stevedoring operations in Australia. In the exercise of its powers, the Authority is required by the Act to minimise the extent to which it imposes limitations on employers' control of their labour and methods of working.

The Authority comprises a full-time director appointed by the Governor-General and responsible to the Minister for Labour and National Service.

In terms of the Act, the Authority is empowered to determine a quota (i.e., the number of workers needed) for each port, recruit workers to fill these quotas (from October 1965), maintain registers of employers and waterside workers, allocate work, pay attendance money to registered workers offering for work but not engaged, pay amounts due in respect of annual leave, sick leave, public holidays, and long service leave, and regulate the conduct of waterside workers in employment bureaux and on wharves and ships. The Authority is also empowered to investigate means of increasing general efficiency in the industry, to investigate the cause of delays on the waterfront, to encourage safe working, to provide amenities for the workers, and to provide training in stevedoring operations.

In terms of the Stevedoring Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1967-72, special arrangements have been introduced for a trial period (which ends on 1 July 1973) for the permanent employment of waterside workers at major Australian ports, including the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla in New South Wales. Under these arrangements, waterside workers are employed on weekly hire, and a holding company (under the control of the Association of Employers of Waterside Labour) has been set up at each port to employ waterside workers not engaged directly by stevedoring companies. The holding company is responsible for allocating labour to particular stevedoring jobs, and the regulation of the conduct of waterside workers on wharves and ships is a responsibility of the employing companies. Employing companies (including the holding company) are responsible for the payment of amounts due in respect of annual leave, sick leave, and public holidays. The Stevedoring Industry Authority continues to exercise its powers over matters other than the allocation of labour, the payment for certain leave entitlements, or the

regulation of the conduct of employees at these ports, and at New South Wales ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla the Authority exercises its full powers under the Stevedoring Industry Act.

In June 1969, a scheme guaranteeing a minimum wage was introduced at most ports not covered by arrangements for permanent employment.

The Stevedoring Industry Council was established in June 1970 and replaced the National Stevedoring Industry Conference (a non-statutory body). The Council's functions are to advise the Minister on the operation of employment arrangements for waterside workers and other matters he refers to it and to seek agreement on industrial matters in the industry. The Council comprises nine members—a chairman, the Director of the Authority, three representatives of trade unions, three representatives of registered employers, and a representative of the Department of Labour and National Service.

At 30 June 1971, the quota of waterside workers was 4,650 for the port of Sydney, 455 for Newcastle, and 500 for Port Kembla. The number of registered workers was 4,273 at Sydney, 522 at Newcastle, 515 at Port Kembla. Expenditure by the Authority during 1970-71 was \$13,868,488 including \$6,177,948 in payments for full shifts during which permanently employed waterside workers were available but were not required to work, \$888,718 for attendance money for casually employed waterside workers, \$3,185,728 for long service leave, \$979,594 for annual leave, \$316,027 for public holiday pay and \$140,207 for sick leave.

The settlement of industrial disputes and the determination of wages, hours, and other industrial matters in the stevedoring industry are the responsibility of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics shown in Tables 300 to 306 and for 1966-67 and later years in Tables 310 to 313 have been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, and relate to vessels engaged in the carriage of part or full cargoes for civil purposes. Naval vessels, vessels of less than 200 tons, and all pleasure craft are excluded from the scope of the statistics.

In statistics of "overseas" or "interstate" shipping, a vessel is counted as an entry once, and as a clearance once, for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call and cleared at the port from which it finally departs. In statistics of "intrastate" shipping, a vessel is counted once for every occasion on which it enters or clears a port in New South Wales.

Shipping classified as "overseas direct" relates to vessels whose first port of call (for entrances) or last port of call (for clearances) in Australia was in New South Wales. Shipping classified as "interstate and overseas via States" relates to vessels whose last previous port of call (entrances) or next port of call (clearances) was a port in another Australian State. Shipping classified as "intrastate" includes both movements of vessels engaged exclusively on intrastate voyages and any intrastate component of voyages originating or terminating overseas or interstate.

The gross tonnage of a vessel, as used in the statistics in this Chapter, measures the internal cubic capacity expressed as tons, with 100 cubic ft. equalling one ton. The net tonnage is the gross tonnage less spaces (e.g. engines and crews' quarters) which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers.

DIRECTION AND NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING

The following table shows details of overseas and interstate shipping entered and cleared at New South Wales ports during the last eleven years.

Table 300. Overseas and Interstate Shipping Entered and Cleared, New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Overseas Direct		Interstate and Overseas via States		Total, Overseas and Interstate	
	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons
ENTERED						
1961	1,160	5,643	2,662	9,791	3,822	15,434
1962	1,257	6,470	2,712	10,160	3,969	16,631
1963	1,098	6,219	2,671	10,183	3,769	16,402
1964	1,182	6,918	2,841	11,030	4,023	17,948
1965	1,317	7,690	3,023	11,851	4,340	19,541
1966	1,168	7,495	2,838	12,204	4,006	19,699
1967	1,241	9,000	2,577	11,724	3,818	20,724
1968	1,182	9,620	2,709	12,397	3,891	22,017
1969	1,282	11,249	2,757	13,207	4,039	24,456
1970	1,538	13,668	2,679	14,511	4,217	28,180
1971	1,446	12,095	2,452	14,784	3,898	26,879
CLEARED						
1961	963	4,856	2,869	10,548	3,832	15,405
1962	1,067	5,881	2,838	10,467	3,905	16,348
1963	942	5,841	2,814	10,352	3,756	16,193
1964	1,002	6,311	3,005	11,545	4,007	17,856
1965	1,159	7,270	3,144	12,126	4,303	19,395
1966	1,067	7,336	2,987	12,522	4,054	19,859
1967	1,076	8,391	2,771	12,390	3,847	20,781
1968	1,102	9,133	2,809	13,001	3,911	22,134
1969	1,166	10,022	2,856	14,350	4,022	24,372
1970	1,281	11,171	2,966	17,079	4,247	28,250
1971	1,196	10,289	2,729	16,688	3,925	26,976

Particulars relating to the country of registration of all shipping entering New South Wales ports (including entrances at each port of call in respect of intrastate movements) during 1970-71 are shown in the following table:—

Table 301. Country of Registration of Shipping Entered at N.S.W. Ports, 1970-71

Country of Registration	Sydney	Botany Bay	New-castle	Port Kembla	Other Ports	All Ports	
	Net tonnage (thous. tons)					Vessels (no.)	Net Tonnage (thous. tons)
Australia	3,415.2	1,646.6	2,500.7	2,371.2	399.0	3,173	10,332.8
Denmark	149.4	7.6	30.2	19.8	...	42	206.9
France	144.9	18.3	6.8	42.4	...	44	212.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	552.3	17.8	140.2	48.2	...	138	758.4
Greece	543.6	28.3	441.3	284.2	...	134	1,297.5
Hong Kong	41.1	...	77.4	5.9	...	33	124.4
India	196.7	...	131.5	105.4	...	51	433.6
Italy	412.5	7.4	27.6	...	...	40	447.5
Japan	1,533.3	204.4	1,115.6	381.3	67.8	371	3,302.5
Liberia	1,280.3	151.9	1,183.4	374.5	...	311	2,990.1
Netherlands	649.4	9.9	107.4	64.6	...	165	831.3
New Caledonia	30.9	...	4.0	25.1	...	42	60.0
New Zealand	192.6	...	82.9	81.1	...	184	356.6
Norway	893.3	282.0	574.3	253.4	...	276	2,003.0
Panama	206.2	311.4	189.4	58.1	...	95	765.1
Sweden	623.4	7.8	142.6	171.8	...	209	945.6
United Kingdom	4,449.9	256.3	629.8	709.2	6.8	823	6,052.1
United States of America ..	248.6	...	9.1	...	...	41	257.8
Other Countries	1,038.0	0.9	305.0	188.1	...	321	1,532.0
Total, All Countries ..	16,601.8	2,950.7	7,699.2	5,184.4	473.7	6,493	32,909.7

Of the shipping entered at Sydney during 1970-71, Australian tonnage (engaged very largely in intrastate and interstate trading) accounted for 20.6 per cent. and United Kingdom tonnage (chiefly engaged in overseas and interstate trading) for 26.8 per cent.; corresponding proportions were 55.8 per cent. and 8.7 per cent. for Botany Bay, 32.5 per cent. and 8.2 per cent. for Newcastle, and 45.7 per cent. and 13.7 per cent. for Port Kembla, respectively. Ships registered in countries other than Australia or the United Kingdom are engaged chiefly in overseas trading.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGOES

The following table shows the overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports during the last eleven years. In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tons, while others (e.g., butter, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet of space occupied being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

Table 302. Overseas and Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Cargoes Discharged					Cargoes Loaded				
	Overseas		Interstate		Total of Fore- going	Overseas		Interstate		Total of Fore- going
	Tons Weight	Tons Measure- ment *	Tons Weight	Tons Measure- ment *		Tons Weight	Tons Measure- ment *	Tons Weight	Tons Measure- ment *	
	Thousand tons									
	1961	6,259	1,334	6,180	198	13,971	4,473	386	4,219	137	9,215
1962	6,315	1,164	6,448	177	14,104	6,025	407	3,708	112	10,252
1963	6,539	1,358	6,660	182	14,739	4,981	423	3,652	109	9,165
1964	6,975	1,600	7,832	121	16,527	6,744	513	3,799	89	11,144
1965	7,980	1,897	8,061	228	18,166	8,344	667	4,047	104	13,162
1966	7,885	1,614	8,573	186	18,257	8,359	635	3,498	145	12,637
1967	7,970	1,737	8,905	122	18,733	10,912	582	3,061	189	14,744
1968	8,701	1,961	9,309	133	20,104	12,757	651	3,364	193	16,964
1969	9,610	2,085	9,542	110	21,347	14,400	597	3,915	153	19,065
1970	8,977	2,126	11,080	76	22,259	17,015	644	3,836	161	21,656
1971	6,370	1,874	13,406	181	21,830	16,687	891	3,430	278	21,286

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

A classification of overseas cargoes according to the country of registration of the vessels which carried them is given in the next table for the last three years:—

Table 303. Overseas Cargoes, N.S.W.: Country of Registration of Vessel

Country of Registration of Vessel	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded
	Thousand tons*					
Australia	139.4	180.4	163.0	138.5	190.4	107.8
Denmark	712.7	25.7	545.0	38.7	68.5	48.7
France	218.8	164.1	382.1	116.2	84.8	129.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	214.5	103.4	242.0	206.9	238.1	312.7
Greece	219.7	664.5	231.0	1,284.5	250.6	1,893.3
Hong Kong	54.0	105.1	66.6	137.9	34.0	134.7
India	97.0	478.8	125.3	396.6	51.1	479.4
Italy	92.8	42.9	94.0	10.8	34.4	35.3
Japan	775.8	5,544.4	1,075.4	5,546.1	751.5	4,271.5
Liberia	2,220.3	2,512.9	1,580.7	2,858.5	1,052.4	4,017.7
Netherlands	372.4	427.9	427.0	652.4	206.4	428.3
New Hebrides	59.1	244.9	16.6	214.7	2.6	110.0
New Zealand	207.6	287.1	208.5	308.2	192.0	294.8
Norway	2,204.7	1,587.7	1,234.9	1,739.3	1,253.2	1,766.7
Panama	853.9	415.4	615.1	568.3	734.2	399.9
Sweden	335.0	256.5	263.5	314.0	314.5	598.5
United Kingdom	2,490.8	1,441.0	3,039.0	2,262.7	2,097.1	1,601.2
United States of America ..	84.8	62.6	114.8	47.7	109.1	33.4
Other Countries	341.6	451.1	678.8	816.5	578.4	915.6
Total Oversea Cargoes	11,694.8	14,996.4	11,103.3	17,658.5	8,243.3	17,579.0

* Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons weight on the basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton

Cargoes at Principal Ports

The overseas and interstate trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to four ports—Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows the cargoes discharged and loaded at each of these ports in the last six years.

The greater part of the overseas trade is handled in the port of Sydney. Petroleum products are virtually the only cargoes handled at the port of Botany Bay (which accounts for most of the overseas and interstate trade in these products), and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes, but a large proportion of the cargoes discharged and loaded at Sydney is recorded in tons measurement. Because of this difference in the nature of the products handled, the data in the following table show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

Table 304. Overseas and Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded at Principal N.S.W. Ports

Year ended 30 June	Cargoes Discharged				Cargoes Loaded			
	Overseas		Interstate		Overseas		Interstate	
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*
	Thousand tons							
SYDNEY								
1966	2,520.2	1,613.7	985.3	186.2	3,208.8	626.7	384.1	145.3
1967	2,530.5	1,726.2	1,065.0	121.9	4,037.2	576.0	356.4	188.2
1968	3,169.3	1,946.4	1,044.0	132.5	4,800.7	644.7	268.0	190.9
1969	3,473.9	2,068.7	1,022.0	108.5	4,971.2	587.0	343.7	149.9
1970	3,634.4	2,108.0	1,398.4	76.1	5,247.0	637.3	568.2	153.6
1971	2,710.3	1,864.4	1,982.2	180.4	5,422.2	885.1	295.1	244.8
BOTANY BAY								
1966	4,057.9	...	62.8	...	45.0	...	524.9	...
1967	4,043.3	...	89.3	...	88.1	...	235.0	...
1968	4,097.2	...	317.8	...	134.8	...	251.1	...
1969	4,721.1	...	340.1	...	117.0	...	362.6	...
1970	3,837.9	...	672.5	...	50.4	...	226.2	...
1971	2,231.3	...	2,608.8	...	70.6	...	147.9	...
NEWCASTLE								
1966	147.7	...	3,263.1	...	3,052.8	...	1,523.4	...
1967	730.2	10.3	3,171.9	...	4,285.3	0.1	1,403.6	1.0
1968	752.3	11.0	2,921.4	0.1	5,496.1	0.6	1,316.6	1.4
1969	852.0	15.4	3,340.3	1.2	6,631.7	5.9	1,360.3	2.8
1970	1,042.9	18.2	3,758.5	...	7,834.3	0.5	1,383.4	7.8
1971	1,054.4	9.2	3,319.2	...	8,187.0	1.6	1,430.2	32.7
PORT KEMBLA								
1966	658.7	...	4,238.6	...	2,037.8	...	1,063.9	...
1967	666.0	...	4,552.1	...	2,482.4	4.0	1,065.6	...
1968	682.4	3.2	4,993.5	...	2,309.0	5.4	1,516.9	0.3
1969	563.0	0.6	4,821.5	0.3	2,665.2	3.4	1,845.6	0.6
1970	461.5	0.2	5,242.8	...	3,871.3	6.2	1,661.8	...
1971	372.3	0.1	5,449.4	...	2,928.5	1.2	1,556.7	...

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet; see text above table.

The following table shows overseas cargoes discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports, classified by major trading area of port of loading or discharge and by type of shipping service:—

Table 305. Overseas Cargoes Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.: Major Trade Areas by Type of Shipping Service, 1970-71

Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge	Liners		Tramps, Bulkships, and Tankers		Total, All Vessels	
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*
	Thousand tons					
CARGOES DISCHARGED AT N.S.W. PORTS						
Africa	63.6	17.7	..	..	63.6	17.7
Asia	219.0	524.7	4,620.1	133.6	4,839.2	658.3
Europe	285.7	604.5	33.0	40.2	318.7	644.7
North America (incl. Hawaii) ..	216.5	228.3	358.9	151.3	575.4	379.6
Papua - New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands ..	139.7	162.4	289.0	8.5	428.8	170.9
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic Area .. .. .	..	..	118.0	..	118.0	..
South America	16.0	2.5	9.9	..	25.9	2.5
Total	940.6	1,540.2	5,429.1	333.5	6,369.6	1,873.7
CARGOES LOADED AT N.S.W. PORTS						
Africa	42.2	23.8	429.1	0.1	471.3	24.0
Asia	379.9	215.0	10,550.7	17.2	10,930.6	232.2
Europe	241.4	100.4	3,529.6	0.1	3,770.9	100.5
North America (incl. Hawaii) ..	133.2	40.1	243.6	..	376.8	40.1
Papua - New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands ..	325.3	460.8	508.6	27.9	833.9	488.7
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic Area .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
South America	22.1	6.0	281.9	..	304.1	6.0
Total	1,144.1	846.1	15,543.4	45.4	16,687.5	891.5

* One ton measurement equals 40 cubic feet.

The following table shows details of overseas cargoes discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports, classified by country or geographic trade area of port of loading or discharge:—

Table 306. Overseas Cargoes, Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.: Country or Geographic Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge, 1970-71

Country or Geographic Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge	Discharged at N.S.W. Ports	Loaded at N.S.W. Ports	Country or Geographic Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge	Discharged at N.S.W. Ports	Loaded at N.S.W. Ports
	Thousand tons*	Thousand tons*		Thousand tons*	Thousand tons*
	Thousand tons*	Thousand tons*		Thousand tons*	Thousand tons*
Africa	81.4	495.2	Nauru	253.5	1.1
Asia: Western Area	38.4	52.5	Netherlands	88.5	2,389.3
Persian Gulf .. .. .	..	..	New Caledonia	3.8	508.2
Southern Areas	2,878.5	307.5	New Zealand	223.1	347.3
South-Eastern .. .. .	..	..	Papua and New Guinea ..	64.8	296.0
Eastern Areas	2,580.5	10,802.7	United Kingdom	418.0	210.2
Total, Asia	5,497.5	11,162.7	United States of America ..	660.8	333.0
Canada	288.1	61.8	Other Countries	445.8	1,000.1
Fiji	31.8	78.6			
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	125.3	473.2			
Italy	61.2	222.4			
			Total, All Countries	8,243.3	17,579.0

* Tons weight and tons measurement combined.

HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES

The principal ports of New South Wales are Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

Maritime Services Board

The Maritime Services Board is responsible for the general management and control of all navigable waters and harbours within New South Wales, for the pilotage service and other matters of a navigational character within the State, for the control and administration of wharves and other port facilities in all ports, and for the provision and maintenance of wharfage, channels, and other port facilities at the ports of Sydney and (since May 1961) Newcastle and Botany Bay. The provision and maintenance of wharves and other port facilities in other ports of the State are the responsibility of the Department of Public Works. The Board is a corporate body of seven commissioners, all of whom are appointed by the Governor and four of whom are part-time members representing shipping and other maritime interests. Advisory committees assist the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

Details of the revenue collections by the Maritime Services Board in each of the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 307. Maritime Services Board: Revenue Collections

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand					
Harbour Services*—						
Tonnage Rates and Berthing Charges	1,832	1,895	2,024	2,085	2,275	2,150
Wharfage Rates	10,711	11,501	12,664	13,580	14,854	15,105
Rents (Wharves, etc.)	1,044	979	952	1,122	1,229	1,342
Coal Crane and Loader Charges	1,444	1,670	2,993	4,004	4,361	4,648
Other Services, Fees, etc.	1,492	1,633	1,701	2,168	2,281	7,052
Total	16,523	17,678	20,333	22,959	25,000	30,297
Harbour and Tonnage Rates (other ports†)	2,293	2,730	2,962	3,089	3,365	3,222
Navigation Services—						
Pilotage	1,091	1,151	1,225	1,235	1,362	1,263
Harbour and Light Rates	623	708	791	912	1,004	905
Other Services, Fees, etc.	1,726	1,998	1,599	1,630	2,273	2,059
Total Revenue Collections	22,256	24,266	26,910	29,824	33,004	37,746

* Refers to business undertaking activities of the Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

† Ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

The "Harbour Services" shown in the above table refer to the business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay. The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, and other fees, etc. collected by the Board at these ports are paid into a special fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. All other revenue collections by the Board are paid into the Consolidated

Revenue Fund, from which are met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of providing and maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay. The revenue and expenditure of the Board's Harbour Services are summarised for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 308. Harbour Services*: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Revenue	Expenditure from Revenue					Surplus
		Working Expenses†	Provision for Renewal of Assets and Debt Redemption		Interest and Exchange on Interest	Total Expenditure from Revenue	
			Provision for Renewals	Sinking Fund Contributions			
\$ thousand							
1966	16,523	9,584	3,060	780	3,004	16,428	95
1967	17,678	9,538	3,975	876	3,199	17,589	89
1968	20,333	10,912	4,940	924	3,505	20,280	53
1969	22,959	12,239	5,800	1,020	3,807	22,866	93
1970	25,000	12,919	6,760	1,081	4,176	24,937	64
1971	30,297	16,009	9,140	1,155	4,224	30,527	(—)229

* Refers to business undertaking activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

† Includes loan management expenses.

Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 13,600 acres or about 21 square miles, of which approximately half has a depth of 30 feet or more at low water. The maximum depth in any part is 155 feet at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 3 feet 6 inches. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 152 miles, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 4 or 5 miles from the Heads. Details of the number and length of the berths are shown in the next table:—

Table 309. Port of Sydney: Berths at 30 June 1971

Class of Berth	Number	Length
Effective Commercial Cargo Berths—		Feet
Container Berths	3	2,130
Other	59	33,337
Cross Berths and Connecting Lengths .. .. .	...	2,924
Harbourcraft	10	2,245
Dolphin Berths	4	3,200
Other Berths—Oil, Private, etc.	43	11,361
Berths out of Commission	6	2,077
Naval Berths	20	9,390
Total .. .. .	...	66,664

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc. are provided on the waterside. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels (about 200,000 tons), and there is extensive shed accommodation and conveyor equipment for handling bagged wheat. At Balmain, a coal loader with a capacity of 1,000 tons per hour has been installed, and three 20-ton cranes are used for handling steel and bulk cargoes such as gypsum, salt, and sulphur. Nos. 12/14 Berths, Pyrmont, have two 3-ton cranes, while many of the wharf sheds are fitted with travelling bridge cranes. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane "Titan", which has a capacity of 150 tons, or by the 250-ton crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock.

The next table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port of Sydney during the last five years:—

Table 310. Port of Sydney: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1967	3,792	14,242	3,759	14,147
1968	3,832	15,208	3,835	15,277
1969	3,896	16,244	3,860	16,154
1970	3,820	18,523	3,841	18,661
1971: Overseas Direct	961	6,738	650	4,474
Interstate and Overseas via States	1,563	8,151	1,761	9,936
Intrastate	898	1,713	1,016	2,208
Total	3,422	16,602	3,427	16,618

Botany Bay

Botany Bay, a large inlet almost entirely enclosed by land, is situated about 10 miles to the south of Sydney Harbour. The entrance to the Bay carries a depth of 50 feet at mean low water, and the channel has a depth of 38 feet.

Petroleum products and bulk chemicals are the only cargoes at present handled at the port. A jetty with accommodation for two tankers has been built on the southern side of the Bay to serve the large refineries at Kurnell and Matraville, and three sets of moorings (two on the northern side) have been laid with submarine pipelines for the discharge of oil to refinery and storage terminals. In addition, a single point mooring for tanker discharging became operative during April 1972. Most of the bulk oil trade of Sydney is now handled at Botany Bay.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared Botany Bay during the last five years:—

Table 311. Port of Botany Bay: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1967	260	2,659	259	2,652
1968	342	2,789	344	2,801
1969	516	3,023	516	3,008
1970	471	2,909	469	2,912
1971: Overseas Direct	62	859	56	780
Interstate and Overseas				
via States	94	1,284	98	1,276
Intrastate	305	808	306	873
Total	461	2,951	460	2,930

Newcastle Harbour

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 100 miles north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 1,200 feet; the entrance channel, with a depth of 36 feet at low water, is 500 feet wide.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned primarily with the coal, iron and steel, and other heavy industries located in the district. Facilities are available for the handling of all general cargo and container units. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 800 feet of wharfage with 4 traversing loading heads has been provided for wheat-loading purposes.

At 30 June 1971, commercial wharfage accommodation was about 19,000 feet, including about 6,300 feet of general cargo berths, 2,200 feet for coal-loading operations and 3,200 feet of privately-owned wharfage. Several dolphin berths are available for tie-up purposes.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Newcastle Harbour by an advisory committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port of Newcastle during the last five years are shown in the next table.

Table 312. Port of Newcastle: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1967	1,810	6,241	1,805	6,204
1968	1,778	6,635	1,785	6,671
1969	1,768	7,456	1,762	7,432
1970	1,514	8,005	1,507	7,914
1971: Overseas Direct ..	282	3,278	349	3,713
Interstate and Overseas via States	357	2,394	473	2,779
Intrastate	720	2,027	547	1,279
Total	1,359	7,699	1,369	7,770

Port Kembla

Port Kembla, which is situated about fifty miles south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. The outer harbour has an entrance width of 1,200 feet and covers an area of 330 acres; an inner basin, which was opened in 1960 and is being extended, is entered through a channel with a width of 400 feet leading from the outer harbour. Depths range from 50 feet at mean low water at the main entrance, and from 14 to 42 feet at the berths. The length of commercial wharfage is approximately 8,800 feet, of which 1,200 feet are privately-owned. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves.

Port Kembla is the port of the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port, large quantities of coal, coke, and iron and steel are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., phosphatic rock, wood pulp, and refined oil usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared Port Kembla during the last five years:—

Table 313. Port Kembla: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1967	986	5,190	988	5,206
1968	1,049	5,129	1,048	5,107
1969	1,081	5,529	1,075	5,517
1970	1,001	5,787	1,003	5,784
1971: Overseas Direct ..	138	1,186	129	1,262
Interstate and Overseas via States	434	2,932	391	2,666
Intrastate	302	1,066	352	1,270
Total	874	5,184	872	5,198

RATES OF FREIGHT

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing New South Wales products in overseas countries. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organisations of shipowners.

The following table, supplied by the Oversea Shipping Representatives' Association, shows the rates for the carriage of various commodities by sea from New South Wales to the United Kingdom and Europe in 1939 and later years:—

Table 314. Rates of Freight, N.S.W. to United Kingdom and Europe
Australian Currency

At 30 June	Wool, Greasy	Calf Hides	Mutton, Frozen	Butter	Wheat	Flour, Wheaten	Lead
	Cents per lb.			\$ per 56 lb.	\$ per ton weight		
1939	0.98	0.52	0.92	0.48	3.92	4.24	3.45
1961	3.73	1.80	3.50	1.38*	10.35	12.23	14.31
1962	3.73	1.80	3.50	1.38*	10.35	12.23	13.99
1963	3.91	1.89	3.68	1.44	10.98	13.49	13.99
1964	3.91	1.90	3.68	1.41	15.06	18.51	14.12
1965	3.91	1.90	3.68	1.41	16.63	20.08	14.31
1966	4.17	2.02	3.91	1.54	16.94	21.96	15.31
1967	4.33	2.10	4.29	1.68	16.93	22.82	15.30
1968†	4.21	2.04	4.16	1.62	16.42	22.15	14.81
1969	4.26	2.06	4.33	1.62†	16.65	22.47	15.58
1970	4.25	2.06	4.31	1.68	16.59	22.40	15.52
1971	4.38	2.52	4.70	1.78	18.09	24.41	18.43

* United Kingdom only.

† In addition a (Suez Canal) surcharge of 6% applied.

Particulars of interstate and Pacific Islands shipping freight rates per ton of general cargo are given in the next table:—

Table 315. Interstate* and Islands Shipping Freight Rates for General Cargo
Rates per ton, Australian Currency

From Sydney to—	At 30 June							
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brisbane	15.50	16.00	15.20	15.20	17.80	16.80	†	†
Melbourne	15.70	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	†	15.40
Fremantle	25.00	26.20	26.20	32.90 ‡	33.90 ‡	34.50 ‡	†	38.05 ‡
Hobart	14.70	16.00	16.00	16.35	17.35	¶	¶	¶
Launceston	14.70	16.00	16.00	18.35	19.35	20.35	†	22.40
Norfolk Island ..	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	30.00	3.000	30.00	30.00
Auckland, N.Z. ..	21.17	22.11	22.11	23.68	21.24	23.05	25.30	29.22
Port Moresby, Papua	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	28.80
Rabaul, New Guinea	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	29.90

* General cargo service to Adelaide was discontinued in June 1964.

† Rates on a ton weight or measure basis not available.

‡ Rates include port charges at each terminal port.

¶ Freight rate per ton is not applicable as the cargo service to Hobart utilises roll-on roll-off vessels on which freight rates are charged according to the deck space occupied and the height of the load.

PORT CHARGES

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the Commonwealth Navigation Act, and by the State Government under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the

Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act. In the following brief description, the charges shown were current in July 1971.

Particulars of the port charges collected in recent years by the Maritime Services Board, which administers the State enactments, are given in Table 307.

Charges levied on Ships

The principal charges imposed under Commonwealth legislation are light dues and fees for the survey and inspection of ships and their equipment.

The Commonwealth light dues must be paid in respect of ships entering a port in Australia. The basic rate is 22c per ton (net) for a period of three months.

Under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, sea-going vessels trading with overseas countries or between Australian States must be surveyed as to seaworthiness, etc., at least once in every twelve months. The fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers, motor ships, and sailing ships with auxiliary engines, range from \$40 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to \$300 for cargo ships and \$390 for passenger ships if the gross tonnage is between 8,001 and 10,000 tons, and increase for each additional 2,000 tons or part thereof by \$35 for cargo ships and \$84 for passenger ships. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from \$16 to \$40, but only one quarter of the fee is charged if the ship holds a valid certificate of survey. Special charges are made for the inspection of ships for the carriage of certain cargoes (e.g., grain and coal), and fees charged for other surveys and inspections as detailed in the Navigation (Survey) Regulations.

During 1970-71, light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$6,401,955, and receipts under the Navigation Act, to \$135,930.

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board. These certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from \$4 to \$16 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with \$4 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of \$40. Motor boats of under 15 tons (gross) and used for business purposes are also subject to survey, the fees ranging from \$1 to \$4, according to the length of the vessel.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. Vessels engaged in the whaling trade and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate (see page 397) are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is 2.7c per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is \$260, and the minimum is \$13 at Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla, and \$5.50 at other ports. The rate of 1.35c per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather, etc., or for pleasure.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of 6.4c per ton (gross).

The rate for harbour removal varies from \$18 to \$70 according to the size of the vessel.

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons or more while berthed at most wharves, the charge being 0.475c per ton (gross) for each period of six hours or part thereof. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing charges at rates which range from 60c to \$2.40 per day. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

An annual licence fee of \$20 is charged for moorings owned and used by shipping companies in Sydney Harbour; and from \$1 to \$10 for those used in connection with docking premises or for small vessels. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available at a charge of \$10 for the first twenty-four hours and \$2.50 for each subsequent period of six hours or part thereof.

Tugs, ferry boats, floating plant, houseboats, and launches used for commercial purposes in Sydney Harbour must obtain a licence, for which the charge is \$2 per annum. For water boats supplying water to shipping in Sydney Harbour, the annual licence fee is \$10; for lighters, 10c per ton; and for watermen, 50c. In other ports, the annual licence fees for ballast lighters is \$2 and for watermen \$1. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Maritime Services Board at unleased wharves in Sydney Harbour is 63c per 1,000 gallons if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the Board, and 58c in other cases.

Harbour and Wharfage Rates

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, harbour or wharfage rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates, and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt.

The inward rate per ton, assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet) at the option of the Board, is \$1.25 for overseas goods and \$1 for interstate and intrastate goods, and the general outward rate is 50c for overseas goods and 42c for other goods. Special outward rates are imposed on certain commodities (e.g., 34.5c per ton for wheat and flour exported overseas, and 25c per bale for wool). Transshipment rates are generally 15c per ton.

Storage Charges

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges, payable by the owner of the goods, are imposed on goods placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period.

Goods arriving at Sydney or Newcastle and left on a wharf for longer than three working days after final discharge of the vessel are charged for the fourth to the sixth working day at the general rate of 40c per ton per working day and 55c per ton per working day thereafter. Goods left on an unleased wharf for more than two days after having been received for shipment are charged at the general rate of 2c per ton per working day.

At New South Wales ports other than Sydney or Newcastle, storage charges also accrue on goods left for longer than three working days after the completion of the vessel's discharge, and on goods left for more than two days after having been received for shipment. The rates range from 2c per ton per working day for the first week to 5c per ton for the fourth and subsequent weeks.

Other rates are charged for the use of areas specially provided for storage purposes.

RIVER TRAFFIC

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels, and trade is carried further inland by means of small steamers and launches.

The use of the inland rivers for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent. At certain times, in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to maintain a fair volume of water, barges carry wool and other products considerable distances.

Under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 5 feet of water, except in unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

SHIPPING REGISTERS

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels must be registered, except those under 15 tons burden employed in navigation on the coast or rivers of the port of the British possession in which the owners reside. Ships which are subject to registration but have not been registered are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not normally granted a customs clearance. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia is the Red Ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star (indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth) and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. Particulars of the shipping on these registers in the last four years are given in the table on the next page.

Table 316. Shipping on Register, Sydney and Newcastle*

Tonnage Class (Net Tons)	Number of Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	At 30 June				At 30 June			
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971
Under 50	593	625	620	656	8,750	9,523	8,742	9,807
50 and under 500	58	63	74	80	8,388	8,338	10,937	11,795
500 and under 1,000	12	12	11	11	8,769	8,923	7,975	7,975
1,000 and under 2,000	6	5	5	5	8,973	6,486	6,397	7,290
2,000 and over	12	15	17	16	64,671	83,968	117,264	120,487
Total, All Vessels	681	720	727	768	99,551	117,238	151,315	157,354

* In these years, no vessels were on the register of shipping at Port Kembla.

Vessels on the registers at 30 June 1971, comprised 38 steamships (aggregating 46,948 net tons), 399 motor ships (aggregating 100,506 net tons), and 331 sailing ships including auxiliary, (aggregating 9,900 net tons). The aggregate crew for all vessels on the registers was 3,276.

During 1970-71, 62 vessels with an aggregate 5,699 net tons were sold.

CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of New South Wales, and by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years:—

Table 317. Vessels for which Certificates of Seaworthiness were issued in N.S.W.

Type of Vessel	1968-69			1969-70			1970-71		
	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity
Sea-Going Vessels, Sydney—									
Cargo*	650	443,243	44	668	377,850	47	671	1,395,738	128
Passenger† ..	1	12,022	250	2	19,039	450	1	12,035	250
Total	651	455,265	294	670	396,889	497	672	1,407,773	378
Harbour and River Vessels—									
Sydney	69	6,434	19,375	74	6,548	20,686	67	6,346	17,562
Other Ports ..	44	2,288	2,885	56	2,743	3,828	42	2,474	3,379
Total‡	113	8,722	22,260	130	9,291	24,514	109	8,820	20,941
Motor Boats§ ..	2,481	...	12,405	2,638	...	13,190	2,575	...	12,875

* Includes trawlers.

† Some harbour vessels are also licensed to undertake cruises outside harbours. At 30 June 1971 there were 64 of these vessels, with a gross tonnage of 2,778 tons and a passenger capacity of 2,246.

‡ Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in 1970-71 included 142 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,387,803, and 1 for a passenger vessel with an aggregate gross tonnage of 12,035 and a passenger capacity of 250.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour, there are a number of patent slips and three large graving docks. The Captain Cook Graving Dock (the largest of the three) is capable of accommodating all but the very largest tankers. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, are leased by the Commonwealth Government to a private company for a term of 21 years.

At Newcastle, a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dockyard at Dyke End. There are two slips for government-owned vessels and two slips are privately-owned.

Privately-owned patent slips are available at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments and private shipowners. The State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, which is managed by the Undertaking, was established in 1913. The revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last six years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 318. N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 31 March	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit(—)
		Working Expenses	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Depreciation*	Total	
	\$ thousand					
1966	8,920	8,068	262	201	8,531	389
1967	11,365	10,786	263	222	11,271	95
1968	11,363	11,190	281	238	11,709	(—) 346
1969	15,174	13,990 ^r	292 ^r	298	14,580	594
1970	16,785	15,568	311	325	16,205	580
1971	16,384	16,144	345	342	16,831	(—) 447

* Includes provision for repayment of capital.

EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen in ships trading with overseas countries or between Australian States are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Commonwealth Navigation Act. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation.

In New South Wales, the principal mercantile marine offices where such matters are administered are situated in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The next table shows the number of transactions at the offices in 1938-39 and the last six years.

Table 319. Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Engagements Registered			Discharges Registered			Licences to Ship		
	Sydney	New-castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New-castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New-castle	Port Kembla
1939	20,856	3,723	285	21,231	3,699	280	450	66	n.a.
1966	8,602	5,439	4,480	8,711	5,201	4,448	228	94	99
1967	8,054	4,581	4,437	8,273	4,692	4,402	206	112	125
1968	8,941	4,516	4,151	9,018	4,473	4,123	242	123	112
1969	8,199	4,420	4,227	8,932	4,266	4,179	154	135	128
1970	8,982	4,026	4,504	9,338	4,002	4,460	161	133	122
1971	9,062	4,223	4,382	9,442	4,187	4,293	166	169	148

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Compensation to Seamen

Under the Commonwealth Seamen's Compensation Act, compensation to seamen is provided for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment. The Act applies to seamen employed on ships registered in Australia, to those on ships not registered in Australia but employed under articles of agreement entered into in Australia, and to seamen engaged in Australia and employed on ships on a delivery voyage to or from Australia.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships (i.e. ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State) may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the Commonwealth law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

There are approximately 20 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth) along the 600 miles of coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides in the principal ports.

Pilotage is a State service under the provisions of the Navigation Act of New South Wales. A pilot must be engaged for every vessel entering or leaving a port of New South Wales at which there is a pilotage establishment, unless the master holds a certificate of exemption. Such certificates may be granted to British subjects only, for use in respect of British ships registered in Australia or New Zealand and employed in trade between ports in Australasia and the South Sea Islands or engaged in whaling.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales are investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry.

Chapter 13

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30 June 1971, was 6,348 miles, and comprised 6,061 miles owned by the New South Wales Government, a line 2 miles from Liverpool to Holdsworthy and one of 4 miles from St. Mary's to Ropes Creek, both owned by the Commonwealth Government, 204 miles of border railways in the Riverina district, connecting with Victorian railways and owned by the Victorian Government, a 29 mile line from Broken Hill to Cockburn (South Australia), owned by the South Australian Government, and 48 miles of private railways available for general traffic.

STATE RAILWAYS

Administrative authority for the control of the New South Wales Government railways system is vested in a Commissioner for Railways, who is appointed for seven years and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Transport.

The receipts from the railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc. are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State.

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the N.S.W. Commissioner for Railways.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter "Public Finance".

LENGTH AND CAPITAL COST OF STATE RAILWAYS

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26 September 1855. The subsequent growth of the State railway system is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 320. State Railways: Lines Open and Capital Cost

Period*	Route Mileage Opened during Period	Route Mileage Open at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†	Period*	Route Mileage Opened during Period	Route Mileage Open at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†
	Miles	Miles	\$ thous.		Miles	Miles	\$ thous.
1855-1864	143	143	5,264	1961	(—) 46	6,062	596,399
1865-1874	260	403	13,689	1962	1	6,063	614,687
1875-1884	1,215	1,618	40,160	1963	(—) 8	6,055	629,101
1885-1894	883	2,501	71,711	1964	...	6,055	638,948
1895-1904	780	3,281	84,577	1965	...	6,055	651,156
1905-1914	686	3,967	122,530	1966	...	6,055	671,014
1915-1924	1,556	5,523	186,710	1967	...	6,055	689,656
1925-1934	641	6,164	281,867	1968	6	6,061	701,331
1935-1944	(—) 36	6,128	304,289	1969	...	6,061	723,397
1945-1954	(—) 27	6,101	447,603	1970	...	6,061	751,010
1955-1964	(—) 46	6,055	638,948	1971	...	6,061	772,395

* Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30 June.

† Comprises expenditure on construction, rolling stock, and other equipment.

The route mileage declined slightly after 1935. Since then, rail transport facilities have been extended by the laying of additional tracks on existing routes and by electrification and other improvements to provide speedier transport.

The next table shows the electrified route mileage and particulars of single and multiple track mileage in 1939 and later years:—

Table 321. State Railways: Route and Track Mileage

Route Mileage							Sidings, Cross- Overs	Track Mileage *
At 30 June	Single Track	2-line Track	3 or more line Track	Electrified	Other	Total		
	MILES							
1939	5,445	617	52	97	6,017	6,114	1,264	8,167
1945	5,426	650	52	110	6,017	6,127	1,420	8,363
1950	5,400	656	57	110	6,003	6,113	1,442	8,390
1955	5,355	689	58	117	5,985	6,102	1,479	8,460
1960	5,360	688	60	233	5,875	6,108	1,512	8,505
1965	5,307	688	60	234	5,821	6,055	1,566	8,507
1970	5,312	689	60	270	5,791	6,061	1,598	8,546
1971	5,312	689	60	270	5,791	6,061	1,603	8,551†

* Comprises sidings and crossovers and single line equivalent of all route mileage.

† Includes 768 miles of electrified track.

Electric Railways

The city electric railway forms a two-track loop railway around the city, running for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—in 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in 1956.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity. Lines are electrified as far as Cowan on the northern line, Penrith on the western line, Campbelltown on the southern line, and Cronulla and the Royal National Park on the Illawarra line.

The construction of a new double-track electric railway (with thirteen stations), running mainly underground, from Chalmers Street (at Central Station) to Kingsford via Martin place, Bondi Junction, and Randwick, was authorised by the City and Suburban Electric Railways (Amendment) Act, 1967. The railway will be integrated eventually with the existing metropolitan network by a double track line from Central station through a new underground station at Redfern, to the Illawarra line at Erskineville. The track mileage (including the connecting link to Erskineville) will be about 19 miles, and the estimated cost of construction and rolling stock is \$130,000,000; expenditure to 30 June 1971, amounted to \$24,017,000. The project is scheduled for completion in 1977.

In 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of country lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and

Goulburn. Work on the western line (to Lithgow) was completed in 1957, and to Gosford on the northern line in 1960.

Capital Cost of State Railways

Net capital expenditure on State railways to 30 June 1971, amounted to \$772,395,000 and comprised construction of lines open for traffic (including land, buildings, and signalling and electrical equipment), \$391,118,000; rolling stock, \$299,316,000; workshops, \$14,412,000; plant and machinery, \$31,786,000; electrical transmission lines and sub-stations, \$18,912,000; and other items, \$16,850,000. The average net capital expenditure per route mile open for traffic at 30 June 1971 (excluding the Wynyard to Waverton line) was \$127,487.

OPERATIONS OF STATE RAILWAYS

Particulars of the traffic carried and of the railway finances in 1938-39 and the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The total revenues shown include contributions by the State Government towards (a) losses on developmental country lines, (b) the cost of railway employees' superannuation, (c) losses due to competition from road transport services, and (in 1966-67) (d) the cost of deferring an increase in wheat freight rates. The expenditures shown in the table include charges in respect of interest, sinking fund, etc., on the loan indebtedness of the railways.

Table 322. State Railways: Summary of Traffic and Finances

Year ended 30 June	Traffic		Total Revenue	Total Expenditure from Revenue	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
	Passenger Journeys	Goods Carried (excluding Livestock)			
	Thousands	Thousand tons	\$ thousand	\$ thousand	\$ thousand
1939	186,720	14,679	39,893	42,236	(—) 2,343
1961	253,533	23,570	183,102	183,472	(—) 370
1962	252,719*	23,604	180,302	185,067	(—) 4,765
1963	257,756	23,174	185,683	185,626	(+) 57
1964	263,796	25,325	205,687	205,260	(+) 427
1965	261,681	27,434	216,458	216,282	(+) 176
1966	257,568	26,729	198,536	210,787	(—) 12,251
1967	255,284	29,088	217,635	217,444	(+) 191
1968	253,313	30,487	228,166	228,157	(+) 10
1969	248,469	31,635	231,760	239,744	(—) 7,984
1970	251,578	33,298	250,488	253,297	(—) 2,809
1971	254,786	33,076	255,099	281,578	(—) 26,478

* Figures for 1961-62 are not strictly comparable with those from 1962-63. If assessed on the new basis, the number of passenger journeys in 1961-62 would have been 257,176,000.

Since the war, the railway services have been affected seriously by the growth of motor vehicle ownership and competition from road and air transport services. Goods traffic has increased steadily in recent years, reflecting abundant wheat harvests (except in the drought year 1965-66) and, until 1970-71, a marked increase in the quantity of coal carried. Although fares and freight rates were raised on several occasions between July 1960 and June 1971, the revenue gains were usually insufficient to meet increasing wage costs and other charges, and substantial deficiencies were incurred in several of these years. Small surpluses were recorded in five of the last eleven years.

Railway finances bear part of the cost of concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons. In 1970-71, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to \$4,516,000 (including \$3,949,000 for the carriage of wheat and flour and \$138,000 for the carriage of wool), while further concessions amounting to \$5,656,000 (including \$5,000,000 for the carriage of wheat) were borne by State revenues.

The following comparison for the last five years shows that the carriage of goods is the major source of railway earnings. It contributed 70 per cent. of the total earnings in 1970-71, compared with 24 per cent. from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

Table 323. State Railways: Revenue

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand				
Earnings—					
Coaching	52,004	52,880	55,408	58,612	60,455
Goods	143,847	152,956	154,106	169,569	171,175
Livestock	3,141	4,314	3,896	3,333	2,590
Trading and Catering Services	7,958	8,373	8,580	9,362	10,729
Rents	2,277	2,431	2,525	2,759	3,067
Other	1,608	1,512	1,545	1,854	1,883
Total Earnings	210,835	222,466	226,060	245,488	249,899
Government Contribution towards—					
Losses on Developmental Lines* ..	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Superannuation*	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Losses due to Competition from Road Transport Services†	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,800	2,000
Cost of Deferring Increase in Wheat Freight Rates*	1,100	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue	217,635	228,166	231,760	250,488	255,099

* Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

† Contribution from State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund—see page 438.

Although total railway revenue (including Government contributions) exceeds working expenses, the excess during the last five years has been insufficient, or barely sufficient, to cover interest and other charges.

Table 324. State Railways: Expenditure from Revenue

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand				
Working Expenses	177,261	188,530	198,801	209,907	235,400
Provisions for Renewal of Assets and Debt Redemption—					
Provision for Renewals	8,045	6,850	6,945	8,400	8,200
Sinking Fund Contribution*	5,828	6,174	6,390	6,557	7,048
Interest and Exchange on Interest† ..	26,311	26,602	27,609	28,433	30,929
Total Expenditure from Revenue	217,444	228,157	239,744	253,297	281,578

* Includes repayment of special Commonwealth advances (\$96,000 in 1970-71).

† Includes interest on special Commonwealth advances (\$200,000 in 1970-71).

Particulars of the gross ton-mileage performed by the State railways are given in the next table. With the progressive replacement of steam locomotives, the ton-mileage performed by steam locomotives has declined sharply and the mileage by diesel-electric and electric locomotives has increased rapidly. In 1970-71, diesel-electric and electric locomotives accounted for 83 per cent. of the gross ton-mileage, steam locomotives for 2 per cent., and electric trains for 15 per cent.

Table 325. State Railways: Gross Ton-mileage*

Year ended 30 June	Passenger Traffic				Goods Traffic			Total‡
	Electric Train	Steam Locomotive	Diesel-electric Locomotive	Other	Electric Locomotive	Steam Locomotive	Diesel-electric Locomotive†	
	Million gross ton-miles* run							
1962	3,118	920	1,528		900	3,576	5,039	15,152
1963	3,080	794	1,722		880	3,151	5,703	15,394
1964	2,887	746	1,970		1,018	3,008	6,902	16,588
1965	2,892	510	2,229		1,070	3,066	7,784	17,613
1966	2,898	403	1,665	616¶	882	2,193	7,766	16,496
1967	2,898	287	1,757	634¶	934	1,564	8,758	16,940
1968	2,869	153	1,865	635¶	1,011	1,078	10,009	17,756
1969	2,709	102	1,801	621¶	1,095	967	10,221	17,685
1970	2,756	49	1,910	637¶	1,145	587	11,478	18,768
1971	2,823	12	2,057	613¶	1,210	283	11,883	19,047

* Trailing gross ton-miles (i.e., excluding weight of engine and tender).

† Includes Diesel-hydraulic Locomotive.

‡ Includes Departmental Running (166 million gross ton-miles in 1970-71).

¶ Comprises Power Car and Electric Locomotive.

The next table shows the number of truckloads of the main types of goods carried in each of the last six years:—

Table 326. State Railways: Truckloads Classified by Goods Carried

Particulars	Number of Truckloads					
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Goods—						
Intrastate—						
Coal	392,363	412,651	402,467	412,426	420,556	406,911
Coke	7,506	7,720	7,926	8,787	15,818	16,214
Ores and Concentrates	101,033	106,425	106,280	99,378	103,970	107,804
Wheat	80,669	136,073	147,163	139,478	154,422	155,301
Flour	15,885	17,586	17,981	15,828	14,410	13,742
Wool	32,257	34,641	34,232	34,180	37,880	34,118
Timber	31,931	30,034	27,542	30,853	31,885	27,815
Steel	144,806	153,710	150,935	160,934	174,623	162,712
Perishables	93,735	91,264	90,234	80,674	82,614	78,599
Fodder	21,422	12,018	16,905	19,808	12,165	13,245
Metal, Sand, Gravel	27,347	31,056	29,002	27,887	32,826	34,180
Cement	56,772	54,746	50,331	45,358	51,407	51,338
Other Goods	416,352	414,359	408,264	399,420	430,332	442,942
Interstate	111,528	108,675	110,107	116,282	124,771	127,296
Total, Goods	1,533,606	1,612,958	1,599,369	1,591,493	1,687,679	1,672,217
Livestock	75,846	51,091	68,716	65,008	50,692	38,607

In order to meet competition from road hauliers, the railways have introduced "bulk-loading" arrangements and are using faster electric and diesel-electric locomotives on freight services.

Particulars of the coal, oil, and electricity used by the State railways during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 327. State Railways: Coal, Oil, and Electricity Used

Year ended 30 June	Coal			Oil				Electricity
	Locomotive Fuel	Other Purposes	Total Used	Diesel Oil for Locomotives and Rail Cars	Fuel Oil for Locomotives with Oil Furnaces	Lubrication	Other Purposes *	
	Thousand tons			\$ thousand				Million kWh.
1966	473	12	485	3,202	65	398	315	413
1967	357	13	369	2,666	21	457	312	417
1968	252	9	261	3,004	28	529	571	412
1969	219	7	227	2,658	23	532	356	407
1970	152	7	159	2,908	26	564	347	421
1971	89	6	95	3,049	10	492	408	435

* Includes oil for furnaces in workshops.

The next table shows the number employed in the State railways, and the salaries and wages paid to them. The figures exclude the persons employed on the construction of new lines.

Table 328. State Railways: Employees, and Salaries Wages, etc.

Year ended 30 June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries, Wages, Allowances etc. Paid	Year ended 30 June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries, Wages, Allowances etc. Paid	Year ended 30 June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries, Wages, Allowances etc. Paid
		\$ thous.			\$ thous.			\$ thous.
1939	41,474	22,200	1964	47,862	120,081	1968	45,251	140,421
1961	49,252	114,830	1965	46,638	125,017	1969	44,778	150,657
1962	50,074	117,459	1966	46,156	125,783	1970	43,845	163,075
1963	48,654	113,666	1967	45,489	132,595	1971	43,505	182,439

Accidents which occur in the working of the State railways, or on railway premises, to persons other than railway employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. The accidents which occur to railway employees are recorded only if they cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid in recent years are shown in the following table. The compensation paid, which excludes payments to employees, is mainly in respect of goods and luggage stolen in transit.

Table 329. State Railways: Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30 June	Persons Killed			Persons Injured			Compensation Paid		
	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Persons*	Goods†	Total
							\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1966	19	51	70	6,298	473	6,771	115.4	358.0	473.3
1967	13	85	98	5,909	617	6,526	135.6	397.0	532.7
1968	12	40	52	5,788	919	6,707	68.7	455.7	524.5
1969	16	39	55	5,717	897	6,614	71.9	407.6	479.5
1970	21	29	50	5,820	625	6,445	193.7	411.9	605.7
1971	33	50	83	6,948	519	7,467	123.6	411.1	534.8

* Excludes compensation paid to employees.

† Compensation is mainly for goods stolen in transit.

STATE RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State railways in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 330. State Railways: Rolling Stock*

Classification	At 30 June					
	1969		1970		1971	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
		Tractive Power thous. lb.		Tractive Power thous. lb.		Tractive Power thous. lb.
Locomotives—						
Steam	199	6,529	129	4,044	89	2,866
Diesel-electric: Mainliners	201	9,400	211	9,899	210	10,231
Branchliners	153	5,173	176	5,962	183	6,202
Diesel Shunters	33	524	33	524	53	964
Diesel Power Vans	4	56	4	56	4	56
Electric	41	2,048	41	2,046	41	2,048
Coaching Stock—		Pass- engers		Pass- engers		Pass- engers
Hauled by Loco†—						
Passenger Cars	934	45,569	925	45,093	898	43,773
Sleeping Cars	102	2,010	97	1,910	102	2,010
Special Cars	51	104	48	104	47	78
Brake Vans	187	...	186	...	187	...
Other	49	...	52	...	49	...
Multiple Units—						
Power Cars—						
Rail Motor	63	2,761	64	2,711	63	2,666
Diesel	22	846	22	846	22	846
Suburban Electric: Single Deck	559	38,874	554	38,353	553	38,280
Double Deck .. ..	...	...	4	448	4	448
Inter-urban Electric	40	2,080	42	2,264	48	2,816
Trailer Cars—						
Rail Motor	41	2,081	41	2,073	41	2,058
Diesel	16	713	16	713	16	713
Suburban Electric: Single Deck	426	30,367	418	29,875	418	29,875
Double Deck	120	15,840	120	15,840	120	15,840
Inter-urban Electric	40	2,560	42	2,752	48	3,344
Parcel Vans	22	...	22	...	21	...
Other .. .. .	...	...	1	16	6	276
Goods Stock—		Tons		Tons		Tons
Open Waggon	11,046	230,039	10,765	229,645	10,337	222,334
Flat Waggon	621	24,013	640	24,713	764	30,719
Bolster Waggon	243	10,023	245	10,049	234	9,597
Wheat Waggon	1,237	44,826	1,237	44,826	1,231	44,631
Livestock Waggon	1,074	10,544	996	10,076	1,005	10,452
Coal Waggon	2,555	78,172	2,541	80,114	2,517	81,338
Louved Vans	1,351	45,431	1,406	49,020	1,308	46,131
Refrigerator Vans	324	9,506	315	9,350	308	9,172
Brake Vans	776	...	747	...	701	...
Other	1,092	31,068	1,088	31,687	982	29,940
Service Stock	2,223	...	2,181	...	2,143	...

* Excludes carriages of the Indian Pacific Trans-Continental Service (34 at June 1970 and 36 at June 1971).

† Includes interstate coaching stock (41 in 1971) owned jointly by New South Wales and Victoria.

STATE RAILWAYS: FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The density of passenger traffic is greatest in the suburban areas, which, for railway purposes, comprise the areas within 34 miles of Sydney (Central Station) or Newcastle, with the addition in the Sydney area of Clarendon and Richmond.

Railway fares have been increased on several occasions since 1951, as illustrated by the following table:—

Table 331. State Railways: Passenger Fares for Single Tickets

Class of Ticket and Distance	Month of Change							
	1951, November	1955, September	1956, July	1960, March	1962, November	1966, October	1968, October	1971, July*
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
DISTANCE WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS								
5 miles	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.26
10 miles	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.42
20 miles	0.24	0.28	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.75
34 miles	0.38	0.42	0.58	0.59	0.62	0.68	0.74	1.11
DISTANCE NOT WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS								
First Class—								
50 miles	0.95	1.08	1.48	1.58	1.63	1.75	1.87	2.81
100 miles	2.25	2.54	3.19	3.29	3.38	3.58	3.77	5.66
200 miles	4.70	5.29	6.47	6.67	6.81	7.11	7.41	11.12
300 miles	6.98	7.87	9.40	9.60	9.75	10.05	10.35	15.53
Second Class—								
50 miles	0.68	0.78	1.02	1.12	1.16	1.24	1.32	1.98
100 miles	1.58	1.78	2.20	2.30	2.36	2.49	2.62	3.39
200 miles	3.25	3.68	4.42	4.62	4.71	4.91	5.11	7.67
300 miles	4.80	5.40	6.42	6.62	6.72	6.92	7.12	10.68

* Current in October, 1972.

An ordinary return ticket for travel wholly within the suburban areas is double the cost of a single ticket. For journeys beyond the suburban areas, tickets are based on the single fare plus three-quarters (one-half before July 1971).

Periodical tickets, permitting unlimited travel between the stations shown on the tickets, are available for periods of a week, a month, a quarter, a half-year, and a year. Weekly periodical tickets are available only for travel within the suburban areas and in parts of the Wollongong and Blue Mountains districts, but the other periodical tickets are available for travel in all areas of the State. Since July 1971, the cost of weekly periodical tickets has ranged from \$2.45 for 5 miles and \$3.40 for 10 miles to \$5.75 for 40 miles; the cost of monthly periodical tickets has ranged from \$16.65 first class and \$10.40 economy class for 5

miles, to \$79.50 first class and \$54.90 economy class for 300 miles. Concessions are made to students and children under 15 years of age.

Special excursion and "shoppers" tickets are issued at reduced prices for travel in the suburban areas.

Freight rates for merchandise and livestock are fixed so that, in general, the lowest scale of freight is charged on commodities which have a low value or which are used to assist production. The charge per ton mile decreases as the distance hauled increases. The highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles (such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets); the lowest class applies to manures. In recent years, special bulk-loading rates have been introduced for many places in the State.

From 1 May 1971, a maximum freight rate of \$21.00 per ton is paid by the consignor for the carriage of wool. Any excess charge is met by the New South Wales Treasury.

The trend in the rates for various classes of freight carried for 100 miles and 500 miles is shown below:—

Table 332. State Railways: Freight Charges

Month of Change	Ordinary Goods		Agricultural Produce (per ton)	Butter (per ton)	Frozen Beef and Mutton (per ton)	Wool (per ton) *	Livestock (per four-wheeled truck)
	Highest Class Freight (per ton)	Lowest Class Freight (per ton)					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
100 MILES							
1950: October	12.12	1.12	2.36	3.89	3.72	7.35	23.70
1951: October	15.20	2.20	6.30	4.86	5.60	12.60	31.60
1952: November	15.20	2.20	4.60	4.86	5.60	12.60	31.60
1955: August	15.20	2.80	4.60	4.90	5.60	12.60	31.60
1956: July	15.20	3.10	4.60	5.42	6.20	12.60	34.80
1960: March	15.20	3.30	4.90	5.78	6.60	12.60	34.80
1962: November	15.70	3.80	5.40	6.28	7.10	12.60	36.80
1966: October	16.30	4.40	6.00	6.74	7.70	13.16	39.20
1969: July	16.87	4.97	6.57	7.24	8.27	13.16	39.20
1971: July†	19.40	5.72	6.57	8.32	9.51	14.49	39.20
500 MILES							
1950: October	31.23	2.05	3.91	9.01	8.62	19.25	64.70
1951: October	39.00	4.10	10.40	11.25	12.90	33.60	86.30
1952: November	39.00	4.10	10.40	11.25	12.90	32.90	86.30
1955: August	39.00	5.10	10.40	11.28	12.90	32.90	86.30
1956: July	39.00	5.60	10.40	12.42	14.20	32.90	94.90
1960: March	39.00	5.95	11.05	13.17	15.05	32.90	94.90
1962: November	39.50	6.45	11.55	13.67	15.55	28.00	96.90
1966: October	40.10	7.05	12.15	14.13	16.15	28.56	99.30
1969: July	40.76	7.71	12.81	14.71	16.81	28.56	99.30
1971: July†	46.87	8.87	12.81	16.91	19.33	31.43	99.30

* See text preceding table. † Current in October 1972.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The Victorian Government has acquired railway interests in the Riverina district of New South Wales, by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and through an agreement with the New South Wales Government for the construction and maintenance of five border railways. The agreement provides for railways of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitably for conversion to the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement are open for traffic and the length of these, together with the Deniliquin-Moama line, is 204 miles. The lines connect with the Victorian railways, and are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Particulars of the capital cost and the operations of the three lines open for traffic are given in the following table. The number of train miles run in 1970-71 was 108,536, and there were 63 employees in June 1971.

**Table 333. Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales:
Capital Cost and Operations**

Year ended 30 June	Capital Cost at end of Year	Revenue	Expenditure			Passengers Carried	Goods Carried
			Working Expenses*	Interest	Total		
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		Tons
1966†	3,227.5	387.7	691.9	127.4	819.3	5,025	188,076
1967†	3,133.1	450.2	622.8	116.8	739.6	4,869	237,416
1968†	3,061.4	421.4	538.9	113.7	652.6	4,768	205,402
1969	3,137.8	505.9	501.1	118.3	619.4	4,233	219,089
1970	3,174.3	479.6	545.2	119.8	665.0	4,319	170,791
1971	3,224.2	456.4	652.7	124.5	777.2	3,266	291,579

* Includes current depreciation.

† Year ended 28 February.

PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 48 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

A short line, privately-owned but operated by the Department of Railways, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool. The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Redhead line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

In January 1970, the line between Broken Hill and Cockburn on the South Australian border (a distance of 36 miles) operated by the Silverton Tramway was replaced by a standard gauge line operated by the South Australian Government. The private line, which was opened in 1888, had been used mainly to transport lead and zinc ores from Broken Hill on their way to Port Pirie and mining equipment and supplies to Broken Hill.

RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the gauges of the Government-owned railways in each State as at 30 June 1970, are shown below. The figures relate to lines open for traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines are not available.

Table 334. Government Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia, 30 June 1970

State	Route Miles of each Gauge Open for Traffic					Total Route Miles Open
	2 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 8½ in.	5 ft. 3 in.	
New South Wales .. ..	...	...	...	6,096	204*	6,300
Victoria .. ..	...	9	...	202†	3,751	3,962
Queensland	30	...	5,714	69‡	...	5,813
South Australia .. ..	...	...	1,025	1,088	1,601	3,714
Western Australia .. ..	...	...	3,377	905	...	4,282
Tasmania .. ..	...	...	500	...	...	500
Northern Territory .. ..	...	...	490	...	...	490
Australian Capital Territory ..	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total, Australia	30	9	11,106	8,365	5,556	25,066

* Victorian Border Railways.

† Victorian section of Sydney-Melbourne standard gauge line.

‡ Queensland section of Sydney-Brisbane standard gauge line.

Lines owned by the Commonwealth Government in 1970 totalled 2,254 miles, and included 918 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge (428 miles in South Australia and 490 miles in the Northern Territory) and 1,336 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge (871 miles in South Australia, 454 miles in Western Australia, 5 miles in the Australian Capital Territory, and 6 miles in New South Wales). The 5 miles in the Australian Capital Territory (linking Canberra and Queanbeyan) and the 6 miles in New South Wales are operated by the New South Wales State railways.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows—Canberra, 203 miles; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 613 miles; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 715 miles; Melbourne, 596 miles; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,079 miles; Perth *via* Broken Hill, 2,461 miles; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 2,701 miles.

STANDARDISATION OF AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY GAUGES

A brief account of proposals for the conversion of Australian railways to a standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and of a proposed agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, is given on page 169 of the 51st edition of the Year Book. The agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, but the failure of New South Wales to ratify rendered the original agreement ineffective.

In 1956, a Commonwealth parliamentary committee, formed to investigate whether a scheme confined to the main trunk routes would be desirable, recommended that standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) lines be constructed from Albury to Melbourne, from Broken Hill to Adelaide *via* Port Pirie, and from Kalgoorlie to Fremantle *via* Perth.

Agreement was reached between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments in 1957 on the construction of a standard gauge line (parallel to the existing 5 ft. 3 in. line) between Albury and Melbourne. Under the agreement, the Commonwealth was to meet 70 per cent. and each State 15 per cent. of the cost of the project, with the States' portion being advanced initially by the Commonwealth and being repaid (with interest) over 50 years. The new line, completed at a cost of \$31,946,000, was opened for freight traffic in January 1962, and for passenger traffic in April 1962.

The standard gauge line from Kalgoorlie to Perth, constructed under agreements between the Commonwealth and Western Australian governments, was linked with the Trans-Australian Railway (standard gauge from Kalgoorlie to Port Pirie) in August 1968; the line was opened for traffic in November 1968.

The final stages in the standardisation of railway gauge between Sydney and Perth were the construction of a standard gauge line between Port Pirie and Cockburn (on the New South Wales-South Australian border), and the construction of a new line, replacing the existing Silverton Tramway, from Broken Hill to Cockburn. Following the completion of these two lines, unbroken standard gauge rail services between Sydney and Perth were commenced in January 1970 (freight traffic) and March 1970 (passenger traffic).

INDIAN-PACIFIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL SERVICE

The regular passenger service between Sydney and Perth (the Indian-Pacific Trans-Continental Service) is run twice weekly in either direction, each trip taking 2½ days. The current adult single fare (including meals, reservations and, sleeping berths) is \$106.95 first class and \$81.30 economy class. The service is operated jointly by the New South Wales, South Australian, Western Australian, and Commonwealth Government Railways.

Chapter 14

OMNIBUSES AND FERRIES

In New South Wales, the State Government operates omnibus services in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Private omnibus services are operated in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and other districts, subject to regulation (see page 432) by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

STATE OMNIBUSES

The State omnibus services are administered by the Department of Government Transport. At 30 June 1972, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 479 miles in the metropolitan district and 139 miles in Newcastle.

Tramway services which had been operated by the State Government were converted progressively to omnibus operation. The last trams were withdrawn from service in February 1961.

FINANCES

The capital indebtedness of the State omnibus services at 30 June 1971 amounted to \$37,304,000 of which \$33,613,000 was for the metropolitan and \$3,691,000 for the Newcastle services. At 30 June 1971 the capital cost of fixed assets of the omnibus services amounted to \$39,942,000. After deducting provision for depreciation, the fixed assets appeared in the balance sheet at \$18,609,000.

Revenue of the State omnibuses, as shown in the following table, includes an annual contribution of \$350,000 from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the cost of employees' superannuation. The total State Government assistance to the omnibuses (including debt charges met by Consolidated Revenue Fund and amounts credited to other accounts of the undertaking) is shown in Table 336 on page 413.

The State omnibus and tramway services have operated at a loss since 1944-45, although during the war period and for some years previously, they returned surpluses after paying working expenses and providing for depreciation and capital charges. Fares were increased on several occasions between 1948 and 1951, as shown on page 414, but the gains to revenue, partly offset by diminishing passenger traffic, failed to keep pace with rapidly increasing wage and other costs.

Revenue increased after 1964-65, as a result of fare increases—but as in previous years, revenue was insufficient to meet working expenses.

Table 335. State Omnibuses: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Revenue	Expenditure from Revenue					Deficit.
		Working Expenses	Provision for—		Interest and Exchange on Interest	Total Expen- diture from Revenue	
			Depre- ciation	Debt Redemption			
\$ thousand							
METROPOLITAN SERVICES							
1962	22,788	25,033	1,373	130	1,332	27,869	5,080 ¹
1963	22,588	24,113	1,251	139	1,361	26,863	4,274
1964	22,684	24,059	1,149	145	1,339	26,693	4,009 ¹
1965	22,606	24,323	1,113	154	1,360	26,950	4,344
1966	23,040	25,336	1,021	163	1,398	27,918	4,878 ¹
1967	24,669	26,805	915	174	1,435	29,328	4,659 ¹
1968	25,076	28,173	830	185	1,474	30,663	5,587 ¹
1969	28,216	30,386	852	193	1,473	32,903	4,687 ¹
1970	29,790	31,938	975	206	1,546	34,665	4,875 ¹
1971	29,220	36,415	1,027	226	1,764	39,432	10,212 ¹
NEWCASTLE SERVICES							
1962	2,647	2,828	192	22	133	3,175	528
1963	2,531	2,722	176	22	130	3,050	519
1964	2,477	2,688	158	23	134	3,003	526
1965	2,493	2,784	143	25	135	3,087	594
1966	2,441	2,893	134	26	135	3,188	747
1967	2,540	3,079	128	27	140	3,375	835
1968	2,548	3,264	121	29	147	3,561	1,013
1969	2,763	3,495	127	31	176	3,829	1,066 ¹
1970	2,809	3,511	141	34	187	3,873	1,063 ¹
1971	2,815	4,046	152	36	198	4,432	1,617 ¹
ALL SERVICES							
1962	25,435	27,861	1,565	152	1,466	31,043	5,608
1963	25,120	26,834	1,427	161	1,491	29,913	4,793 ¹
1964	25,161	26,748	1,307	169	1,472	29,696	4,535 ¹
1965	25,099	27,107	1,256	179	1,495	30,037	4,938 ¹
1966	25,480	28,229	1,155	189	1,533	31,106	5,625
1967	27,209	29,884	1,043	201	1,575	32,703	5,494
1968	27,624	31,437	952	214	1,621	34,224	6,600
1969	30,979	33,880	979	224	1,648	36,732	5,753 ¹
1970	32,599	35,450	1,115	239	1,733	38,537	5,938
1971	32,035	40,461	1,179	262	1,962	43,864	11,829 ¹

Charges in respect of the capital indebtedness of the omnibuses (met in the first instance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund) are fully reflected in the expenditures shown above. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertaking is unable to recoup these charges, the amount unrecouped remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. At 30 June 1971 the total amount unrecouped in respect of the omnibus services, was \$27,431,000 (\$24,680,000 for metropolitan and \$2,750,000 for Newcastle services). Particulars of unrecouped debt charges, and of other State assistance to the undertaking are shown for each of the last ten years in the next table.

Table 336. State Omnibuses: Government Assistance

Year ended 30 June	Contributions to Revenue*	Grant towards Accumulated Losses†	Unrecouped Debt Charges‡	Total Government Assistance
	\$ thousand			
1962	352	2,000	1,621	4,673‡
1963	352	1,400	1,656	3,742‡
1964	352	1,500	1,649	3,501
1965	352	2,410	1,682	4,444
1966	352	2,800	1,737	4,889
1967	352	2,400	1,792	4,544
1968	353	4,322	1,859	6,533
1969	353	3,625	1,892	5,870
1970	352	4,100	1,993	6,445
1971	351	9,150	2,246	11,748

* Comprises contributions from (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund towards superannuation (\$350,000 in each year) and (b) State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund for losses due to competition from private road transport services.

† Paid by Consolidated Revenue Fund.

‡ Includes grant towards cost of tram track removal (\$700,000 in 1961-62 and \$334,000 in 1962-63 .

TRAFFIC

Particulars of the passenger traffic and the omnibus mileage performed in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts in the last ten years are given in the next table:—

Table 337. State Omnibuses: Traffic

Year ended 30 June	Passengers			Omnibus Mileage		
	Metropolitan	Newcastle	Total	Metropolitan	Newcastle	Total
	Thousands			Thousand miles		
1962	244,281	25,920	270,201	39,567	5,426	44,993
1963	240,971	24,598	265,569	38,680	5,354	44,034
1964	238,368	23,840	262,208	39,167	5,231	44,398
1965	237,598	24,011	261,609	39,546	5,238	44,784
1966	232,141	23,070	255,211	39,425	5,334	44,759
1967	223,855	22,654	246,509	39,871	5,436	45,307
1968	220,049	22,385	242,434	39,720	5,492	45,212
1969	221,005	22,782	243,787	39,458	5,637	45,095
1970	214,167	21,813	235,980	39,032	5,542	44,574
1971	208,008	21,884	229,892	38,774	5,660	44,434

A major factor in the persistent and heavy decline in passenger traffic in the post-war period has been the rapid growth of private motor vehicle ownership. Although there has been substantial growth of population, industry, and commerce, this has been relatively greater in the outer sub-urban areas, which are mainly served by the railways, than in the city and inner suburbs which are served mainly by buses. In the metropolitan

services, passenger journeys declined by an annual average of 3.3 per cent. in the six years ended 1962-63, 1.4 per cent. in the six years ended 1968-69, and 3.0 per cent. in the two years ended 1970-71. In the Newcastle services, the average annual decline in passenger journeys was 3.9 per cent. in the six years ended 1962-63, 1.3 per cent. in the six years ended 1968-69, and 2.3 per cent. in the last two years.

FARES

Omnibus routes are divided into sections of an average length of one mile.

Omnibus fares have been increased on several occasions since 1950, as shown in the next table:—

Table 338. State Omnibuses: Scale of Fares

Number of Sections	Month of Change							
	October 1950		Nov. 1951*	July 1956	Jan. 1966†	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1968	July 1971
	4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times						
	Cents							
One	3.3	4.2	3.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	10.0
Two	5.0	5.8	5.0	7.5	10.0	10.0	12.0	18.0
Three	6.7	7.5	6.7	10.0	10.0	15.0	17.0	25.0
Four	7.5	8.3	7.5	12.5	15.0	15.0	20.0	30.0
Five	8.3	9.2	8.3	12.5	15.0	15.0	20.0	30.0
Six	10.0	10.8	9.2	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	35.0
Seven	10.8	11.7	10.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	35.0
Eight	12.5	13.3	10.8	17.5	20.0	20.0	25.0	40.0
Nine	13.3	14.2	11.7	17.5	20.0	20.0	25.0	40.0
Ten	15.0	15.8	12.5	20.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	45.0

* Sections reduced to uniform lengths of 1 mile.

† Fares not convertible to an exact decimal currency equivalent were increased by 2.5c.

From November, 1951 to January 1966, the fare for a journey extending over and beyond the Sydney Harbour Bridge was 0.8c higher than for an equal number of sections on other routes.

The fare for journeys commenced and completed within the inner city areas (as defined) of Sydney and Newcastle is 10c.

For pensioners, children under 15 years of age, and children under 19 years still attending school, the ordinary fares are (from July 1971) 5c for one or two sections, 10c for from three to five sections, 15c for from six to nine sections, and 20c for ten sections. Travel to and from school by omnibus is free for school pupils under the age of 21 years where the walking distance to the school exceeds 2 miles; where the walking distance is 2 miles or less the fare is 5c (or alternatively term tickets may be purchased for \$2.50). Other concessions are available to students.

ROLLING STOCK, EMPLOYMENT, AND ACCIDENTS

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State omnibus undertaking are given below:—

Table 339. State Omnibuses: Rolling Stock

Particulars	At 30 June						
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Single-deck—							
Forward-engined	162	172	172	172	172	172	166
Underfloor-engined	740	740	742	848	922	1,035	1,112
Double-deck—							
Forward-engined	844	844	845	772	683	606	529
Rear-engined	...	...	...	...	...	3	83

The number of persons employed by the Department of Government Transport was 7,422 at 30 June 1971; the salaries and wages paid during 1970-71 amounted to \$31,771,000. The number employed has declined from 9,513 at the end of 1958-59, when salaries and wages amounted to \$20,044,000.

Accidents which occur in the working of the omnibuses to persons other than employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. Particulars of these accidents and compensation paid in respect of the casualties in recent years are given in the next table.

Table 340. State Omnibuses: Accident Casualties*

Year ended 30 June	Passengers		Other Persons		Total Persons		Compensation Paid
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	
1964	2	1,368	5	91	7	1,459	\$ thous. 244
1965	...	1,266	5	100	5	1,366	169
1966	...	1,164	1	87	1	1,251	179
1967	1	1,025	8	100	9	1,125	175
1968	...	968	7	83	7	1,051	182
1969	1	978	5	91	6	1,069	129
1970	...	1,120	8	111	8	1,231	159
1971	1	1,197	4	129	5	1,326	248

* Excludes employees.

Sydney Harbour Transport Board

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board was established in 1951 to operate certain Sydney Harbour ferry services. The Board comprises the Commissioner for Government Transport (chairman), the President of the Maritime Services Board, and the Under Secretary of the Treasury. It has arranged for the ferry services to be managed on its behalf by Sydney Harbour Ferries Pty. Ltd.

HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY SERVICES

Ferry services are operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are certified as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. They are distinct from those which are maintained by the central Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

Particulars of the passenger ferry services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle during the last eleven years are given in the following table:—

Table 341. Passenger Ferry Services, Sydney and Newcastle

Year ended 30 June	Vessels in Use	Passenger Accommo- dation	Passenger Journeys*	Gross Revenue from Passenger Traffic†	Persons Injured in Accidents	
					Passengers	Other Persons
		Persons	Thousand	\$ thous.		
1961	40	19,211	15,093	1,744	13	18
1962	39	17,641	14,452	1,660	14	8
1963	38	17,653	14,456	1,672	10	14
1964	38	17,463	14,777	1,762	23	55
1965	40	17,506	15,062	1,911	10	29
1966	39	17,407	14,992	1,962	18	20
1967	41	17,724	14,933 _r	2,283	18	15
1968	33	16,094	14,926 _r	2,406	20	36
1969	37	15,701	15,048 _r	2,549	17	39
1970	44	16,673	15,132	2,889	22	41
1971	42	16,854	15,305	3,181	7	40

* Includes only passengers on regular services and regular cruises.

† Includes revenue from regular services, cruises, charters, picnics, etc.

Chapter 15

ROADS AND BRIDGES

LENGTH OF ROADS

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 129,745 miles in 1969. The nature of the roads and their distribution in areas of the State are shown in the following table:—

Table 342. Length of Roads in New South Wales, 30 June 1969

Nature of Road, Street, or Lane	Sydney Statistical Division*		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated	
	Miles					
Cement Concrete ..	428	16	40	48	...	533
Bituminous Concrete ..	759	196	350	178	...	1,484
Bitumen ..	4,107	1,276	3,600	22,221	274r	31,477
Gravel or Stone ..	289	239	1,243	39,880	8	41,659
Formed Only ..	258	300	317	25,131	2,162	28,169
Cleared Only ..	58	145	471	5,849	...	6,524
Natural Surface ..	202	194	903	18,601	...	19,900
Total ..	6,102	2,366	6,925	111,908	2,444	129,745

* This area differs from the Sydney Statistical Division, as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 8), in that it excludes the whole of the City of Blue Mountains.

The density of roads and streets varies considerably in different parts of the State, being much greater in the metropolis and larger towns than in the shires, which consist mostly of agricultural and pastoral lands. There has been little road development in the Western Division of the State, as this vast area of about 125,560 square miles is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings.

MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION

The present system of main roads administration was inaugurated in 1925, and is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924, as amended. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of a Commissioner who is responsible to the Minister for Highways.

The activities of the Department of Main Roads embrace works on main, secondary, developmental, and tourist roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and other works which are national in character (principally bridges and vehicular ferries) and are constructed and maintained from government funds.

Public roads (except those in Commonwealth territory and in the unincorporated area of the Western Division) may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as—State Highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; Trunk Roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; Ordinary Main Roads, which connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways or trunk roads and with each other. The Department of

Main Roads provides financial assistance to municipal and shire councils for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Roads within the County of Cumberland which carry a substantial amount of through traffic, and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Commissioner to be Secondary Roads.

Any road or work may be proclaimed as a Developmental Road or a Developmental Work if it serves to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of its construction is met from the Developmental Roads Fund. The maintenance of these roads and works, after construction, is the responsibility of the local council.

A road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Tourist Road. The Department of Main Roads provides financial assistance to local councils (in general, up to half the cost) for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads, and itself undertakes such work in special cases.

Any work which facilitates the movement of motor traffic between Sydney and Newcastle or Wollongong may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Toll Work. The construction and maintenance of toll works may be undertaken by the Department of Main Roads or by local councils (with financial assistance from the Department). The cost of construction and maintenance may be recovered by the imposition of tolls on the vehicles using the works (see page 419). Two toll works which form part of the Sydney to Newcastle Expressway have been proclaimed—one of 9.2 miles, north from the Hawkesbury River at Peat's Bridge to Calga, and one, of 6.1 miles, south from the Hawkesbury River to near Berowra. The Hawkesbury River to Calga toll work was opened for traffic as far as Mount White in 1965, and from Mount White to Calga in 1966. The Hawkesbury River to Berowra toll work was opened in December, 1968.

The mileages of roads in New South Wales which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads are shown in the following table:—

Table 343. Length of Roads in N.S.W. under the control of the Department of Main Roads, 30 June 1971

Class of Road	Sydney Statistical Division*		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated Area	
	Miles					
Main Roads—						
State Highways ..	101	40	373	5,593	433	6,540
Trunk Roads ..	...	...	122	4,145	65	4,332
Ordinary Main Roads	404	199	438	10,076	404	11,521
Total Main Roads ..	505	239	933	19,814	903	22,393
Toll Works ..	...	6	...	9	...	15
Secondary Roads ..	145	22	3	...	...	170
Tourist Roads ..	3	32	31	177	...	243
Developmental Roads	...	...	23	2,647	...	2,670
Unclassified Roads ..	2	...	...	25	1,542	1,569
Total	655	299	990	22,672	2,444	27,060

* This area differs from the Sydney Statistical Division, as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 8), in that it excludes the whole of the City of Blue Mountains.

Main Roads Finances

The income of the Department of Main Roads is derived chiefly from the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles, charges on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, Commonwealth Aid Roads grants, contributions by local government authorities (until 1970-71), contributions by governmental authorities for specific works, tolls imposed on vehicles using toll works, and grants by the State Government. The Government also makes advances to the Department. The Commissioner for Main Roads may, with the approval of the Governor, raise loans to finance the construction of specific works or to renew these loans, and must contribute (at an approved rate) to reserves established for repayment of the loans.

In terms of the Main Roads Act, the transactions of the Department are conducted through four separate funds—the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, for main, secondary, and tourist roads and toll works in the County of Cumberland (which is deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to include the City of Blue Mountains and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County); the Country Main Roads Fund, for main and tourist roads and toll works outside the County of Cumberland; the Development Roads Fund; and the Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund which was established in 1969-70 to receive all moneys payable to the Department under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1969.

The proceeds of the motor vehicle tax (except for a small proportion paid into the Public Vehicles Fund—see page 439), and of the charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, are distributed between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds on the basis of 20 per cent. to the Cumberland Fund and 80 per cent. to the Country Fund. The Commonwealth Aid Roads grants (other than those allocated for developmental roads) in 1968-69 and earlier years were distributed between the two Main Roads Funds in virtually the same proportion.

The Main Roads Act provides that local government authorities may be required to contribute towards the cost of roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads—particulars of this liability are shown on page 308. However, all councils in the metropolitan roads district have been exempt from making the contribution in 1972, and country councils are not required to contribute to main roads projects commenced after December 1971.

Tolls are charged for vehicles using proclaimed toll works. The rates of toll charged for the use of the Hawkesbury River to Calga toll work are 10c for motor cycles and scooters, 20c for cars, station wagons, and utilities, 40c for cars with trailers and vehicles under two tons, 60c for vehicles from two to four tons, and \$1 for vehicles over four tons tare weight. The corresponding rates of toll charged for the use of the Berowra to Hawkesbury River toll work are 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, and 60c.

The full cost of approved works on main roads, half the cost on secondary roads, and a proportion (in general, up to half) of the cost on tourist roads in the County of Cumberland are met from the funds of the Department of Main Roads.

The proportion of the cost of works on country main roads borne by the Department of Main Roads varies with the class of roads. In general, the Department bears the whole cost of works on State highways, three-quarters of the cost on trunk roads, and two-thirds of the cost of ordinary main roads, and meets the whole cost of bridges over 20 feet span on trunk roads and three-fourths of the cost of bridges on ordinary main roads. The Department usually bears up to half the cost of works on country tourist roads.

The income of the Developmental Roads Fund in 1968-69 and earlier years was derived from the Commonwealth Aid Roads grants for roads (other than main roads) in rural areas.

The accounts of the Department of Main Roads, on a "revenue and expenditure" basis, are summarised for the last six years in the following table:—

Table 344. Main Roads Funds*: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand					
REVENUE†						
Vehicle Taxes and Registration and Licence Fees	42,471	42,897	45,248	49,636	52,519	55,237
Commonwealth Aid Road Grants . .	24,648	26,313	28,013	29,814	40,207	47,279
State Government Grants	35	63	...	...	...	...
Government Contributions for Specific Works	377	893	516	350	1,194	1,155
Local Authorities' Contributions . .	6,575	7,850	8,626	7,800	9,888	11,682
Sydney-Newcastle Expressway Toll . .	356	706	892	1,530	2,096	2,271
Other	539	564	652	859	776	1,046
Total Revenue†	75,001	79,285	83,948	89,989	106,680	118,670
EXPENDITURE‡						
Roads and Bridges—						
Construction	61,715	62,590	64,534	67,950	79,999	90,229
Maintenance	15,812	17,677	17,352	19,719	22,114	24,585
Administration	3,757	4,296	4,816	5,379	6,133	7,373
Interest, Exchange, and Flotation Expenses	1,609	1,855	2,094	2,541	3,406	4,168
Other	1,466	1,753	1,705	2,229	3,500	4,188
Total Expenditure‡	84,360	88,172	90,502	97,819	115,152	130,543

* All funds combined.

† Excludes—

- advances by the State Government (\$4,000,000, \$4,800,000, \$4,700,000, \$4,800,000, \$2,000,000, and \$2,250,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);
- loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads including those credited to Sydney Harbour Bridge Account (\$3,925,000, \$4,000,000, \$7,650,000, \$8,100,000, \$8,600,000, and \$9,000,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);
- transfers from Sydney Harbour Bridge accounts (\$1,830,000, \$1,443,000, \$1,175,000, \$900,000, \$1,052,000 and, \$1,522,000 respectively, in the years covered by the table).
- Commonwealth/State Governments' special advance of \$2,400,000 for 1970-71, for restoration of flood damage.

‡ Excludes—

- provision for debt redemption (\$641,000, \$546,000, \$677,000, \$878,000, \$1,052,000, and \$1,522,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);
- the purchase of assets which are subject to depreciation charges (the charges being included in expenditure on "roads and bridges" or "administration"). (The purchase of assets which are not subject to depreciation charges is included in "other" expenditure.)

The next table shows the main items of revenue and expenditure for each of the Roads Funds during the last six years:—

Table 345. Main Roads Funds: Principal Items of Revenue and Expenditure for each Roads Fund

Year ended 30 June	Revenue					Expenditure		
	Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.	Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants	Government Contributions for Specific Works	Local Authorities' Contributions	Sydney—Newcastle Expressway Toll	Roads and Bridges		Administration
						Construction	Maintenance	
\$ thousand								
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND MAIN ROADS FUND								
1966	8,183	5,026	200	6,501	...	20,425	2,929	773
1967	8,512	5,108	620	7,729	...	22,488	3,349	1,167
1968	9,048	5,383	228	8,433	...	26,554	3,647	1,474
1969	9,927	5,797	55	7,618	509	26,707	4,147	1,701
1970	10,504	...	321	9,849	960	13,681	4,911	2,330
1971	11,047	...	505	11,597	1,037	18,228	5,193	3,073
COUNTRY MAIN ROADS FUND								
1966	34,288	18,226	176	74	356	39,909	12,884	2,984
1967	34,385	19,388	273	121	706	38,299	14,328	3,129
1968	36,201	20,742	288	193	892	36,154	13,705	3,342
1969	39,709	22,292	294	182	1,021	39,923	15,573	3,678
1970	42,015	...	873	39	1,136	26,801	17,203	3,803
1971	44,190	...	650	85	1,234	25,356	17,468	4,300
DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS FUND								
1966	...	1,395	...	...	...	1,381	...	...
1967	...	1,817	...	...	...	1,803	...	...
1968	...	1,888	...	...	...	1,825	...	...
1969	...	1,724	...	...	...	1,320	...	...
1970	...	...	...	...	...	506	...	...
1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COMMONWEALTH AID ROADS FUND								
Year ended 30 June	Revenue				Expenditure			
	Urban Arterial Roads	Rural Arterial Roads	Other Rural Roads	Planning and Research	Roads and Bridges Construction	Planning and Research		
\$ thousand								
1970	26,070	10,260	3,017	860	39,011	315		
1971	32,740	10,400	3,169	970	46,645	893		

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Since 1923-24, the Commonwealth Government has made annual grants to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads. At first, the grants were limited to fixed annual amounts and were subject to matching contributions by the States. From 1931-32 to 1958-59, the amount of the annual grants was explicitly related to the proceeds of customs and

excise duties on petrol (excluding aviation fuel), without matching State contributions. From 1926-27 to 1958-59, the total annual grant was distributed among the States broadly on the basis of population and area. Details of the grants made before 1959-60 are given in earlier editions of the Year Book.

Three schemes of Commonwealth assistance to the States for roads, each for a period of five years, have been introduced since 1959-60. These schemes have not related the Commonwealth grants to the proceeds of customs and excise on petrol, and each has contained conditions providing for certain matching expenditures by the States.

The schemes, which operated in respect of the two five-year periods 1959-60 to 1963-64 and 1964-65 to 1968-69, provided for basic grants and for conditional grants which were related to expenditures on roads from the State's own resources. For the earlier scheme, the basic grants amounted to \$440,000,000 (\$80,000,000 in 1959-60, rising by \$4,000,000 annually to \$96,000,000 in 1963-64), and the conditional grants were limited to \$60,000,000 (\$4,000,000 in 1959-60, rising by \$4,000,000 annually to \$20,000,000 in 1963-64), payable on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 by which the expenditure from the States' own resources exceeded similar expenditure in 1958-59. For the later scheme, the basic grants amounted to \$660,000,000 (\$124,000,000 in 1964-65, rising by \$4,000,000 annually to \$140,000,000 in 1968-69) and the conditional grants were limited to \$90,000,000 (\$6,000,000 in 1964-65, rising by \$6,000,000 annually to \$30,000,000 in 1968-69), payable on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 by which the expenditure from the States' own resources exceeded certain base amounts. The base amounts were the amounts it was necessary for the States to allocate to roads in 1963-64 in order to qualify for the maximum conditional grants payable for that year. Under both schemes, five per cent. of the aggregate basic and conditional grants for each year was payable to Tasmania, and the balance of the grants was allocated among the other States on the basis of one-third in proportion to area, one-third in proportion to population, and one-third in proportion to the number of motor vehicles on the register. The amounts distributed to the States were to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and the purchase of road-making plant, on grants to local councils for such purposes, or on road research, but a proportion (not exceeding the amount ascertained by dividing \$2,000,000 among the States in the same proportions as the aggregate) could be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water; at least 40 per cent. of each State's allocation was to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local councils, on roads (other than highways, main roads, and trunk roads) in rural areas.

A new scheme of Commonwealth assistance for roads, established by the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1969, provides for grants to the States in respect of the five years 1969-70 to 1973-74. The grants comprise a principal grant amounting to \$1,200,000,000, which must be expended on specified classes of roads and planning and research, and supplementary grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania aggregating \$52,050,000, which may be expended on any type of road.

In allocating the principal grant between the States, equal weight was given to the distribution between the States adopted for the 1964-65 to

1968-69 scheme, and to the distribution indicated by an analysis of the relative needs of the States for roads expenditure prepared by the Commonwealth Bureau of Roads. The supplementary grants are intended to cushion the effects on the participating States of the transition from the basis of distribution between the States used in the previous scheme.

The following table shows the principal and supplementary grants payable to each State in respect of each year of the current scheme:—

Table 346. Commonwealth Grants for Roads: Allocation of Principal and Supplementary Grants by States, 1969-70 to 1973-74

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total
	\$ thousand					
Principal Grant—						
New South Wales	57,060	64,980	74,500	85,590	98,270	380,400
Victoria	38,160	43,460	49,820	57,240	65,720	254,400
Queensland	34,740	39,560	45,360	52,110	59,830	231,600
South Australia	18,000	20,500	23,500	27,000	31,000	120,000
Western Australia	23,940	27,270	31,250	35,910	41,230	159,600
Tasmania	8,100	9,230	10,570	12,150	13,950	54,000
Total, Principal Grant ..	180,000	205,000	235,000	270,000	310,000	1,200,000
Supplementary Grants—						
South Australia	3,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	...	9,000
Western Australia	9,000	9,000	8,000	8,000	6,800	40,800
Tasmania	1,000	1,000	250	...	...	2,250
Total, Supplementary Grants	13,000	13,000	10,250	9,000	6,800	52,050
Total, Principal and Supplementary Grants	193,000	218,000	245,250	279,000	316,800	1,252,050

In terms of the Act, the States are required to expend their respective shares of the principal grant as follows:—

- road planning and research, an amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the principal grant,
- non-arterial rural roads, an amount determined by progressively increasing by 5 per cent. in each year of the current scheme the amount required to be spent on such roads from their 1968-69 grants,
- arterial and sub-arterial roads in urban areas and rural arterial roads, the balance of the principal grant, which is divided between these classes of road on the basis of the Commonwealth Bureau of Road's analysis of each State's road needs. For New South Wales the urban area (as defined for purposes of this scheme) comprises the areas designated at the 1966 population census as the Sydney Statistical Division, urban Newcastle, urban Wollongong, and urban Gold Coast (part in New South Wales).

The allocation of the principal grant for the quinquennium between the States and classes of roads, and of the supplementary grants between the participating States, is shown in the following table.

Table 347. Commonwealth Grants for Roads: Allocation by States and by Class of Road, 1969-70 to 1973-74

State	Principal Grant					Supple- mentary Grants	Total Grants
	Urban Arterial and Sub- arterial Roads*	Rural Roads—		Planning and Research	Total		
		Arterial*	Non- arterial †				
	\$ million						
New South Wales ..	201.0	63.9	109.8	5.7	380.4	...	380.4
Victoria	156.0	17.7	76.9	3.8	254.4	...	254.4
Queensland ..	99.2	56.7	72.2	3.5	231.6	...	231.6
South Australia ..	59.4	13.7	45.1	1.8	120.0	9.0	129.0
Western Australia ..	62.4	23.9	70.9	2.4	159.6	40.8	200.4
Tasmania	22.6	10.9	19.7	0.8	54.0	2.3	56.3
Total	600.7	186.8	394.6	18.0	1,200.0	52.1	1,252.1

* For expenditure on construction and reconstruction.

† For expenditure on construction, reconstruction, and maintenance.

The grant payable to a State in respect of any year may be reduced if expenditure on roads by the State from its own financial resources in that year is less than its "quota". A State's quota for a year is determined by applying to its base amount (see below) the ratio of the number of motor vehicles on the State's register at 31 December in the year immediately preceding the grant year to the number on the register at 31 December 1966. The base amount for each State is as follows:

State	Base Amount \$ thousand	State	Base Amount \$ thousand
New South Wales	63,687	South Australia	12,910
Victoria	48,318	Western Australia	11,279
Queensland	26,610	Tasmania	6,962

If in any year a State's expenditure exceeds its quota, the excess expenditure is deemed to have been made in the following year.

The grant payable to New South Wales in respect of each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 is to be expended as shown in the following table:—

Table 348. Commonwealth Grant to New South Wales for Roads: Allocation by Class of Road, etc., 1969-70 to 1973-74

Year ended 30 June	Urban Arterial and Sub-arterial Roads*	Rural Roads—		Planning and Research	Total Grant
		Arterial*	Non-arterial†		
	\$ thousand				
1970	27,570	8,760	19,870	860	57,060
1971	32,740	10,400	20,870	970	64,980
1972	39,060	12,410	21,910	1,120	74,500
1973	46,520	14,780	23,010	1,280	85,590
1974	55,120	17,520	24,160	1,470	98,270
Total, 1970 to 1974	201,010	63,870	109,820	5,700	380,400

* For expenditure on construction and reconstruction.

† For expenditure on construction, reconstruction, and maintenance.

Expenditure by the State on particular classes of roads may be effected by making grants to local government authorities for such purposes.

Particulars of the grants made by the Commonwealth during the last six years to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads are given in the following table:—

Table 349. Commonwealth Grants* to States for Roads

Year ended 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total Grants
\$ thousand							
1966	39,191	27,508	25,538	16,024	24,739	7,000	140,000
1967	41,744	29,443	27,415	17,222	26,676	7,500	150,000
1968	44,467	31,286	29,266	18,384	28,597	8,000	160,000
1969	47,319	33,113	31,098	19,433	30,537	8,500	170,000
1970	57,060	38,160	34,740	21,000	32,940	9,100	193,000
1971	64,980	43,460	39,560	23,500	36,270	10,230	218,000

* Actual payments during year.

The next table shows the manner in which the grants to New South Wales during the last six years were distributed:—

Table 350. Distribution of Commonwealth Grants to N.S.W. for Roads

Year ended 30 June	Department of Main Roads	Public Works Department	Motor Transport Department	Forestry Commission	Maritime Services Board	Other State Authorities	Total Grant
\$ thousand							
1966	24,648	14,009	263	250	...	22	39,191
1967	26,313	14,761	274	275	100	22	41,744
1968	28,013	15,805	284	289	50	25	44,467
1969	29,814	16,747	296	289	150	23	47,319
1970	40,207	16,544	...	289	...	20	57,060
1971	47,279	17,382	...	289	...	30	64,980

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Department of Main Roads.

In certain localities where conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries are operated free of charge to the public, but the State Government makes a small annual grant to compensate local councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908.

Sydney Harbour Bridge

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is 2½ miles; further details of the Bridge dimensions are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The railway across the Bridge connects the City Railway with the northern suburban line. The Bridge, which was opened for traffic on 19 March 1932, is administered by the Department of Main Roads.

Tolls are charged for vehicular traffic using the Bridge. In order to accelerate the traffic flow, the system of paying a toll at each crossing of the Bridge was replaced in July 1970, by a single toll payable on the north to south crossing only. The rates of toll are 5c for bicycles, motor scooters, solo motor cycles, etc., 10c for motor cycles with side-cars, 20c for motor cars and lorries, vans, etc. under two tons, and 40c for lorries, etc. over two tons.

The Government railway and omnibus authorities pay prescribed amounts in respect of paying passengers carried across the Bridge.

Road tolls and contributions for railway and omnibus passengers are paid into the Bridge Account. The revenue and expenditure of the Account in the last six years are shown below:—

Table 351. Sydney Harbour Bridge Account: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand					
Revenue—						
Road Tolls	3,859	3,878	4,011	4,303	4,549	4,519
Railway Passengers ..	281	280	287	284	290	300
Omnibus Passengers ..	29	29	27	28	27	26
Other	132	108	119	126	139	171
Total Revenue ..	4,301	4,295	4,444	4,740	5,005	5,016
Expenditure—						
Loan Charges—						
Interest, Exchange ..	895	1,079	1,262	1,286	1,274	1,276
Sinking Fund	379	475	711	748	900	832
Other*	47	47	48	40	44	46
Maintenance and						
Lighting	568	584	571	578	577	564
Collection of Road						
Tolls	425	543	540	584r	635	516
Roadways, Toll Gates						
etc.	69	...	...	73r	70	32
Traffic Facilities	78	117	136	132	149	161
Administration ..	42	47	55	101	71	81
Total Expenditure ..	2,504	2,892	3,323	3,542	3,720	3,508
Surplus	1,797	1,403	1,121	1,199	1,285	1,507

* Loan flotation and management expenses.

Since 1957-58, current surpluses in the Bridge Account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account have been used to meet part of the cost of various road works (including associated land resumptions) leading to the Bridge, as well as the cost of works on the Bridge and its approaches. To 30 June 1971 the Bridge funds provided \$2,274,000 to meet the cost of converting tram tracks to roadways and of constructing additional toll gates, etc., \$4,464,000 towards the cost of extending the Cahill Expressway, and \$16,082,000 towards the cost of the Warringah Expressway approach. In 1960-61, the capital debt of the Bridge was increased by \$4,513,000, as a result of transfers, from the Department of Railways and Public Works, of the cost of constructing the Quay overhead roadway and of part of the cost of constructing the Cahill Expressway and associated works. The capital debt was further increased by the provision of loan funds for the construction of the Warringah Expressway approach (\$300,000 in 1963-64 from the General Loan Account and \$9,320,000 in the period 1964-65 to 1968-69 from loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads). The capital expenditure charged to Bridge Accounts in respect of the construction of the Bridge and the various works leading to the Bridge amounted to \$56,115,000 to 30 June 1971. Of this expenditure, \$3,331,000 was met from a special levy imposed by adjacent local government authorities, \$22,921,000 was met from current surpluses in the Bridge Account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account, \$20,522,000 was provided from

State loan funds, \$21,000 was provided from other State funds, and \$9,320,000 was provided from loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads. After deducting sinking fund contributions (\$6,549,000) and debt repayments in respect of loans raised by the Commissioner (\$2,040,000), the capital indebtedness at 30 June 1971 was \$21,252,000.

Traffic over the Sydney Harbour Bridge during 1970-71 was estimated to include 48,000,000 road vehicle crossings, 27,000,000 rail passengers, and 12,000,000 omnibus passengers.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Moneys expended by governmental authorities on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils, but some road works have been constructed by other departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the aggregate annual expenditure by governmental authorities on roads and bridges, or that of each authority, without duplication or omission. This is so because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others, and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table are therefore to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as "Other" expenditure by the State Government. The figures include expenditure (from revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, and direct administration, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading "State Government". The expenditure classified as "Local Government" represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils; it does not include direct expenditure on the construction of local roads by private subdividers of land.

Table 352. Total Expenditure by Government Authorities on Roads, Streets, and Bridges in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	State Government*		Local Government (Municipalities and Shires)†	Total
	Department of Main Roads	Other		
	\$ thousand			
1961	44,816	16,900	48,054	109,770
1962	46,810	17,476	52,505	116,791
1963	48,032	17,802	58,706	124,540
1964	61,164	20,088	60,759	142,011
1965	70,194	19,135	66,492	155,822
1966	74,674	23,452	68,296	166,423
1967	76,650	22,572	72,223	171,445
1968	78,075	23,634	78,089	179,798
1969	85,248	23,758	83,998	193,004
1970	98,672 _p	23,412 _p	<i>n. y. a.</i>	<i>n. y. a.</i>
1971	106,120 _p	26,077 _p	<i>n. y. a.</i>	<i>n. y. a.</i>

* Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

† Calendar year ended six months earlier.

Chapter 16

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police assist in the enforcement of traffic laws, and have authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic, to serve notice of traffic offences, to regulate the flow of traffic, and to enforce traffic parking regulations.

The maximum speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets within built-up areas (in general, areas in which there is provision for street lighting) is 35 miles per hour. For selected streets (or lengths of road) within built-up areas, the limit has been raised in recent years to 40 or 45 miles per hour. Outside built-up areas the general speed limit is 50 miles per hour, unless it can be proved that a greater speed is not dangerous. Special speed limits, ranging from 35 to 65 miles per hour, have been imposed on specified segments of the main highways and other roadways throughout the State.

Special speed limits apply in respect of heavy vehicles. The speed limit in built-up areas is 30 miles per hour for vehicles with a laden weight exceeding 6 tons; elsewhere, the limit is 50 miles per hour for vehicles with a laden weight exceeding 3 tons. Special speed limits are also imposed on motor vehicles driven by holders of provisional licences (40 miles per hour) and, outside built-up areas, on motor vehicles towing trailers, caravans, etc., with a laden weight exceeding 15 cwt. (45 miles per hour), and omnibuses and tourist coaches (50 miles per hour). The 40 miles per hour speed limit previously applying to motor cycles carrying pillion passengers was removed in August 1971.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets. Owners of motor vehicles are required to insure their vehicles against liability in respect of injury to persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed, and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations.

The registration of vehicles, the testing of applicants for, and issue of, drivers' licences, and collection of various taxes, fees, and charges are functions of the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The police, by arrangement with the Commissioner for Motor Transport, effect the registrations and collect the taxes and fees in certain areas.

Motor vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned motor omnibus service within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong District. Taxicabs and hire cars throughout the State are controlled to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers.

For all motor vehicles used within the State for the conveyance of passengers or goods for hire or in the course of any trade or business, a licence under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act (fee \$2 per annum) may be required in addition to any other licence or registration, including the omnibus service licence described above. The licensee may be required to pay charges in respect of passengers and goods carried, the maximum charges being $\frac{3}{8}$ c per mile per passenger or, for goods, 2.5c per mile per ton of the vehicle's carrying capacity plus half its unladen weight. Vehicles engaged in the carriage of goods to the nearest railway station are not subject to the charge, and other exemptions may be granted. Charges are not imposed in respect of journeys not exceeding 50 miles (200 miles from February 1968 for fresh fruit and/or fresh vegetables and 150 miles from May 1968 for certain other goods carried wholly within country areas). This exemption does not apply in the case of private motor omnibus services running in competition with the State railways or omnibuses. Where a vehicle is also subject to ton-mileage charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act (see below), the ton-mileage charges payable for a particular journey are allowed as a deduction from charges payable under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act for that journey.

Licensing and Taxation of Vehicles Engaged in Interstate Trade

Following successful legal challenges to the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act so far as it affected vehicles engaged in interstate trade, the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act was passed in 1958.

This Act provided for ton-mileage charges to be imposed uniformly on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for interstate or intrastate journeys. The provisions of the Act were extended in 1964 to vehicles which have a registered load-capacity of four or less tons but which are frequently used to carry loadings in excess of four tons. In April 1967, an appeal by road transport interests against the validity of this Act, so far as it affected interstate operations, was dismissed by the Privy Council. The proceeds of the charges are applied only to the maintenance of public roads. At 30 June 1971, the vehicles subject to the Act numbered 69,295, of which 55,791 were used for intrastate journeys and 13,504 (including 10,071 registered in other States) for interstate journeys. Revenue raised in 1970-71 under this Act was \$11,779,000 from intrastate vehicles and \$5,126,000 from those operating interstate.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before registration, or renewal of registration, motor vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of roadworthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed

as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licensed as examiners. At 30 June 1971, there were 4,087 inspection stations and 7,629 licensed examiners. The inspection fee is 75c for motor cycles, \$1.00 for trailers, and \$1.50 for other vehicles.

Under reciprocal arrangements among the States, a motor vehicle registered in the home State of its owner may travel freely in any other State while visiting that State.

MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE REGISTER

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1955 and later years:—

Table 353. Motor Vehicles on the Register*†, N.S.W.

At End of Month	Cars	Station Wagons	Utilities	Panel Vans	Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles	Omni-buses	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Total Vehicles
1955: Dec.	469,756	5,257	117,677	21,411	82,325	3,653	36,953	737,032
1962: Dec.	742,947	85,746	137,138	49,479	87,492	5,004	20,398	1,128,204
1965: June	856,118	149,215	129,755	55,281	98,080	5,638	18,495	1,312,582
1966: June	891,642	167,753	127,158	57,498	99,264	5,875	19,848	1,369,038
1967: June	931,292	185,758	126,954	59,789	103,204	6,193	24,111	1,437,301
1968: June	990,567	203,422	126,284	62,396	105,827	6,510	32,398	1,527,404
1969: June	1,042,778	217,464	126,725	64,650	110,074	6,914	40,637	1,609,242
1970: June	1,110,652	231,305	128,276	68,389	114,775	7,308	49,283	1,709,988
1971: June	1,177,469	241,773	129,938	73,337	117,816	7,832	61,651	1,809,816

* Includes Government-owned vehicles other than those of the Defence Services, but excludes tractors, trailers, caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

† This series is based on the 1955 and 1962 Censuses of Motor Vehicles and the records of State and Commonwealth registration authorities, and involves a type classification which is standard for all Australian States.

The mass-production in Australia of motor vehicles made substantially from Australian components was commenced in 1948, and since then there has been rapid growth in the manufacture of vehicles with a predominantly Australian content. Most of the vehicles now reaching the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from local and imported components. The number of fully-assembled vehicles imported from overseas, chiefly from Japan, reached a peak in 1970-71. Development of the motor vehicle industry has been assisted by Commonwealth policies designed to encourage the production of vehicles with maximum Australian content.

With increased supplies of vehicles available from local manufacture and assembly, with the marked growth in population and the work force, with the rising rate of motor vehicle ownership, and with general industrial

development, there has been a remarkable expansion during the post-war years in the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales. During the sixteen years from 1955 to 1971, the number of cars and station wagons rose by 199 per cent., and the number of trucks, utilities, and panel vans by 45 per cent. The number of cars and station wagons registered per 1,000 of population was 135 in December 1955, 206 in December 1962, 279 in June 1969 and 309 in June 1971.

Tractors must be registered if they are to be driven on public roads, but those used solely on farms need not be registered. Particulars of the tractors on farms are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

Public Motor Vehicles

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, and those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act. The Commissioner for Motor Transport licences services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include: *Motor omnibuses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section; *Taxicabs*, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle; *Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands; *Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers *en route*; *Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire; and *Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned omnibus service within the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts. The registration of the vehicle is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction, and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with State railway or omnibus services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed, and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is \$8 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental, or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For taxicabs, the general rate of hiring (as fixed by regulation under the Transport Act) at 30 June 1972 was 20c flag-fall and 22c per mile in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts. A booked hiring charge

of 20c and a waiting fee of \$3.00 per hour may be made where applicable. Elsewhere, the rates are determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

The Commissioner allocates new taxicab licences in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Transport Districts to qualified persons on the basis of seniority as disclosed by the Driver's Seniority Register. To qualify, an applicant must hold a current taxicab driver's licence, have no financial interest in a taxicab, and must reside within 3 miles of the registered location of the taxi plate to be allotted. In other areas new licences are allocated by ballot.

Hire car licences are issued to approved applicants.

Table 354. Public Passenger Vehicles on Register*, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Public Passenger Vehicles						
	Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts			Other Districts			Tourist Vehicles (All Districts)
	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire Cars	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire Cars†	
1965	3,123	3,124	280	1,579	1,154	339	87
1966	3,323	3,131	282	1,721	1,151	335	95
1967	3,114	3,135	270	1,849	1,126	327	121
1968	3,132	3,171	270	1,850	1,112	323	116
1969	3,217	3,249	272	1,860	1,106	321	120
1970	3,292	3,249	272	1,868	1,101	320	121
1971	3,881	3,323	271	1,868	1,101	320	121

* As recorded by the Department of Motor Transport. The figures differ from those in Table 353 primarily because of differences in the classification of vehicles and in the method of treating cancellations of registrations.

† Includes a number operating in regular services.

In addition to the vehicles shown above, there were 1,256 cars and lorries licensed at 30 June 1971, to operate in services outside the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts.

Censuses of Motor Vehicles

Particulars of the type, make, year of model, horsepower, capacity, and location of the motor vehicles in Australia are available from periodic censuses of motor vehicles conducted by the Commonwealth Statistician. The last three censuses covered the vehicles on the register at 31 December 1955 and 1962 and 30 September 1971. A summary of the results of the 1971 census will be included in the next edition of this Year Book; a summary of the results of the 1962 census was shown on pages 838 to 840 of Year Book No. 61.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

The number of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in each of the last ten years is shown in the next table:—

Table 355. New Motor Vehicles Registered* in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Cars	Station Wagons	Utilities	Panel Vans	Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles	Omnibuses	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Total Vehicles
1962	67,920	17,830	8,735	4,636	4,915	244	1,401	105,681
1963	82,978	24,176	9,771	4,894	6,111	214	1,834	129,978
1964	92,946	26,860	10,734	5,380	7,949	331	1,919	146,119
1965	98,412	29,341	9,852	5,378	9,609	355	2,944	155,891
1966	91,448	21,099	11,265	5,859	7,906	381	3,643	141,601
1967	94,250	20,305	11,867	5,876	8,239	367	6,056	146,960
1968	114,198	21,189	10,704	6,498	8,110	528	10,342	171,569
1969	119,249	20,129	12,545	6,960	9,303	553	11,930	180,669
1970	133,774	21,713	12,375	8,392	9,992	650	12,360	199,256
1971	136,353	21,463	12,311	9,733	8,869	879	17,187	206,795

* Includes Government-owned vehicles other than those of the Defence Services, but excludes tractors, trailers caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

In 1961-62 the level of new registrations was still affected by the increased sales tax and the credit restrictions imposed in November 1960. The renewed upward trend in the number of new motor vehicles was interrupted in 1965-66 and the first half of 1966-67 when demand for new motor vehicles was affected by widespread drought. The upward trend was resumed in the latter half of 1966-67 and new registrations in 1970-71 reached a record level. The number of new cars registered in 1970-71 was 1.9 per cent. higher than in 1969-70 and 38.6 per cent. higher than in 1964-65; corresponding movements were (—) 1.2 per cent. and (—) 26.8 per cent. for station wagons, 1.2 per cent. and 26.2 per cent. for utilities, panel vans, trucks etc., and omnibuses, and 39.1 per cent. and 483.8 per cent. for motor cycles and scooters.

The new trucks registered in New South Wales during the last five years are classified in the next table according to their aggregate weight and motive power:—

Table 356. New Trucks, etc., Registered* in N.S.W.: Aggregate Weight and Motive Power

Year ended 30 June	Aggregate Weight (in cwt.)†						Motive Power		Total Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles
	Under 75	75 to 144	145 to 234	235 to 359	360 or more	Other‡	Petrol	Diesel	
1967	1,800	2,021	1,822	1,415	1,148	33	6,077	2,162	8,239
1968	1,833	2,238	1,450	1,122	1,446	21	5,942	2,168	8,110
1969	1,847	2,390	1,794	1,378	1,859	35	6,609	2,694	9,303
1970	2,089	2,557	1,621	1,446	2,257	22	6,854	3,138	9,992
1971	1,882	2,407	1,398	1,112	1,941	129	6,117	2,752	8,869

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Aggregate weight is the sum of the unladen weight of the vehicle and the weight the vehicle is considered capable of carrying with safety.

‡ Vehicles to which an aggregate weight is not applicable (e.g. cab and chassis, tow trucks).

The following table shows the principal makes of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in the last six years:—

Table 357. New Motor Vehicles Registered* in N.S.W.: Make of Vehicle

Make and Horsepower of Vehicle	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
CARS						
Austin: 15 and 21	2,467	3,879	4,353	4,432	4,078	3,970
Other	288	177	6	2	...	...
Chrysler†: 27 and 33	8,736	9,055	11,927	10,919	9,644	10,729
Other	1,485	2,982	5,466	6,281	8,845	5,914
Datsun: 13	998	1,446	2,323	2,177	3,097	4,199
17	109	3	846	2,035	3,424	4,215
Other	211	324	294	184	674	642
Fiat	1,154	826	1,508	2,682	2,573	1,906
Ford: 16	5,256	4,299	5,920	5,980	9,667	9,764
29 and 32	8,405	9,978	9,445	9,160	10,843	13,181
51 and 52	362	3,016	4,803	4,747	6,420	7,286
Other	257	38	8	1	2	3
Hillman: 11	305	...	...	...	...	...
16	644	...	...	...	...	...
Holden: 15 .. .. .	...	377	3,426	5,583	5,306	3,790
22 to 31	26,856	26,897	27,883	28,517	31,512	33,751
42, 48, and 51 .. .. .	...	...	1,266	4,772	5,345	3,652
Jaguar	223	210	209	123	222	512
Mazda	336	858	2,549	2,974	3,718	5,512
Mercedes-Benz	543	624	638	985	909	891
Morris: "Mini"	5,204	5,138	4,847	4,548	4,033	3,341
10 and 12	6,481	5,549	6,296	4,832	826	555
14	3	...	...	149	2,724	1,629
Renault	398	929	1,619	1,393	1,218	879
Toyota: 13, 14, 15, and 16	2,322	2,686	5,776	5,477	6,432	6,975
18, 19 and 20	931	1,896	1,889	2,349	2,664	2,514
Triumph	379	390	529	530	681	872
Volkswagen: 14	6,660	4,586	3,742	363	177	378
17 and 18	1,309	1,485	1,961	4,043	4,687	4,958
Volvo .. .. .	...	134	232	350	447	672
Other	9,126	6,468	4,437	3,661	3,576	3,663
Total, All Makes	91,448	94,250	114,198	119,249	133,774	136,353
STATION WAGONS						
Chrysler†	3,204	3,020	4,086	4,192	3,693	3,412
Ford	3,093	4,238	3,678	3,490	4,562	4,692
Hillman	98	...	...	...	...	...
Holden	12,152	11,400	10,858	9,635	8,974	8,977
Toyota	562	613	709	539	674	354
Volkswagen	483	360	577	633	823	953
Other	1,073	674	1,281	1,640	2,987	3,075
Total, All Makes	21,099	20,305	21,189	20,129	21,713	21,463
TRUCKS, UTILITIES, AND PANEL VANS†						
Austin	564	560	511	835	533	425
Bedford	2,137	1,953	1,803	2,058	1,905	1,483
Chrysler¶	3,202	3,324	2,570	3,446	3,353	2,823
Datsun	630	455	603	996	1,281	1,449
Ford: 29 and 32	2,111	2,751	2,829	2,996	3,532	3,815
Other	1,352	1,637	1,652	2,293	2,600	3,098
Holden	7,860	7,582	7,157	7,385	7,831	8,493
International	1,670	1,689	1,807	1,881	1,867	1,726
Land Rover	637	809	753	741	828	584
Morris: 9 and 10	1,041	1,460	1,459	1,359	1,422	1,360
Other	341	306	287	91	52	...
Toyota	1,390	1,608	1,776	2,153	2,225	2,040
Volkswagen	740	732	752	1,059	1,210	1,296
Other	1,119	1,116	1,353	1,515	2,120	2,321
Total, All Makes	25,030	25,982	25,312	28,808	30,759	30,913

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes truck-type vehicles.

‡ Includes Hillman from 1 December 1965.

¶ Includes Dodge; and Commer from 1 December 1965.

The principal makes of new cars and station wagons registered in 1970-71 were Holden (30.2 per cent. of total number registered), Ford (22.2 per cent.), Chrysler (12.0 per cent.), Toyota (7.0 per cent.), Morris (4.0 per cent.), and Volkswagen (3.9 per cent.). The principal makes of trucks, utilities and panel vans were Holden (27.5 per cent. of the total number registered), Ford (22.4 per cent.), Toyota (6.6 per cent.), Bedford (4.8 per cent.), and International (5.6 per cent.).

THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners have been required since 1943 to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or injury caused to other persons arising out of the use of their vehicles. Only authorised insurers may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles registered for use on the public roads, including tractors and trailers. Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income. In practice, such claims are made in the usual way upon the "Nominal Defendant". Total expenditure in the calendar year 1971 by authorised insurers in respect of claims involving the "Nominal Defendant" amounted to \$1,773,241 including \$1,410,538 paid to successful claimants.

Maximum annual rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. They have been increased on several occasions since the inception of the scheme, and from 1 July 1968, were as follows:—

<i>Type of Vehicle</i>	<i>Metropolitan and Wollongong Districts</i>	<i>Newcastle District</i>	<i>Other Districts</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Cars (used for private or business purposes) ..	40.15	33.15	30.15
Taxicabs	250.15	140.15	60.15
Hire Cars	100.15	33.15	30.15
Goods Vehicles—			
Small (up to 2 tons unladen weight) ..	40.15	33.15	30.15
Large (over 2 tons)	60.15	60.15	40.15
Primary Producers' Goods Vehicles—			
Small (up to 2 tons)	30.15	20.15	12.15
Large (over 2 tons)	40.15	30.15	12.15
Tractor (used solely for farming purposes) ..	4.15	4.15	2.15
Motor Cycles—			
Over 2½ h.p.	50.15	50.15	29.15
Over 1 to 2½ h.p.	15.15	15.15	8.15
Up to 1 h.p.	12.15	12.15	6.15
Trailers	2.15	2.15	2.15

Third-party insurance policies issued in other States or in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are accepted in respect of motor vehicles visiting New South Wales.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. Licences may be issued for periods of one year or (from 1 July 1968) three years; drivers of public passenger vehicles are eligible

only for one-year licences. To qualify for a licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations.

Licences are issued in several classes:—

Class 1: Private cars, lorries up to 2 tons unladen, and tractors ;

Class 2: Private hire cars, car-type tourist vehicles, country taxicabs, service cars, light vans, and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences ;

Class 3: Lorries of any weight (except articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences ;

Class 4: Omnibuses, tourist vehicles (all types), and vehicles covered by Class 1, 2, and 3 licences ;

Class 5: Lorries of any weight (including articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences.

Other classes of licences are issued to drivers of taxicabs in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and to motor cycle riders.

The minimum age for a Class 1 driver's licence or cycle rider's licence is 17 years. Applicants for all other types of licences must have held a motor driver's licence for at least 12 months, and be a minimum of 21 years of age (18 years for a Class 3 licence). The Commissioner for Motor Transport has discretionary powers to vary these requirements.

A learner's permit is issued for a period of three months to enable potential licensees to reach the required standard of driving proficiency. Learner's permits issued during 1970-71 numbered 333,003. Provisional licences have been issued since January 1966, to those who have not previously held a Class 1 licence (or a motor cycle rider's licence), and are subject to cancellation if, during the first year's driving experience, the provisional licensee fails to display "P" plates, exceeds 40 miles per hour, or is convicted of a basic traffic offence. In 1970-71, 105,114 provisional licences were issued while 8,160 were cancelled.

Drivers of public passenger vehicles have been required, since April 1956, to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations. Conductors of motor omnibuses in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts must be licensed, the minimum age being 18 years.

The next table shows the number of drivers' licences issued in New South Wales during the last ten years:—

Table 358. Motor Drivers' and Riders' Licences in Force, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Class 1*	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Taxicab Drivers†	Total Drivers* Licences	Motor Cycle Riders*
1962	1,086,467	4,485	209,379	24,049	38,422	8,873	1,371,675	47,991
1963	1,126,017	4,010	214,570	21,269	39,251	8,954	1,414,071	36,771
1964	1,192,837	4,270	224,947	22,777	43,359	9,098	1,497,288	29,522
1965	1,261,909	4,293	226,136	23,328	45,885	10,150	1,571,701	36,517
1966	1,297,686	4,353	240,163	23,936	50,762	10,697	1,627,597	41,344
1967	1,374,683	4,137	246,625	25,140	53,968	12,608	1,717,161	46,625
1968	1,427,098	4,407	247,546	24,155	59,947	13,006	1,776,159	53,440
1969	1,479,180	4,569	254,053	24,857	65,067	13,854	1,841,580	66,297
1970	1,586,275	4,705	263,210	27,574	69,908	14,480	1,966,152	82,637
1971	1,669,345	4,727	269,019	26,393	74,491	15,642	2,059,617	95,622

* Includes Provisional Licences since their introduction in January 1966.

† Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Districts only. Elsewhere taxi drivers hold a Class licence.

MOTOR TAXES, FEES, AND CHARGES

The proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are allocated as follows:—

The Road Transport and Traffic Fund receives the fees from the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers;

The Public Vehicles Fund receives annual service licence fees payable on motor omnibus services which ply in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and taxes on public motor vehicles registered in those districts;

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund receives all collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, (see page 430), including licence fees and charges for the intrastate carriage of passengers and goods;

The Funds of the Department of Main Roads receive the taxes on motor vehicles (other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund) and the road maintenance charges.

The first three Funds are under the control of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

Motor Vehicle Taxes. Two taxes are currently levied on motor vehicles in N.S.W., these being the *weight tax* and the *tax levy*, both of which were introduced in January 1972. These taxes may both be charged at a "private" or "business" rate, depending on the purpose for which the vehicle is used. They are paid when a certificate of registration is issued or renewed.

"Private" purpose means "substantially for social or domestic use or for pleasure". Vehicles used for purposes other than "private" are regarded as "business" vehicles.

The rates of *weight tax* vary according to the type of vehicle. The annual rates current in August 1972 were \$4.10 for a solo motor cycle, \$7.25 for a motor cycle with sidecar, 51c per half cwt. for a private motor car and 66c per half cwt. for a business motor car, and 77c per half cwt. for a motor omnibus.

For station wagons, motor lorries, tractors and trailers, *weight tax* is levied for each 5 cwt. (or part thereof) of unladen weight. The rates per 5 cwt. increase progressively up to 3 tons, are practically stable at reduced rates between 3 tons and 7 tons, after which a flat rate of \$11.50 for a private vehicle and \$15.00 for a business vehicle is payable. Examples from the scale are:—

<i>Weight</i>	<i>Private</i> \$	<i>Business</i> \$
Over 20 cwt and up to 25 cwt	26.05	34.00
Over 40 cwt and up to 45 cwt	65.15	85.00
Over 60 cwt and up to 65 cwt	124.95	163.00
Over 100 cwt and up to 105 cwt	220.80	288.00
Over 140 cwt and up to 145 cwt	315.10	411.00

The maximum *weight tax* payable for a tractor is \$127. In the case of a primary producer's tractor the maximum payable is \$84.65. Rates for vehicles without pneumatic tyres are 25 per cent. more than those shown above.

The *weight tax* applicable in respect of a motor vehicle to which the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act applies, and to primary producers' tractors, trailers and motor lorries is 66½ per cent. of the business purpose rate for that vehicle. Motor cars and station wagons, owned by primary producers are taxed at the appropriate private rate. The private rate also applies to motor vehicles used substantially by Ministers of religion, public hospitals, and charitable, benevolent, or religious organisations.

Some vehicles used for a specific purpose or by a particular organisation are exempt from this tax, e.g. those owned by the State and Commonwealth Governments, those owned by councils and used for road making, sanitary services, etc., those used solely for interstate trade, ambulances, mine rescue, fire fighting, privately owned road making equipment, etc. Other vehicles may attract a smaller concession, varying with the purpose or organisation involved.

The annual rates for *tax levy*, current in August 1972, were:—

Trailers of 2 tons or less, motor cycles, tractors, implements and plant,
\$4;

“private cars and station wagons: under 15 cwt. \$6.50; 15 cwt. and
under 30 cwt. \$8; 30 cwt. and over \$12;

all other vehicles, \$20.

Tax levy at the “private” rate is restricted to cars and station wagons used for “private” purposes as defined for the *weight tax*. The *tax levy*, with one exception, is payable in full for all vehicles that are not wholly exempt from the *weight tax*. Where an incapacitated ex-serviceman, or person receiving the “Act of Grace” pension, qualifies for the 90 per cent. reduction in the *weight tax* for his vehicle, this reduction is also applied to the *tax levy*.

Details of motor vehicle taxes levied before 1972 are given on pages 845 and 846 of Year Book No. 61.

The motor vehicle taxes collected during 1970-71 amounted to \$41,298,000, of which \$40,697,000 was credited to the funds of the Department of Main Roads and \$600,000 to the Public Vehicles Fund. For a description of motor vehicle tax before January 1972 see pages 845 and 846 of Year Book No. 61.

Registration Fees. Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are also payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The annual fees are—motor car, \$6; motor cycle, \$3; motor omnibus, \$15 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and \$9 in other districts; taxicabs, \$15 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Districts and \$9 elsewhere; hire cars, tourist vehicles, airway coaches, \$9; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, \$6; other motor vehicles, \$6. Traders' registration fees are \$12 for motor cycles, and \$50 for other vehicles. The above registration fees have been current since January 1972.

Drivers' Licences. Fees are charged at an annual rate of \$6 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle and \$5 for a licence to ride a motor cycle (except that a “No Fee” rider's licence is issued to a person who is also the holder of a current motor vehicle driver's licence); the fee for a learner's permit is \$3. The licence fee for a motor omnibus conductor is \$6.

Service Licence Fees are payable in respect of privately-owned omnibus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, as described on page 432.

Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. The provisions of this Act are summarised on page 430. The annual licence fees payable for the vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods range from 60c to \$2; agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of \$2. The maximum rates of charges imposed in respect of passengers and goods carried are given on page 430.

Road Maintenance Charges. In terms of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958-1969, road charges are payable in respect of commercial goods vehicles which have a load-capacity in excess of four tons or which (from 1964) have a load-capacity of four or less tons but are frequently used to carry loadings in excess of four tons. The charges payable at the rate of $\frac{5}{8}$ per ton-mile travelled in New South Wales, are calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent. of its load-capacity, and are credited to the funds of the Department of Main Roads.

The total motor taxes, fees, charges, etc. collected in New South Wales in the last five years, and the disbursements from the proceeds of the taxes, are summarised in the following table. The particulars shown, relate to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, Public Vehicles Fund, State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, and the Main Roads Special Deposits Accounts. The table includes the Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants credited to the Public Vehicles Fund.

Table 359. Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., N.S.W.: Receipts and Payments*

Item	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
RECEIPTS					
Motor Vehicle Tax	32,584	34,542	37,068	39,186	41,298
Registration and Drivers' Licence Fees, etc.	13,786	14,502	15,428 ^r	16,621	17,344
Omnibus Service Licence Fees..	68	70	69	70	72
Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act ..	3,813	4,361	4,512	5,202	5,600
Road Maintenance Charges ..	11,405	12,566	14,799	15,872	16,841
Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant	274	284	296	...	150
Commission on Third Party Insurance Premiums	311	333	357	379	794
Other	226	247	395	458	499
Total Receipts†	62,466	66,904	72,925	77,788	82,597
PAYMENTS					
Administration of Traffic and Road Transport—					
Police Services	6,149	7,276	7,908	8,075	8,491
Other	7,064	7,051	8,092	8,909	10,354
Provision of Traffic Facilities ..	2,478	2,961	2,958	2,706	3,415
Road-making Authorities ..	44,476	47,274	52,024	54,992	58,005
Railways and Department of Government Transport ..	2,532	2,538	2,535	1,834	2,035
Refund of Charges Collected from Road Hauliers in respect of Interstate Journeys ..	...	...	27 ^r	...	...
Traffic Accident Research Unit ..	...	...	...	385	191
Total Payments... ..	62,700	67,099	73,544 ^r	76,901	82,491

* Excludes contribution by Commonwealth Government for road safety purposes, etc., \$30,000 in each of the years 1966-67 to 1968-69, and \$1,000 in the years 1969-70 and 1970-1971.

† Excludes stamp duty on motor vehicle registrations (\$4,981,000 in 1970-71) which is credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The cost of services rendered by the police in controlling traffic, registering vehicles, and licensing drivers in 1970-71 was \$11,158,000, of which \$8,645,000 was recouped to the Consolidated Revenue Fund from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund. This includes amounts recouped to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund by the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund (\$893,000) and municipal and shire councils (\$173,000).

In 1970-71, the Commissioner for Railways received \$2,000,000 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, to offset losses due to competition from road transport.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY

ROAD ACCIDENTS

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury, death, or damage to property exceeding \$50 must be reported to the police as soon as practicable and within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, breach of the law, or damage to vehicles are analysed by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The numbers of road accidents and casualties in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table.

Table 360. Road Accidents and Casualties, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Accidents*	Casualties							
		Killed				Injured			
		Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
1961†	49,435	454	48	432	934	12,252	1,663	8,329	22,244
1962†	47,857	416	49	422	887	11,006	1,493	7,387	19,886
1963†	53,931	408	63	423	894	13,399	1,920	9,261	24,580
1964	56,917	458	108	408	974	14,168	3,008	8,486	25,662
1965	61,969	453	129	503	1,085	15,301	3,347	9,260	27,908
1966	65,868	484	119	531	1,134	15,925	3,685	9,120	28,730
1967	69,042	494	127	475	1,096	16,775	3,372	9,411	29,558
1968	74,026	486	121	567	1,174	16,842	3,555	9,955	30,352
1969	78,042	496	96	614	1,206	16,982	3,802	10,336	31,120
1970	91,378	558	125	584	1,267	19,152	4,064	11,539	34,755
1971	92,858	533	135	596	1,264	19,104	4,151	11,150	34,405

* Includes accidents without casualties.

† Figures shown for Sydney Statistical Division, Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts for 1962-63 and earlier years relate to the Division of Cumberland, the City of Newcastle, and the City of Greater Wollongong, respectively.

The next table shows the number of accident casualties in relation to the number of vehicles registered (disregarding the mileage travelled) and to the population. The ratio of casualties to population increased markedly during the last ten years. However, with the number of vehicles on the

register expanding at a much greater rate than the population during this period, the ratio of casualties to vehicles registered has tended to remain steady.

Table 361. Road Casualties, N.S.W.: Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population

Year ended 30 June	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered			Per 10,000 of Mean Population		
	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured
1939	1.74	25.60	27.34	2.02	30.66	32.68
1961	0.84	19.91	20.75	2.41	57.39	59.80
1962	0.76	16.90	17.66	2.25	50.34	52.59
1963	0.78	21.52	22.30	2.20	61.17	63.37
1964	0.81	21.49	22.30	2.39	62.91	65.30
1965	0.85	21.94	22.79	2.62	67.36	69.98
1966	0.84	21.42	22.26	2.70	68.25	70.95
1967	0.78	21.06	21.84	2.57	69.17	71.74
1968	0.79	20.48	21.27	2.70	69.82	72.52
1969	0.77	19.84	20.61 _r	2.74 _r	70.28 _r	73.02 _r
1970	0.76	20.94	21.70	2.83	77.55	80.38
1971	0.72	19.55	20.27	2.77	75.43	78.20

Legislation became effective late in 1971, providing for the compulsory wearing of safety helmets by motor cyclists and pillion riders, and the compulsory wearing of seat belts, where fitted in motor vehicles, by drivers and passengers. All vehicles first registered after 1 January 1969 must have seat belts fitted for the front seats, while those vehicles manufactured after 1 January 1971 must also have seat belts fitted for the rear seats.

An analysis of fatalities by type of accident shows that 42.1 per cent. of road deaths in 1970-71 resulted from collisions between vehicles, 20.7 per cent. from vehicles striking pedestrians, and 36.5 per cent. from vehicles overturning, leaving the roadway, or colliding with a fixed object. In respect of persons injured, the corresponding proportions were 60.4 per cent., 11.8 per cent., and 26.8 per cent.

Causes of Road Accidents

In road accident statistics, the determination of "responsibility" and "principal cause" is widely recognised as often depending on the subjective assessment of a variety of contributing circumstances. Because of this, and because the concepts applied in assessing known circumstances may not be uniform, the statistics in the following table for New South Wales are not necessarily comparable with similar statistics published for other Australian States or for overseas countries.

Table 362. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Principal Causes

Cause	1969-70			1970-71		
	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
Motor Drivers and Cyclists—						
Excessive speed	5,805	279	3,732	5,543	270	3,586
Inattentive driving	7,975	247	3,055	12,111	270	3,915
Intoxication	4,503	77	1,852	4,895	103	2,125
Inexperience	1,593	12	916	1,330	21	766
Not giving way at intersection	19,132	97	6,333	18,955	86	5,944
Turning to right without care	6,349	26	2,081	6,549	28	2,277
Overtaking improperly	2,328	44	849	2,332	42	861
Not keeping to left	3,063	104	1,432	2,971	88	1,264
Following vehicle too closely	13,112	5	1,865	10,535	9	1,556
Other causes	12,008	135	4,210	13,151	143	4,301
Total	75,868	1,026	26,325	78,372	1,060	26,595
Pedestrians and Passengers—						
Crossing roadway carelessly ..	1,036	51	1,020	1,039	30	1,045
Passing behind or in front of vehicle	365	16	357	248	16	239
Pedestrians or passenger intoxicated	219	10	211	178	15	167
Children under seven years not under supervision ..	608	36	578	506	26	487
Children playing on roadway ..	37	1	37	27	2	27
Boarding or alighting from vehicle in motion	40	1	39	33	...	34
Person falling from moving vehicle	69	3	69	37	1	39
Other causes	233	13	200	204	18	181
Total	2,607	131	2,511	2,272	108	2,219
Pedal cyclists	456	17	447	426	11	432
Vehicle defects	3,938	41	1,877	3,807	51	1,770
Weather conditions	408	5	247	378	10	200
Road conditions	3,455	26	1,642	3,026	12	1,428
Caused by parties other than those involved	3,734	19	1,530	3,657	10	1,577
Animals	904	1	173	914	2	182
Other causes	8	1	3	6	...	2
Total, All Causes	91,378	1,267	34,755	92,858	1,264	34,405

Most road accidents in New South Wales appear to be attributable to human failure rather than to defective equipment or external causes (weather, road conditions, etc.). The most important single cause of road casualties is "not giving way at intersection"; other important causes are "excessive speed", "inattentive driving", "turning to right without care", "vehicle defects", "following vehicle too closely", "caused by parties other than those involved", "road conditions", and "intoxication".

Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents

In 1970-71, motor drivers and passengers comprised 71 per cent. of the persons killed and 76 per cent. of those injured in road accidents, while pedestrians constituted 21 per cent. of the fatal cases and 12 per cent. of the injured. A classification of persons killed or injured in road accidents in the last six years is given in the following table.

Table 363. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Classes of Persons Killed or Injured

Year ended 30 June	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others*	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1966	411	26	22	307	362	6	1,134
1967	387	39	19	357	293	1	1,096
1968	452	67	29	275	349	2	1,174
1969	445	57	29	323	352	...	1,206
1970	461	103	25	293	382	3	1,267
1971	479	88	18	265	413	1	1,264
PERSONS INJURED							
1966	11,089	916	911	4,144	11,637	33	28,730
1967	11,582	1,134	820	4,165	11,815	42	29,558
1968	11,751	1,603	834	4,177	11,958	29	30,352
1969	11,873	2,274	888	4,276	11,783	26	31,120
1970	13,255	2,758	806	4,532	13,371	33	34,755
1971	13,880	3,267	763	4,090	12,365	40	34,405

* Includes drivers and riders of animals.

The next table shows particulars of the age and sex of persons killed and injured in road accidents in 1970-71:—

Table 364. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Age and Sex of Persons Killed and Injured in 1970-71

Age in Years	Number				Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population in each Age Group			
	Killed		Injured		Killed		Injured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 5	27	15	546	426	1.28	0.74	25.95	21.11
5 and under 17	81	42	2,479	1,759	1.55	0.85	48.17	35.67
17 " " 25	347	64	9,426	3,812	10.78	2.10	292.94	124.84
25 " " 40	194	41	4,948	2,221	4.19	0.95	106.08	51.54
40 " " 50	95	27	2,038	1,357	3.21	0.96	68.94	48.38
50 " " 60	81	29	1,436	1,055	3.46	1.21	61.30	44.19
60 or over	135	85	1,363	1,092	5.45	2.63	55.03	33.78
Not stated	1	...	240	207	*	...	*	*
Total	961	303	22,476	11,929	4.20	1.33	98.25	52.46

* Distributed proportionately over the various age groups.

Time and Place of Road Accidents

Road accidents tend to be more numerous and severe at particular times and places. In 1970-71, there were 16,115 accidents (17 per cent. of the total) during the afternoon peak period, i.e., between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.; these resulted in 166 persons being killed (13 per cent. of the total) and 5,580 injured (16 per cent. of the total). More persons were killed between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. (viz., 173 or 14 per cent. of the total) than in any other two-hour period of the day.

More accidents, deaths and injuries occur on Saturday than any other day. In 1970-71, 24 per cent. of the accidents, 19 per cent. of the fatalities, and 20 per cent. of the injuries occurred on Saturdays.

Approximately one-third of the accidents and casualties occur on straight roads where the view is open. In 1970-71, there were 480 persons killed (38 per cent. of the total) and 11,242 injured (33 per cent. of the total) at such locations, compared with 286 killed (23 per cent. of the total) and 15,659 injured (46 per cent. of the total) at intersections.

ROAD SAFETY

A Road Safety Council of New South Wales was established in 1937, with the object of interesting all sections of the community in the prevention of road accidents. The Minister for Transport was President of the Council and funds were provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The Council undertook road safety activities, including publicity campaigns and the issue of propaganda. Grants made to the Council in 1969-70 amounted to \$279,000, comprising \$250,000 from the State and \$29,000 from the Commonwealth. The Council ceased operations in June 1971 when certain of its functions, including the dissemination of traffic safety information to the general public became the responsibility of the Traffic Accident Research Unit (see below).

An Australian Road Safety Council was formed in 1947, to encourage road safety and to secure the adoption throughout Australia of uniform standards for traffic lights and signs, road accident statistics, etc. The Council comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Ministers of Transport, the State police and transport authorities, and various bodies interested in road safety.

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways, maintained by the Departments of Main Roads and Motor Transport, contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals, provided by the Department of Motor Transport, were operating in June 1971 at 816 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong and certain country areas.

A co-ordinated system of traffic control signals in the inner area of Sydney was brought into operation in 1963. Twenty-one television cameras provide a composite view of traffic in the area and 108 sets of traffic signals in the system are controlled from a central point. The system is to be expanded to cover over 150 intersections in the inner city area.

In 1969 the Traffic Accident Research Unit was established as a branch of the Department of Motor Transport to undertake scientific research into the traffic accident problem. Its staff includes professionally qualified researchers in the fields of medicine, engineering, psychology, social science, and statistics. The Unit operates a laboratory with a comprehensive range of testing equipment and is engaged on investigation into the causes of traffic accidents. The development of countermeasures and the evaluation of their effects, the results of its research are usually published and distributed by way of Research Reports.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

The number of charges and convictions for traffic offences at Courts of Petty Sessions in the State is shown for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 365. Traffic Offences, N.S.W.: Convictions at Courts of Petty Sessions

Year ended 31 Dec.	Total Offences Charged	Summary Convictions						
		Court Appearance Made					No Court Appear- ance*	Total Convic- tions
		Driving Offences		Parking, etc. Offences	Licensing, Registra- tion, etc. Offences	Other Traffic Offences†		
		Drunken Driving	Other					
1965	543,923	5,933	57,438	50,858	10,782	4,815	400,459	530,285
1966	613,987	5,949	58,761	52,966	10,711	7,096	464,122	599,605
1967	558,821	6,212	58,803	52,035	9,489	6,153	411,447	544,139
1968	577,119	6,247	61,615	41,454	10,913	6,214	431,066	557,509
1969	582,677	11,728	60,845	55,869	10,100	4,203	418,626	561,371
1970	658,281	14,259‡	83,700	60,926	13,470	4,848	456,798	634,001

* Fine paid without court appearance. See text below table.

† Includes offences by pedestrians.

‡ Includes 11,020 convictions for driving with prescribed alcohol concentration, 2,709 for driving under the influence of alcohol, and 530 for refusal to undergo a breath test or analysis. (see text below.)

Persons charged with parking, etc. offences (since 1954) and less serious driving offences (since 1962) may elect to plead guilty and to pay their fine without a court appearance. Since 1962, police officers have been empowered to serve on-the-spot notices of these offences (the notice setting out the offence with which a person is charged and the standard fine for that offence).

In December 1968, a system of breath analysis of persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood (0.08 grammes or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood) was introduced. The system involves a preliminary roadside test and, if this test proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station. In 1970, 15,048 breath analyses were conducted of which 12,250 were positive. The maximum penalty for the offence is a fine of \$400 and imprisonment for six months. Penalties are also prescribed for persons refusing to undergo a roadside test or breath analysis.

The majority of persons convicted of traffic offences are penalised by fines. Of the 634,001 convicted in 1970, 618,853 were fined, 889 were imprisoned (including 158 for driving with prescribed alcohol concentration and 69 for drunken driving), and 14,259 were otherwise dealt with. Among the more serious offences charged in 1971 were 340 cases involving personal injury or death; of these, 94 were withdrawn or discharged, 207 were committed to a higher court for trial, and 39 were convicted summarily.

Persons convicted of certain driving offences are automatically disqualified for a specified period from holding a driver's licence. Also the courts may order suspension or disqualification for other offences. In 1970-71, the number of persons disqualified was 18,896, of whom 1,707 were convicted of drunken driving, 11,111 of driving with the prescribed alcohol concentration, 1,569 of dangerous driving, 744 of exceeding the speed limit, 1,091 of negligent driving, and 975 of driving whilst disqualified.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is also empowered to suspend or cancel driving licences in certain circumstances. The Commissioner may cancel a provisional driving licence if the licensee fails to comply with the special requirements associated with its issue (see page 437) and may suspend other driving licences if the licensee accumulates a total of 9 points within a two year period under the "points system". The "points system" which was introduced in March 1969 provides for the allotment of a fixed number of points (ranging from 2 to 4) for specified traffic offences. During 1970-71, 13,851 licences (including 8,160 provisional licences) were suspended or cancelled, in 13,244 cases because of traffic convictions, in 433 cases because of physical disabilities and in 174 cases because of conduct, habits, and other grounds.

Further information about traffic offences is given in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety".

Chapter 17

CIVIL AVIATION

CONTROL OF CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation in Australia is controlled, in terms of the (Commonwealth) Air Navigation Act, and regulations made under the Act, by the Department of Civil Aviation. The Department determines the rules of the air and general conditions of flight over Australian territory, licenses air services (in liaison with State transport authorities), approves fares, freight rates, and time-tables, negotiates international air transport agreements, and regulates international flights and air services within Australia. The Department is responsible for the operation of the Australian air traffic control and air navigation network, provides (in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology) a national weather information service for aircraft, and co-ordinates search and rescue operations. It operates aerodromes and related facilities and licenses their use, determines airworthiness requirements for civil aircraft and issues certificates of airworthiness, is responsible for the licensing of aircraft operating crews and flying training schools, and collects the charges imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes and air route facilities. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to air transport are limited only by the power of a State to authorise or prohibit the carriage of passengers or freight intrastate.

The (Commonwealth) Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act, gives effect to the 1929 Convention of Warsaw (as amended by subsequent Protocols in 1955 and 1961), covering unified rules for the international carriage of persons and goods by air, and defining the rights of passengers, consignors, and consignees, and the rights and responsibilities of air carriers. This Act, and complementary legislation subsequently enacted by the States, applies the principles of that Convention (with modifications) to internal carriage by air.

Air Navigation Charges

Under the Air Navigation (Charges) Act, charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air routes and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Commonwealth. The charges for flights made in regular public transport operations are based on the weight of the aircraft and the route flown, and are payable in respect of each flight. In other cases, the charges are based on the weight of the aircraft and the purpose for which it is used, and are payable in respect of the period for which the aircraft is registered.

International Flights and Air Services

An aircraft arriving in or departing from, or while within, any part of Australian territory must comply with the air navigation regulations and with all other laws in force in that part.

A regular international air service conducted by an airline of an overseas country must not set down or pick up traffic in Australian territory except under an international airline licence issued in accordance with an agreement between Australia and the country of the airline concerned. The aircraft of countries which have adopted the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation (see page 451) may make non-stop flights across Australian territory or may land in Australian territory for non-traffic purposes, but aircraft of countries which are not parties to the Convention must not fly within Australian territory without the approval of the Minister for Civil Aviation.

Australian National Airlines Commission

The Australian National Airlines Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1945, under the Australian National Airlines Act, to operate air services between the States and to and within the Commonwealth Territories. The Commission may establish international air services subject to the approval of the Minister for Civil Aviation. Under certain conditions, the Commission may assist private undertakings to provide air services and may itself engage in intra-state operations.

The Commission trades under the name "Trans-Australia Airlines". In 1970-71, its revenues amounted to \$108,593,000 and its net operating profit to \$1,828,000.

Domestic Airlines Agreements

The Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1952, ratified an agreement between the Commonwealth and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. The Agreement contained provisions to ensure the efficient and economical operation of air services within Australia by eliminating wasteful competition between that company and Trans-Australia Airlines and rationalising the services of both airlines. The Act provided for financial assistance to the company and the sharing of government business between the two airlines, and for the appointment of an independent chairman to settle disputes between the respective undertakings.

Following the purchase of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. in 1957 by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., the Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1957, was enacted to extend the privileges and obligations of the 1952 Act to the new proprietors of the major private airline. The 1957 Act also established a rationalisation committee (comprising a representative of each airline and a co-ordinator appointed by the Minister for Civil Aviation) to deal with disagreements between the two airlines on such questions as routes, timetables, and fares and freight rates; appeal from a decision of the co-ordinator could be made to the independent chairman.

A further agreement between the Commonwealth and Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. was ratified by the Airlines Agreement Act, 1961. The new agreement consolidated the arrangements for maintaining the two-airline competitive system and extended the term of the arrangements for a further ten years (to 1977). Revised financial provisions were substituted for those which (under the 1952 agreement) expired in 1962, and detailed provision was made for the introduction of turbo-jet aircraft on Australian domestic services. The new agreement defined more clearly the functions of the rationalisation committee and the co-ordinator (the chairman of the committee), and provided for an arbitrator to be appointed (in place of the independent chairman) to settle appeals against decisions of the co-ordinator.

Airlines Equipment Act

The Airlines Equipment Act, empowers the Commonwealth to ensure that the two major domestic airlines maintain comparable (but not necessarily identical) aircraft fleets, and is designed to prevent the provision of excess aircraft capacity. Under the provisions of the Act, each of the airlines obtained government approval in 1970-71 to purchase three Douglas DC9 and one Boeing 727 aircraft for introduction on Australian domestic services.

Licensing of Aircraft by the State

In terms of the (New South Wales) Air Transport Act, commercial aircraft operating regular intrastate services for the carriage of passengers or freight must be licensed by the State Government. Intrastate airline operators must hold a State licence in addition to a licence issued under Commonwealth air navigation regulations. Before October 1964, State licences for commercial aircraft operating within New South Wales territory were issued in terms of the (New South Wales) State Transport (Co-ordination) Act.

In October 1961, the New South Wales Government announced that certain of the commercial air routes within the State would be re-allocated between Airlines of N.S.W. and East-West Airlines (the two airlines operating intrastate services in the State). Airlines of N.S.W. challenged before the High Court the validity of the proposed re-allocation of air routes, and the Government suspended action pending the outcome of the case. In February 1964, the High Court ruled that the State Government was entitled to issue licences for, and to control routes of, commercial aircraft operating solely within the State's boundaries.

In October 1964, the Commonwealth Government gazetted air navigation regulations purporting to bring intrastate services under exclusive Commonwealth control. Relying on these regulations, Airlines of N.S.W. challenged before the High Court the validity of the (N.S.W.) Air Transport Act, 1964, which provided for heavy penalties to be imposed where an intrastate service was being operated without a State licence. In its decision, delivered in February 1965, the High Court ruled that, although the Commonwealth was entitled, in accordance with its powers over air navigation, to license (or to refuse to license) intrastate flights by aircraft, the State also had a general right to license (or to refuse to license) the intrastate carriage of passengers or freight.

Following on the Court's ruling, a committee comprising representatives of the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation and the State Department of Transport was set up to advise on the allocation of commercial air routes within New South Wales between East-West Airlines and Airlines of N.S.W. The re-allocation recommended by the Committee came into effect in November 1965.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION ORGANISATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

A Civil Aviation Conference, held at Chicago in 1944, drew up a Convention on International Civil Aviation and established the International Civil Aviation Organisation, with headquarters in Montreal. The functions of

this Organisation, which is a specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation, are to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport. Australia has a seat on the Council of the Organisation and maintains a permanent representative in Montreal.

The Commonwealth Air Transport Council (which comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other British Commonwealth countries), the South Pacific Air Transport Council (comprising representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and associate members Nauru and Tonga), and the International Air Transport Association (confined to international air transport operators) were established in 1946. Particulars of the activities of these organisations were given in Year Book No. 58 and earlier issues.

AIRCRAFT, PILOTS, AERODROMES, ETC.

The number of registered aircraft and aircraft owners and a classification of licensed civil aviation personnel in Australia in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 366. Civil Aviation Aircraft and Personnel, Australia*

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Aircraft Registered	2,605	2,970	3,356	3,559	3,729	3,794
Aircraft Owners Registered ..	1,481	1,685	1,845	1,951	n.a.	n.a.
Pilots' Licences—						
Private	6,372	7,838	9,292	10,218	4,225	12,045
Commercial	1,897	2,298	2,734	3,357	3,599	3,821
Student	8,205	10,044	10,230	10,512	9,844	10,322
Airline Transport—						
1st Class	807	819	826	803	833	887
2nd Class	822	838	887	893	904	1,006
Flight Navigators' Licences ..	208	222	211	188	160	156
Radio Operators' Licences—						
1st Class Flight Telegraphy ..	19	19	18	14	2	3
Flight Radio-telephone ..	10,831	13,157	15,040	16,331	17,611	18,803
Flight Engineers' Licences ..	495	563	539	568	498	568
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers' Licences	2,879	2,954	3,278	3,508	3,719	3,946

* Includes the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

There were 697 civil land aerodromes (including aerodromes used for both civil and service purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1971. Of these, 116 (New South Wales, 19) were owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government and 581 (New South Wales, 61) were owned by local government authorities and private interests. In 1957, the Commonwealth introduced a Local Ownership plan, under which local authorities are offered ownership of aerodromes which serve a local (rather than a national) need; the Commonwealth shares development and maintenance costs equally with the local authority.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, five miles south of the centre of the city, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in New South Wales. The north-south runway at the airport has been extended to 13,000 feet to accommodate high-capacity and supersonic jet aircraft. A new international

passenger terminal was opened in May 1970, and a new operations and control tower complex is expected to be operational in 1972.

Particulars of the civil airfields in operation in the last three years are given in the next table:—

Table 367. Civil Land Aerodromes*, N.S.W. and Australia

Maximum Effective Take-off Length Available†	At 30 June					
	1969		1970		1971	
	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia
Feet						
Under 3,500	3	56	1	32	3	32
3,500 to 4,199	14	99	14	117	15	108
4,200 to 4,999	13	129	7	110	9	109
5,000 to 5,899	35	142	33	157	35	145
5,900 to 6,999	8	44	12	51	11	50
7,000 to 8,399	2	14	3	14	2	17
8,400 or more	2	7	2	8	3	10
Total Aerodromes—						
Government‡	18	108	16	104	18	103
Licensed¶	59	383	56	385	60	369
Total	77	491	72	489	78	472

* Excludes the Commonwealth-owned flying boat base in Sydney Harbour.

† Lengths according to the International Civil Aviation Organisation's length classification for airports.

‡ Under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation.

¶ Under the control and management of local government and private authorities.

Air Traffic Control

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates radio stations and navigation aids on air routes throughout Australia. The rapid expansion of air traffic and the introduction of faster aircraft in recent years has been accompanied by an extension of the V.H.F. radio communication system. Navigational aids such as Instrument Landing Systems, Distance Measuring Equipment, V.H.F. Omni-directional Ranges, Non-directional Beacons, and Visual Aural Range units, have been progressively introduced while Radar now covers the east coast air routes from Brisbane to Melbourne.

Aero Clubs and Flying Schools

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance in the form of secretariat grants to the Royal Federation of Aero Clubs of Australia, the Association of Commercial Flying Organisations of Australia, and the Gliding Federation of Australia. In addition, the member clubs of the Gliding Federation receive a separate amount which is shared on the basis of individual membership and gliding certificates attained. In 1970-71, Commonwealth grants to these organisations amounted to \$39,000.

In 1962-63, the Commonwealth Government introduced an Australian Flying Scholarship Scheme, designed to train career pilots for the commercial aviation industry. The scholarships provide financial assistance covering about 70 per cent. of training fees. The number of scholarships awarded for 1970-71 was 81.

From June 1967 to June 1972 the Commonwealth Government also contributed towards the cost incurred by airlines in pilot training. The contribution (maximum \$75,000 per annum) was made on a \$1 for \$1 basis.

Air Ambulance and "Flying Doctor" Service

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital is operated in the far west of New South Wales and other remote areas throughout Australia. The service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

REGULAR AIR SERVICES

The particulars of air service frequencies, etc. given below were current in June 1971.

OVERSEAS SERVICES

Qantas Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, operates a number of overseas air services from Sydney. The overseas terminals, with the weekly frequency of service shown in brackets, are as follows—London (eight services via Singapore, four via Hong Kong, four via San Francisco, and one via Mexico); Mexico City (one); San Francisco (six); Vancouver (one); Tokyo (three); Hong Kong (five); Johannesburg (two); Auckland (eight); Wellington (four); Christchurch (three); and Noumea (two). These services are operated by Boeing 707 and 747 jet aircraft.

Air services between the Australian mainland and Papua/New Guinea are operated by Trans-Australia Airlines and Ansett Airlines of Australia. Trans-Australia Airlines operates, on behalf of Qantas, the services from Lae (New Guinea) to Djajapura (fortnightly) and Honiara (twice weekly), and (under charter from a Portuguese Timor Airline) the service from Darwin to Baucau in Timor (three weekly).

Eighteen overseas airlines operate international services to or via Sydney. The airlines, with their services shown in brackets are as follows—Air India (weekly between Bombay and Fiji); Air Nauru (weekly); Air New Zealand (fourteen weekly from Auckland); Alitalia (four weekly from Rome); American Airlines (three weekly from Detroit); British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.) (five weekly from London via Los Angeles, four weekly from Hong Kong); Canadian Pacific Airlines (weekly from Vancouver); Cathay Pacific Airways (three weekly from Hong Kong); K.L.M. (two weekly from Amsterdam); Lufthansa (two weekly from Frankfurt); Garuda Indonesian Airways (two weekly from Den Pasor); Japan Airlines (two weekly from Tokyo); Malaysia-Singapore Airlines (three weekly from Singapore); Pan American (seven weekly from Los Angeles); Philippine Air Lines (three weekly from Manila); South African Airways (two weekly from Johannesburg); Thai Airways International (weekly from Bangkok); U.T.A. (weekly from Paris, two weekly from Noumea).

The air route mileages between Sydney and the principal overseas terminals, via the most direct route, are as follows: London, 11,547; Singapore, 3,914; Tokyo, 6,379; San Francisco, 7,538; Vancouver, 8,379; Johannesburg, 7,590; Hong Kong, 4,853; Auckland, 1,333; Lae, 2,029; Noumea, 1,230.

INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES

Throughout Australia there is an extensive network of regular air services carrying passengers, freight, and mail between the capital cities and towns in each State. Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of the Commonwealth.

There are direct interstate services from Sydney to Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Perth. These connect with other services from Melbourne to Hobart, Adelaide, and Perth, from Adelaide to Perth and Darwin, and from Brisbane to Darwin. There is a weekly average of 213 direct return flights to Melbourne, 121 to Brisbane, and 30 to Adelaide.

In addition to these inter-capital links, there are interstate services with intermediate stops at some of the more important country towns. There are 101 return services per week between Sydney and Canberra.

The number of New South Wales towns connected with Sydney by air service was 12 in 1947, 36 in 1951, 50 in 1970, and 46 in 1971. Intrastate services extend from Sydney to Merimbula and Cooma in the south, to Parkes, Dubbo, Broken Hill, and Bourke in the west, and to Glen Innes, Casino, Moree, and Inverell in the north. The frequency of service varies from one to thirty-seven return trips per week.

Commuter services (regular flights operated to published timetables by charter firms using light aircraft, were introduced in 1966-67 to provide regular air services in country areas not served by major airlines. Particulars of their operations are not included in Table 369.

AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS

The development of international air services into and out of Australia during the last six years is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 368. Regular International Air Services Into and Out of Australia*

Year ended 30 June	Australian-owned Airlines			Other Airlines			Total, All Airlines		
	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail
INTO AUSTRALIA									
			Tons†			Tons†			Tons†
1966	2,366	136,162	5,732	2,858	146,022	4,132	5,224	282,184	9,864
1967	2,281	140,661	5,902	2,832	177,822	5,489	5,113	318,483	11,391
1968	2,528	178,828	7,049	3,332	213,675	8,062	5,860	392,503	15,111
1969	2,680	204,801	9,116	3,549	247,913	10,009	6,229	452,714 ^r	19,125
1970	3,066	238,056	9,856	4,214	291,577	11,678	7,280	529,633	21,534
1971	3,510	265,504	10,506	5,022	350,195	13,037	8,532	615,699	23,543
OUT OF AUSTRALIA									
			Tons†			Tons†			Tons†
1966	2,385	126,894	4,040	2,852	120,933	3,013	5,237	247,827	7,053
1967	2,279	129,966	4,032	2,840	166,589	3,530	5,119	296,555	7,562
1968	2,550	166,492	4,809	3,338	186,352	5,257	5,888	352,844	10,067
1969	2,765	189,563	5,755	3,541	211,730	5,287	6,306	401,293	11,042
1970	3,017	228,899	6,680	4,208	260,256	6,225	7,225	489,155	12,905
1971	3,525	256,762	8,363	5,010	326,687	7,513	8,535	583,449	15,875

* Relates to services flown wholly or partly between Australia (including external Commonwealth Territories) and places outside.

† In terms of short tons (2,000 lb.).

The operations of the regular air services conducted by Australian-owned airlines during the last eleven years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 369. Regular Air Services Operated by Australian-owned Airlines*

Year ended 30 June	Hours Flown	Miles Flown	Paying Passengers Carried	Paying-passenger-Miles	Seat-miles Available	Freight	Mail
	Thousand					Thousand ton-miles†	
OVERSEAS SERVICES‡							
1961	58	17,647	272	696,194	1,238,283	27,889	10,313
1962	58	19,331	327	805,086	1,520,510	29,748	11,359
1963	54	20,409	380	974,246	1,794,283	32,408	14,897
1964	60	22,290	455	1,135,002	1,987,508	37,618	15,705
1965	75	27,977	568	1,465,116	2,567,744	50,457	19,486
1966‡	90	32,796	643	1,615,829	2,982,339	62,788	21,081
1967	90	32,543	687	1,658,829	3,007,151	63,977	16,702
1968	93	35,301	786	2,027,185	3,655,718	68,629	19,409
1969	99	38,296	897	2,309,090	4,212,476	93,470	16,382
1970	114	42,133	1,070	2,575,486	4,746,938	105,097	15,382
1971	138	49,975	1,254	2,868,901	5,597,921	108,096	15,972
INTERNAL SERVICES ¶							
1961	220	42,300	2,639	1,109,552	1,852,204	28,221	3,064
1962	207	41,176	2,666	1,119,430	1,857,531	26,076	3,198
1963	218	43,700	2,833	1,221,179	2,039,424	28,270	3,324
1964	245	48,971	3,257	1,408,317	2,284,846	30,491	3,741
1965	256	52,323	3,764	1,639,087	2,555,153	33,891	4,074
1966¶	262	55,020	4,158	1,831,360	2,861,084	37,577	4,587
1967	256	56,759	4,425	1,972,469	3,132,984	40,148	5,144
1968	241	56,724	4,668	2,125,314	3,353,559	42,320	5,174
1969	245	60,348	5,185	2,401,783	3,753,349	45,521	5,498
1970	258	68,376	6,007	2,925,949	4,525,020	52,816	6,333
1971	259	71,212	6,340	3,090,837	4,889,838	53,457	6,336
TOTAL, ALL SERVICES							
1961	278	59,947	2,911	1,805,746	3,090,487	56,110	13,377
1962	265	60,507	2,993	1,924,516	3,378,041	55,824	14,557
1963	272	64,109	3,213	2,195,425	3,833,707	60,678	18,221
1964	305	71,261	3,712	2,543,319	4,272,354	68,109	19,447
1965	331	80,300	4,332	3,104,203	5,122,897	84,348	23,560
1966	352	87,817	4,801	3,447,189	5,843,422	100,366	25,667
1967	345	89,302	5,112	3,631,298	6,140,135	104,125	21,846
1968	334	92,025	5,454	4,152,499	7,009,277	110,949	24,583
1969	344	98,644	6,082	4,710,874	7,965,825	138,991	21,880
1970	372	110,509	7,077	5,501,435	9,271,958	157,913	21,715
1971	397	121,187	7,594	5,959,738	10,487,759	161,553	22,308

* Excludes services operated by Air New Zealand (formerly TEAL). (In July 1961, the Commonwealth Government sold its interest in TEAL to the New Zealand Government.)

† In terms of short tons (2,000 lb.).

‡ From 1965-66, covers (a) all services flown by Qantas Airways Ltd. and (b) stages between Australia (excluding external Commonwealth Territories) and places outside and services outside Australia flown by other Australian-owned airlines. The figures for 1964-65 and earlier years also include stages flown within Australia on flights between Australia and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

¶ From 1965-66, relates to all flights of Australian-owned airlines (other than Qantas Airways Ltd.) between airports located within Australia. The figures for 1964-65 and earlier years exclude stages flown within Australia on flights between Australia and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The following table shows a selection of the passenger fares in operation in 1971 and earlier years, and the freight charges in 1971 on regular air services from Sydney:—

Table 370. Regular Air Services from Sydney: Passengers Fares and Freight Rates

Sydney to—	Single Fare for 1st Class Travel at 30 June					Freight Rate per lb. at 30 June 1971
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Cents
Overseas Destinations—						
Amsterdam ..	970.00	970.10	970.10	970.10	1,020.20	157.7
Auckland ..	109.00	109.10	109.10	112.30	112.30	40.0
Hong Kong ..	460.00	460.10	460.10	460.10	483.10	97.7
Johannesburg ..	730.00	730.10	730.10	730.10	730.10	131.8
London (via India) ..	975.00	975.10	975.10	975.10	1,025.30	158.6
Lord Howe Island ..	38.20	40.20	40.20	40.20	45.60	12.0
Norfolk Island ..	55.00	55.00	55.00	65.00	71.30	20.0
Port Moresby ..	101.40	106.50	106.50	106.50	116.30	54.5
Rome (via India) ..	922.50	922.60	922.60	922.60	970.40	146.7
San Francisco* ..	664.00	664.00	664.00	664.00	664.30	207.3
Tokyo ..	582.50	582.60	582.60	582.60	611.70	114.1
Interstate Destinations—						
Adelaide (direct) ..	48.80	51.30	51.30	51.30	56.00	18.0
Brisbane ..	28.70	30.20	30.20	30.20	33.00	10.5
Canberra ..	10.30	10.90	10.90	10.90	11.90	6.0
Darwin (via Brisbane) ..	137.00	143.90	143.90	143.90	157.10	48.5
Hobart (via Melbourne) ..	51.50	54.20	54.20	54.20	59.10	18.5
Melbourne ..	27.00	28.40	28.40	28.40	31.00	10.5
Perth (via Adelaide) ..	127.00	133.50	133.50	133.50	145.70	40.0
Intrastate Destinations—						
Albury ..	18.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	21.30	7.0
Armidale ..	15.90	17.00	17.00	17.00	19.20	7.0
Bathurst ..	6.80	7.80	8.20	8.20	10.50	7.0
Bourke ..	26.00	27.30	27.30	27.30	29.60	9.0
Broken Hill ..	35.50	37.30	37.30	37.30	40.40	13.5
Casino ..	22.50	23.70	23.70	23.70	25.80	9.0
Coff's Harbour ..	17.60	18.50	18.50	18.50	20.60	7.0
Cooma ..	14.30	15.10	15.10	15.10	16.70	7.0
Coonabarabran ..	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	18.60	7.0
Coonamble ..	18.10	19.10	19.10	19.10	21.50	8.0
Cowra ..	9.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	13.20	7.0
Dubbo ..	13.00	13.70	13.70	13.70	15.30	7.0
Forster ..	11.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	15.30	7.0
Grafton ..	18.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	22.70	7.0
Moree ..	20.20	21.30	21.30	21.30	23.70	8.5
Moruya ..	10.70	11.30	11.30	...	...	...
Mudgee ..	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	12.70	6.0
Narrandera ..	19.20	20.20	20.20	20.20	22.40	9.0
Newcastle ..	6.50	6.90	6.90	6.90	7.50	6.0
Orange ..	8.30	9.50	9.90	9.90	12.20	7.0
Parkes ..	12.80	13.40	13.40	13.40	15.80	7.0
Tamworth ..	13.60	14.30	14.30	14.30	16.80	7.0
Wagga Wagga ..	15.70	16.50	16.50	16.50	18.40	8.5
West Wyalong ..	15.50	17.00	18.00	18.00	19.10	7.0

* Also Vancouver.

The return fares for interstate and intrastate journeys is almost invariably double the single fare; for overseas journeys, it is usually either double the single fare or about 5 per cent. less than double. Economy Class travel at lower rates is available on most overseas and interstate journeys; the Economy Class fare from Sydney to London (via India), for example, was \$652.40 in June 1971. The fare for children is one-half the adult rates. Passengers' luggage is carried free up to a prescribed maximum weight which varies for different airlines. Early in 1972 lower fares were introduced on some overseas journeys, e.g. a special Sydney to London fare of approximately \$700 return and \$420 single. (The return fare is subject to conditions concerning the date of travel and length of stay.)

When an article weighs more than a prescribed amount (e.g., 100 lb.), a lower rate of freight than that shown in the table often applies to the excess weight.

CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents involving aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Department of Civil Aviation. The following table shows the number of persons killed or seriously injured in civil flying (including gliding) accidents to aircraft on the Australian Register, irrespective of the location of the accident:—

Table 371. Casualties in Civil Aviation Accidents to Australian Aircraft

Nature of Flight	1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Killed	Seriously Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured
Regular Domestic Air Services*	26	...	...	...	8	5	...	...
Charter	17	11	...	6	29	1	2	1
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural	1	2	1	9	4	1	1	3
Instructional	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	2
Other	9	2	...	3	8	3	...	3
Private	15	10	41	17	25	18	33	11
Total	73	29	42	36	74	28	36	20

* Includes services between the Australian mainland and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and services within the Territory. Australian aircraft on regular overseas services have been involved in only one fatal accident (in 1953) during the post-war years; it caused the death of 11 passengers and 8 crew members.

The next table shows the number of persons killed or seriously injured in civil aircraft accidents which occurred in New South Wales and Australia:—

Table 372. Casualties in Civil Aviation Accidents, N.S.W. and Australia

Nature of Flight	New South Wales				Australia			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
PERSONS KILLED								
Regular Air Services .. .. .	...	...	1	...	...	26	1	...
Charter .. .. .	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	6
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural .. .. .	...	...	3	1	1	...	4	1
Instructional	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Other .. .. .	...	8	...	...	4	...	4	...
Private	7	8	10	14	20	17	40	41
Gliding .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Total	11	8	14	15	47	47	49	48
PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED								
Regular Air Services .. .. .	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
Charter	2	4	...	...	8	10	4	...
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural	3	2	2	...	3	2	7	3
Instructional .. .. .	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1
Other .. .. .	...	...	3	...	2	...	6	1
Private	1	...	6	8	10	5	21	15
Gliding .. .. .	...	...	1	...	6	2	1	2
Total	6	6	13	10	29	20	41	24

Chapter 18

COMMUNICATION

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services in Australia are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The rates and charges for these services are uniform throughout Australia.

The finances of the Postmaster-General's Department in Australia during the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The marked increase in earnings in this period reflects the increasing volume of business handled and the higher charges imposed in 1964 (telephone services only), 1967 and 1968 (postal services only) and in 1970 and 1971 (postal and telephone services).

Table 373. Postmaster-General's Department: Finances, Australia

Year ended 30 June	Earnings			Working Expenses	Interest Payable to C'wealth Treasury	Profit or Loss		
	Postal Branch	Tele-communications Branch*	Total			Postal Branch	Tele-communications Branch*	Total
	\$ thousand							
1961	92,848	179,446	272,294	231,478	35,290	1,990	3,536	5,526
1962	94,622	185,790	280,412	244,164	40,172	(—) 754	(—) 3,170	(—) 3,924
1963	99,844	203,094	302,938	262,108	42,356	1,050	(—) 2,576	(—) 1,526
1964	106,576	222,718	329,294	282,560	47,328	956	(—) 1,550	(—) 594
1965	112,190	257,854	370,044	312,926	52,907	(—) 2,618	6,831	4,212
1966	116,746	284,528	401,274	341,082	60,316	(—)10,341	10,217	(—) 124
1967	119,988	311,500	431,488	383,961	69,029	(—)23,580	2,078	(—)21,502
1968	138,179	364,478	502,656	433,869	78,436	(—)20,161	10,512	(—) 9,648
1969	154,936	412,272	567,208	470,422	88,749	(—) 8,701	16,738	8,037
1970	161,866	463,378	625,244	524,341	98,921	(—)19,868	21,850	1,982
1971	185,599	530,014	715,613	602,893	114,363	(—)25,489	23,846	(—) 1,643

* From 1964-65, the Telegraph and Telephone Branches were combined to form the Telecommunications Branch.

Particulars of the staff of the Department in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory are given in the next table:—

Table 374. Postmaster-General's Department: Employees in N.S.W.*

At 30 June	Permanent Staff	Staff at Non-Official Post Offices	Telephone Office Keepers	Mail Contractors (including Drivers)	Temporary and Exempt Employees	Total Employees
1966	23,471	2,325	271	2,054	11,475r	39,596r
1967	24,349	2,346	237	2,059	14,096	43,087
1968	24,981	2,320	209	1,963	14,478	43,951
1969	25,422	2,232	177	1,883	14,748	44,462
1970	25,820	2,301	152	1,817	15,760	45,850
1971	26,452	2,272	136	1,798	15,424	46,082

* Includes Australian Capital Territory. Excludes a small number of employees located in New South Wales but under the control of the Victorian Branch of the Department.

Postal Services

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, even in localities where there are few residents. The scope and nature of the services provided depend upon the local conditions. There were 2,240 post offices in the State at 30 June 1971, of which 527 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials) and 1,713 were non-official.

The air mails are carried by commercial airlines under contract to the Department, generally at a predetermined rate per pound-mile of mail carried. In 1970-71 in New South Wales, payment for the carriage of mail by air was \$8,666,000, of which \$7,097,000 related to overseas air mail. Equivalent figures for Australia in the same year were \$18,669,000 and \$13,888,000 respectively.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or overseas, and articles received from overseas in the last two years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

Table 375. Articles Posted and Received in N.S.W.*

Article	Year ended 30 June					
	1970			1971		
	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery Overseas	Received from Overseas	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery Overseas	Received from Overseas
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Letters, Post Cards, etc. ..	758,173	51,592	80,262	802,809	56,068	64,136
Registered Articles (excl. Parcels)	3,492	1,093	1,474	3,514	1,121	1,525
Newspapers and Packets ..	173,283	13,617	33,667	135,398	4,770	9,328
Parcels (incl. Registered Parcels)	9,429	408	820	9,928	527	805

*Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Figures in the preceding table are not comparable with figures published for earlier years because of revised methods of compiling the statistics.

Parcel rates and various special postage rates apply to articles other than letters. Letters and articles may be registered against loss or damage, for a fee of 50c (in addition to postage); the maximum compensation payable is \$100 for articles posted to places within Australia and \$11.65 for items posted overseas. An insured parcel service provides for insurance up to \$150 for postage to most overseas countries.

The following table shows particulars of Australian postage rates, effective from 1 October 1971, for letters posted to places within Australia and its territories and by surface mail to overseas countries:—

Table 376. Australian Postage Rates for Letters

Weight of Letter	Letters posted to places within—		
	Australia and its Territories	Asia and Oceania	Other Overseas Countries
	Cents	Cents	Cents
Not exceeding 1 oz.	7	7	10
Exceeding 1 but not exceeding 2 oz.	12	13	18
Exceeding 2 but not exceeding 4 oz.	18	20	25
Exceeding 4 but not exceeding 8 oz.	24	40	60
Exceeding 8 but not exceeding 16 oz.	30*	70	100
Exceeding 16 but not exceeding 32 oz. .. ..	...	120	160
Exceeding 32 but not exceeding 64 oz. .. ..	...	190†	260†

* Maximum weight 1 lb.

† Maximum weight 4 lb.

All articles (including parcels) may be sent by air mail to places within Australia and most overseas countries. Enveloped mail and postcards posted to places within Australia and its territories are sent by air free of air mail fees if their delivery would thereby be expedited and they comply with the prescribed dimensions (i.e. not exceed 3/16 in. in thickness, fall within the size range 3½ in. x 5½ in. to 4¾ in. x 9¼ in., and be oblong in shape with a ratio of sides of 1 to not less than 1.414); for other articles, a fee of 3c per oz. is charged in addition to ordinary postage. For letters sent to overseas countries, the inclusive postage and air mail fees per ½ ounce range from 12c for New Zealand to 20c for Malaysia and Singapore, 25c for Ceylon, China, India, Japan, Pakistan, and Vietnam, 30c for Canada, Israel, Mexico, and U.S.A., and 35c for Africa, Europe, South America, the United Kingdom, and West Indies. Aerogrammes, written on special lightweight forms which cost 12c (including postage and air mail fees), may be sent to all overseas countries.

Postal services include private mail boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 101,361 and 7,590, respectively, in New South Wales in March 1971.

A "priority paid" mail service was introduced in July 1970 to provide for faster inter-capital mail delivery. The service, which involves an additional charge, guarantees delivery times, which are same day between most capitals and overnight between all capitals and into the suburbs. At 30 June 1971 there were 74 lodgment points in the capital cities, metropolitan areas which accepted "priority paid" mail.

The postal branch of the Postmaster-General's Department transacts money order and postal order business. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia and are also issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. Postal orders are payable only within Australia and its Territories, the maximum amount of a single postal order being \$10. A fee which depends on the amount of the money order or postal order is charged for this service.

Particulars of money orders issued and paid in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last six years are as follows:—

Table 377. Money Order Business in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30 June	Issued in N.S.W.				Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Total Value	Payable in—		Number	Total Value	Issued in—	
			Australia†	Overseas Countries			Australia†	Overseas Countries
Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	
1966	5,245	172,557	171,627	930	5,617	176,170	174,996	1,174
1967	5,195	182,436	181,319	1,116	5,544	186,806	185,440	1,366
1968†	4,581	179,847	178,639	1,208	5,398	183,783	182,276	1,507
1969	4,080	88,430	87,086	1,344	4,742	93,635	92,078	1,557
1970	3,948	71,445	69,932	1,513	4,060	75,267	73,673	1,593
1971	3,241	68,495	66,705	1,790	3,619	70,393	68,539	1,855

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

‡ Excludes from late 1967-68, official money orders used in bringing to account telephone account collections, and War Service Homes repayments.

The following table shows particulars of the postal order business in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last six years:—

Table 378. Postal Order Business in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30 June	Issued in N.S.W.		Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Value	Number	Value		
				Issued in N.S.W.	Issued in Other States	Total
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1966	5,122	5,982	5,510	4,966	1,658	6,624
1967	4,709	6,900	5,351	6,016	2,056	8,072
1968	4,540	8,161	5,206	6,751	2,509	9,260
1969	5,036	9,799	5,699	8,490	3,142	11,632
1970	5,765	11,219	6,544	9,645	3,731	13,376
1971	6,110	14,851	7,096	12,983	5,083	18,067

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Telegraphs

The telegraph system embraces the whole of Australia. It has been extended steadily since 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable, or radio, or by a combination of these.

The charge for the transmission of an ordinary telegram of twelve words or less within Australia has been 48c since October 1970. An additional charge of 4c is made for each word in excess of twelve. Double rates are charged for urgent telegrams. Telephone subscribers may lodge telegrams by telephone, incurring an extra fee of 10c a message.

Particulars of the telegraph business in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 379. Telegraph Business, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30 June	Number of Telegraph Offices	Telegrams to Places within Australia†		Telegrams to or from Places outside Australia	
		Despatched		Despatched	Received
		Number	Earnings	Number	
		Thous.	\$ Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
1966	2,695	7,469	3,608	998	994
1967	2,643	7,571	3,658	1,073	1,061
1968	2,575	7,277	4,308	1,189	+
1969	2,509	7,142	4,336	1,220	+
1970	2,452	7,014	4,237	1,339	+
1971	2,381	6,202	4,752	1,283	+

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes radiogram traffic with islands adjacent to Australia and with ships at sea.

‡ Not available.

Telephones

The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout the State. Trunk lines service practically all settled areas in Australia. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931, and to Tasmania in 1936. An expanding network of high-capacity trunk systems links all capital cities and provides direct subscriber to subscriber trunk dialling (S.T.D.) facilities between these cities and to many country centres. In 1970-71, 57 per cent. of the trunk calls originating in New South Wales were dialled direct by subscribers, compared with 14 per cent. in 1964-65.

The growth of the telephone service in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last eleven years, is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 380. Telephones, N.S.W.*

At 30 June	Telephone Exchanges	Telephone Services†			Public Telephones ¶	Number of Services per 1,000 of Population
		Metropolis‡	Rest of N.S.W.*	Total, N.S.W.*		
1961	2,171	403,737	226,658	630,395	9,193	159
1962	2,130	426,923	238,411	665,334	9,686	164
1963	2,105	442,860	252,476	695,336	10,094	169
1964	2,061	463,914	268,830	732,744	10,397	175
1965	2,017	483,836	282,418	766,254	10,525	180
1966	2,017	515,232	298,440	813,672	10,919	188
1967	2,004	543,035	317,144	860,179	10,960	195
1968	1,969	572,604	338,840	911,444	11,309	203
1969	1,947	609,893	364,083	973,976	11,449	212
1970	1,920	653,290	397,187	1,050,477	11,564	234
1971	1,911	689,868	426,851	1,116,719	11,717	245

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Represents the number of lines connected to exclusive (i.e., not duplex) telephone services plus the number of duplex service subscribers.

‡ Telephone services connected to exchanges located within 15 miles of Sydney G.P.O.

¶ Included in "Telephone Services".

For an exclusive (i.e., not a duplex or party line) telephone service, the annual rental ranges from \$27 in respect of non-continuous attendance

exchanges and other exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines in the local call area does not exceed 2,000, to \$55 in the Sydney, Newcastle, and Canberra (A.C.T.) local call areas. Effective outward local calls from subscribers' services are charged at the rate of 4.75c per call, and from public telephones at the rate of 5c per call. There is a fee of \$50 for the connection of a new telephone service and \$5 for the reconnection of an existing service. The fees for local public telephone calls and the reconnection of existing services have applied since December 1963 and October 1970 respectively; the fees for the other telephone services mentioned above became effective in October 1971.

INTERNATIONAL CABLE, SATELLITE, AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was established in 1946 under the Overseas Telecommunications Act, which implemented in Australia the recommendations of the 1945 Telecommunications Conference between countries of the British Commonwealth. This Conference recommended the transfer to national ownership of the external telecommunication services of the countries concerned and the establishment of a representative advisory board (the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board) to co-ordinate their development. The Board was formally replaced in 1969 by the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation, which comprises a permanent secretariat in London, a Council to meet at least once a year, and triennial meetings of Government representatives.

The Commission, in association with the Postmaster-General's Department in Australia and with communication carriers in overseas countries, provides telecommunication services between Australia and most other countries. These services are provided through high-frequency radio, coaxial submarine cable, and satellite communication systems, and include international public message telegraph, telephone, telex, phototelegraph, and leased teleprinter and telephone services. A service providing computer to computer high-speed data transfer, is available to some countries, while international television programmes are provided by means of satellite communications facilities with countries operating earth stations. In addition, the Commission operates the Australian coastal radio services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters, and high-frequency radio services for communications with ships in any part of the world.

In order to meet the increasing demand for overseas communication channels, and because of limitations to performance and capacity inherent in current forms of telegraph cables and high-frequency radio systems, the Commission, in partnership with the overseas telecommunication authorities of Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Singapore, has installed a large-capacity international telephone cable system. This system comprises a cable between Britain and Canada (CANTAT) (opened in 1961), a trans-Pacific cable connecting Australia, New Zealand, and Canada via Suva and Hawaii (COMPAC) (opened in 1963), and a cable from Australia to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur via Madang, Guam, and Hong Kong (SEACOM) (opened in 1967). This British Commonwealth cable system interconnects with the European network at London, with the United States of America network at Hawaii, and with the U.S.A.-Japanese network at Guam.

Australia's overseas communication facilities have been further enhanced by its participation (as a member of the International Telecommunications

Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT), in the establishment of a global satellite communications system. The Consortium is responsible for the design, construction, and launching of the satellites and the tracking, control, command, and related facilities required to support their operation. The Commission owns and operates satellite earth stations located within Australia.

The first satellite earth station in Australia was brought into service at Carnarvon (Western Australia) in 1967. Initially it was used mainly to provide a direct link via satellite between Australia and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration control centre in the United States of America, but was converted in 1969 to a tracking, telemetry, and command station for the control of INTELSAT satellites.

The first "standard" earth station designed to provide commercial communications through an INTELSAT satellite was opened at Moree in 1968, and two additional stations (one at Ceduna in South Australia and a second station at Carnarvon) were completed in 1969. The Moree station provides direct circuits between Australia and other countries in the Pacific region; the Ceduna station provides services to earth stations in the United Kingdom and Indonesia, and will provide services to other earth stations in the eastern hemisphere as these are established; and the Carnarvon station handles the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration's telecommunications traffic formerly carried by the original Carnarvon station.

The following table gives particulars of international public message telegraph, telex, and telephone traffic between Australia and overseas countries (including Australian external territories) during the last four years. Details for New South Wales are not available.

Table 381. International Public Message Telegraph, Telex, and Telephone Services, Australia

Year ended 31 March	International Public Message Telegraph Service			International Telex Service			International Telephone Service		
	From Australia	To Australia	Total	From Australia	To Australia	Total	From Australia	To Australia	Total
	Thousand paid words			Thousand paid minutes					
1968	59,894	54,278	114,173	1,287	1,303	2,590	2,648	2,797	5,445
1969	61,381	57,308	118,690	1,758	1,725	3,483	3,316	3,884	7,200
1970	64,914	61,099	126,013	2,476	2,371	4,848	4,311	4,901	9,212
1971	66,905	62,686	129,591	3,608	3,301	6,909	5,754	6,370	12,124

The international telex (teleprinter exchange) service, which is operated by the Commission, enables subscribers to the internal Australian telex system to be connected to telex subscribers in many overseas countries. Direct telephone circuits are provided by the commission for the operation by the Postmaster-General's Department of telephone services between Australia and most overseas countries. The Commission leases circuits to organisations for their exclusive use. Services available through leasing are international teleprinter, photo-telegraph, telephone, television and high speed data transfer. Particulars of the traffic between Australia and overseas countries on these services in the year ended 31 March 1971, are given in the following table.

Table 382. International Telex, Telephone, and Leased Services, Australia, Year ended 31 March 1971

Country	International Telex Service		International Telephone Service		Leased Services	
	From Australia	To Australia	From Australia	To Australia	Telegraph*	Voice or Voice/Data†
	Thousand paid minutes				Paid hours	
Canada	80	70	156	255	96,360	...
Europe	441	456	532	165	†	†
Hong Kong	90	55	169	137	34,565	...
Japan	447	439	215	217	124,120	...
Malaysia	8	7	46	49	17,520	...
New Zealand	331	277	1,227	1,586	79,388	...
Papua-New Guinea	87	95	433	684	23,866	...
Singapore	66	40	158	138	59,070	...
United Kingdom	1,062	916	1,339	1,055	201,815	872
U.S.A.	793	773	1,096	1,767	142,954¶	221,654¶
Other	204	173	384	319	143,049	15,168
Total	3,608	3,301	5,754	6,370	922,707	237,694

* Includes teleprinter and phototelegraph services.

† Includes telephone, television, and high speed data transfer services.

‡ Included in "Other".

¶ Includes Guam and Honolulu.

International commercial television programme services were introduced in 1968-69, when 1,123 paid minutes of live television programmes were transmitted to Australia from overseas countries. In 1970-71, 1,952 paid minutes of live television programmes were transmitted from Australia and 2,580 paid minutes were received.

Radiocommunication Stations

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations in New South Wales and Australia, authorised by the Postmaster-General under the Wireless Telegraphy Act. The number of authorised land mobile stations has increased greatly in recent years, reflecting the growth in the number of motor vehicles equipped with two-way radio for communication with central offices. Particulars of broadcasting and television stations are given in Chapter 26.

Table 383. Radiocommunication Stations Authorised in N.S.W.* and Australia†, 30 June 1971

Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia†	Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia†
Transmitting and Receiving			Transmitting and Receiving		
Fixed Stations‡—			Mobile Stations—		
Aeronautical	14	89	Aeronautical	768	2,889
Services with other Countries (O.T.C.)	64	135	Land Mobile	34,336	109,475
Outpost	277	2,912	Harbour Mobile	408	1,236
Other	460	2,261	Outpost	325	4,086
Land Stations¶—			Ships	2,302	8,405
Aeronautical	86	308	Amateur Stations	2,016	6,472
Base Stations—			Receiving Only—		
Land Mobile	3,508	10,867	Fixed Stations	159	609
Harbour Mobile	46	187	Mobile Stations .. .. .	...	3
Coast	45	240	Total Stations	45,027	150,797
Special Experimental	213	623			

* Excludes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes internal and external Commonwealth Territories.

‡ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with other fixed stations.

¶ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with mobile stations.

Chapter 19

PRICES AND RENTS

CONTROL OF PRICES

From September 1939 (immediately after the outbreak of war) to September 1948, prices of commodities and services in Australia were controlled by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the National Security Act. A brief account of the Commonwealth system of price control, and of the supplementary measures taken to keep prices stable during the war years, is given at page 726 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 20 September 1948, prices in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948. In terms of the Act, the Minister may declare any commodities and services to be subject to control, and may remove or re-impose the control on any item. The Prices Commissioner is empowered to fix the maximum prices at which declared commodities and services may be sold or supplied, and to investigate the price of any commodity or service (whether declared or not).

The general control of prices in New South Wales was progressively modified after 1952, and suspended on 15 April 1955. Controls were temporarily re-introduced on a limited range of commodities and services between July 1955 and September 1956. Price control on bread was re-introduced in December 1957, and on motor spirit in May 1959, and maximum prices for these commodities have since been fixed by the Prices Commissioner. Many other commodities and services remain declared under the Act, but maximum prices are not fixed for them.

Milk, gas, electricity, and coal prices and rents for leased premises in New South Wales are subject to control in terms of other State statutes.

CONTROL OF RENTS

Between December 1939 and November 1941, the rents of certain classes of leased dwellings in New South Wales were controlled by the State Government in terms of the Fair Rents Act, 1939, the provisions of which are summarised on page 541 of the Year Book for 1940-41. From November 1941 to August 1948, the rents of a more extensive range of leased premises in New South Wales were controlled by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations, which provided for rent control and security of tenure for tenants, and which are summarised on page 735 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 16 August 1948, the rents of leased premises in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government in terms of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948, which, for the most part, continued the system established under the Commonwealth Regulations.

Premises Subject to Rent Control

When introduced in 1948, the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act applied to all leased premises in New South Wales other than farm and holiday premises and government-owned premises. Subsequent amendments to the Act restricted the scope of the term "holiday premises" and

provided that certain classes of premises may be freed from rent control. A list of the principal classes of premises which were freed from control from time to time up to 16 December 1965 is given on page 147 of Year Book No. 60.

The principal classes of premises which are now not subject to rent control are:—

- (a) dwellings which were erected after 16 December 1954, and residential units (units created by conversion of dwellings) which came into existence after 31 December 1968;
- (b) other dwellings and residential units if:—
 - (i) on 1 January 1969, they were subject to a lease which had been registered with the Rent Controller; or
 - (ii) they are (or have been) subject to a lease which was registered with the Rent Controller after 1 January 1969, and:—
 - (a) vacant possession had been obtained before 1 January 1969 and a subsequent lease had been executed by the lessee before that date; or
 - (b) vacant possession had been obtained before 1 January 1969 and the premises had remained vacant until that date; or
 - (c) vacant possession had been obtained after 31 December 1968; or
 - (d) the premises had been occupied personally by the owner (or by his predecessor in title) after 31 December 1968; and
- (c) business and commercial premises (including combined shop and dwelling if subject to the one lease).

Fixation of Rents

The rents of leased premises subject to rent control are fixed by a determination made under the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act by a Fair Rents Board or the Rent Controller. If a rent is not fixed by a determination or an agreement, there is no fixed rent prescribed for leased premises subject to rent control. A rent fixed by determination may be varied by a subsequent determination or by written agreement between the lessor and lessee.

Rents were also fixed by a section of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act itself from 1948 to December 1965, as described on page 147 of Year Book No. 60.

Determinations of the fair rent of leased premises are made upon application by either the lessor or the lessee. Broadly speaking, the fair rent is determined on the basis of "basic rent plus increased outgoings", which represents the fair market rent (established by evidence) at 31 August 1939, or at the date of erection (whichever is later) plus the amount by which outgoings (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance, depreciation, interest, and a charge for management expenses) increased between the "fair market rent" date and the date of determination.

The lessor and lessee of premises subject to rent control may (since December 1964) enter into a written agreement fixing a rent for the premises. The agreement must be registered with the Rent Controller, and must embody a certificate in specified terms either by a solicitor acting for the lessee and independently of the lessor or by a Clerk of Petty Sessions.

A lessor may apply to a Fair Rents Board to have the rent of leased premises determined at their current value rental if the annual income attributable to a lessee amounts to \$4,000 or more. Broadly, "current value rental" is the weekly equivalent of one and one-ninth times the last assessed annual value of the premises—and the income attributable to the lessee is (a) the aggregate income, from all sources, of the lessee and residents of the premises (except boarders, lodgers, persons under sixteen years of age, and sub-lessees), less expenses incurred in earning that income and (b) \$208 for each boarder or lodger. A current value rental may not be varied because of a subsequent change in the financial circumstances of the lessee.

Recovery of Possession

The Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act imposes restrictions on the eviction of tenants from premises subject to rent control, partly to prevent lessors from evicting or threatening to evict tenants so as to obtain a higher rent than that permitted under the rent control provisions, and in general to prevent tenants being evicted in circumstances in which it is deemed not proper they should be evicted.

A lessor cannot recover possession of the premises except by consent of the tenant or by authority of a court order. To establish his right to a court order, a lessor must serve on the lessee a Notice to Quit, and must prove to the court the existence of one of the limited number of grounds for eviction prescribed in the Act. The court then considers any existing circumstances covered in the prescribed grounds and any hardship that would be caused by making or not making an order, and determines whether, in its discretion, it should make an order for eviction.

The Act also imposes restrictions on the service of a Notice to Quit premises subject to rent control. For example, a lessor may not (except in special circumstances) serve a Notice to Quit any premises during the twelve months following unsuccessful court proceedings for recovery of possession of the premises, or following a rent determination for the premises made other than on the lessor's own application. The maximum period for which a Notice to Quit must be given is thirty days.

Administration of Rent Control

When the Commonwealth system of rent control ceased in 1948, the Fair Rents Boards established under the Commonwealth Regulations were taken over by the State and a State Rent Controller was appointed.

Within the County of Cumberland, responsibility for rent determinations is divided between the Rent Controller and the Fair Rents Boards. Rentals of shared accommodation are determined by the Rent Controller, subject

to appeal to a Fair Rents Board. The rentals of all other premises subject to rent control are determined by Fair Rents Boards, although the Rent Controller may (subject to objection by a lessee to a Fair Rents Board) allow a lessor a rent increase based on increased outgoings (rates, insurance, interest on overdrafts, repairs, etc.).

Outside the County of Cumberland, rentals of all premises subject to rent control (including shared accommodation) are determined by Fair Rents Boards. The Clerk of a Board may allow a rent increase based on increased outgoings for premises other than shared accommodation, but the increase is subject to objection by the lessee to the Board.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field. In practice, the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade, and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail prices indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed "weight", the product being an "expenditure". The sum of these products for all items for any period represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index equating the aggregate for a selected or "base" period to 1,000 (or some other convenient number), and calculating index numbers to this base by the ratio which the aggregate for each period bears to the aggregate for the base period.

Five series of retail price indexes had been published for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960. Each of the indexes was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of an index more directly relevant to current conditions.

The earliest of these indexes was the "*A*" *Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and house rents), which was compiled from 1912 to 1938. From 1913 to 1933, the Index was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for wage adjustment purposes.

The "*B*" *Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and the rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses) was compiled from 1925 to the end of 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the "*C*" *Series Index*, and was designed to replace the "*A*" *Series Index* for general statistical purposes. The Index was not used for wage adjustment purposes by industrial tribunals.

The "*C*" *Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. From 1934 to 1953, it was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The index on its original basis was last issued for December Quarter 1960, but was continued on a special basis for certain transitional purposes until September Quarter 1961.

The "D" *Series Index*, derived by combining the "A" and "C" Series Indexes, was compiled from 1933 to 1934 for use by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The *Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) was constructed as a transitional index from 1954 to 1960.

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the "C" Series Index, first adopted in 1921, was revised slightly in 1936, but otherwise continued unchanged until the Index was discontinued in 1960. Recurrent changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the period from the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948 affected the adequacy of the Index, but made revision, or the development of a new index, impracticable. In 1948, steps were taken to collect price data for about 100 additional items, and to gather information about current expenditure patterns. But the very rapid rise in prices, with disparate rates of increase, and a new sequence of changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the next few years, again rendered the development of a new index impracticable. Although the "C" Series Index was continued on its pre-war basis, the Interim Retail Price Index was introduced, as a transitional index, in 1954. This Interim Index was designed to measure retail price movements in terms of post-war consumption patterns as emerging in the early 1950's. The Index embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the "C" Series Index, but did not take into account successive major changes in consumer expenditure patterns that occurred throughout the 1950's.

In the years between about 1950 and 1960, home-owning largely replaced house-renting, the numbers of government-owned rented houses increased appreciably, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use, and technological developments (such as the introduction of new synthetic materials) brought about changes in clothing and other items. The impact of these changes in usage upon consumer expenditure patterns was heightened by disparate movements in price. It became clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price movements at all times throughout the post-war period.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, which was introduced in 1960, is designed to measure quarterly variations in the level of retail prices for goods and services which represent a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households. The Index does not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, or changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living.

The Index covers a large and representative selection of commodities and services arranged in five major groups—food, clothing and drapery, housing, household supplies and equipment, and a miscellaneous group. "Group" index numbers for each of the five major groups, and "All Groups" index numbers for all the groups combined, are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The Index has been compiled retrospectively to September Quarter 1948. The original reference base used was 1952-53 = 100, but the Index has since been recalculated on the base 1966-67 = 100.

Index numbers for selected sub-groups of the five major groups, and for some special groupings, for the six capitals combined were introduced in 1969. These index numbers have been compiled retrospectively to December Quarter 1963.

Because of the substantial changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the years following the 1939-1945 War, the Consumer Price Index has been constructed as a chain of six linked indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June Quarter 1952, June Quarter 1956, March Quarter 1960, December Quarter 1963, and December Quarter 1968. The principal changes have been:—

- (a) the introduction of private motoring (in 1952), of television (in 1960), of furniture and additional items of significance in household expenditure (in 1963), and of health services (in 1968);
- (b) altered proportions of houses under various modes of occupancy (in 1952, 1956, 1963, and again in 1968); and
- (c) changes in the weights of fuel and light and of fares (in 1952, 1956, 1963, and 1968) and of private motoring (in 1956, 1963, and 1968).

In the sixth linked index (introduced from December Quarter 1968), the weights for the Housing Group take account of data derived from the 1966 population census, the weights for fuel and light, fares, and private motoring are based on the pattern of consumption in 1966-67, and the weights for other items generally are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67. Future links will be introduced into the Index when necessary to reflect significant changes in consumer expenditure patterns.

Details of the composition and weighting pattern of the Consumer Price Index are given in the *Labour Report*, issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician. Most of the weights used in the Index are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole. There are three main groups of exceptions. Firstly, local weights for the individual cities for which separate indexes are compiled are used for some items (e.g. housing, fuel and light, and fares). Secondly, the proportionate weighting of the various modes of occupancy of houses, and the weighting generally in the Housing Group, are as estimated for wage- and salary-earner households in the individual cities. Thirdly, the weights for private motoring, tobacco and cigarettes, beer, and some services have been adapted to accord with notional estimates of expenditure by wage-earner households.

The Housing Group in the Index combines four (three prior to 1968) sectors of households—those renting a house from a private owner, those renting an unfurnished flat from a private owner (Government-owned flats in Canberra), those occupying a house let under a governmental rental-housing scheme, and those owning or purchasing the house they occupy. For the owner-occupier sector, three elements in the cost of home ownership are represented—the price of houses, rates, and repairs and maintenance. The impact of price changes on these costs is measured by applying, to a basic expenditure weight for each item, the percentage movement (a four-quarterly moving average in the case of house prices) shown by an index of price change for that item.

Most of the prices used in the Index are collected from representative retailers and service establishments, selected in each State capital city for each class of commodity and service covered by the Index. The prices collected are for specified standards of the items, and are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. The quality of the price data is ensured by field officers.

Movements in the level of retail prices in Sydney during the last eleven years, as revealed by the Consumer Price Index, are shown in the following table:—

Table 384. Consumer Price Index, Sydney

Base of each Group Index: 1966-67* = 100

Year ended 30 June	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1962	88.5	94.2	81.6	100.9	87.9	89.9
1963	87.9	94.6	84.8	100.5	88.8	90.4
1964	89.0	95.2	88.5	99.2	89.3	91.4
1965	94.1	96.6	92.1	98.7	92.8	94.5
1966	98.8	97.7	95.3	99.3	96.4	97.7
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	103.9	102.2	105.0	101.2	103.0	103.2
1969	104.9	104.2	110.5	103.0	108.5	106.2
1970	107.8	107.5	119.9	104.8	113.7	110.6
1971	112.8	112.0	131.6	109.3	120.3	116.8
1972	117.5	118.7	143.2	114.6	135.9	125.9

* See text on page 471 concerning change in reference base.

The next table shows the "All Groups" index numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for the last eleven years, for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city separately; they do not compare price levels as between cities.

Table 385. Consumer Price Index ("All Groups"), Six Capital Cities

Base of each City Index: 1966-67* = 100

Year ended 30 June	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals†
1962	89.9	89.8	88.4	89.5	88.2	90.7	89.6
1963	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	88.7	90.7	89.8
1964	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	89.8	91.7	90.6
1965	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	92.6	94.6	94.0
1966	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0	97.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6	103.3
1969	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1	106.0
1970	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5	109.4
1971	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	114.1	112.6	114.6
1972	125.9	119.7	121.6	119.2	120.7	119.3	122.2

* See text on page 471 concerning change in reference base.

† Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

Retail price index numbers for the six State capital cities are given in the next table as a continuous series from 1901. As the series has been constructed by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope, it gives only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

Table 386. Retail Price Index Numbers, Six State Capital Cities Combined

Base: Year 1911 = 100

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1901	88	1916*	132	1931	145	1946	190	1961	471
1902	93	1917*	141	1932	138	1947	198	1962	469
1903	91	1918*	150	1933	133	1948	218	1963	472
1904	86	1919*	170	1934	136	1949	240	1964	483
1905	90	1920*	193	1935	138	1950	262	1965	502
1906	90	1921*	168	1936	141	1951	313	1966	517
1907	90	1922*	162	1937	145	1952	367	1967	534
1908	95	1923	166	1938	149	1953	383	1968	548
1909	95	1924	164	1939	153	1954	386	1969	564
1910	97	1925	165	1940	159	1955	394	1970	586
1911	100	1926	168	1941	167	1956	419	1971	621
1912	110	1927	166	1942	181	1957	429		
1913	110	1928	167	1943	188	1958	435		
1914*	114	1929	171	1944	187	1959	443		
1915*	130	1930	162	1945	187	1960	459		

* Month of November.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

The average retail prices of selected food items in Sydney in 1949 and later years are shown in the next table. These averages are based on the prices quoted, at the 15th of each month in the year, by retail shops throughout the metropolis.

Table 387. Average Retail Prices of Food, Sydney

Item	Unit of Quantity	1949	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Groceries, etc.—		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Bread	2 lb. naked loaf, delivered	6·1	18·5	19·1	20·0	20·8	21·8
Flour, Plain	2 lb.	5·2	15·8	17·0	18·2	18·6	18·8
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	13·8	30·8	30·8	29·3	28·4	30·4
Sugar	4 lb. packet	15·6	40·8	43·9	43·8	43·6	41·7
Jam, Plum	24 oz. tin	15·0	26·5	29·2	30·1	31·3	31·0
Peaches	29 oz. tin	16·2	30·7	31·1	31·6	32·7	33·0
Potatoes	7 lb.	17·9	43·4	51·2	38·9	48·4	52·8
Onions	lb.	3·2	9·3	12·0	9·7	11·0	12·6
Dairy Produce—							
Butter	lb.	21·7	51·2	51·2	53·6	54·4	55·9
Cheese, Processed	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	12·0	23·9	23·8	23·7	23·4	23·5
Eggs*	Dozen	31·6	63·9	61·7	65·7	62·2	60·9
Milk, Fresh	Quart, delivered in 1 pint bottles	8·6	22·0	22·0	22·8	23·2	25·0
Milk, Evaporated	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tin	n.a.	n.a.	16·7	16·2	16·0	15·8
Meat—							
Beef—							
Steak, Rump	lb.	22·3	89·5	91·4	95·8	103·8	115·2
Silverside, Corned	lb.	11·8	50·1	51·1	53·4	57·3	61·1
Mutton—							
Leg	lb.	9·4	31·6	30·6	30·2	32·0	32·8
Chops, Loin	lb.	11·9	28·5	27·3	25·1	27·0	28·1
Bacon, Rashers	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.†	14·1	47·0	47·1	45·0	44·8	47·6

* New-laid, first-quality hen eggs. Minimum weight 24 oz. per dozen eggs (1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. per egg in 1949).

† Half-lb. "pre-pack" in 1965 and later years.

Prices of bread, flour, and milk are dealt with in more detail below. Further information about the prices of sugar, butter, eggs, and other food items is given in the chapters "Agriculture" and "Dairying, Poultry, and Beekeeping".

FLOUR AND BREAD PRICES

From September 1939 (immediately after the outbreak of war) to September 1948, the prices of flour and bread were controlled by the Commonwealth Government under the National Security (Prices) Regulations. From 20 September 1948, the prices of both commodities became subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948. Maximum retail prices of bread have been fixed by the State Prices Commissioner since September 1948 (except for short periods in 1955 and 1956-57). Maximum prices for flour were fixed by the Commissioner from September 1948 to April 1955.

The retail price of bread in Sydney at each date of change since 1958, and the wholesale price of flour operative on those dates, are given in the next table:—

Table 388. Bread and Flour Prices, Sydney

Date of Change in Price of Bread	Bread*		Flour†	Date of Change in Price of Bread	Bread*		Flour†
	2 lb. naked Loaf		Short ton (2,000 lb.)		2 lb. naked Loaf		Short ton (2,000 lb.)
	At Shop	Delivered			At Shop	Delivered	
	Cents	Cents	\$		Cents	Cents	\$
1958: June 19	13·3	13·8	84.25	1965: Sept. 16	15·8	16·7	84.75
Dec. 4	12·9	13·3	78.00	Dec. 30	16·7	17·5	89.15
1959: Dec. 8	13·3	13·8	82.50	1966: Feb. 14	17·0	18·0	89.15
1960: June 30	14·2	14·6	82.50	1967: July 13	18·0	19·0	89.15
1961: Apr. 6	14·6	15·4	83.50	1968: Dec. 12	19·0	20·0	97.15
1961: Dec. 14	15·0	15·8	87.00	1970: Apr. 2	20·0	21·0	100.90
1963: May 23	15·4	16·2	87.00	1971: Mar. 25	21·0	22·0	102.85
Dec. 12	15·0	15·8	83.25	Dec. 20	22·0	23·0	106.85
1964: Dec. 17	15·4	16·2	84.75	1972: May 15‡	23·0	24·0	106.85

* Prices are for the "outer" part of the metropolitan area before December 1959 and for the No. 1 area from then until May 1963, when a uniform metropolitan price was introduced. See text below.

† Wholesale price of plain flour, ordered in lots over $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, and delivered metropolitan area in 150 lb. sacks (including cost of sacks).

‡ Current in July 1972.

For purposes of fixing bread prices, the Sydney metropolitan area comprises (broadly) the area within a 20-mile radius of the G.P.O. plus (since April 1970) most of Blacktown Municipality and parts of the Cities of Penrith and Campbelltown. Differential prices were declared for the "inner industrial", "outer", and "extreme" parts of the metropolitan area until 8 December 1959. From then until 20 May 1963, differential prices were prescribed for a No. 1 area (comprising the former "inner" and "outer" areas and part of the former "extreme" area) and a No. 2 area (the balance of the metropolitan area). Since 20 May 1963, a uniform metropolitan price has been declared.

Flour and bread prices are affected by the price of wheat, which is fixed by the Australian Wheat Board under the stabilisation scheme described in the chapter "Agriculture".

MILK PRICES

Until June 1970, the prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories in the Board's producing districts were fixed by the Milk Board. For each of the distributing districts under its control, the Board also fixed the prices at which bulk distributors acting as agents for the Board could purchase supplies of milk, the wholesale prices at which agents could sell to milk-round vendors and the vendors could sell to shops, and the retail prices at which milk-round vendors and shops could sell to customers. Since July 1970, these prices have been fixed, in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970, by the Minister on the recommendation of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal, which comprises a chairman (ex-officio, the deputy chairman of the Dairy Industry Authority), and two others appointed by the Minister, viz., an officer of the Department of Agriculture and a representative of milk consumers.

Particulars of the prices paid or fixed by the Milk Board for fresh milk distributed in the Board's metropolitan distributing district up to June 1970, and thereafter through the recommendation of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal are given in the following table:—

Table 389. Prices for Milk Distributed in Metropolitan Distributing District

Date of Change	Milk Delivered by Dairyman at Country Factory*	Milk Supplied by—						
		Dairy Industry Authority to Authority's Agent†	Authority's Agent to Milk-round Vendor at Agent's Depot		Milk-round Vendor to Shop		Milk-round Vendor to Customer	
			Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk
							Cents per gallon						Cents per quart
1952: Jan. 25 Mar. 28 Oct. 31	41·04 41·67	45·04 46·25 46·58	54·38 56·67 57·08	51·04 52·92 53·33	61·04 64·38 64·58	57·71 60·63 60·83	17·50 18·33	16·67 17·50
1955: Apr. 22		46·50						
1956: Sept. 21		46·29						
1957: Mar. 28	43·12	48·00	59·79	56·04	67·71	63·96	19·17	18·33
1960: Jan. 8 Nov. 18	43·04 41·73	48·06	59·82	56·08				
1962: Jan. 26	41·67	48·10						
1963: Sept. 20	43·42	50·48	62·45	58·70	70·42	66·67	20·00	19·17
1966: Feb. 18 June 24	49·10	57·10	69·47	65·72	77·52	73·77	22·00	19·00 21·00
1969: Apr. 11	49·80	57·85	72·10	68·25	80·60	76·75	23·00	22·00
1970: Dec. 11	51·40	61·45	78·10	74·35	87·10	83·35	25·00	25·00
1972: June 30¶	56·67	65·45	84·10	80·35	94·10	90·35	27·00	27·00

* Relates to milk delivered at factories which mainly supply the metropolitan district.

† Price at metropolitan distributing centre.

‡ In 1-pint bottles.

¶ Current in July 1972.

Information about the supply and distribution of milk in New South Wales is given in the chapter "Wholesale and Retail Trade".

GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

GAS CHARGES

Gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 13 privately-owned companies and 21 local government authorities.

Maximum prices and standards of heating power, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act. Dividends payable by gas companies may not exceed specified maximum rates—for example, the dividend rate on ordinary share capital may not exceed by more than 2 per cent. the effective annual rate of interest payable on the last announced long-term Commonwealth bonds.

Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases. The unit of charge is the "gas unit", which contains the same heat content as the electrical unit—i.e., 3,412 British thermal units gross (a British thermal unit being the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 lb. of water by 1°F).

The basic rates being charged in April 1972, for gas supplied by the Australian Gas Light Company (which supplies the greater part of the metropolitan area) were as follows:—

<i>Domestic General Rate</i>			<i>Industrial and Commercial General Rate</i>		
	Units per quarter	Cents per Gas Unit		Units per quarter	Cents per Gas Unit
First	800	1.37	First	3,000	1.37
Next	400	1.24	Next	21,000	1.11
Next	400	1.16	Next	24,000	0.96
Next	400	1.09	Next	48,000	0.91
Over 2,000		1.04	Next	48,000	0.87
			Over	144,000	0.83

(100 cubic feet = 16.3 gas units)

Special domestic rates were available for storage hot water and heating systems. Special industrial rates were available for large consumers, for steam boilers, and for appliances in continuous use.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Electricity generated by the N.S.W. Electricity Commission (which is the major generating authority in the State) is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities, to the N.S.W. Government Railways, and to certain large industrial consumers.

At 30 June 1971, there were 44 separate authorities (34 county councils, 5 municipal and shire councils, 1 governmental authority, and 4 private franchise holders) engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State. These authorities supplied 1,613,967 consumers (including 1,441,867 residential and 171,473 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 30 June 1971, supplied 618,131 consumers (including 559,730 domestic, 43,372 commercial, and 15,000 industrial consumers) in 26 metropolitan local government areas.

The principal rates being charged in January 1972, for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council are shown in the next table:—

Table 390. Principal Rates Charged for Electricity by Sydney County Council, January 1972

Domestic Rate		General Supply Rate		Demand Rates		
kWh per Quarter	Cents per kWh	kWh per Quarter	Cents per kWh	Category	Fixed Charge per month per kWh (\$)	Cents per kWh
First 30 ..	6·17	First 60 ..	6·17	Low Voltage—		
Next 70 ..	4·19	Next 140 ..	4·19	Option 1 ..	3·19	1·36
Next 400 ..	2·21	Next 14,800 ..	3·91	Option 2 ..	5·39	0·66
Over 500 ..	1·84	Over 15,000 ..	3·31	High Voltage—		
				Option 1 ..	} as specified for Low Voltage, less 8 %	
				Option 2 ..		

Special rates were available for electricity used during restricted hours or for metal melting, process heating, storage hot water and heating systems, and other special purposes.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index was withdrawn from general publication with the issue of index numbers for December 1970. This index is outmoded and will be replaced by a new series of indexes relating to materials used and articles produced by defined areas of the economy. The first of the new series being published relate to materials used by the Building sector of the economy; they are the Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in House Building, first issued in November 1970, and the Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building which was introduced in April 1969.

A Wholesale Price Index measuring price changes in selected materials used by the Manufacturing Industry is in the course of preparation.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses, in each of the six State capital cities, and has been compiled retrospectively to July 1966.

The selected materials have been arranged in eleven groups, and separate group (and "all groups") index numbers are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. Separate materials weighting patterns are used for each State; they were derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968–69 in each capital city. The weighting pattern for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of the individual city patterns.

The list of the materials and weights derived for each capital city and other information concerning the index is given in the *Labour Report* issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Movements in the prices of building materials in Sydney and the six State capital cities combined, as revealed by the index, are shown in the following table:—

Table 391. Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in House Building

(Base for each group index: 1966-67 = 100)

Group	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Sydney				
Concrete mix, cement and sand ..	103.0	107.0	111.9	119.3	125.1
Cement products	102.2	108.2	111.6	121.7	135.1
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	104.2	108.4	113.3	117.5	119.7
Timber, board and joinery	104.7	115.4	123.2	126.7	131.8
Steel products	102.0	104.4	110.1	116.9	131.0
Other metal products	103.4	107.7	112.8	115.4	119.5
Plumbing fixtures	102.7	102.3	112.9	117.0	127.3
Electrical installation materials ..	103.1	104.5	114.8	114.7	120.3
Installed appliances	99.9	99.7	103.0	107.0	114.8
Plaster and plaster products	101.5	101.5	103.7	108.3	118.6
Miscellaneous materials	102.2	103.7	106.7	112.4	116.7
All groups	103.4	109.3	115.2	119.8	126.1
	Six Capitals*				
Concrete mix, cement and sand ..	101.6	103.8	107.1	113.4	121.2
Cement products	102.8	107.0	112.6	121.8	132.0
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	103.6	107.8	112.4	118.0	124.5
Timber, board and joinery	103.0	108.6	113.5	118.5	124.8
Steel products	101.9	104.8	110.0	115.0	127.9
Other metal products	103.9	106.3	111.8	112.4	118.5
Plumbing fixtures	101.7	102.0	108.7	113.6	122.6
Electrical installation materials ..	103.3	105.2	115.8	115.0	120.2
Installed appliances	100.0	99.7	102.2	103.8	107.4
Plaster and plaster products	101.7	103.0	105.1	109.4	116.9
Miscellaneous materials	102.9	104.5	107.4	111.0	116.4
All groups	102.7	106.3	110.9	115.7	122.7

* Weighted average of six State capital cities.

The next table shows the "All Groups" index numbers for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movements but not as to differences in price level.

Table 392. Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in House Building
—All Groups—Six Capital Cities
(Base for each City Index: 1966-67 = 100)

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals *
1966-67 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68 ..	103.4	101.3	103.4	102.1	104.0	101.8	102.7
1968-69 ..	109.3	103.6	105.6	107.0	105.9	104.1	106.3
1969-70 ..	115.2	107.2	109.4	112.4	110.3	107.7	110.9
1970-71 ..	119.8	112.3	115.2	116.7	113.9	114.3	115.7
1971-72 ..	126.1	118.9	124.8	124.8	121.1	120.7	122.7

* Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

The Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats (in general, those up to three storeys). The selected materials (72 items) are arranged in eleven groups. Group index numbers, and index numbers for all the groups combined, are compiled monthly for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined, and are available from July 1966. The materials weighting pattern for the index relates to the whole of Australia, and was derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative buildings constructed in, or about, 1966-67. Index numbers for a State capital city are calculated by applying this single weighting pattern to price measures for that city. Index numbers for the six State capital cities combined are weighted averages of the index numbers for the individual capital cities—the relative weight given to each capital city being determined by the proportion of (a) the estimated value on completion of building other than house building in that State to (b) the estimated value of such building in all States in the three years ended June 1967. The index is described in detail in the *Labour Report* issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Movements in the prices of building materials in Sydney and the six State capital cities combined, as revealed by the Index, are shown in Table 394.

The next table shows the "All Groups" index numbers for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. The indexes enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in degree of price change between cities but not as to differences in price level.

Table 393. Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building—All Groups—Six Capital Cities
(Base for each City Index: 1966-67 = 100)

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals *
1966-67 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68 ..	102.6	101.7	102.2	101.8	102.0	102.3	102.2
1968-69 ..	106.5	105.0	105.1	105.0	104.7	105.1	105.6
1969-70 ..	111.7	109.8	110.3	109.4	108.9	109.7	110.5
1970-71 ..	116.4	115.1	116.4	113.9	113.3	115.0	115.5
1971-72 ..	122.4	123.9	124.4	122.7	121.3	122.6	123.0

* Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

Table 394. Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building
(Base for each Group Index 1966-67 = 100)

Group	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Sydney					
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ..	102.8	105.7	109.4	115.5	120.0
Cement products	103.0	109.0	112.7	119.2	129.1
Bricks, stone, etc.	104.7	109.1	113.5	118.2	120.3
Timber, board and joinery	104.5	109.7	113.8	118.8	124.5
Steel and iron products	102.2	106.6	111.0	116.2	122.8
Aluminium products	102.2	106.4	110.6	115.4	120.0
Other metal products	105.8	108.8	130.2	124.7	125.5
Plumbing fixtures	103.4	102.9	116.1	123.3	136.8
Miscellaneous materials	102.0	102.3	104.9	110.3	117.7
Electrical installation materials ..	100.9	102.1	112.2	110.9	114.7
Mechanical services components ..	101.4	107.6	111.8	118.9	127.5
All groups	102.6	106.5	111.7	116.4	122.4
Six Capitals*					
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ..	101.5	103.5	106.9	113.0	120.6
Cement products	102.2	106.8	111.7	118.0	126.1
Bricks, stone, etc.	103.7	108.2	112.6	118.6	124.2
Timber, board and joinery	103.0	107.2	111.2	117.0	123.4
Steel and iron products	102.3	106.1	110.1	115.8	125.4
Aluminium products	101.4	103.9	107.4	113.0	119.3
Other metal products	105.9	106.8	126.3	121.4	120.6
Plumbing fixtures	102.8	103.3	113.7	121.3	134.3
Miscellaneous materials	102.3	103.2	105.8	110.3	116.9
Electrical installation materials ..	100.9	102.1	112.2	110.9	114.7
Mechanical services components ..	101.4	107.7	111.8	119.0	127.7
All groups	102.2	105.6	110.5	115.5	123.0

* Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

WHOLESALE PRICES

The average wholesale prices of selected commodities in Sydney in each of the last three years are shown in the next table. Unless otherwise specified, these averages are based on prices charged by wholesalers to retailers and are the mean of the prices ruling at the middle of each month in the year.

Table 395. Average Wholesale Prices, Sydney

Commodity	Specification	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June		
			1969	1970	1971
Wool	Average price of greasy wool at N.S.W. auctions (annual realisations divided by quantity sold)	kg	Cents	Cents	Cents
			102.1	85.6	67.3
Foodstuffs—					
Meat: Beef	Ox and heifer, 451-720 lb ..	lb	28.0	27.9	29.4
Mutton	Wethers	lb	11.5	12.9	12.1
Lamb	Average, under and over 36 lb	lb	19.9	21.3	20.5
Milk	In 1-pint bottles, Authority's agent to milkround vendor	Gallon	70.1	72.1	75.6
Butter	Choicest butter; in prints in 56 lb boxes, delivered (incl. price of box)	lb	49.1	51.0	51.0
Eggs	New-laid, first-quality hen eggs; 24 oz per dozen ..	Dozen	60.2	60.0	54.5
Wheat for human consumption	Milling for flour	Bushel	171.0*	164.5*	166.0*
	Other	Bushel		172.5*	170.0*
Wheat for non-human consumption	Industrial purposes	Bushel		143.5*	145.0*
			\$	\$	\$
Flour, Plain	In 150 lb sacks	Short ton	95.69	99.34	102.04
Potatoes	No. 1 grade; ex-trucks, Alexandria Markets ..	Ton	71.56	48.45	86.08
Sugar	Refined 1A; bale of 16 2 lb packets in ½ ton lots or more	Bale	3.20	3.20	3.20
Jam	Plum, in 24 oz tins ..	Dozen	2.98	3.12	3.25
Tea	Good quality, in packets ..	lb	0.58	0.54	0.55
Alcoholic Drinks—					
Beer	In bulk	Kilderkin	24.58	25.00	26.14
Wine	Fortified, average of 3 types; in 26 oz bottles	Dozen	6.80	7.02	8.18
Whisky	Imported; in 26 oz bottles	Dozen	42.87	43.04	44.49
Cigarettes	Plain	Thousand	14.63	14.39	15.73
Building Materials—					
Timber—					
Hardwood	Merchantable 3 in x 2 in, set lengths; delivered metropolitan area ..	100 sup. ft	22.60	24.08	25.86
Oregon	Merchantable 2 in x 2 in to 12 in x 6 in in set lengths; delivered metropolitan area ..	100 sup. ft	28.38	31.42	30.87
Bricks	Common, at kiln	Thousand	45.62	47.40	49.55
Paint	Synthetic exterior, enamel; in 1 gallon tins	Gallon	6.63	6.72	6.86
Iron and Steel—					
Pig Iron	Foundry, c.i.f. Aust. ports	Ton	50.75	52.75	54.25
Structural Steel Shapes	c.i.f. Aust. ports	Ton	95.50	98.00	100.46
Sheets	Corrugated, Custom Orb "020"; factory to wholesaler	100 sq. ft	10.20	10.50	10.54
Newsprint	Australian, landed cost ..	Ton	159.00	156.00	156.00
			Cents	Cents	Cents
Liquid Fuel, etc.—					
Motor Spirit	Standard Grade; bulk ..	Gallon	32.4	32.4	35.7
Diesoline	In 44 gallon drums	Gallon	32.4	32.4	35.9
Motor Oil	In 44 gallon drums	Gallon	106.0	106.0	115.3
Power Kerosene	In 44 gallon drums	Gallon	22.9	22.9	23.6

* Price for year ended 30 November following.

HOUSE RENTS

Information about the modes of occupancy of dwellings in New South Wales, and about the rentals being paid for dwellings occupied by tenants, is obtained on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population. The results of the censuses conducted in 1947, 1954, 1961, and 1966 have revealed a marked trend from home-renting to home-owning, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. The development of the trend since 1947 (the first census to be held after 1933) is illustrated below:—

<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>Occupied Private Dwellings</i>				
	<i>Total Dwellings</i>		<i>Dwellings Occupied by Tenants</i>		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Increase per cent. since previous Census</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Increase per cent. since previous Census</i>	<i>Proportion per cent. of total Dwellings</i>
1947	732,510	25	352,916	30	48
1954	900,159	23	340,873	(—) 3	38
1961	1,048,222	16	304,305	(—) 11	29
1966	1,178,122	12	324,505	7	28

Between 1961 and 1966, the number of tenanted houses fell by 8 per cent. (to 169,127), tenanted shares of a house fell by 67 per cent. (to 6,005), and the number of tenanted flats rose by 50 per cent. (to 121,572).

At 30 June 1966, tenanted houses represented 52 per cent., tenanted flats represented 38 per cent., and other tenanted dwellings (share of houses, sheds, huts, garages, etc.) represented 10 per cent., of all private dwellings occupied by tenants in New South Wales.

Particulars of the weekly rents being paid for tenanted private houses and flats in 1961 and 1966 are available only for those which are leased on an unfurnished basis. A classification of these dwellings according to the amount of weekly rent being paid is given in Table 396 on page 484. The figures shown in the table for 30 June 1961, exclude tenanted houses and flats owned by the N.S.W. Housing Commission, as particulars of these are not available for that year. On the other hand they include small numbers of sheds, huts, and garages, etc., used for dwelling purposes, and for this reason they are not strictly comparable with figures shown for "Houses and Flats—Other" at 30 June 1966, which exclude these types of dwellings. In 1966, the tenanted houses and flats covered by the table (viz., 212,620), represented 73 per cent. of all tenanted houses and flats in New South Wales; 24 per cent. of these tenanted dwellings were owned by the N.S.W. Housing Commission.

The proportion of unfurnished tenanted houses and flats at 30 June 1966, with a rental of less than \$5 per week was 22.7 per cent. (25.1 per cent. in respect of houses and flats owned by the Housing Commission), of \$5 and under \$10 per week, 40.8 per cent. (30.7 per cent.), of \$10 and under \$20 per week, 28.0 per cent. (33.1 per cent.), and of \$20 and under \$30 per week, 7.9 per cent. (10.3 per cent.).

The system of rent control of leased premises in New South Wales is described earlier in the chapter.

Table 396. Private Houses and Flats* in N.S.W. Rented Unfurnished, Classified according to Weekly Rent

Weekly Rent	At 30 June 1961	At 30 June 1966						
	Houses and Flats †	Houses *		Flats *		Houses and Flats *		
		Government ‡	Other	Government ‡	Other	Government ‡	Other	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under \$2	10,548	319	6,233	523	626	842	6,859	7,701
\$2 and under \$3	21,074	363	8,151	2,310	1,087	2,673	9,238	11,911
\$3 " " \$4	25,457	933	9,419	1,084	1,511	2,017	10,930	12,947
\$4 " " \$5	27,276	1,571	10,993	460	2,743	2,031	13,736	15,767
\$5 " " \$6	21,167	3,219	8,668	523	3,795	3,742	12,463	16,205
\$6 " " \$8	26,922	12,927	14,193	1,917	9,014	14,844	23,207	38,051
\$8 " " \$10	10,845	15,291	7,957	3,203	6,045	18,494	14,002	32,496
Under \$10	143,289	34,623	65,614	10,020	24,821	44,643	90,435	135,078
\$10 and under \$12	24,384	2,976	7,591	1,541	5,436	4,517	13,027	17,544
\$12 " " \$14		167	5,038	302	5,060	469	10,098	10,567
\$14 " " \$16		150	3,808	47	6,036	197	9,844	10,041
\$16 " " \$18		124	4,268	41	7,606	165	11,874	12,039
\$18 " " \$20		66	2,023	30	6,829	96	8,852	8,948
\$20 " " \$20		3,483	22,728	1,961	30,967	5,444	53,695	59,139
\$20 " " \$30	}	50	6,195	43	10,588	93	16,783	16,876
\$30 or more		8	738	2	779	10	1,517	1,527
Total	167,673†	38,164	95,275	12,026	67,155	50,190	162,430	212,620
Average Weekly Rent per House/Flat	\$ 6.05†	\$ 7.78	\$ 8.19	\$ 6.58	\$ 13.16	\$ 7.49	\$ 0.24	\$ 9.59
Proportion of Total Tenanted Houses or Flats covered above	Per cent. 63.3†	Per cent. 78.9		Per cent. 65.1		Per cent. 96.8	Per cent. 68.0	Per cent. 73.1

* "Houses" include shared houses for which only one householder's census schedule was supplied and (in 1966) excludes sheds, huts, garages, etc. used for dwelling purposes. "Flats" relate to unshared "self-contained" flats, including home units. ("Self-contained" means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facilities.)

† See text preceding table.

‡ Owned by N.S.W. Housing Commission.

Chapter 20

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales, there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees—the State system, which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system, which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State. The main principle in both systems is compulsory conciliation or arbitration, as a means of preventing or settling industrial disputes, by authorities which have the status of legal tribunals and which make “awards” having the force of law.

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. Awards of Commonwealth industrial tribunals have been held to be Commonwealth laws, and therefore override those made by State authorities.

The principal source of the Commonwealth constitutional power in relation to industrial matters is its power to make laws with respect to “conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State”. In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a “common rule” or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and (except within a Commonwealth Territory) cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union. However, the Commonwealth Parliament has used other constitutional powers to authorise Commonwealth tribunals to deal with employer-employee relationships in particular industries otherwise than by means of conciliation and arbitration. In particular, the interstate trade and commerce power and the defence power have been used to confer wide powers on the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with respect to the stevedoring and maritime industries and various Commonwealth projects. By agreement between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments, a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal has been established to deal both with interstate industrial disputes in the coal mining industry and with disputes confined to the industry in New South Wales.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc. than those

awarded under the State jurisdiction. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from 1937 to 1955, and by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission from June 1964 to July 1967 (when "total wages" replaced basic wages and margins under Commonwealth awards, etc.—see page 500) were adopted for State awards and agreements. Since July 1967, the State basic wage for males and females in New South Wales has been varied in accordance with annual increases granted for "total wages" by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a policy generally followed in the other States.

A survey in 1968, covering most persons in private and government employment (other than in rural industry or in private domestic service), showed that 41 per cent. of male employees in New South Wales were covered by Commonwealth awards, determinations, and registered agreements, 46 per cent. were covered by State awards, etc., 1 per cent. were covered by unregistered collective agreements and 13 per cent. were not covered by any award, etc. The proportions for female employees were 30, 63, 0.5, and 6 per cent., respectively. The industries and occupations subject to Commonwealth awards and agreements included pastoral industries, shipping, shipbuilding, metal trades, enginedrivers, timber trades, clothing trades, glass works and rubber works, breweries, railways, and journalists.

COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

The Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1904. The last fundamental change, in 1956, altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by establishing (a) a Commonwealth Industrial Court to deal with judicial matters associated with industrial arbitration, and (b) a Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. The present legislative basis of the Commonwealth system is the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904–1972.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is a superior court of record, composed of a Chief Judge and not more than seven other judges. It is empowered to enforce penal provisions of the arbitration laws, to determine questions of law referred to it by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission or the Industrial Registrar, to interpret and enforce awards, to hear appeals from State courts (other than Supreme Courts) in industrial matters, to hear applications for decisions that State awards or orders are inconsistent with valid Commonwealth awards (and are therefore invalid), to determine eligibility for membership of a registered industrial organisation, and to settle disputes between an organisation and its members. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Court may direct the Registrar to make investigations and, if necessary, order a new election. In general, the Court's jurisdiction is exercised by at least three judges, but matters of interpretation and proceedings relating to membership and rules of organisations may be determined by a single judge. Decisions of the Court in matters concerning the validity of State awards and orders or

appeals against decisions of State Courts are subject to appeal to the High Court, provided the latter gives leave to appeal; other decisions of the Court are, in general, final.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission at present comprises a President, six Deputy Presidents, eight Arbitration Commissioners, and nine Conciliation Commissioners. The presidential members (i.e., the President and Deputy Presidents) have the same status and rights as a judge of the Industrial Court, and must have been, on appointment, a Judge of the former Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, or a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or a State Supreme Court of at least five years' standing, or, in the case of a Deputy President, must have held for at least five years a university degree or similar qualification in law, economics, industrial relations or some other field relevant to the duties of a Deputy President.

The Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration. It seeks to encourage amicable agreement between the parties to a dispute, or to prevent or settle a dispute by conciliation, before proceeding to exercise its powers of compulsory arbitration. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party. In making an award, the Commission is not restricted to the specific claims of the parties to a dispute, but must consider the public interest, in particular the state of the national economy and the likely effects on the economy of any award.

Matters concerning standard hours of work, national wages cases, the minimum wage, annual leave, long service leave and certain cases involving rates of wages for females based on male rates may be dealt with only by a Full Bench of the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President.

Other industrial matters are in general dealt with by a single member of the Commission. Each industry, or group of industries, is assigned to a panel of members of the Commission consisting of a presidential member, at least one Arbitration Commissioner, and at least one Conciliation Commissioner and the function of the Commission in relation to that industry or group of industries, is exercised by members of that panel. Members of the Commission are required to keep themselves acquainted with industrial affairs and conditions.

When a member of the Commission, a registered organisation, an employer, or a Minister becomes aware of an impending or existing industrial dispute, the presidential member of the relevant industrial panel is notified. In the first instance the dispute is generally referred to a Conciliation Commissioner within the panel. His role is to bring the parties together and attempt to reach agreement between the parties by conciliation. An agreement so arrived at may be made into a memorandum of agreement and certified by the Conciliation Commissioner as an award, provided that he is satisfied that such an agreement is in the public interest. If the parties fail to reach agreement the Conciliation Commissioner reports to the presidential member of his panel and the dispute is then dealt with at arbitration. The presidential member, or an Arbitration Commissioner within the panel, act in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle the dispute by making an award. Should, however, at this late stage, the parties resolve their differences, the presidential member or Arbitration Commissioner may act as conciliator and certify a memorandum of agreement as an award.

When a party to an industrial dispute requests that the matter in dispute be referred to a Full Bench of the Commission, the panel member dealing with the matter must consult with the President as to whether this should be done. If the President is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient public importance, it will be dealt with by a Full Bench consisting of at least three members of the Commission, each of whom is either a presidential member or an Arbitration Commissioner, but including at least two presidential members.

The Commission as constituted for the purposes of conciliation or arbitration may refer matters in dispute to a Local Industrial Board for investigation and report, and make an award on the basis of the Board's report. Local Industrial Boards comprise either a State Industrial Authority willing to act, or a board consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman appointed by the Commission.

Provision may be made in an award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms.

Appeal may be made against an award made by a member of the Commission, against a member's decision not to make an award, and against a member's finding in relation to the existence of, or parties to, an industrial dispute. An appeal also lies against a member's decision certifying or refusing to certify a memorandum of agreement, and against a member's decision to dismiss a matter on the grounds that it either appeared trivial or should be dealt with by a State Industrial Authority, or that it was in the public interest to dismiss it. The appeal is heard by the Full Bench consisting of at least three members of the Commission, each of whom is either a presidential member or an Arbitration Commissioner, and shall include at least two presidential members.

Special provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act authorise the Commission to deal with industrial matters relating to the maritime industries, the stevedoring industry, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project, and those projects declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for purposes of the Act. In the case of the maritime and stevedoring industries, the Commission may deal not only with industrial disputes, but also (whether or not a dispute exists) with any industrial matter which is submitted to it and which relates to overseas or interstate trade and commerce. In the case of the Snowy Mountains and declared Commonwealth projects, the Commission may deal with any industrial matter submitted to it, whether or not a dispute exists and whether or not a dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State.

Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), and an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. (Under the Public Service Arbitration Act, an association of less than 100 employees may be registered if its members represent at least three-fifths of the total persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service.) Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At the end of 1969, there were 75 registered employer organisations and 149 employee organisations; the employee organisations had 1,901,100 members, representing 85 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions in Australia.

Industrial registries, established at Melbourne and other State capitals, are controlled by Registrars, who have powers in relation to the registration, rules, and membership of industrial organisations, and in relation to awards, disputed elections, and other disputes. A Registrar may refer matters of law to the Industrial Court, and other matters to the Commission. Appeal may be made to the Commission against decisions by a Registrar.

Officers of the Department of Labour and National Service police the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. They have power to enter premises, to inspect equipment, material, and record books, and to interview employees.

Particulars of the special tribunal appointed to deal with industrial matters arising in the Commonwealth Public Service are given on page 492, and of the joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the coalmining industry in the chapter "Mining Industries".

NEW SOUTH WALES SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of compulsory industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes. A major change in 1959 placed greater emphasis on conciliation rather than arbitration, restricted the right of appeal against awards, provided for more rapid hearing of appeals, and removed the compulsion for employees to belong to an industrial union. A further change in 1964 was intended to encourage greater use of conciliation rather than judicial procedures in the event of an illegal strike. The present legislative basis of the State system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a Supreme Court or District Court judge, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise specified powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes and lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, determine specified apprenticeship matters, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Labour and Industry—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members appointed by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

A Senior Conciliation Commissioner and not more than six other Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. The Commissioners hold office until they reach 65 years of age. Additional Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed, from time to time, for specified periods not exceeding one year. The Industrial Commission is required to call a conference of the Commissioners at least once every four months, to discuss the operation of the Arbitration Act and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

The principal function of a Conciliation Commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a Conciliation Committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lockout, or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference, the Commissioner (or Committee) may make an order or award in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

Since January 1969, Conciliation Committees may be established by the Industrial Commission for particular industries or callings; previously they were appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Commission. These Committees comprise a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. At 30 June 1971, there were 405 Conciliation Committees in existence. A Committee has power to inquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment for the industries or callings.

Apprenticeship Committees are constituted to regulate wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in particular industries. The Committees comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of employer and employee representatives, appointed by the Industrial Commission upon nomination by an employer or group of employers, and by an industrial union of employees.

Special Commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a special Commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Any party affected by an order, award, or decision of a Conciliation Commissioner or Committee may appeal to the Industrial Commission. The Crown may, in the public interest, appeal against an award. The appeal is determined on the evidence presented at the initial hearing, except that, by the special leave of the Commission, new evidence may be presented if it was not available at the time of the initial hearing. No party other than the Crown may appeal against an award made by consent of all parties appearing in the proceedings.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate Conciliation Committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, and an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees) may be registered as an industrial union. At 30 June 1971, there were 138 employee unions and 282 employer unions on the register. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the Conciliation Committee or the Industrial Commission directs, and applies within a specified locality. It also applies for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Employers and industrial unions may make written agreements which, when registered with the Industrial Registrar, become binding industrial agreements between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned. The maximum term for which an industrial agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by one of the parties.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and registered industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Industry, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings regarding industrial agreements and ancillary legislation in relation to the Annual Holidays and Long Service Leave Acts may also be taken by employees and by the secretaries of industrial unions. Employees may also proceed before industrial magistrates to recover wages or holiday pay. Industrial magistrates, whose powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates, exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards, agreements, and statutes governing working conditions.

The Registry of the Industrial Commission is maintained by the Industrial Registrar, who has power to register (or cancel the registration of) industrial unions, to impose penalties, and to enquire into any matter as directed by the Industrial Commission. Decisions of the Industrial Registrar and of industrial magistrates are, in general, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION

The rates of pay, hours of work, and other working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by a Public Service Arbitrator under powers conferred by the Public Service Arbitration Act, 1920-1972. An organisation of employees in the Public Service must usually submit a claim to the Arbitrator; but, with the consent of the Arbitrator, or where he has (other than on the grounds of triviality) refrained from hearing or determining it, the claim may be submitted to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. If any other matter is of sufficient importance, the Commission may permit the Public Service Board, a Minister, or an organisation of employees to refer a claim to the Commission, or to appeal to the Commission against a determination of the Arbitrator.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the New South Wales Government and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of certain conditions of employment (*viz.* wages, rates for overtime, holidays, and other special work, preference to unionists, and deductions for board and residence). There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals in specified matters affecting individual employees.

The State Public Service Act provides that the Public Service Board may enter into an agreement as to salaries with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission may make awards in respect of certain employees of the State Government.

ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Under the Commonwealth arbitration system, there has been no general prohibition of strikes and lockouts since 1930, but they may be prohibited by the terms of particular awards. If a strike or lockout which breaches an award occurs, or is likely to occur, the Commonwealth Industrial Court may order compliance with the terms of the award, and may impose a maximum penalty of \$1,000 (\$500 for each breach where an award specifies that a separate breach occurs on each day on which the breach continues). If a breach of an award is threatened or has occurred, the Court may commence hearing an application for an order of compliance only if a presidential member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has issued a certificate permitting the dispute to proceed to the court. Before issuing a certificate the presidential member is required to make every effort, by conciliation or arbitration, to settle the dispute between the parties.

Under the State arbitration system, the following strikes are illegal:—

- (a) strikes by employees of the Crown or of semi-government and local government bodies;

- (b) strikes commenced before the expiry of fourteen days' notice to the Minister by the executive of an industrial union, setting out the matters in dispute, the proposed date of commencement of the strike, and a statement of the action already taken to negotiate a settlement of the dispute, and strikes commenced after such matters in dispute have been settled; and
- (c) other strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement. (However, an individual union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the voters approve.)

All lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in an illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of \$4,000 is prescribed.

Where the members of an industrial union of employees take part in or assist an illegal strike, the Industrial Commission may order the union to pay a maximum penalty of \$4,000. Penalty proceedings may not, however, be commenced later than the expiration of fourteen days from the cessation of the strike to which the proceedings refer. In defence to any proceedings, the union may claim that it has tried, by means reasonable under the circumstances, to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike, or that the strike was provoked by unjust and unreasonable action by the employer. The Industrial Commission is also permitted to cancel an industrial union's registration if it is satisfied that any of the union's members were taking part in, or aiding and abetting, an illegal strike in an essential service industry. An essential service industry includes the supply of fuel or other commodity or service necessary for the conduct of such services as public transport, the supply of electricity, water, or gas to the public, the provision of fire-fighting, the removal of garbage, sewerage, and drainage, and the conduct of prisons. In lieu of cancelling a union's registration, the Commission may require the exclusion of a group or section of the union from eligibility for membership of that union.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS AND EX-SERVICEMEN

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorised to insert in awards provisions granting preference in employment to members of registered industrial organisations.

The State industrial tribunals must, on application, insert in awards and agreements provisions granting absolute preference in employment (both at the point of employment and at the point of retrenchment) to members of registered industrial unions. The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in 1953 to provide that an employer must not, in general, employ a person who was not a member of an industrial union and that all employees must be members of an industrial union, but these provisions were repealed in 1959.

Under both the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems, certificates granting equal preference with unionists may be issued to employees who object, on the grounds of conscientious belief, to being a member of an industrial union.

Preference in employment to ex-servicemen and women was granted until 1959 for those who served in the 1939-1945 War, and until 1960 for those who served in the Korea and Malaya operations.

Chapter 21

WAGES AND HOURS

Wage rates determined by all industrial arbitration authorities in Australia before July 1967 comprised two elements—a basic or foundational wage common to most rates of wage, and a separate secondary wage for each occupation, or group of occupations, specified in each award. However, since July 1967, by decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the practice of specifying the basic wage and secondary wages separately in Commonwealth awards has been discontinued in favour of the specification of a “total wage” for each occupation, etc. The New South Wales Industrial Commission and arbitration authorities in all other States except Victoria have, however, continued to specify basic wages and secondary wages separately.

Except where a higher “minimum wage” has been declared (see below), the award wage for each occupation (i.e. sum of basic wage and appropriate secondary wage, or, if these elements are not specified separately, the total wage) is the lowest amount payable to employees in each award category, but employers may pay amounts above those specified in awards.

Since July 1966, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has prescribed a “minimum wage” representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. This “minimum wage” is in practice the lowest wage payable to adult males under any Commonwealth awards, but is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates for each occupation as a foundational element in the total wage. The practice of setting a “minimum” award wage irrespective of occupation has also been adopted by arbitration authorities in all States except New South Wales.

The “basic wage”, which was originally understood to mean the minimum or basic wage necessary to provide a reasonable standard of comfort for the average worker and his family, has for many years been fixed at the highest level (for a foundational wage) which arbitration authorities consider the economy can sustain. The secondary wage component of a wage comprises amounts payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry (these special features include the degree of skill involved, the nature of the work, and the conditions under which the work is performed). In more recent years, and in particular since the introduction into Commonwealth awards of a “total wage” for each occupation, it has been the practice for arbitration authorities to set the *combined* total of basic wage and secondary wages (whether these elements are separately specified or not) at the highest level which in their opinion the economy can sustain; “total wage” decisions are regarded as a guideline in the setting of secondary wages (insofar as they are determined on economic grounds) by State arbitration authorities. Relativities between wages for occupations and industries are adjusted from time to time under both Commonwealth and State awards.

BASIC WAGES

BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

The basic wages prescribed in Commonwealth awards until June 1967 were determined, in terms of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904–1967, by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration

Commission (formerly the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration). The "basic wage" was defined in the Act in 1949 as "that wage or part of a wage which is just and reasonable for an adult male (female), without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, he (she) is employed". The principles upon which the basic wage was to be computed by the Commission were not, however, defined. The Act prescribed that matters concerning the basic wage or the principles upon which it was computed should be dealt with only by the Commission in Presidential Session (i.e. the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President).

The first determination of a wage standard by a Court in Australia was the "Harvester" standard declared in 1907. This standard was based on the needs of a "family of about five", and was prescribed as a fair and reasonable minimum wage for an unskilled labourer.

In 1908, the "Harvester" standard was adopted by the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards. The rates remained virtually unchanged until 1913, when the Court began to take cognizance of the annual movement in an official retail price index. In 1921, the Court adopted the practice of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in direct ratio to variations in the retail price index, and a general loading—the "Powers 3s." (equivalent to 30 cents)—was added to the "Harvester" equivalent to cover possible increases in prices during the interval between adjustments. From February 1931, following the onset of the depression, the Court reduced wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

A new basis for assessing and adjusting the basic wage was introduced by the Court in 1934. The "Harvester" standard supplemented by the Powers loading was discarded, and a fresh starting point selected. The new rate was in effect the "Harvester" equivalent without the "Powers 3s." and without the 10 per cent. reduction (which then ceased to operate). The "C" Series Retail Price Index became the basis for automatic quarterly adjustments, and the minimum adjustment of the basic wage was fixed at 20c.

From June 1937 to December 1950, the basic wage determined by the Court comprised (a) the "needs" portion of the wage, which was subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a "prosperity" loading (60c for Sydney, 40c to 60c for other capital cities, and 50c for the Six Capitals) which was added by the Court in 1937 and which was not an adjustable part of the wage. In 1937, the Court introduced its own "Court series" of quarterly retail price index numbers (based on the "C" series index) for automatic quarterly adjustments, and the minimum adjustment of the basic wage was reduced to 10c.

An application for an increase in the basic wage was made to the Court by employees' organisations in 1940. In its judgment in February 1941, the Court refused to grant an increase, mainly because of the uncertain economic outlook under existing war conditions, but deferred the application for further consideration. The application was revived in October 1946, and in December 1946, pending a final determination, the Court granted an interim increase of 70c in the "needs" portion of the basic wage and retained the existing loadings.

The 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, which opened in February 1949, finalised the case begun in 1940 and continued in 1946. The Court's decision, announced in October 1950, declared a new basic wage comprising the old "needs" portion (which was increased by \$2 per week) and the "prosperity loading" (which was standardised at 50 cents per week for all localities). The whole of the new basic wage became subject to automatic quarterly adjustment and a new "Court Series" of retail price index numbers was introduced for this purpose.

The decision of the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry was to delete the provision of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage from November 1953. The Court, in the course of its judgment, declared that, as there should be no departure from "its now well-established principle that the basic wage should be the highest that the capacity of the community as a whole could sustain", and as it had "withdrawn from relating the basic wage to the fulfilment of any particular standard of needs", it found it "impossible to justify the continuance of an automatic adjustment system".

Between 1953 and 1960, decisions on applications for increases in Commonwealth basic wages were made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in May 1956 and by the newly-constituted Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in May 1957, May 1958, June 1959, and April 1960. A detailed account of these basic wage hearings was published on pages 372 and 373 of Year Book No. 61, 1971. The Court in 1956 re-affirmed that "as long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified, since movements in the index have no relation to the movements in the capacity of the economy". In its judgment, the Court stated that "a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate". This view was re-affirmed in subsequent Commission decisions and the increases in the basic wage awarded during these years were as follows: \$1, May 1956; \$1, May 1957; \$0.50, May 1958; and \$1.50, June 1959. In April 1960 the Commission refused to grant an increase in the basic wage expressing the view that the affects of the substantial increases in basic and secondary wages granted in 1959 to employees under Commonwealth awards had not yet been reflected in the economy, and that until they were, it would be unsafe to increase the existing basic wage.

In July 1961 the Commission awarded an increase of \$1.20 in the basic wage which it regarded as the highest that the economy could sustain and sufficient to maintain the purchasing power of the 1960 basic wage. It adopted the 1960 basic wage as a standard, as it considered that the 1960 basic wage had taken account of productivity increases up to June 1960. The Commission decided that it would in future at annual intervals, allow the movements in the Consumer Price Index during the previous year to be reflected in the basic wage unless it was persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the change. It also decided that, as price movements were to be considered annually, a review of the economy generally and of productivity increases in particular, and a decision whether or not to change the level of the real basic wage, need take place only every three or four years.

At hearings in 1962 and 1963 to examine changes in the Consumer Price Index during the previous twelve months, the Commission decided that there should be no variation in the basic wage. In the 1964 Basic Wage and Total Wage Case, the Commission rejected an employer application for the merging of the basic wage and margins into a "total wage", but granted an increase of \$2 per week in the adult male basic wage and re-affirmed its approach in the 1961 Inquiry—that the level of the real basic wage should be reviewed every three or four years in the light of price and productivity movement and after a general review of the economy, and that, in each intervening year, the basic wage should, *prima facie*, be adjusted for movements in the Consumer Price Index.

During the 1965 Basic Wage Inquiry and Total Wage Case, which opened in March 1965, the Commission considered concurrently:—

- (a) an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (\$1.20 a week for the six capital cities rate) to compensate for price increases since June 1964; and
- (b) an application by employers for (i) a "total wage" which would merge the basic wage and margins elements of the wage structure and would equal the sum of the current basic wage and margins plus one per cent. of this sum, or alternatively, for (ii) the level of the basic wage and the level of the margins element (insofar as margins were determined upon general economic grounds) to be determined simultaneously by one bench of the Commission.

The Commonwealth Government intervened to express concern at the prospect of a wage increase, and to advocate that margins be varied industry by industry, on a work-value basis, without general reviews.

In a majority judgment, delivered in June 1965, the Commission rejected the employers' "total wage" application and the unions' application for an increase in the basic wage, but granted the employers' alternative application for simultaneous determination of the basic wage and of margins insofar as they were fixed on general economic grounds. The Commission decided that an increase in wages could be sustained but that, as the basic wage had risen in 1964 and margins had not been reviewed on general economic grounds since 1963, the increase should be added to margins rather than the basic wage. Accordingly, the Commission awarded an increase in margins, from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1965, by an amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the sum of the basic wage (six capital cities rate) plus the existing margin. The Commission expected that this increase in margins in the Metal Trades Award (where the margin of a fitter, for example, was increased by \$0.60 a week) would be speedily reflected throughout Commonwealth awards.

In granting the employers' alternative application, the Commission considered that simultaneous determinations of the basic wage and margins on general economic grounds would ensure coherence and consistency in decisions on national wage cases, would introduce greater flexibility in that a wage increase could go wholly to the basic wage or to the margins element or be distributed between the two elements, and would provide an opportunity of ensuring that a wage increase on general economic grounds would not result in those on higher margins receiving a greater proportionate increase in total wages than those on lower margins. The Commission declared, in the majority judgment, that there should be annual reviews

of the economy, and that the basic wage and margins (insofar as margins were fixed on general economic grounds) should be determined simultaneously for the ensuing year at the highest level the national capacity could sustain during the ensuing year. It considered that national capacity should be assessed annually in real terms, and that the level of wages should not necessarily be changed on the basis of price movements, of average productivity gains, or of some formula of prices plus productivity. The Commission also expressed the view that wage increases should not be granted without regard to their likely economic consequences, including their likely effect on price stability.

During the 1966 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case, which opened in March 1966, the Commission considered concurrently:—

- (a) an application by employees' organisations for an increase (founded on increases in prices and productivity since 1964) of \$4.30 a week in the basic wage, for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage, and for margins to be increased to a level which would restore the 1947 relativities between basic wage and margins (i.e. a fitter's margin to be increased by \$5.90 to \$17.10 a week); and
- (b) an application by employers for (i) a "total wage" which would merge the basic wage and margins elements of the wage structure, and for an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in this total, or alternatively, for (ii) increases of 30c a week in the basic wage and 1 per cent. in margins and an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the resultant amount.

The Commission was constituted as the Presidential Bench for the hearing of the basic wage applications, and as a Reference Bench (comprising three Presidential members and a commissioner) for the hearing of the applications insofar as they concerned margins and a total wage.

In its judgment on the basic wage applications, delivered in July 1966, the Presidential Bench of the Commission granted an increase of \$2 a week in the adult male basic wage (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay period commencing on or after 11 July 1966, and refused the employees' claim for a restoration of quarterly adjustments. The Commission considered that the increase awarded would approximately maintain the purchasing power of the 1964 basic wage, and reiterated its arguments in previous cases against automatic quarterly adjustments.

The Reference Bench of the Commission announced at the same time that the making of an award concerning margins generally would be deferred until a commissioner had investigated and reported on the marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award (which it considered to be out-of-date) and whether any alterations of marginal rates were justified on the grounds of work values or the economic considerations which had been presented to the Commission, or any other grounds. Pending the results of the investigation, immediate relief would be given to low-wage earners by prescribing that (as from the first pay period commencing on or after 11 July 1966) no adult male employee under the award should receive a margin (above the last declared basic wage) of less than \$3.75 a week. The Commission expected that the new "minimum wage" provision would be quickly incorporated in other Commonwealth awards as appropriate.

In dealing with the employers' application for a "total wage", the Reference Bench indicated that the circumstances in which a decision had to be made in the case under consideration differed from those obtaining

in previous cases, and that as the parties on this occasion had sought simultaneous consideration of both basic wage and margins and as the Commission had itself come to regard the same general economic considerations as relevant to the level of both basic wage and margins, it was now favourably disposed to the employers' proposal in principle. The question of implementation was, however, to be deferred pending the results of the investigation into the structure of marginal rates, and pending further argument.

In December 1966, the Commission announced that, as the investigation into the marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award had not yet been completed, general marginal increases ranging from 1 per cent. to 2½ per cent. of total wages would be awarded as an interim measure from the first pay period commencing on or after 23 January 1967.

During the 1967 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case, which opened in April 1967, the Commission considered:—

- (a) an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (\$7.30 for the six capital cities rate), and an application for an increase in margins (first made in the 1966 national wage case, but deferred by the Commission pending an investigation into the marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award); and
- (b) an application by employers for a total wage.

The Commission was constituted as the Presidential Bench for the hearing of the basic wage application, and as a Reference Bench (comprising two Presidential members and a commissioner) for the hearing of the applications insofar as they concerned margins.

In its judgment, delivered in May 1967, the Commission announced the elimination of the separate specification of basic wage and margins in its awards and the introduction into all Commonwealth awards of total wages. The Commission awarded an increase of \$1 per week in weekly award rates for all adult males and females (with proportionate increases for juniors), and added \$1 per week to the minimum standard for adult males introduced in July 1966. These increases were to apply from the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1967.

The Commission stated in its decision that the adoption of the new procedures would eliminate the awkward necessity for different benches to concurrently deal with different parts of the wage, and that it should facilitate the rapid and proper spread of economic decisions throughout awards and determinations. The new procedures would enable the Commission to act flexibly (in that an increase could be awarded as a flat amount, as a flat percentage, in varying percentages, or in other ways), and would enable it to ensure that economic gains were reflected in the whole wage, to give more reality to its award-making (both in economic and work value cases) and to give proper attention to the position of low-wage earners.

At the 1968 and 1969 National Wages Cases (see pages 506 and 507), the Commission rejected applications by employees' organisations for restoration of the basic wage in Commonwealth awards and for automatic adjustments of basic wages.

Prior to the introduction of total wages, differential basic wage rates were declared by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (formerly the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration) for each of the State capital cities,

for the six capitals combined, and for various extra-metropolitan cities and towns and the Commission (formerly the Court) determined which of these basic wage rates were to be incorporated in the Commonwealth awards for particular occupations or industries.

Changes between 1946 and 1967 in the basic wages declared for Sydney and six capital cities for adult males and females under Commonwealth awards are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 397. Basic Wages (per week)* under Commonwealth Awards

At 30 June	Adult Males		Adult Females	Month of Change	Adult Males		Adult Females
	Sydney	Six Capital Cities	Sydney		Sydney	Six Capital Cities	Sydney
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1946	9.90	9.70	†	1956: June	25.30	24.60	18.95
1950	13.80	13.50	†	1957: May	26.30	25.60	19.70
1951	18.00	17.60	13.50	1958: May	26.80	26.10	20.10
1952	22.30	21.60	16.70	1959: June	28.30	27.60	21.20
1953	24.10	23.40	18.05	1961: July	29.50	28.80	22.10
1954	24.30	23.40	18.20	1964: June	31.50	30.80	23.60
1955	24.30	23.40	18.20	1966: July	33.50‡¶	32.80‡	25.10
1956	25.30	24.60	18.95	1967: July	\$	\$	\$

* Automatic quarterly adjustments for retail price movements were discontinued in Commonwealth (and State) awards in September 1953. Changes in the basic wage in Commonwealth awards after that date resulted from Basic Wage Inquiries.

† No general basic wage declared for females before December 1950.

‡ The minimum wage payable to adult males under certain Commonwealth awards (see page 506) was fixed at \$37.25 (per week) for Sydney and at \$36.55 for the six capital cities.

¶ Basic wages (per week) for adult males under Commonwealth awards for other State capital cities at 31 July 1966, were: Melbourne, \$32.70, Brisbane, \$31.00, Adelaide, \$32.30, Perth \$32.80, and Hobart, \$33.40.

§ From July 1967, the separate specification of the basic wage, margin, and other award wage rates in Commonwealth awards was discontinued, and total wages were introduced—see page 500.

Basic Wages for Females

The first determination of a general basic wage for females under Commonwealth awards was made in 1950. Before then, it was common for awards to include a minimum wage for females ranging from 54 to 56 per cent. of the male basic wage, but this proportion was assessed in the light of the circumstances in the occupations or industry covered by the individual award. The Women's Employment Board, established by the Commonwealth Government in 1942, awarded basic rates for females up to 75 per cent., 90 per cent., and occasionally 100 per cent., of male basic rates, but the Board's jurisdiction was limited, for the most part, to women engaged during the war in work formerly performed by men. In 1945, the Commonwealth Government, by regulation, provided that females in certain "vital" industries should be paid at least 75 per cent. of the corresponding minimum male rates.

The power of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to determine or alter a basic wage for females was clarified by an amendment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act in 1949, when a definition of a female basic wage corresponding to that for males (see page 496) was inserted in the Act.

In its judgment after the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration fixed the basic wage for adult females under Commonwealth awards at 75 per cent. of the adult male rate, from the first pay-period in December 1950. This ratio was applied in all subsequent Commonwealth basic wage determinations until June 1967, when total wages (basic wage plus margin elements) were introduced for all Commonwealth awards (see page 500).

BASIC WAGES IN STATE AWARDS

Within the New South Wales system of industrial arbitration, the first determination of a standard wage was made in 1914, when the State Court of Industrial Arbitration adopted the practice of declaring a living or minimum wage for adult males for the guidance of wage-fixing tribunals. In 1918, a living wage determined by the chief industrial tribunal, after inquiry into the cost of living, became a statutory right of adult males and females working under industrial awards. From 1918 to 1925, these living wages were determined by the Board of Trade, and from 1926 to 1937 by the State Industrial Commission.

The living wage for an adult male, as determined by the State industrial tribunals, related to a family unit comprising a man, wife, and two children in determinations made in the years between 1914 and 1925, a man and wife only in 1927, and a man, wife, and one child from 1929 to 1937. The wage for an adult male was supplemented (subject to income qualifications) by family allowances paid by the State in respect of all dependent children under statutory school leaving age from 1927 to 1929, and in respect of all dependent children except one from 1929 to 1937.

From October 1937 until November 1955, the basic wages determined for adult males by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were adopted by the Industrial Commission for inclusion in State awards. The basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court from October 1937 to December 1950 comprised (a) the "needs" portion of the wage, which was subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a "prosperity" loading (usually 60c a week in New South Wales) which was not an adjustable part of the wage. In December 1950, the Commonwealth Court added \$2 to the "needs" portion of the basic wage, standardised the "prosperity" loading at a uniform 50c for all localities and awards, and made the whole of the new wage subject to automatic quarterly adjustment. In September 1953, the Court discontinued the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in price index numbers. As a result, the basic wage in State awards remained unchanged from August 1953 to November 1955.

When the Commonwealth Court's method of determining basic wages was adopted in 1937, differential basic wage rates were assessed for certain localities, following the Commonwealth Court's practice. The "needs" portion of the basic wage determined for Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla was adjusted in accordance with retail price index numbers for Sydney, that for the County of Yancowinna was adjusted in accordance with index numbers for Broken Hill, and that for other localities in the State was fixed at 30c a week less than the Sydney rate. The fixed "prosperity" loading was 60c a week in most instances (but 50c in awards for State Government employees and in certain other awards), until standardised, in accordance with the Commonwealth Court's 1950 basic wage judgment, at a uniform 50c a week. The 30c differential for country areas other than the County of Yancowinna was eliminated from July 1951, following an amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act. From November 1961, following a further amendment of the Act, the differential rate for the County of Yancowinna was also eliminated, and the basic wage for Sydney applied generally throughout the State.

An amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October 1955 provided (a) for the basic wage in State awards to be increased, from the first pay-period commencing in November 1955, to the level it would have reached if the automatic quarterly adjustments (discontinued in 1953) had remained in force, and (b) for the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers to be re-introduced. From November 1955 to August 1961, the automatic adjustments were based on movements in the "C" Series Retail Price Index, and from November 1961 on movements in the Consumer Price Index.

A further amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October 1964 provided for the basic wage in State awards to be increased, from the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 June 1964, to the level of the Commonwealth basic wage for Sydney (\$31.50). The amendment also provided for the discontinuance of the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and for basic wages determined for Sydney by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to be adopted in future for State awards.

Following on a decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards and to increase "total wages" under its awards by \$1 a week, the (State) Industrial Commission ruled in June 1967 that an increase of \$1 should be awarded to all adult employees under State awards, but that this amount should be expressed as an "economic loading" rather than be added directly to the basic wage. The Commission indicated that the question as to whether the separate specification of basic wage and margins should be discontinued in State awards was a matter for legislative direction.

Following on this decision by the Industrial Commission, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December 1967, so as to fix a new basic wage (\$34.50 for the adult male rate, representing the combined total of the previous basic wage and "economic loading") to operate currently under State awards, and to provide for future variations in the State basic wage to be determined by the Industrial Commission. The amendment requires the Industrial Commission to take into consideration any decision of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to vary wages which is made partly or wholly on general economic grounds, and to determine the amounts (if any) by which the State basic wage or secondary wage elements under State awards should be altered in consequence. In making these variations the Commission is to have regard to the extent to which, in its opinion, the relevant variations under Commonwealth awards are made on general economic grounds, but no increase awarded in the State basic wage is to exceed the increase granted in the Commonwealth "minimum wage" (see page 505). The Industrial Commission or a conciliation committee is, however, empowered to insert provisions in State awards fixing a "minimum wage" in excess of the basic wage.

Since December 1967, the Industrial Commission has increased wages under State awards, etc. in line with increases for Commonwealth total wages granted at the annual national wage cases.

Changes since 1946 in the basic wages declared for Sydney for adult males and females under State awards are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 398. Basic Wages (per week)* under State Awards, Sydney

At 30 June	Adult Male	Adult Female †	Month of Change ‡	Adult Male	Adult Female
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1946	9.90	5.35	1963: February ..	30.10	22.60
1950	13.80	7.45	May	30.20	22.65
1951	18.00	13.50	August	30.30	22.75
1952	22.30	16.70	1964: May	30.50	22.90
1953	24.10	18.05	June	31.50	23.60
1954	24.30	18.20	1966: July	33.50	25.10
1955	24.30	18.20	1967: July	33.50¶	25.10¶
1956	25.60	19.20	1968: January ..	34.50	26.10
1957	26.80	20.10	October	35.85	27.45
1958	27.40	20.55	1969: December ..	36.90	28.30
1959	27.60	20.70	1971: January ..	39.10	30.00
1960	28.50	21.35	1972: May	41.10	32.00
1961	29.90	22.40			
1962	30.00	22.50			

* Automatic quarterly adjustments for retail price movements were discontinued in State (and Commonwealth) awards in September 1953. They were restored in State awards in November 1955, but were again discontinued from June 1964.

† The amounts shown from 1951 to 1958 represent the basic wage together with so much of any margin and any further amount necessary to make the minimum wage payable equivalent to 75 per cent. of the male basic wage. Following the increase in the basic wage to the 75 per cent. equivalent, the amounts shown from June 1959 are the basic wage exclusive of any margin. This change was applied in State awards from different dates, beginning in March 1959.

‡ For changes in basic wage prior to June 1964 under State awards, rate operative from first pay-period commencing in month; for other changes shown, rate operative from first pay-period commencing on or after date specified in relevant judgment (see text).

¶ In addition, an "economic loading" of \$1 per week was payable to adults under State awards. From 1 January 1968 this loading was absorbed into the basic wage.

Basic Wages for Females

The New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act provided until 1950 that the basic wage for females under State awards should be not less than 54 per cent. of the corresponding rate for males. This was the usual proportion included in State awards.

In 1950, following the Commonwealth Court's judgment after the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, an amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act empowered the State Industrial Commission to review the terms of awards for female employees and to vary such terms as it deemed proper, but provided that no variation was to fix female rates of pay lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for females. In its rulings on these matters, the Industrial Commission held that the basic wage prescribed for adult females by the Commonwealth Court included an amount of \$2 which was really attributable to secondary considerations and should be regarded as a secondary rate of wage, and that the *true or foundational basic wage* for Sydney for adult females under State awards should be \$10.35 (representing the pre-existing wage of \$7.90 plus an increase of \$2.45). The Commission therefore prescribed a general increase of \$2.45 in the basic wage for adult females under State awards, to operate from the first pay-period commencing in December 1950. Where the increased basic wage (\$10.35 for Sydney) and any secondary wage applicable immediately prior to the variation were together less than the

Commonwealth basic wage for adult females (\$12.35 for Sydney), the Commission, in order to satisfy the statutory requirement that no rate of pay for adult females under State awards should be lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females, prescribed an additional amount to bridge the gap. As a consequence of the overriding statutory requirement, the Commonwealth female basic wage became, in effect, the *minimum* wage for adult females under State awards, and the whole of this minimum was subject to quarterly adjustment for retail price changes.

A further amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, which became operative on 1 January 1959, defined the *basic* wage for adult females under State awards to be not less than 75 per cent. of the male basic wage, and provided for the Industrial Commission to vary existing awards to give effect to this definition. Any variation by the Commission was to prescribe an award wage not less than the sum of the newly-defined basic wage plus any secondary wage applicable immediately prior to the variation, and not more than the wage for adult males performing similar work. The effect of this change was (a) to increase the female *basic* wage (as identified by the Commission in 1950), by \$2 and to make it equivalent to the *minimum* wage payable under the 1950 amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act, and (b) to increase *award* wage rates for adult females by that amount of the secondary wage (\$2 in many cases) absorbed to raise the *basic* wage (as identified by the Commission in 1950) to the *minimum* wage payable under the 1950 amendment. The change was applied in State awards from different dates, beginning in March 1959.

The 1959 amendment to the Act also provided for equal pay for males and females under certain circumstances. If the Industrial Commission or a Conciliation Committee was satisfied that male and female employees under an award were performing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value, it was to prescribe the same secondary or marginal rates of wage for males and females. The basic wage for these females was to be 80 per cent. of the male basic wage from 1 January 1959, and was to be increased annually by 5 per cent. of the male rate so that from 1 January 1963 it would be the same as the male basic wage.

Following on a decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December 1967 so as to fix a new female basic wage of \$26.10 per week to operate currently under State awards. This rate, which represented the combined total of the previous basic wage and an "economic loading" of \$1, amounted to approximately 76 per cent. of the male basic wage fixed at the same time. The amendment to the Act also provided that future variations in the State basic wage were to be determined by the Industrial Commission (see "Basic Wages in State Awards", page 503), and stipulated that any increase in the female basic wage was not to be less than 75 per cent. of the corresponding increase in the male basic wage.

MINIMUM WAGES UNDER COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

In its decision in the 1966 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case (see page 499), the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission prescribed a minimum wage representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. This minimum wage is in practice the lowest wage payable to adult males under any Commonwealth award, but it is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates as a foundational element in the total wage. The rates payable from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 11 July 1966 (determined by adding \$3.75 to the appropriate weekly adult male basic wage) were as follows—Sydney, \$37.25; Melbourne, \$36.45; Brisbane, \$34.75; Adelaide, \$36.05; Perth, \$36.55; and Hobart, \$37.15. These rates were subsequently increased by decision of the Commission at annual national wage reviews—viz. by \$1.00 per week from the first pay period on or after 1 July 1967; by \$1.35 from 25 October 1968; by \$3.50 from 19 December 1969; by \$4.00 from 1 January 1971 and by \$4.70 from 19 May 1972. With these increases, the minimum wage for adult males in Sydney was \$51.80 per week from 19 May 1972.

TOTAL WAGES UNDER COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

The total wage concept (i.e. basic wage plus margin elements combined) was first adopted by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission as a result of the 1967 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case (see page 500). In its judgment, delivered in May 1967, the Commission announced the elimination of the separate specification of basic wage and margins in its awards and the introduction into all Commonwealth awards of total wages. The Commission awarded an increase of \$1 per week in weekly award rates for all adult males and females (with a proportionate increase for juniors), payable from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967.

The Commission stated in its decision that the adoption of the new procedures would eliminate the awkward necessity for different benches to deal concurrently with different parts of the wage, and that it would facilitate the rapid and proper spread of economic decisions throughout awards and determinations. The new procedures would enable the Commission to act flexibly (in that the increase could be awarded as a flat amount, as a flat percentage, in varying percentages, or in other ways), and would enable it to ensure that economic gains were reflected in the whole wage, to give more reality to its award-making (both in economic and work value cases) and to give proper attention to the position of low-wage earners.

In the National Wage Case which opened in August 1968, the Presidential Bench of the Commission considered an application by employees' organisations for:—

- (a) restoration of the basic wage, automatic quarterly adjustment of that wage, and an increase (founded on increases in prices and productivity since 1953) of \$11.40 per week in the last existing wage; or
- (b) an increase of \$7.70 per week in adult total and male minimum wages.

In its judgment, delivered in October 1968, the Commission affirmed its adoption of the total wage concept in 1967 and rejected the application for restoration of the basic wage and automatic adjustment of that wage. It granted an increase of \$1.35 per week in total award wages (see summary below) and in adult male minimum wage (see page 506), on the basis of its assessment of the economy's capacity to pay these increases.

During the National Wage Case which opened in October 1969, a Reference Bench of the Commission (comprising two Presidential members, the Senior Commissioner, and a commissioner) considered:—

- (a) an application by one group of employees' organisations for (i) restoration of the basic wage (discontinued in 1967), (ii) an increase (founded on increases in prices and productivity since 1953) of \$12.30 per week to the last existing basic wage, and (iii) automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage; or alternatively, (i) an increase of \$12.30 per week in the adult male minimum wage and \$9.65 per week in adult total wages, and (ii) automatic quarterly adjustment of these wages;
- (b) an application by another group of employees' organisations for an increase of 19 per cent. in total wages; and
- (c) a submission by private employers for revision of the Commission's wage fixation principles.

In its decision, delivered in December 1969, the Commission rejected these applications, but granted an increase of 3 per cent. in total award wages (see summary below) and of \$3.50 per week in adult male minimum wages (see page 506), based on its assessment of the economy's capacity to pay these increases.

During the 1970 National Wage Case a Full Bench of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered:—

- (a) a claim by one group of employee unions for (i) an increase of \$9.00 per week in the adult male minimum wage (ii) an increase of \$9.00 per week in adult total wages and (iii) automatic quarterly adjustment of all rates according to changes in the Consumer Price Index;
- (b) a claim by another group of employee unions for an increase of 16 per cent. in total wages; and
- (c) a claim by private employers for (i) an increase of the adult male minimum wage by 2 per cent. and (ii) an increase of 2 per cent. in total wages.

The Federal Government, which intervened in the hearing in the public interest, submitted that the unions' claims should be measured against the test of economic capacity—especially in regard to prevailing inflationary pressures.

In its decision, delivered in December 1969, the Commission increased the minimum weekly wage for adult males by \$4.00 (see page 506) and unanimously awarded an increase of six per cent. in total award wages (see summary below) based on its assessment that this was the highest rate that the economy could sustain. The Commission again rejected the claim for the restoration of quarterly adjustments.

Proceedings in the 1971-72 National Wage Case commenced in November 1971 but were later adjourned until February 1972. The Commission considered:—

- (a) a claim by one group of employee unions for (i) an increase in the minimum wage for adult males to bring it to \$70 per week (ii) an increase of \$12.50 per week in adult total wages, and (iii) automatic quarterly adjustments to the minimum wage according to changes in the Consumer Price Index; and
- (b) claims by other groups of employee unions for increases in adult total wages by varying amounts and percentages (by 9 per cent. plus \$1.50 per week, by 6 per cent., and by 7.7 per cent.).

The Federal Government intervened in the hearing to submit its opposition to any increase in the total wage or to automatic price adjustments to the minimum wage. It did not, however, oppose an increase in the minimum wage provided it was not of a magnitude to have serious effects on the economy.

In its decision, announced in May 1972, the Commission awarded an increase of \$2 per week in adult total wages and increased the minimum wage for adults by \$4.70 per week (see page 506), but rejected the claim for automatic quarterly adjustments to the minimum wage according to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Increases (flat amount or percentage) in all Commonwealth total award wages granted by the Commission in National Wage Cases since 1967 are summarised below:—

<i>From Pay-period Commencing on or after—</i>	<i>Increase in Total Award Wages for Adult Males and Females</i>
1 July 1967	\$1.00 per week
25 October 1968	\$1.35 per week
19 December 1969	3 per cent. of existing award rates
1 January 1971	6 per cent. of existing award rates
19 May 1972	\$2.00 per week

SECONDARY WAGES

The secondary wage, whether separately specified as in State awards, or representing an unspecified component of a total wage as in Commonwealth awards since July 1967, comprises the amounts, additional to the basic wage, payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry. These amounts are principally margins for skill, which vary with the degree of training and experience necessary for the satisfactory performance of a particular operation. Special allowances are often payable to leading hands, to employees working in a confined space or at heights or in excessively wet conditions, to persons engaged in noxious trades, and to workers in uncongenial climates or in areas where amenities are lacking. Clothing allowances may be awarded to employees who handle destructive or corrosive materials or who are required to work in excessively dirty situations, and a tool allowance is often provided (e.g. to carpenters and painters). An account of the principal factors affecting secondary wages between 1953 and 1968 is given on pages 385 to 388 of Year Book No. 61.

EQUAL PAY FOR FEMALES

Between February and May 1969, two Reference Benches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered applications by employees' organisations in the Commonwealth Public Service and in the meat industry for equal pay between the sexes. In a decision, announced in June 1969, the Commission accepted the principle of equal pay for equal work, as contained in existing State Acts. It stated that the principle should be implemented, under Commonwealth awards and determinations, only after examination of the work done—and suggested principles to be applied in deciding applications for equal pay (e.g. work should be of the same or like nature and of equal value; work should be performed by both adult males and females, etc.). Implementation of equal pay decisions would be spread over a period. Where the decision was reached before 1 October 1969, the scale of payment would be:—

<i>From Beginning of Pay- period on or after—</i>	<i>Per cent. of Male Total Wage Rate at that date</i>
1 October 1969	85
1 January 1970	90
1 January 1971	95
1 January 1972	100

For decisions reached after 1 October 1969, the rate of payment is to be determined by the above scale, according to the timing of each decision.

AWARD RATES OF WAGES

The award rates of wages payable to adult employees in selected occupations in 1948 and later years are shown in Table 399. The rates are those provided in Commonwealth or State awards, and (except when otherwise specified) are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). For most occupations, the hours constituting a full week's work (other than overtime) are 40. For some occupations, there are various grades of work to which differential wage rates apply; for these occupations, either two rates are shown (e.g. \$65.00 and \$72.00), indicating that there are only two grades of work, or a range of rates is shown, indicating that there are more than two grades of work.

AVERAGE WEEKLY AWARD, ETC. WAGE RATES

Weighted averages of wage rates prescribed under awards, determinations, and agreements for adult employees in Australia are computed for each of a number of industrial groups (15 groups for males and 8 for females) and for all groups combined. The weighted averages embrace a representative range of occupations, and are based on the occupation and industry structures existing in 1954. Because of coverage difficulties, the rural industries are excluded.

The wage rates used in the computation are the rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in representative awards, determinations, and agreements. The weighted averages for males cover wage rates for 3,415 award designations, but as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313; for females, the corresponding numbers are 1,100 and 515. The lowest rate payable for a particular occupation has been used in each case.

Table 399. Award Rates of Wages (per week) for Adult Employees in Selected Occupations, Sydney

Occupation	At 31 December						
	1948	1953	1961	1968	1969	1970	1971
ADULT MALES							
Primary Production—							
Shearer (per 100 ordinary flock sheep, machine)*†	6.22	14.60	16.65	20.52	21.00	21.00	21.94
General Farm Hand (Agriculture)††	**	26.30	32.50	41.00	43.10	42.40	46.40
Coal Miner (machine)†	††	††	43.25††	57.50††	59.20††	59.20††	74.80††
Manufacturing—							
Cabinet Maker	17.20	29.30	39.30	47.75	57.20	57.20	68.60
Compositor (machine) (general printing)	18.20	31.15	42.00	60.50	62.30	62.30	72.00
Cutter (ready-made clothing)	17.60	29.40	38.95	48.00	53.00	55.60	65.10
Fitter (General Engineering)	17.40	29.50	39.10	55.55	57.20	57.20	66.60
Linesman (electrical supply)	18.00	31.80	45.40	63.25	72.15	72.15	76.40
Miller (shift) (flour milling)	17.45	33.00	47.30	70.05	72.00	77.65	82.20
Transport, etc.:—							
Railway Locomotive Driver	18.50	29.50	39.20	55.40	57.10	62.80	66.60
Motor Lorry Driver (vehicles under 6,500 lb. gross weight)	21.10	32.00	44.00	63.65	65.60	74.40	83.10
Buildings:—							
Wharf Labourer, per hour ††	15.50††	28.10††	36.30††	45.75	51.60	58.20	61.70
Bricklayer	0.49	0.89	1.16	1.53	1.80	1.80	1.91
Carpenter	18.80	33.33	46.17	65.15	72.20	77.00	84.20
Painter	17.78	33.83	46.83	66.17	73.00	77.80	85.00
Plumber	19.40	32.17	44.00	64.41	71.00	75.80	83.00
Retail Trade: Shop Assistant—Drapery	16.40	33.08	45.80	66.91	73.80	79.00	85.80
		28.50	37.50	48.25	49.75	55.75	65.10
ADULT FEMALES							
Coat Machinist (ready-made men's clothing)	10.70	20.30	25.30	32.55	35.50	37.20	44.50
Weaver (textile woollen mills)	10.25	19.90	24.70	31.80	32.80	32.80	38.60
Waitress (Hotel) †	9.30	19.60	24.30	33.70	34.70	38.90	42.00
Confectionery General Hand	8.70	19.50	24.60	31.75	32.70	35.70	37.80
Shop Assistant—Drapery	10.80	20.40	31.85	48.25	49.75	55.75	65.10

* Without keep.

† New South Wales rates.

†† Forty-four hours per week.

‡ Rate per hour for casuals on other than special cargo work.

§ Rates are weekly equivalents of hourly rates, and include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc.

|| Rates represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided.

*** Not covered by an award.

†† Piece-work rates payable.

‡‡ Forty hours per week to 1969, 37½ hours per week in 1970 and 35 hours per week in 1971. An additional attendance allowance is payable at the rate of one shift's pay for each full fortnightly pay-period worked.

††† Rate for vehicles over 1 ton to 3 tons.

Weights for each occupation and industry were derived from two sample surveys conducted in 1954. The first survey showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry. The second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., and thus provided occupation weights.

The following table shows average weekly award, etc. wages rates (expressed as money amounts and as index numbers) for New South Wales in 1945 and later years. As the weighted averages are designed to measure movements in prescribed rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries", awards etc. relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

Table 400. Weekly Wage Rates, Adult Employees, N.S.W.*

(Weighted Average Minimum† Weekly Wage Rates)

At 31 Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers‡		At 31 Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers‡	
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females		Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females
	\$	\$				\$	\$		
1945	12.25	<i>n.a.</i>	43.4	<i>n.a.</i>	1965	41.08	29.93	145.5	150.4
1959	35.02	24.92	124.0	125.2	1966	43.27	31.52	153.2	158.3
1960	36.28	26.12	128.5	131.2	1967	45.35	33.29	160.6	167.2
1961	37.34	26.92	132.2	135.2	1968	49.46	35.53	175.1	178.5
1962	37.37	26.91	132.3	135.2	1969	52.38	38.69	185.5	194.4
1963	38.28	27.61	135.5	138.7	1970	54.22	40.65	192.0	204.2
1964	40.27	29.24	142.6	146.9	1971	60.97	48.18	215.9	242.0

* Excludes rural industries.

† Minimum rates payable—i.e. the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation as prescribed in a representative award, determination, or agreement—for a full week's work, excluding overtime. (The term "minimum wage" has been used by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission since July 1966 in a different sense—see page 506).

‡ Base: Weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia in 1954 = 100.

The average weekly award, etc. wage rates for each industrial group (and for all industrial groups dissected, in the case of adult male wages, into Commonwealth and State awards, etc.) in 1945 and later years are shown in Table 401.

EARNINGS

Particulars of the average weekly earnings per employed male unit in New South Wales are given for the last ten years in Table 402. These averages represent the total actual earnings of all civilian wage and salary earners (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) divided by total civilian employment expressed in male units. "Earnings" includes salaries, wages at award rates, overtime payments, over-award and bonus payments, and commissions, etc., but excludes payments to members of the Defence Forces. "Male units" represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding quarters. The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences.

Table 401. Weekly Wage Rates: Industrial Groups*, N.S.W.
(Weighted Average Minimum† Weekly Wage Rates)

Industrial Group	At 31 December						
	1945	1953	1961	1968	1969	1970	1971
ADULT MALES							
Mining† and Quarrying	\$ 14.61	\$ 36.71	\$ 44.53	\$ 59.40	\$ 62.13	\$ 62.26	\$ 75.46
Manufacturing: Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. . . . .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	12.19	28.20	36.37	48.56	50.66	50.86	57.88
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	11.66	27.72	35.58	45.44	48.58	50.81	56.63
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	12.02	28.21	36.49	46.74	49.93	52.94	58.03
Paper, Printing, etc.	12.10	28.12	36.78	47.86	51.66	52.41	58.61
Other Manufacturing	13.10	29.96	38.74	51.80	54.43	56.60	64.06
All Manufacturing Groups	12.00	28.20	36.68	47.90	50.49	52.95	59.06
Building and Construction	12.15	28.27	36.56	48.17	50.69	52.95	59.06
Transport: Railway Services	12.01	28.54	37.85	51.37	53.63	56.84	61.21
Road and Air Transport	12.53	28.05	37.35	47.27	50.87	50.90	57.67
Shipping and Stevedoring	11.93	28.54	37.77	49.10	53.09	55.44	60.28
Communication	12.42	29.54	35.90	51.49	56.09	60.72	64.53
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12.12	28.49	40.06	58.83	64.48	69.03	77.23
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	11.72	28.48	37.21	48.14	51.28	54.29	62.32
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	11.78	28.28	36.89	48.71	53.97	54.51	61.64
All Industrial Groups: Under Commonwealth Awards, etc. . . . .	.. .. .	28.57	37.22	49.92	52.59	53.67	61.27
Under State Awards, etc.	12.22	28.92	37.48	48.76	52.15	54.84	60.97
Under All Awards, etc.	12.25	28.73	37.34	49.46	52.38	54.22	60.97
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing: Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	\$ n.a.	\$ 20.33	\$ 26.46	\$ 34.42	\$ 37.67	\$ 40.87	\$ 50.36
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	n.a.	19.95	25.13	32.59	35.20	37.01	44.00
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	n.a.	19.62	26.81	34.77	37.91	40.00	45.60
Other Manufacturing	n.a.	19.86	26.24	33.88	37.84	39.18	45.05
All Manufacturing Groups	n.a.	19.97	25.88	33.53	36.48	38.38	45.76
Transport and Communication	n.a.	20.93	27.62	38.20	41.31	43.87	50.75
Wholesale and Retail Trade	n.a.	20.17	28.89	37.97	41.10	44.04	53.39
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	n.a.	20.06	27.59	38.03	42.25	44.71	53.39
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	n.a.	19.75	26.06	35.05	38.30	39.38	46.66
All Industrial Groups	n.a.	20.05	26.92	35.53	38.69	40.65	48.18

* Excludes rural industries. † See note †, Table 400.

‡ Wage rates include lead bonus, etc.

Table 402. Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit, N.S.W.*

Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year	Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1962-63	48.90	52.50	47.70	51.50	50.20	1967-68†	65.70	68.10	65.20	69.00	67.00
1963-64	50.70	55.40	50.00	54.20	52.60	1968-69†	69.70	75.30	70.50	75.20	72.70
1964-65	55.00	59.30	54.10	57.70	56.50	1969-70†	76.20	81.60	74.90	82.30	78.80
1965-66	58.20	60.30	56.90	58.80	58.60	1970-71†	83.50	89.70	85.00	93.20	87.90
1966-67†	62.40	64.60	61.30	65.40	63.50	1971-72†	92.70	100.10	93.10	101.00	96.70

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Revisions have been made to figures previously published for September 1966, and later quarters based mainly on (i) a revised series of total civilian employment and (ii) a revised estimate of the ratio of female to male earnings. The total effect of these factors has been a slight rise in the level of the average weekly earnings series.

HOURS OF WORK

In the fixation of weekly wage rates, Commonwealth and New South Wales industrial arbitration authorities prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of industrial tribunals in prescribing hours of work.

The (State) Eight Hours Act, 1916, prescribed a standard working week of 48 hours. In 1920, the Act was amended to grant a 44-hour week to most industries, but in 1922 the amendment was repealed and the Court of Industrial Arbitration restored the 48-hour week in most of the cases in which the working time had been reduced. Further State legislative action led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week for employees under State awards, etc. from January 1926.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. With the onset of the economic depression, however, the general extension of the standard 44-hour week to employees under Commonwealth awards was delayed until economic conditions improved.

The N.S.W. Industrial Commission announced, after a public inquiry in 1933, that it had decided to declare a 44-hour week as the standard applicable to industry generally and to apply the standard with a degree of elasticity (as under previous statutes) to meet the varying needs of different industries.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing applications for the introduction of a 40-hour week in Commonwealth awards. Before the Court announced its decision, the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation prescribing a 40-hour week as the standard, for industries within the State jurisdiction, from 1 July 1947. In its judgment, announced in September 1947, the Commonwealth Court granted the reduction to the 40-hour week, for employees under Commonwealth awards, etc. from the first pay-period commencing in January 1948.

During the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the Commonwealth Court considered a claim by employers' organisations that the standard weekly hours of work be increased, but refused the claim. A further claim by employers' organisations that standard weekly hours be increased temporarily from 40 to 42 (with a concomitant increase in wages) was considered by the Court during the 1961 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, and also rejected.

The 40-hour week is now the standard working week for employees under Commonwealth and State awards. However, some awards (e.g. for general farming, and fruit growing) prescribe hours in excess of 40, and some (e.g. for clerical workers, Crown employees, bank officials, teachers, coal miners) prescribe less than 40 hours per week. Normally the working day is restricted to 8 hours, but some variation is permitted in special circumstances. Overtime is permitted under prescribed conditions, and awards impose limitations on the spread of hours where time is broken.

Overtime worked by employees, and time worked outside the spread of hours prescribed in an award, must usually be paid for at penalty rates of pay. Overtime rates are generally on the basis of time-and-a-half pay for the first four hours and double-time thereafter, with double-time being paid for Sunday work. Where overtime is worked, an employer is frequently required to pay meal money. Many awards provide that employees may be required to work only "reasonable" overtime.

In awards covering industries where work outside the usual day-time hours is essential, provision is made for shift work at rates lower than those applying to overtime. Where three shifts are prescribed, employers are usually required to arrange for them to rotate or alternate regularly. Limitations are imposed on the times and methods of working shifts.

Almost all awards provide for a meal-break without payment during each day or shift. Penalty rates are payable to employees required to work during their meal-break.

The weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements for a full working week, for adult male workers in all industrial groups in New South Wales except the rural, shipping, and stevedoring industries, were 43.78 at 31 December 1939, 43.73 at 30 June 1947, 40.00 at 30 June 1948, 39.95 from 30 June 1953, and 39.86 from 31 December 1970. For adult female workers, the weighted average standard hours of work were 39.54 at 31 March 1951 and 39.53 from 30 June 1953; it was unchanged at the end of 1970.

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Certain days are observed as statutory public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other service industries where work must continue on public holidays, employees are given alternative paid holidays and, in most cases, extra wages for the holiday worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout New South Wales as public holidays are—New Year's Day (1 January), Australia Day (the anniversary of the first settlement in Australia; usually observed on the last Monday in January), Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Mon-

day, Anzac Day (25 April), Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June), Eight Hour day (first Monday in October), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day (26 December). If the date of a public holiday falls on a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls on a Monday, the following day is usually observed as the holiday.

In addition to these days, the first Monday in August is a bank holiday, observed by banks and other financial institutions and by State Government authorities.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or in any part of the State.

ANNUAL LEAVE

The ability of Commonwealth and State industrial arbitration authorities to award paid annual leave was not recognised for some years after the introduction of compulsory industrial arbitration. In 1912, however, the High Court of Australia decided that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration had jurisdiction to award annual leave with pay, and in 1915 the N.S.W. Court of Industrial Arbitration decided, upon appeal, that an industrial board could in a proper case grant a claim for paid annual leave.

Until 1936, the Commonwealth Court did not grant paid annual leave except in special cases or in cases where it had become the custom generally by the practice of most of the parties concerned. However, one week's annual leave on full ordinary pay was awarded in 1936 to employees in the commercial printing industry, and in 1940 to all employees in the metal trades industry except those engaged in the servicing of motor vehicles. Annual leave in the Commonwealth jurisdiction was introduced over a period of time, industry by industry, when the judge responsible for the industry considered it proper and feasible.

It was not a general practice of the State industrial authorities to prescribe paid annual leave, each individual case being considered as it arose. However, by 1944, many State awards provided for paid annual leave of one or two weeks.

In terms of the (State) Annual Holidays Act, 1944, all employees under State awards, determinations, and agreements, employees under Commonwealth awards, etc. which contained no provision for annual leave, and all employees not covered by an award, etc. became entitled to two weeks' leave on full ordinary pay after twelve months' continuous service. The Act provided that the leave must generally be taken within six months of becoming due, that it must be taken in two consecutive weeks or (by arrangement between employer and employee) in two separate weeks, that employers must not make payments in lieu of annual leave, and that the employee must be given a week's notice of the leave period and be paid in advance for it. The Act also provided that if the period of employment with a particular employer was less than twelve months, the employee must be paid holiday pay (when his employment was terminated) at the rate of $\frac{1}{25}$ th of his ordinary pay for the period of employment.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration considered applications for a number of awards to be varied so as to increase the period of paid annual leave from one to two weeks. In its judgment, the Court set out what it considered should be the principles to be applied in dealing with applications for the period of annual leave to be increased to two weeks, and left the question of varying any particular award to the discretion of the single judge who heard the application. Most Commonwealth awards were subsequently varied to provide for two weeks' annual leave on full ordinary pay.

In 1958, the (State) Annual Holidays Act was amended to increase the leave entitlement of employees covered by the Act to three weeks' annual leave on full ordinary pay.

During the 1960 Three Weeks' Annual Leave Inquiry, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered an application by employees' organisations for the Metal Trades Award to be varied to provide for three weeks' paid annual leave instead of two weeks. In its judgment, issued in December 1960, the Commission refused the application.

At the 1962 Three Weeks' Annual Leave Inquiry, employees' organisations again applied for the Metal Trades Award to be varied to provide for three weeks' paid annual leave. In its judgment, given in May 1962, the Commission stated that an increase to three weeks' annual leave generally in secondary industry, subject to special cases, should be granted as soon as it was satisfied that the economy was in a position to cope with the effects of such an increase. However, the Commission first wished to be able better to assess the effects of the 1961 recession and the effect on Australia of the United Kingdom's possible entry into the European Common Market. The proceedings were therefore adjourned to 1963.

The adjourned hearing was resumed in February 1963. In its judgment, issued in April 1963, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission expressed the view that the Australian economy had recovered sufficiently from the 1961 recession and that its likely rate of recovery in the future was such as to enable the three weeks' annual leave to be granted. The Commission accordingly granted three weeks' paid annual leave to employees under the Metal Trades Award who completed twelve months' continuous service by or after 30 November 1963, and provided for employees who completed one month's service but less than twelve months' service with a particular employer and whose employment was terminated after 1 June 1963 to receive holiday pay on a pro rata basis. Similar provisions were subsequently inserted in most Commonwealth awards. In October 1963, the Commission ruled that employers may not, at their own discretion, require employees to take annual leave in two separate periods.

Employees of Commonwealth, State, and local governmental authorities and of banks and other financial institutions, and salaried employees in many other industries, had been entitled to three weeks' paid annual leave for many years. From January 1964, the New South Wales Government granted four weeks' paid annual leave to employees of State governmental authorities.

SICK LEAVE

Employees under most Commonwealth and State awards are entitled to one week's sick leave on full ordinary pay in each year of service with an employer. In many of the awards, the sick leave entitlement is cumulative during an employee's service with the employer; since 1968, the entitlement under State awards may automatically accumulate (on application) for a period of at least three years.

LONG SERVICE LEAVE

Long service leave on full ordinary pay was first introduced for all employees under State awards in New South Wales by the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1951. This Act was replaced by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to employees in the State not covered by an award, etc. and to employees under Commonwealth awards which included no provision for long service leave. The amount of long service leave was three months after 20 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 20. When the period of service was less than 20 but more than 10 years, and an employee's services were terminated by an employer for any reason other than serious misconduct, or by the employee for any reason, the employee was entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for each full year of service. The Act defined "service with the one employer" as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer.

The (State) Long Service Leave Act was amended in April 1963 to provide for (a) three months' long service leave after 15 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 15, (b) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (including serious misconduct) or by the employee for any reason, and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee who has completed at least 5 years' service as an adult and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Under the amended Act, the long service leave entitlement of an employee whose service with the one employer began before April 1963 would be the sum of the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 20 years' service) for his service before April 1963 plus the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 15 years' service) for his service from April 1963.

The Long Service Leave Act was further amended in December 1967, to provide that an employee dismissed for serious misconduct whose period of service was less than 10 years would not be entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu). The amendment also provided that periods of long service leave of not less than one month could be taken by an employee in advance by agreement between employer and employee and that continuity of an employee's service was deemed to be not broken by transfer from one company to another within the same company group.

The State legislative provisions apply, generally speaking, to employees who are not entitled to long service leave benefits under a Commonwealth award or to more favourable leave benefits under another State Act or under a scheme conducted by an employer. Long service leave provisions on a more generous scale than under the Act may be incorporated in awards made by State industrial authorities.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began generally to insert long service leave provisions in Commonwealth awards after its decision in 1964 in the Metal Trades and Graphic Arts cases. In its decision in these cases, the Commission awarded to employees in the metal trades and printing industries the following long service leave entitlements in respect of continuous service with the one employer—(a) 13 weeks' long service leave to accrue at the rate of 13 weeks for 20 years' service in respect of service before May 1964 (April 1963 in New South Wales) and at the rate of 13 weeks' leave for 15 years' service in respect of service after that date; (b) leave on a pro rata basis for each subsequent 10 years of service; and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than serious misconduct or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Employees on long service leave were to be paid at current award rates (which would be subject to basic wage changes and margins adjustment during the leave period), and were not to accept employment with any other employer bound by the award granting the leave. The Commission defined "service with the one employer" as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer. In a later decision (effective from December 1964), the Commission ruled that an employer was not required to grant long service leave to an employee until his entitlement equalled 13 weeks for the first period of entitlement and $8\frac{2}{3}$ weeks for any subsequent period of entitlement.

Up to the end of 1970, State public servants for many years were entitled to three months' long service leave after 15 years' service, a further three months after 20 years' service, and three months for each additional 10 years' service; from 1 January 1971, however, their entitlement was increased to two months' leave after 10 years' service, with leave accruing thereafter at the rate of five months' leave for each 10 years' service. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to $4\frac{1}{2}$ months' long service leave after 15 years' service and $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a month for each subsequent full year of service. Long service leave benefits were granted to employees in the coal mining industry in 1949, and to waterside workers in 1961.

Chapter 22

EMPLOYMENT

State legislation dealing with terms of employment and other working conditions of employees is administered by the New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry. The Department deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration, conciliation, and ancillary legislation relating to employment within the State jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registry, and polices the observance of State industrial awards and agreements. It is responsible for safety and health in industry and other matters of industrial welfare, including apprenticeship training, and deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions and of factories and shops. The Department conducts a vocational guidance service and a bureau for research and the provision of information on industrial matters.

The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Commonwealth jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registries, and polices the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. The Department conducts the Commonwealth Employment Service (see below), provides information on the labour market and on industrial matters, provides advice on physical working conditions and safety in industry and on personnel practice, industrial training, and industrial food services, and undertakes vocational training in certain cases. It is also responsible for international labour relations and for providing secretariats for the Australian Apprenticeship Advisory Committee and the Departments of Labour Advisory Committee.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Before the Commonwealth Employment Service was established in 1946, a system of labour exchanges was operated throughout New South Wales by the State Department of Labour and Industry.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945, the provisions of which are summarised on page 682 of Year Book No. 51. The Service is a nation-wide organisation which provides facilities for persons seeking employment and for employers seeking to engage labour. It assists people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and assists employers to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employer's particular class of work.

The Service provides specialised facilities for young people (including school-leavers), physically or mentally handicapped persons, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, Aborigines, married women wishing to re-enter the labour force, and persons with professional or technical qualifications. It acts as agent for the Department of Social Services for the receipt of claims for unemployment and sickness benefits.

In New South Wales, the Commonwealth Employment Service has its regional office in Sydney, with 57 district offices in metropolitan suburbs and country towns, and 49 agents in other country centres. During 1971, 367,849 persons registered with the Service for employment in New South Wales, 259,897 vacancies were registered by employers, and 172,259 persons were placed in employment.

LABOUR FORCE

Complete statistics in respect of persons in the labour force, classified by States, are available only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population. In the periods between censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia are obtained through quarterly population surveys (see Table 406). The labour force was defined at the 1961 census to include all persons (whether employers, self-employed persons, employees, or unpaid helpers) engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade, or service at the time of the census, together with those usually so engaged but out of a job at the time of the census. For the purposes of the 1966 census, the labour force was defined as including all persons who, during the week prior to the census, were working at (or temporarily absent from) a job or business of any kind, or who did any work at all for payment or profit ("employed") or who were actively seeking work ("unemployed"). The new definitions had the effect of including in the scope of the labour force certain persons (e.g. married women in part-time employment) who would not have described themselves at previous censuses as being in employment, and of excluding from its scope persons under the age of fifteen years and those persons not actively seeking work who would at the 1961 census have described themselves as being unemployed.

The occupational status of the population of the State at the censuses of 1961 and 1966, as defined at those dates, is shown in the following table:—

Table 403. Occupational Status of Population*, N.S.W.

Occupational Status	30 June 1961			30 June 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In Labour Force—						
Employed—						
Employer	81,071	14,580	95,651	83,466	19,774	103,240
Self-employed	116,640	21,931	138,571	106,723	23,170	129,893
Employee	943,175	354,968	1,298,143	1,058,213	474,185	1,532,398
Unpaid Helper	3,687	2,765	6,452	4,564	12,566	17,130
Total	1,144,573	394,244	1,538,817	1,252,966	529,695	1,782,661
Unemployed	47,021†	16,678†	63,699†	18,421	13,070	31,491
Total In Labour Force ..	1,191,594	410,922	1,602,516	1,271,387	542,765	1,814,152
Not in Labour Force—						
Children Not Attending School	208,640	199,364	408,004	211,591	201,150	412,741
Full-time Student or Children Attending School	418,339	392,446	810,785	463,353	436,426	899,779
Independent Means, Retired	20,739	23,221	43,960	16,937	20,568	37,505
Home Duties .. ..	..	731,586	731,586	..	688,030	688,030
Pensioner or Annuitant	109,192	165,470	274,662	114,701	180,414	295,115
Inmate of Institution	14,936	11,276	26,212	15,556	15,779	31,335
Other	9,469	9,819	19,288	30,937	24,228	55,165
Total Not in Labour Force..	781,315	1,533,182	2,314,497	853,075	1,566,595	2,419,670
Total Population	1,972,909	1,944,104	3,917,013	2,124,462	2,109,360	4,233,822

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

† See text on page 528.

The change in labour force definitions at the 1966 census had the net effect of adding approximately 34,000 persons to the labour force at the 1966 census date. The labour force as defined at 30 June 1966 absorbed 1,814,152 persons, or 42.9 per cent. of the total population of the State. Of the total number in the labour force in 1966, 84.5 per cent. were engaged as employees, 7.2 per cent. were self-employed, 5.7 per cent. were engaged as employers, and 1.7 per cent. were not at work.

The following table shows, for the 1966 census, the distribution of the labour force among the main groups of industries. The Primary Production group accounted for 7.5 per cent. of the total labour force at the census date; this was a smaller proportion than those recorded at previous censuses, and indicated a continued steady decline in the proportion of the labour force accounted for by the rural industries. The Manufacturing group, which accounted for 28.7 per cent. of the total, was the largest single group in the labour force, followed by Commerce (16.0 per cent.) and Community and Business Services (11.1 per cent.). The industry groups with the highest proportion of females were the Community and Business Services (including Professional) group and the Amusement, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Services, etc. group.

Table 404. Labour Force by Industry Group, N.S.W., 30 June 1966

Industry Group	Labour Force			Proportion of Labour Force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Primary Production	114,299	22,473	136,772	9.0	4.1	7.5
Mining and Quarrying ..	22,605	738	23,343	1.8	0.1	1.3
Manufacturing	390,122	130,202	520,324	30.7	24.0	28.7
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary, Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance) ..	36,257	2,787	39,044	2.9	0.5	2.2
Building and Construction ..	149,335	5,579	154,914	11.7	1.0	8.5
Transport and Storage ..	96,318	10,460	106,778	7.6	1.9	5.9
Communication.. .. .	28,891	8,450	37,341	2.3	1.6	2.1
Finance and Property	42,031	30,686	72,717	3.3	5.7	4.0
Commerce	174,735	114,940	289,575	13.7	21.2	16.0
Public Authority, n.e.i., and Defence Services	59,790	16,568	76,358	4.7	3.1	4.2
Community and Business Services (including Professional)*	84,596	116,484	201,080	6.7	21.5	11.1
Amusement, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	52,038	62,412	114,450	4.1	11.5	6.3
Other Industries, and Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated	20,370	20,986	41,356	1.6	3.9	2.3
Total in Labour Force.. ..	1,271,387	542,765	1,814,152	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising etc.

THE POPULATION SURVEY

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in February, May, August, and November of each year in all States of Australia. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the labour force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections on various topics which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey.

The population survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods. Information is obtained each quarter from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers during a four-week period on each occasion. There are now about 27,000 households in the sample, representing two-thirds of one per cent. of all households in Australia.

A description of the labour force survey, and a selection of principal statistics obtained from it are given below. Examples of supplementary surveys discussed in this chapter are "Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions" (each February 1964-1972), "Labour Force Experience during 1968", and "Multiple Jobholding, May 1971".

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The labour force survey commenced in November 1960, and until November 1963 it was confined to the six State capital cities. The first survey for the whole of Australia was carried out in February 1964.

The survey includes all persons fifteen years of age and over (including full-blood Aborigines), except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his usual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as "survey week", which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of four weeks, so that there are four survey weeks in each of the months to which the survey relates. These survey weeks generally fall within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions specially designed for this purpose. The principal categories and their definitions are as follows:—

- (a) *The labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (b) and (c) below.

- (b) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week,
- (i) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers, and self-employed persons), or
 - (ii) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or
 - (iii) had a job, business, or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday, or industrial dispute; or because of production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.

A person who had a job but was temporarily laid off by his employer for the whole week without pay is excluded, and is classified in the tables as unemployed. A person who did some work during the week, however, before he either lost his job or was laid off, is classified as employed. A person who held more than one job is counted only once, in the job at which he worked most hours during survey week.

- (c) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week, did no work at all, and who either,
- (i) did not have a job or business and were actively looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after survey week), or
 - (ii) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week.

A person who either lost his job or was laid off *during* survey week, but did some work at his job during that week, is classified as employed.

- (d) *Persons not in the labour force* are all those who, during survey week, were not in the categories "employed" or "unemployed" as defined. This category therefore includes persons without a job, business or farm who were not actively looking for work, and who, during survey week, were either keeping house (unpaid), attending school, university, etc., retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than fifteen hours without pay in a family business during survey week is also classified as not in the labour force.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the survey estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

A table of standard errors which is intended to be of general application is given below. The standard errors in this table are averages based on calculations for a limited number of surveys and are also averages over a wide range of labour force characteristics. These figures give not a precise measure but an indication of the magnitude of the standard error of any particular estimate of any particular survey. An example of the use of the table is as follows: if the estimate obtained from the sample is 100,000 and the standard error is 3 per cent. of the estimate, i.e. 3,000, there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 97,000 to 103,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is within the range 94,000 to 106,000.

Table 405. Standard Errors of Quarterly Estimates

Size of Estimate (persons)	Approximate Standard Error of Estimates	
	Persons	Percentage of Estimate
4,000	750	19
5,000	850	17
10,000	1,100	11
20,000	1,400	7
50,000	2,000	4
100,000	3,000	3
200,000	4,000	2
500,000	5,000	1
1,000,000	5,500	0.6
2,000,000	8,000	0.4

The following table shows details of the Australian labour force during August in each of the last six years as derived from the labour force survey.

Table 406. Civilian Population 15 Years of Age or Over by Employment Status, Australia, 1966 to 1971

August	Employed (thous.)	Unemployed		Total Labour Force		Not in Labour Force (thous.)	Civilian Population Aged 15 Years or Over (thous.)
		Number (thous.)	Per cent. of Labour Force	Number (thous.)	Per cent. of Population *		
MALES							
1966	3,353.8	36.0	1.1	3,389.8	83.8	653.4	4,043.2
1967	3,400.4	38.1	1.1	3,438.5	83.4	684.8	4,123.3
1968	3,467.8	32.1	0.9	3,499.9	83.0	715.7	4,215.6
1969	3,549.7	31.8	0.9	3,581.5	83.0	733.9	4,315.4
1970	3,630.8	33.5	0.9	3,664.3	83.0	749.2	4,413.5
1971	3,670.1†	39.3	1.1	3,709.4†	82.3†	799.6	4,509.0
FEMALES							
1966	1,416.4	30.9	2.1	1,447.3	35.3	2,649.4	4,096.7
1967	1,482.0	34.8	2.3	1,516.8	36.2	2,667.9	4,184.7
1968	1,535.7	35.0	2.2	1,570.7	36.7	2,707.3	4,278.0
1969	1,595.7	34.3	2.1	1,630.0	37.3	2,745.2	4,375.2
1970	1,695.7	31.5	1.8	1,727.2	38.6	2,745.3	4,472.5
1971	1,735.3†	35.8	2.0	1,771.1†	38.7†	2,801.6	4,572.7
TOTAL							
1966	4,770.2	66.9	1.4	4,837.1	59.4	3,302.8	8,139.9
1967	4,882.4	72.9	1.5	4,955.3	59.6	3,352.7	8,308.0
1968	5,003.5	67.1	1.3	5,070.6	59.7	3,423.0	8,493.6
1969	5,145.4	66.1	1.3	5,211.5	60.0	3,479.1	8,690.6
1970	5,326.5	65.0	1.2	5,391.5	60.7	3,494.5	8,886.0
1971	5,405.4†	75.1	1.4	5,480.5†	60.3†	3,601.2	9,081.7

* The labour force as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years or over (labour force participation rate).

† Excludes trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as in the labour force for earlier periods. (The number excluded in August 1971 totalled approximately 4,000 males and 17,000 females.)

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

SURVEY OF LEAVERS FROM SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, OR OTHER
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Surveys based on the population survey sample have been carried out in February of each year since 1964 in order to obtain information about persons aged 15 to 24 who had attended full time at school, university, or other educational institution at some time during the previous year. The main survey questions were designed to distinguish those persons who were intending to return to full-time education and those who were not returning to full-time education, the latter being described in the following summary table as "leavers". Full details of the results of these surveys are made available in the periodic mimeographed publication "Survey of Leavers from Schools, Universities, or Other Educational Institutions".

Table 407. "Leavers" by Occupational Status 1968 to 1971

February	Occupational Status				Total "Leavers"			
	Employed *	Un- employed	Total in the Labour Force	Not in the Labour Force	Number			Participation Rate †
					Males	Females	Persons	
					Thousands							Per cent.
NEW SOUTH WALES								
1968	44.2	5.6	49.8	4.3	26.4	27.8	54.2	92.0
1969	54.1	6.1	60.1	6.2	34.5	31.9	66.4	90.6
1970	55.7	4.4	60.1	5.3	33.3	32.1	65.4	93.9
1971	61.1	‡	65.0	6.4	37.8	33.6	71.4	91.1
AUSTRALIA								
1968	138.8	18.1	156.9	12.5	88.5	80.8	169.4	92.6
1969	155.6	17.8	173.4	14.9	95.0	93.4	188.3	92.1
1970	155.7	16.2	171.9	14.9	95.1	91.7	186.8	92.0
1971	172.1	16.3	188.4	15.3	103.3	100.5	203.8	92.4

* Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers.

† "Leavers" in the Labour Force, as a percentage of Total "Leavers".

‡ See note * to Table 409.

LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE DURING 1968

In February 1969 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey, was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the labour force experience of the civilian population during the year 1968. The results of this survey are shown in the mimeographed publication "Labour Force Experience During 1968" and a brief summary of these results is shown in the following table:—

Table 408. Civilian Population, By Employment Status, 1968, Australia

Employment Status	Males	Females	Total
	thousands		
In the Labour Force at Some Time During the Year	3,650.3	1,841.0	5,491.3
For the Whole Year	3,164.2	1,138.5	4,302.7
For Part of the Year	486.2	702.5	1,188.6
Employed at Some Time During the Year	3,636.6	1,815.3	5,451.9
Mostly Full Time	3,538.4	1,401.6	4,940.0
Mostly Part Time	98.2	413.7	511.9
Unemployed at Some Time During the Year	229.6	180.3	409.9
One Period of Unemployment	158.6	144.4	303.0
Two or More Periods of Unemployment	70.9	36.0	106.9
Out of the Labour Force for the Whole Year	572.6	2,440.7	3,013.3

MULTIPLE JOBHOLDING, MAY 1971

In May 1971 a survey, based on the population survey, was carried out to determine the nature and extent of multiple jobholding in Australia. Persons were classified as multiple jobholders if, during the survey week, they (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were temporarily absent, and (b) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage and salary earner, provided they were not employed as an unpaid family helper in their second job. Persons who by the very nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple job holders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week. The results of this survey are shown in the mimeographed publication "Multiple Jobholding, May 1971" and a brief summary of these results is shown in the following table:—

Table 409. Persons with More than One Job, by Age and by Birthplace, Australia, May 1971

Particulars	Number			Percentage of the Labour Force		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	thous.	thous.	thous.			
Age Group—						
15-24	32.3	14.8	47.1	3.8	2.2	3.1
25-34	55.1	7.6	62.6	6.4	2.2	5.2
35-44	40.9	7.2	48.1	5.4	2.1	4.4
45-54	23.0	5.4	28.3	3.3	1.8	2.9
55 and over	11.2	*	13.2	2.0	†	1.8
Total	162.4	36.9	199.3	4.4	2.1	3.6
Birthplace—						
Australia	132.8	29.1	161.9	4.9	2.2	4.0
U.K. & Ireland	12.9	4.4	17.3	3.4	2.4	3.0
Other	16.7	*	20.1	2.7	†	2.0

* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

† Based on a figure less than 4,000—see note * above.

Table 410. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment, N.S.W.

(Excludes Defence Forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

Industrial Group	1961, June †	1966, June	1968, June	1969, June	1970, June	1971, June
	Thousands					
MALES						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4
Mining and Quarrying	20.9	21.5	23.2	24.3	26.0	26.8
Manufacturing	331.5	374.6	384.5	390.4	396.8	401.3
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	32.9	36.7	39.8	40.3	40.4	41.5
Building and Construction	103.5	119.6	116.0	118.9	123.8	128.1
Transport and Storage	74.9	78.4	80.5	82.1	84.6	86.0
Communication	27.4	28.7	31.3	31.8	33.0	33.1
Finance and Property	31.1	39.2	41.7	43.8	46.3	47.7
Retail Trade	73.5	73.3	75.1	76.8	77.9	79.4
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce	59.0	68.8	71.4	73.9	75.7	76.5
Community and Business Services*	57.4	71.7	76.8	80.6	84.9	90.6
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	31.6	37.3	40.4	41.8	42.8	44.6
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	29.6	36.5	41.4	44.1	47.4	49.3
Total Males	876.5	989.5	1,025.4	1,052.2	1,083.1	1,108.3
Governmental Authorities†	239.2	267.8	279.9	283.3	286.8	292.7
Private Employment	637.3	721.7	745.5	768.9	796.3	815.6
Total Males	876.5	989.5	1,025.4	1,052.2	1,083.1	1,108.3
FEMALES						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.3
Manufacturing	97.7	126.0	132.0	135.8	141.5	142.0
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Building and Construction	2.1	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.8
Transport and Storage	7.5	9.4	10.4	11.0	12.0	12.5
Communication	6.5	8.5	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.8
Finance and Property	22.9	29.8	32.6	34.0	36.8	38.0
Retail Trade	57.2	73.6	79.8	81.0	83.7	85.7
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce	20.6	28.5	30.3	32.0	33.9	35.3
Community and Business Services*	82.6	111.3	125.0	133.4	143.2	154.5
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	11.8	17.0	18.5	19.3	20.7	21.9
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	31.6	43.8	50.4	52.8	57.8	60.6
Total Females	343.6	456.1	497.2	518.4	550.0	572.0
Governmental Authorities†	55.4	79.1	86.7	92.0	98.0	103.6
Private Employment	288.2	377.0	410.5	426.4	452.0	468.4
Total Females	343.6	456.1	497.2	518.4	550.0	572.0
PERSONS						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6
Mining and Quarrying	21.4	22.1	24.0	25.3	27.3	28.1
Manufacturing	429.2	500.6	516.5	526.2	538.3	543.3
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	35.4	39.5	42.8	43.5	43.7	44.9
Building and Construction	105.6	124.4	121.2	124.5	130.0	134.9
Transport and Storage	82.3	87.8	90.9	93.1	96.6	98.5
Communication	33.9	37.2	40.4	41.1	42.5	42.9
Finance and Property	54.0	69.0	74.3	77.8	83.0	85.7
Retail Trade	130.7	146.9	154.9	157.8	161.6	165.1
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce	79.6	97.3	101.7	105.9	109.6	111.8
Community and Business Services*	140.0	183.0	201.8	214.0	228.1	245.1
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	43.4	54.3	58.9	61.2	63.6	66.5
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	61.2	80.3	91.8	97.0	105.2	109.9
Total Persons	1,220.1	1,445.6	1,522.6	1,570.6	1,633.1	1,680.3
Governmental Authorities†	294.6	346.9	366.6	375.3	384.7	396.3
Private Employment	925.5	1,098.7	1,156.0	1,195.3	1,248.4	1,284.0
Total Persons	1,220.1	1,445.6	1,522.6	1,570.6	1,633.1	1,680.3

* Includes Education, Health Services, Law and Order, and Religion and Social Welfare Services.

† Employees of Commonwealth, State, and local governmental and semi-governmental authorities.

‡ Figures shown are not strictly comparable with those for 1966 and later years—see text on page 528.

EMPLOYMENT

A new series of monthly statistics of civilian wage and salary earners, based on benchmark data derived from the 1966 population census, was introduced in January 1970. For periods since the 1966 census, the estimates have been derived from—(a) monthly returns supplied by employers for purposes of Commonwealth pay-roll taxation; (b) monthly returns from governmental authorities; (c) some other direct records of monthly employment (e.g. hospitals); and (d) estimates of changes in the number of employees outside the scope of the previous sources. Employees in agriculture and in private domestic service, and members of the full-time defence forces at home or abroad (including, from July 1965, National Servicemen), are excluded from the scope of the series. The previous series of monthly employment statistics (based on benchmark data derived from the 1954 and 1961 population censuses) is not comparable with the new series because of the adoption of new labour force definitions for the 1966 population census and the introduction of improved methods of current estimation and changes in industry classification; the principal effect of the adoption of new definitions was that more female part-time employees were included in the 1966 census benchmark data.

The series is designed to measure *current monthly trends* in employment in the defined field. The estimates are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and the benchmark data (which have been derived from industry tabulations compiled on the occasion of population censuses from schedules provided by individuals) have been adjusted as nearly as possible to an establishment basis.

Estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment in New South Wales in 1961 and later years are shown in the table on the previous page. The table shows separate estimates for the principal industrial groups, and illustrates the extent of employment provided by governmental authorities and private employers. Additional particulars of persons engaged in the secondary, mining, and rural industries are given in the chapters "Manufacturing Industries", "Mining Industries", and "Rural Industries".

UNEMPLOYMENT

The total number of persons "unemployed" in New South Wales has been recorded only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population. The next table shows, for each census since 1933 and for the quasi-censuses held in 1939, 1943, and 1945, the numbers in the labour force "unemployed" at the time of the census and the proportions of the total labour force represented by these unemployed. The numbers shown as "unemployed" for censuses prior to 1966 do not represent the number of unemployed persons available for work but unable to obtain it, as the statistics also include those persons who stated they were usually engaged in work but out of a job and not looking for a job at the time of the census (because of sickness, accident, etc., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc.). Comparability of the figures shown in the table has also been affected by a change in definitions at the 1947 census. The figures for 1933 are the census figures adjusted to make allowance for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, had never sought employment and were not shown on census schedules as (unemployed) wage and salary earners.

Table 411. Members of Labour Force Unemployed*, N.S.W.

Date	Unemployed			Proportion of Labour Force Unemployed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1933: June*	216.2	48.5	264.7	25.4	20.3	24.2
1939: July*	112.4	11.6	124.0	12.1	4.4	10.4
1943: June*	7.7	2.4	10.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
1945: June*	18.4	7.5	25.9	1.9	2.3	2.0
1947: June*	25.8	6.8	32.6	2.7	2.3	2.6
1954: June*	18.3	6.5	24.8	1.7	2.0	1.8
1961: June*	47.0	16.7	63.7	3.9	4.1	4.0
1966: June	18.4	13.1	31.5	1.4	2.4	1.7

* See text on previous page.

APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Since July 1969, the Apprentices Act has governed the State apprenticeship system. The Act established the New South Wales Apprenticeship Council, consisting of nine members (the Apprenticeship Commissioner and representatives of employers, employees, and the Technical Education Department) under the chairmanship of the Director of Apprenticeship. The Council exercises a general oversight of the apprenticeship system, its duties including review of such matters as requirements and availability of skilled craftsmen, availability of persons for apprenticeship and vacancies available for apprentices, the adequacy of training facilities, and measures to promote apprenticeships. It may also make recommendations to the Industrial Commission and to Apprenticeship Committees (see below) on any matter concerning apprenticeship or relating to the training of skilled workers.

Before July 1969, wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeships in particular industries or callings within the State industrial arbitration system were regulated, in terms of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, by Apprenticeship Councils; an account of these is given on page 212 of Year Book No. 60. Since then, they have been regulated by Apprenticeship Committees (formed under the Apprentices Act), each comprising the Apprenticeship Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of employer and employee representatives appointed by the Industrial Commission. Committees make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial arbitration authorities do for other employees (see the chapter "Industrial Arbitration"). Control or administration of these awards is carried out by the Director of Apprenticeship. The Committees may also determine the crafts or callings for which apprenticeship is to be prescribed, limitations on apprentices employed, terms of apprenticeship, and the extent of compulsory technical education—and may require the attendance of apprentices at technical schools during working hours. Appeals from decisions of Apprenticeship Committees may be made to the Industrial Commission, which also has original jurisdiction with respect to apprenticeship matters in certain circumstances.

Two systems of apprenticeship are covered by awards of Apprenticeship Committees—the traditional indenture system, where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, and the trainee system, which does not require a written contract. An indentured apprenticeship cannot be terminated without the approval of the relevant Apprenticeship Committee, but a trainee apprenticeship may be terminated by either party at any time by

giving notice as prescribed in the relevant award (usually one or two weeks). Because of the lack of security inherent in the trainee system, trainee apprentices are paid higher wages than indentured apprentices. Many apprenticeship awards provide only for indentured apprenticeship.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Commonwealth awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Commonwealth authority has been established to deal with apprenticeship matters. In most Commonwealth awards, however, the State is authorised to supervise the apprenticeship provisions, some important exceptions involving awards in the printing, clothing, timber, and textile industries.

Particulars of the new apprenticeships approved by State apprenticeship councils in each of the last six years are shown in the next table:—

Table 412. New Apprenticeships Approved, by Trades, N.S.W.*

Trade	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Building Trades—						
Bricklaying, Stone Masonry, Tile Setting	211	160	125	131	202	196
Carpentry and Joinery	998	847	816	670	1,304	939
Painting and Decorating	188	155	175	140	192	163
Plastering	105	62	36	31	71	48
Plumbing and Gasfitting	369	407	326	289	679	523
Other	4	11	6	12	41	24
Metal Trades—						
Blacksmithing	29	28	18	17	31	24
Boilermaking and Structural Steel Working	529	536	385	441	679	572
Electrical: Fitting and Mechanics	1,527	1,378	1,252	1,229	2,182	1,682
Radio and Automotive Mechanics	184	108	166	147	202	142
Other	90	29	66	60	66	50
Fitting and Machining	2,025	1,609	1,501	1,342	2,483	1,805
Mechanics: Motor	1,027	910	992	846	1,573	1,258
Aircraft	96	197	152	100	125	253
Other	89	72	68	61	118	120
Moulding and Coremaking	59	30	41	17	43	50
Precision Instrument Making	79	45	61	29	66	50
Sheet Metal†	189	219	208	132	272	228
Welding	88	92	80	58	81	78
Other	31	21	24	12	31	17
Vehicle Industry Trades:						
Painting	111	101	102	94	159	147
Panel Beating	358	333	253	280	455	361
Other	81	78	85	93	122	91
Ship and Boat Building	67	58	72	48	80	44
Furniture and Associated Trades—						
Cabinet and Chair Making	149	119	129	111	167	136
Upholstery, French Polishing	70	56	64	53	83	62
Other	106	89	113	78	143	115
Printing Trades:						
Letterpress	75	59	88	56	77	89
Other	46	46	37	29	38	43
Food Trades—						
Bread Baking	158	101	125	92	158	112
Butchering and Smallgoods Making	448	483	458	396	495	453
Other	166	124	177	149	221	220
Bootmaking	110	70	85	45	67	53
Draughtsmen	167	112	121	70	203	158
Hairdressing	1,350	1,242	1,271	1,173	1,431	1,466
Other Trades	98	61	77	54	107	118
All Trades—						
Indentured Apprenticeships	10,268	8,973	8,700	7,695	12,666	10,622
Trainee Apprenticeships	1,209	1,075	1,055	890	1,781	1,268
Total Apprenticeships	11,477	10,048	9,755	8,585	14,447	11,890

* Excludes apprenticeships with some governmental authorities and with employers who operate under Commonwealth awards and are not subject to awards made by the apprenticeship councils.
† Includes metal polishing and spinning trades.

LICENCES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS, ETC.

Partly as a means of raising revenue, and partly to ensure a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public or are carried on under special conditions, licences must be obtained by auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, business agents, pawnbrokers, moneylenders, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, hairdressers, milk vendors, and private enquiry agents.

The following table shows particulars of licences issued in connection with certain occupations in the last four years:—

Table 413. Licences for Certain Occupations

Class of Licence	Number of Licences				Fees Collected			
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971
Pawnbrokers'	65	77	72	70	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,356	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,356
Moneylenders'	1,301	1,341	1,363	1,719	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Hawkers' and Pedlars'	1,110	1,049	1,022	1,021	3,191	3,110	2,898	2,871
Secondhand Dealers' and Collec- tors'	2,875	3,047	2,826	2,727	8,607	9,299	8,722	8,835
Tobacco	28,545	23,211	*	*	57,090	46,422	*	*

*The issue of tobacco licences has been discontinued.

For pawnbrokers' licences, the annual fee is \$20. The hours for receiving pledges are limited, with certain exceptions, to those between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but no restriction is placed on the rate of interest charged.

No person may purchase, carry or have in his possession a pistol unless he holds a licence under the Pistol Act, 1927. A separate licence is required for each pistol. Licences may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age. In 1971 the number of licensed pistol dealers was 227 and the number of licences to purchase, etc., issued during the year was 29,458.

Dogs are required to be registered, the basic fee being \$2 per annum for each dog (a lower fee of 25 cents per dog being charged in certain cases, e.g., dogs owned by pensioners). In 1971 dog registrations issued numbered 364,000 and the fees totalled \$540,000.

LICENSING OF AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS

Auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, and business agents must be licensed under the Auctioneers and Agents Act, 1941. A certificate of registration is also required by salesmen employed by business agents, by real estate agents or by real estate dealers (persons not licensed as real estate agents whose sole or principal business is the selling, as owner, of land in allotments) and, since July 1968, by trainee auctioneers or stock and station salesmen. Since December 1968, new applicants for licences have been required to be qualified by examination, to have held an appropriate trainee's or salesman's certificate for at least two years, and to be able to prove competence in the particular agency field.

Auctioneers' licences are classified as (1) general licences available for all parts of New South Wales (annual fee \$32), (2) chattel auctioneers' licences available for all parts of New South Wales (annual fee \$32), (3) country licences for all districts outside the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland (annual fee \$12), (4) district licences in respect of a particular police district outside the metropolitan area (annual fee \$6),

and (5) primary products licences for sale at the market within the metropolitan police district which is specified in the licence (annual fee \$6). In the metropolitan districts, an auctioneer must take out a general licence unless he has a primary products licence and acts as an auctioneer only for selling fuel, fish, or a product within the meaning of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927. An auctioneer's licence may not be granted to a licensed pawnbroker.

The fee for a stock and station or real estate agent's licence is \$4, and for a business agent's licence \$6. A corporation carrying on business as auctioneer, stock and station agent, real estate agent, or business agent must take out a licence on its own behalf (fee \$12), as well as a licence for each employee in charge of an office or branch. The fee for a certificate of registration as a trainee auctioneer, or business, stock and station, or real estate salesman is \$2.

Licences and certificates for employees must be renewed annually. Upon the granting of each application for a licence or renewal, the licensee pays, in addition to the licence fees, a fee of \$15 in respect of each licence which is placed in a special account for expenses of administration. Certificate holders pay, in addition to the annual registration fees, a fee of \$3 (in respect of each capacity for which they are registered) for deposit in the special account.

Licensees are also required to contribute to a fidelity guarantee fund established under the Act to reimburse persons who suffer loss by reason of theft or fraudulent misapplication of their property by a licensee. The maximum reimbursement payable from the fund in respect of any one licensee is \$20,000. Contributions to the fund during 1970-71 amounted to \$83,786 (including \$33,078 from a special levy), and the balance of the fund at the end of the year was \$374,869.

Particulars of applications for licences in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 414. Auctioneers and Agents: Licences and Certificates*

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Auctioneers—						
General	719	754	785	855	828	875
Country	692	775	765	770	784	754
District	1,001	1,023	946	829	778	713
Primary Products	17	12	11	11	17	7
Chattel .. .. .	...	...	...	10	22	26
Total	2,429	2,564	2,507	2,475	2,429	2,375
Corporations	745	821	871	826	978	1,116
Trainee Auctioneers .. .. .	...	...	...	214	304	530
Stock and Station Agents	2,302	2,424	2,350	2,354	2,329	2,315
Stock and Station Salesmen .. .. .	...	...	...	965	1,057	1,223
Real Estate Agents	5,075	5,998	5,987	5,399	5,846	6,024
Real Estate Salesmen	5,409	4,711	4,885	4,445	4,543	5,771
Business Agents	1,779	1,909	1,886	1,930	1,899	1,968
Business Salesmen	309	421	346	479	610	931

* "Applications" up to and including 1968-69 and "issues" thereafter.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY

Divisions of industrial hygiene in both the State and Commonwealth Departments of Health undertake the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice about measures which safeguard the health of workers. The Joint Coal Board is responsible for health conditions in the coal mining industry.

State legislation imposes on employers in the manufacturing, building and construction, shipping, mining, and (since 1962) rural industries the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. New factories and structural alterations and additions to existing factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory and Industrial Welfare Board has been established to advise the Minister for Labour and Industry in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board comprises representatives of employers and employees, with the Chief Inspector of Factories as chairman. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops in New South Wales must be registered annually with the Department of Labour and Industry, and limitations are imposed on the employment of women and juveniles in factories. The Department provides an advisory service on such matters as dangerous machinery, lighting, ventilation, fire-fighting equipment, first aid, etc., and deals with safety measures for cranes and hoists, lifts, building work, diving, and compressed air works. Inspectors of the Department police the observance of laws relating to these matters, and are responsible for examining and issuing certificates of competency to crane-drivers, dogmen, scaffolders, and lift attendants. Employers are required to notify the Department of certain types of accidents which cause injury to workers.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employers in New South Wales must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted or aggravated in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. This obligation is imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, and by other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act, the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts, and the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as described in the chapters "Private Finance" and "Law, Order and Public Safety", provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of their duty. Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Workers' Compensation Commission, which is described in the chapter "Law, Order and Public Safety". The administrative expenses of the Commission are met from annual levies on the workers' compensation insurance premiums paid to insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers. Two separate authorities (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to dust diseases contracted other than in the coal mines (which are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act); these are the Joint Committee, established under the scheme covering workers in the Broken Hill mines, and the Dust Diseases Board

(formerly the Silicosis Committee—see page 541) which administers the scheme covering all other workers except those in the coal mines. Appeal on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these authorities may be made to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT, 1926

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers are entitled to compensation for injuries which arise out of or in course of their employment and for diseases which are contracted or aggravated in the course of employment where the employment was a contributing factor. Compensation is also payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between their home and place of employment and, in general, during any ordinary recess if temporarily absent from their place of employment. Diseases caused or aggravated by dust are compensatable under the Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines.

Compensation is payable irrespective of the period of a worker's incapacity and irrespective of the level of his remuneration. Before April 1957, a worker was not entitled to compensation if his remuneration (excluding overtime, bonuses, etc.) exceeded a prescribed limit (\$4,000 per annum immediately prior to this date). Compensation is payable in respect of workers engaged by employers in New South Wales but working in other parts of the Commonwealth, unless compensation had already been paid other than under the New South Wales Act.

Injured workers and their dependants (dependent wife, dependent children who are under age 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years, etc.) receive compensation in the form of weekly payments during the period of incapacity, as well as reimbursement of the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. Where an injury involves the loss (or loss of use) of limbs or digits, the partial or total loss of sight, hearing, or the power of speech, or severe facial disfigurement, the injured worker is also entitled to a lump sum in addition to the weekly payments. The rates of benefit shown below were current in June 1972.

The weekly amount of compensation payable under the Act is calculated at 80 per cent. of the worker's average weekly earnings, up to a maximum of \$32.50 with no dependants, plus \$9.00 for a dependent wife or other female and \$4.00 for each dependent child. The total weekly payment to a worker and his dependants may not exceed the worker's average weekly earnings.

Lump sums payable in respect of loss of limb, etc., include—arm, \$6,600; leg, \$6,000; hand, \$5,600; foot, \$5,000; loss of sight of one eye, with serious diminution of the sight of the other, \$6,000; loss of hearing of both ears or total loss of power of speech, \$5,000; complete deafness of one ear, \$2,400; joint of thumb, \$1,500; toe or joint of finger, \$750.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is \$12,500, plus an additional \$6.25 per week for each dependent child payable until the child reaches 16 years of age or, if a full-time student, until 21 years of age.

Injured workers are entitled to be reimbursed for medical costs up to a maximum of \$2,000 and for hospital costs to a maximum of \$2,000, but the Commission may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to \$800 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident and aids such as teeth, spectacles, etc., artificial limbs, etc., or clothing are damaged, he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of \$100, or to such further amount as is ordered by the Commission.

Workers' Compensation Insurance

Employers must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation, unless authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on their own account. An employer must also be insured for at least \$50,000 against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may make payments (limited, before 1961-62, to a total of \$20,000 in any one year) in respect of workers whose employers have failed to insure; in such cases, the employer must reimburse the Commission.

Under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, which was introduced in 1945, the rates of insurance premium payable and a fixed loss ratio are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee. The maximum rates of premium are reviewed, as a rule, triennially, the current rates being operative from 13 January 1972. The fixed loss ratio is 70 per cent. If insurers expend less than this proportion of their premium income on compensation claims, they are required to distribute the difference, at the direction of the Committee, either in rebates of renewal premiums to employers or in payments to an Equalisation Reserve. The funds of the Reserve may be applied by the Committee towards meeting deficiencies when the cost of claims exceeds the fixed loss ratio.

The distribution of premium income under the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in each of the last ten years is shown in the next table:—

Table 415. Workers' Compensation: Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme

Year ended 30 June	Per cent. of Premium Income			Year ended 30 June	Per cent. of Premium Income		
	Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equ. Reserve		Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equ. Reserve
1962	68.82	...	1.18	1967	49.90	20.10	...
1963	70.47	...	...	1968	57.65	12.35	...
1964	69.04	...	0.96	1969	59.61	10.39	...
1965	57.69	12.00	0.31	1970	64.57	5.43	...
1966	50.36	19.64	...	1971	76.40	...	(—)6.40

The Insurance Premiums Committee comprises the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission, a member nominated by insurers, and an officer of the public service. The Committee is responsible for the application of the Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in respect of insurance under the Workers' Compensation Act, and is also required to levy contributions from employers to meet the cost of compensation under the Dust Diseases Act (see below). It has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into workers' compensation insurance matters referred to it by the Minister for Labour and Industry.

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. acts as the Board's agent in the administration of the scheme.

Workers' Compensation Act—Statistics

The statistics given below have been derived from the returns which insurers and self-insurers are required to supply to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. These statistics do not provide a complete record of all industrial accidents to workers in New South Wales, because some injuries are not compensatable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and some groups of employees are outside the scope of the Act. Injuries which result in incapacity for less than three days have been compensatable since December 1948, but only limited information about them is available. Since July 1967, a revised form for reporting compensation cases has been used for preparing the statistics. As a result, statistics for 1966-67 and earlier years (when the new cases reported were somewhat understated) are not strictly comparable with those for later years. New criteria for identifying injury by disease, introduced from 1 July 1967, have caused some types of cases which previously would have been classified as "injury by accident" to be classified from 1967-68 as "injury by disease".

The following table shows, for each of the last eleven years, (a) the number of new cases of compensatable injury reported during the year and (b) the amount of compensation paid in the year irrespective of when the injury was reported. Because of this difference in basis, the number of cases shown in the table cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid; particulars of the average amount of compensation paid per case terminated in 1970-71 are given on page 540.

Table 416. Workers' Compensation Act: Cases and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30 June	New Compensation Cases					Compensation Paid *		
	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More			Incapacity for less than 3 Days	Minor Injury (Medical Treatment only)	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More	Other	Total
	Death	Incapacity	Total					
						\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1961	300	99,103	99,403	33,691	123,242	19,147	1,340	20,488
1962	245	92,163	92,408	33,047	126,366	21,039	1,400	22,440
1963	280	92,395	92,675	34,460	129,104	20,934	1,449	22,383
1964	279	94,513	94,792	37,654	132,285	21,752	1,605	23,357
1965	216	97,285	97,501	39,558	140,856	23,403	1,845	25,249
1966	275	95,352	95,627	39,517	140,294	24,509	1,977	26,486
1967†	303	97,561	97,864	39,813	127,750	25,685	1,933	27,618
1968	578	108,205	108,783	43,814	102,846	28,923	1,826	30,749
1969	566	107,596	108,162	45,622	101,637	31,363	1,953	33,316
1970	524	110,082	110,606	47,121	107,620	34,749	2,232	36,982
1971	487	109,889	110,376	47,461	108,396	37,825	2,437	40,263

* Includes medical, hospital, and ambulance expenses, but excludes legal costs, etc.

† Figures for 1966-67 and earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years—see text preceding table.

The total amount of compensation paid in 1970-71 included \$37,825,000 for cases resulting from death or incapacity for three days or more, \$1,055,000 for cases involving less than three days' incapacity, and \$1,382,000 for minor injuries for which medical treatment only was provided. Self-insurers paid \$4,078,000, or 10 per cent. of the total compensation payments, the balance being paid by licensed insurers.

The compensation payments shown in the table exclude legal costs, alternative benefits under common law, and transport and investigation expenses. These items totalled \$14,466,000 in 1970-71, including \$11,147,000 for alternative benefits and \$1,886,000 for legal costs.

The new compensation cases reported in each of the last six years are classified in the next table to distinguish those arising from industrial diseases and those resulting from accidents:—

Table 417. Workers' Compensation Act: New Cases Reported

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30 June	Injury by Industrial Disease		Injury by Accident						Total Cases Reported	
			On Journey to or from Employment		In Course of Employment		All Cases			
	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*
MALE WORKERS										
1966	14	1,674	51	3,851	189	76,956	240	80,807	254	82,481
1967†	35	2,230	57	4,049	197	77,412	259‡	81,587‡	294	83,817
1968	209	3,838	88	4,290	247	84,521	335	88,811	544	92,649
1969	217	4,125	91	4,641	233	83,299	324	87,940	541	92,065
1970	184	4,442	92	4,839	220	84,227	312	89,066	496	93,508
1971	172	4,575	79	5,046	213	83,364	292	88,410	464	92,985
FEMALE WORKERS										
1966	1	573	15	2,153	5	10,420	20	12,573	21	13,146
1967†	1	683	7	2,414	1	10,917	8	13,364‡	9	14,047
1968	6	1,047	14	2,919	14	12,168	28	15,087	34	16,134
1969	2	909	12	2,909	11	12,279	23	15,188	25	16,097
1970	4	1,096	14	3,143	10	12,859	24	16,002	28	17,098
1971	2	1,216	20	3,355	1	12,820	21	16,175	23	17,391
MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS										
1966	15	2,247	66	6,004	194	87,376	260	93,380	275	95,627
1967†	36	2,913	64	6,463	198	88,329	267‡	94,951‡	303	97,864
1968	215	4,885	102	7,209	261	96,689	363	103,898	578	108,783
1969	219	5,034	103	7,550	244	95,578	347	103,128	566	108,162
1970	188	5,538	106	7,982	230	97,086	336	105,068	524	110,606
1971	174	5,791	99	8,401	214	96,184	313	104,585	487	110,376

* Includes "fatal" injuries.

† Includes 5 cases where not known whether injury was received on journey or in course of employment.

‡ Includes cases (126 males, 33 females, 159 persons) where not known whether injury was received on journey or in course of employment.

¶ Figures for 1966-67 and earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years—see text preceding Table 416.

Of the total number of fatal cases in 1970-71, 44 per cent. resulted from accidents in the course of employment, 20 per cent. from accidents on journey to or from employment, and 36 per cent. from industrial disease.

For all cases (including fatal) the proportions were—in the course of employment, 87 per cent.; on journey to or from employment, 7 per cent.; and industrial disease, 6 per cent.

Cases of compensation of male workers reported in 1970-71 were most numerous in metal and machinery works (17,094 or 18 per cent. of the total), followed by construction, maintenance, etc. (11,267 or 12 per cent.), food and drink manufacture (9,317 or 10 per cent.), building (8,861 or 10 per cent.), wholesale and retail trade (7,850 or 8 per cent.), and transport (6,520 or 8 per cent.). Amongst female workers, 42 per cent. of the injuries reported in 1970-71 occurred in manufacturing industries, 22 per cent. in domestic and personal employment, 15 per cent. in professional (including clerical and administrative), and 14 per cent. in wholesale and retail trade.

The following table contains, for each of the last two years, a classification of the new compensation cases of injury by accident, classified according to the principal categories of agency of accident:—

Table 418. Workers' Compensation Act: Injuries by Accident, Classified According to Agency of Accident

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Agency of Accident	1969-70			1970-71		
	Males	Females	All Workers	Males	Females	All Workers
Machines	8,204	1,513	9,717	7,406	1,396	8,802
Means of Transport and Lifting Equipment	13,030	2,247	15,277	12,916	2,243	15,159
Other Equipment	18,855	2,843	21,698	18,929	2,905	21,834
Materials, Substances, and Radiations	20,819	1,729	22,548	20,780	1,696	22,476
Working Environment	17,424	5,425	22,849	17,432	5,518	22,950
Crates and Other Containers	6,096	990	7,086	5,848	1,038	6,886
Other Specified Agencies	3,102	988	4,090	3,242	1,034	4,276
Agencies not Classified for lack of Sufficient Data	1,536	267	1,803	1,857	345	2,202
Total New Cases	89,066	16,002	105,068	88,410	16,175	104,585

According to the statistics compiled for 1969-70 and 1970-71, the most common causes of industrial accidents in New South Wales are—stepping on, striking against, or struck by objects, 46,818 (falling 9,743, other 37,075) or 45 per cent. of all injuries by accident in 1970-71; over-exertion or strenuous etc. movement, 19,982 or 19 per cent.; and falls or jumps by persons, 15,574 or 15 per cent.

Particulars of the ages of male workers involved in new compensation cases of industrial disease and injury by accident, as reported in each of the last six years, are given in the following table:—

Table 419. Workers' Compensation Act: Ages of Male Workers in New Compensation Cases
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Age Group (years)	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Under 20	11,617	11,735	10,069	9,631	9,795	9,741
20-24	11,500	11,275	13,541	13,619	14,296	14,298
25-29	9,333	9,882	10,709	10,812	11,308	11,260
30-34	8,947	8,971	10,164	9,920	10,030	9,979
35-39	9,672	9,749	10,416	10,077	9,914	9,460
40-44	9,061	8,832	10,119	10,178	10,006	9,824
45-49	7,332	7,609	8,961	9,133	9,074	9,155
50-54	6,049	6,328	7,269	7,251	7,046	7,106
55-59	4,382	4,706	5,845	5,891	6,039	5,959
60-64	2,256	2,559	3,456	3,500	3,654	3,870
65 or more	618	792	1,271	1,346	1,247	1,300
Not Stated	1,714	1,379	829	707	1,099	1,033
Total	82,481	83,817	92,649	92,065	93,508	92,985

* Figures for 1966-67 and earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years—see text preceding Table 416.

The nature of the injuries sustained by male workers in new compensation cases of injury by accident, as reported in the last two years, is shown in the next table:—

Table 420. Workers' Compensation Act: Nature of Injuries by Accident Sustained by Male Workers
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Nature of Injury	1969-70	1970-71
Fractures—		
Limbs only	8,446	8,180
Trunk only	1,326	1,321
Other	791	759
Total	10,563	10,260
Dislocations	432	463
Displacement of intervertebral disc	857	872
Sprains and strains—		
Limbs only	11,624	1,572
Trunk only	14,141	13,785
Other	1,070	11,169
Total	26,835	26,526
Hernias	1,884	1,899
Concussion and internal injuries	758	817
Amputations and enucleations	569	618
Lacerations and open wounds	19,214	19,042
Superficial injuries	4,479	4,511
Contusions and crushings	15,607	15,127
Burns	3,359	3,161
Effects of electric current	188	195
Other (including unspecified injuries)	4,321	4,919
Total New Cases	89,066	88,410

Particulars of the duration of compensation in cases compensated by weekly payments are given in the next table. These particulars relate to cases *terminated* during 1970-71, and not (as in preceding tables) to new cases reported in the year. Cases which commenced by way of weekly payments, but were terminated by lump sum payments, are not included. For cases terminated in 1970-71, the average duration was 3.3 weeks for male workers and 3.5 weeks for female workers.

Table 421. Workers' Compensation Act: Duration of Cases Terminated in 1970-71
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Duration of Compensation	Cases Terminated			Proportion of Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Weeks				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 1	20,760	3,808	24,568	24.95	23.56	24.73
1 and under 2	30,673	5,831	36,504	36.87	36.07	36.74
2 " " 3	11,153	2,247	13,400	13.41	13.90	13.49
3 " " 4	5,801	1,185	6,986	6.97	7.33	7.03
4 " " 8	9,381	1,738	11,119	11.28	10.75	11.19
8 " " 12	2,693	610	3,303	3.24	3.77	3.32
12 " " 24	1,771	531	2,302	2.13	3.28	2.32
24 or more	959	216	1,175	1.15	1.34	1.18
Total Cases	83,191	16,166	99,357	100.00	100.00	100.00

The amount of compensation (excluding legal costs) paid under the Workers' Compensation Act in each of the last six years is shown in the next table. These figures cannot be related to the number of new cases reported during the year, as compensation payments in many cases overlap from year to year, and in some instances continue for a number of years.

Table 422. Workers' Compensation Act: Compensation Paid
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30 June	Fatal Cases	Disability Cases						Total, All Cases
		Lump Sum	Weekly Payments for—				Total, Disability Cases	
			Worker	Depen- dants	Medical Treatment, etc.	Total Weekly Payments*		
\$ thousand								
1966	1,708	5,454	10,098	2,180	5,068*	17,347	22,801	24,509
1967†	1,988	5,848	9,939	2,141	5,768*	17,848	23,697	25,685
1968	2,352	6,863	12,916		6,766	19,707	26,570	28,923
1969	2,525	7,570	14,011		7,229	21,268	28,838	31,363
1970	2,860	8,453	15,120		8,291	23,437	31,890	34,749
1971—								
Persons	3,071	8,456	17,362		8,899	26,298	34,754	37,825
Males	3,051	7,618	15,120		7,499	22,650	30,269	33,320
Females	19	837	2,243		1,400	3,648	4,485	4,505

* Includes damage to clothing, etc.

† Figures for 1966-67 and earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years— see text preceding Table 416.

The average amount of compensation per case is computed in respect of the cases terminated during a year, and includes all payments (other than legal costs) in respect of the cases, irrespective of the year of payment. On this basis, the average compensation payments in respect of cases (excluding those of less than three days' incapacity) terminated in 1970-71 were—

fatal cases, \$6,452; disability compensated by lump sum payments, \$1,918; disability compensated by weekly payments, \$171.00 (including \$110.20 for workers and their dependants and \$60.80 for medical treatment, etc.).

The estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act—i.e. the sum of the premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers—was \$75,533,000 in 1968-69, \$83,715,000 in 1969-70, and \$96,379,000 in 1970-71. The approximate average cost of insurance per \$100 of wages paid to insured workers was \$1.68, \$1.62 and \$1.63 in these years.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (BROKEN HILL) ACTS

Compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement is provided in terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act. In cases of pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines by workers who entered employment in the mines after 1920, compensation is paid by the mine owners. In other cases, compensation is paid from the Broken Hill Pneumoconiosis-Tuberculosis Fund, which is maintained by equal contributions from the mine owners and the State Government. Particulars of compensation under these Acts in the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 423. Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts: Beneficiaries and Compensation Payments

At 30 June	Compensation by Mine Owners				Compensation from Fund				Total Compensation Payments *
	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	
		Workers	Depend- ants			Workers	Depend- ants		
				\$				\$	\$
1966	108	51	110	96,761	217	26	205	118,791	215,552
1967	104	44	102	96,701	190	21	182	109,593	206,294
1968	101	43	102	90,279	176	18	169	102,960	193,239
1969	98	43	98	98,729	162	16	157	104,564	203,293
1970	95	41	95	93,044	144	14	141	93,078	186,122
1971	89	40	89	88,301	131	12	129	80,713	169,014

* Year ended 30 June. Includes medical, hospital, and funeral expenses.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (DUST DISEASES) ACT

A comprehensive scheme of compensation for death or disablement through exposure to silica dust and other specified dusts is provided, in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Amendment Act, 1967, for workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners (who are covered in this respect by the Acts described above). Prior to 29 February 1968, when the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board replaced the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Committee as the authority administering the scheme, compensation was paid only to silicotic workers (or their dependants), in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, which has now been repealed.

The rates of compensation under the scheme are the same as those payable under the Workers' Compensation Act.

The cost of the scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by employers covered by the Workers' Compensation Act. The rates of contribution are determined and the contributions are collected by the Insurance Premiums Committee. In 1971-72, the rates of contribution per \$100 of wages paid by employers were \$3.50 in the metal trades industry and in other dust hazard industries, and 1.00 cents in all other classes of employment covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita).

Particulars of the operations of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund (until 28 February 1968), and of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund (since 29 February 1968), in the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 424. Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund

Year ended 30 June	Awards Made to Workers*	Income	Compensation Payments			
		Employers' Contributions	To Disabled Workers and Dependents	To Dependents of Deceased Workers	Medical, Hospital, etc.	Total Payments
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1966†	77	836,000	562,760	221,478	15,683	799,922
1967†	55	800,000	564,939	211,144	21,468	797,550
1968†	31	634,000	320,269	204,506	18,050	542,825
1968‡	25	275,000	195,851	63,253	5,960	265,064
1969	56	1,000,000	613,564	269,329	22,321	905,214
1970	51	1,200,000	743,007	326,794	11,421	1,081,222
1971	60	1,490,000	901,927	384,550	18,913	1,305,390

* At 30 June 1971, weekly payments were being made under dust disease awards to 703 workers and 534 dependants of deceased workers.

† Figures shown relate to the former Silicosis Fund; for 1968 they relate to the period 1 July 1967 to 28 February 1968.

‡ Figures shown relate to the period 29 February 1968 to 30 June 1968.

TRADE UNIONS

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions as to rules, etc. may be registered as a union of employees or of employers (as the case may be) under the (State) Trade Union Act, 1881. Registration of unions under the Act is the responsibility of the State Industrial Registrar. A registered trade union must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the union was constituted and who are not persons of general bad character.

The (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, provides that the rules of a trade union must not conflict with an industrial award, and that a trade union's funds must not be applied to the furtherance of the political objects of any organisation unless the union is entitled to be affiliated with the organisation. Under the Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to deal with matters concerning breaches of union rules and breaches of certain agreements between union members, between unions, and between a trade union and an employer. The Act also contains provisions which enable the correction of irregularities in the election of union officials.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, or an association of employers who have,

in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees), may be registered as an industrial union. Prior registration as a trade union is not a prerequisite for an association of employers seeking registration as an industrial union. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1972 an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of (in general) at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Further particulars of industrial unions registered under the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act and of industrial organisations registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

Associations of trade unions of employees have been established in the main industrial centres of the State. These associations are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are based on the membership of the affiliated unions.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions, formed in 1927, comprises officers elected by and from the annual Australian Congress of Trade Unions and a representative appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters between Congresses, on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

Statistics of Employee Unions

Statistics of those trade unions of employees which are registered under the (State) Trade Union Act are compiled by the State Industrial Registrar. These statistics do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in New South Wales because some employee unions in the State are registered only under Commonwealth legislation. Many of the employee unions have only a small membership. Of the 154 unions registered at the end of 1970, 66 had less than 1,000 members (including 16 unions with less than 100 members) and only 24 had more than 10,000 members (including 13 unions with over 20,000 members each). Average membership per union was 4,932.

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from returns supplied direct by the unions, are shown in the next table. These statistics cover all employee unions, whether registered as industrial organisations under Commonwealth legislation or registered only under State legislation.

Table 425. Trade Unions: Number and Membership, Australia

At end of Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North-east Territory	A.C.T.	Total, Australia
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS*									
1965	222	156	140	137	155	109	33	64	334
1966	220	154	140	136	157	110	38	66	330
1967	213	152	138	133	155	107	40	65	324
1968	210	153	135	133	157	112	40	70	319
1969	210	152	135	135	153	112	43	70	309
1970	208	156	139	137	155	114	45	82	305
NUMBER OF MEMBERS (thousands)									
1965	825.8	537.8	353.3	174.0	139.2	63.4	3.5	19.1	2,116.2
1966	817.3	539.4	351.6	178.5	146.6	65.5	4.1	20.7	2,123.5
1967	832.8	545.5	344.0	182.2	152.3	68.1	4.5	22.0	2,151.3
1968	861.5	550.7	334.1	185.6	160.9	68.2	5.6	24.1	2,190.7
1969	884.8	559.8	336.4	194.2	162.2	69.9	5.9	26.0	2,239.1
1970	912.3	591.5	330.2	202.7	168.6	73.9	6.6	28.8	2,314.6

* A union reporting members in a State is counted as one union within that State. The figures by States do not add to the Australian total because a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total. See also text preceding table.

Many Australian trade unions have branches in two or more States. At the end of 1970 there were 11 unions (with 21,800 members) operating in two States, 7 (23,900 members) in three States, 17 (97,100 members) in four States, 27 (382,600 members) in five States, and 85 (1,595,400 members) in all six States.

At the end of 1970, approximately 52 per cent. of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales (60 per cent. for males and 38 per cent. for females) were members of trade unions.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. These statistics relate to industrial disputes which involve a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten man-working-days. They include the time lost by employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes, but they exclude the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

In the figures for a particular year, the *number of disputes* relates to all disputes in existence in the year, including those carried forward from the previous year. However, *mandays lost* represents the number of man-days lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which the disputes commenced or finished. The *workers involved* in more than one dispute during a year are counted once for each dispute.

For *mandays lost* as a result of industrial disputes, the time between the cessation and the resumption of work is calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays except when the establishment carries on a continuous process (e.g. metal smelting).

In analysing these statistics, and particularly in comparing them with similar statistics for other countries, careful consideration should be given to the basis of the statistics and the definitions of the terms used. Practices vary greatly in different countries.

Trends during the last ten years in the incidence of industrial disputes in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 426. Industrial Disputes*: Principal Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Year	Coal Mining	Manufacturing		Building and Construction	Transport		Other Industries	Total, All Industries
		Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	Other		Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1962	267	166	95	84	96	31	13	752
1963	186	200	89	95	193	32	22	817
1964	191	263	99	83	151	27	14	828
1965	184	230	109	108	136	36	29	832
1966	191	277	158	118	19	38	34	835
1967	171	297	144	86	38	36	64	836
1968	182	297	185	79	110	57	55	965
1969	210	360	213	93	121	60	76	1,133
1970	156	574	299	89	173	66	127	1,484
1971	161	505	165	93	121	66	125	1,236
WORKERS INVOLVED (thousands)								
1962	36.5	37.7	26.9	17.4	64.6	25.2	0.8	209.0
1963	27.3	56.0	34.6	10.4	57.4	23.8	9.5	219.0
1964	33.2	67.1	25.1	13.5	63.1	22.7	4.4	229.1
1965	33.1	53.6	23.0	12.5	73.6	48.4	7.0	251.1
1966	43.5	73.5	42.9	26.7	1.9	6.4	15.0	210.0
1967	39.6	168.2	32.9	10.8	7.0	28.5	33.2	320.2
1968	40.0	155.3	32.8	17.1	40.9	10.9	58.5	355.5
1969	48.8	177.9	56.7	86.1	54.3	41.2	56.9	521.7
1970	49.6	242.2	142.0	120.6	61.9	70.5	53.9	740.6
1971	58.0	249.2	50.7	151.0	32.3	31.9	70.5	643.7
MANDAYS LOST (thousands)								
1962	41.2	83.2	75.8	30.6	46.7	24.4	1.5	303.4
1963	38.6	88.6	87.7	22.9	42.7	14.7	12.3	307.4
1964	31.5	87.4	57.0	35.4	39.8	55.5	13.9	320.6
1965	47.3	86.4	55.2	23.9	71.8	75.4	7.9	368.0
1966	63.6	93.8	100.5	47.5	1.1	67.5	26.1	400.1
1967	44.8	174.3	118.9	39.3	4.0	35.0	51.8	468.0
1968	49.6	251.5	66.9	37.2	27.3	12.9	138.0	583.4
1969	67.8	287.2	109.3	94.8	33.3	66.5	84.8	743.8
1970	150.9	394.3	266.9	376.6	59.0	59.9	86.2	1,393.6
1971	211.8	378.8	109.8	928.3	21.2	141.9	95.7	1,887.5

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

The incidence of industrial disputes increased during the period shown in the table, and the number of mandays lost in 1971 was nine times the number lost in 1959 (when the smallest number of mandays lost in any year since the war was recorded), and more than two and a half times the number lost in 1969. Significant causes of the increase in disputes after 1965 included (a) applications by employer organisations for the abolition of separate specification of basic wage and margins and for implementation of a total wage concept in Commonwealth awards, and (b) penalties imposed under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act on

employee organisations, which arose out of industrial action by those organisations over attempts to offset wage increases granted to metal trades workers against over-award payments existing at the time. The sharp reduction in mandays lost in the stevedoring industry in 1966 and 1967 was due largely to the implementation of a scheme of permanent employment for waterside workers.

A more detailed dissection by industrial groups is given for the last two years in the next table:—

Table 427. Industrial Disputes*: Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Industrial Group	1970			1971		
	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost
		thousands			thousands	
Coal Mining	156	49.6	150.9	161	58.0	211.8
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	31	8.7	23.4	23	6.2	46.4
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	574	242.2	394.3	505	249.2	378.8
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear ..	9	4.7	17.6	11	17.0	22.9
Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .	127	61.5	118.0	59	14.7	38.8
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. .. .	...	0.4	0.2	3	4.1	4.5
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	24	29.1	62.4	16	2.1	9.2
Other Manufacturing .. .	139	46.3	68.7	76	12.8	34.4
Building and Construction .. .	89	120.6	376.6	93	151.0	928.3
Railway Services .. .	13	36.3	31.1	16	18.7	22.0
Road and Air Transport .. .	29	31.9	18.8	24	11.8	116.1
Shipping .. .	24	2.3	10.0	26	1.4	3.8
Stevedoring .. .	173	61.9	59.0	121	32.3	21.2
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	33	6.9	11.0	35	16.5	16.7
Other Groups † .. .	63	38.3	51.8	67	47.8	32.6
Total, All Industries .. .	1,484	740.6	1,393.6	1,236	643.7	1,887.5

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† Includes Agriculture and Grazing, Communication, Finance and Property, Wholesale and Retail Trade, and Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services.

The industrial disputes recorded in the last six years are classified in the following table according to the duration of the disputes:—

Table 428. Duration of Industrial Disputes*, N.S.W.

Year	1 day or less	Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	Over 3 days but less than 5 days	5 days but less than 10 days	10 days but less than 20 days	20 days or more	Total, All Disputes
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1966	394	193	102	85	46	13	2	835
1967	435	179	92	75	43	7	5	836
1968	524	181	100	82	59	15	4	965
1969	541	230	123	108	100	26	5	1,133
1970	721	279	139	133	148	54	10	1,484
1971	553	215	155	124	120	44	25	1,236
MANDAYS LOST (thousands)								
1966	86.0	62.0	32.7	52.8	50.1	54.0	62.5	400.1
1967	120.4	99.2	67.8	33.3	64.9	58.7	23.8	468.0
1968	106.0	214.7	40.9	34.4	53.4	105.1	29.0	583.4
1969	175.8	274.9	55.6	68.3	98.9	66.8	3.4	743.8
1970	316.4	121.6	148.2	181.8	270.3	313.5	41.8	1,393.6
1971	275.7	101.5	135.4	114.3	217.6	984.9	58.2	1,887.5

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1971, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 62 per cent. of the total number of disputes and accounted for 20 per cent. of the total mandays lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting five days or more represented only 15 per cent. of the total disputes but, because of their longer duration, accounted for 61 per cent. of the total mandays lost.

Particulars of the causes of the industrial disputes during the last six years are given in the following table. The statistics of *causes* of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten mandays or more. Since 1970 the causes have been grouped under seven main headings, described below, compared with four headings shown in the earlier years.

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g., increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g., decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—for example: computation of wages, hours, leave, etc., in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspensions, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions—for example: safety issues; protective clothing and equipment, first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationship, e.g., political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc.

Table 429. Causes of Industrial Disputes*, N.S.W.

Cause of Dispute †	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
Wages	172	172	253	323	625	469
Hours of Work					15	9
Leave, Pensions and Compensation Provisions, etc. ..					12	16
Managerial Policy					438	381
Physical Working Conditions ..	488	502	572	616	189	143
Trade Unionism	98	93	65	125	165	164
Other	77	69	75	69	40	54
Total Disputes	835	836	965	1,133	1,484	1,236
MANDAYS LOST (thousands)						
Wages	159.6	186.9	365.2	277.0	892.9	1,420.8
Hours of Work					116.8	5.0
Leave, Pensions and Compensation Provisions, etc. ..					29.9	6.6
Managerial Policy					141.9	210.4
Physical Working Conditions ..	189.8	216.0	192.7	221.8	45.0	121.2
Trade Unionism	21.3	21.3	10.4	36.8	61.5	72.9
Other	29.5	43.8	15.1	208.0	105.7	50.8
Total Mandays Lost	400.1	468.0	583.4	743.8	1,393.6	1,887.5

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† See text above table.

Chapter 23

WELFARE SERVICES

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AMELIORATION

The following table shows the expenditure (from revenue) by the Commonwealth and State Governments on social amelioration in New South Wales. Loan expenditure and the administrative costs associated with the Commonwealth benefits are excluded.

Table 430. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales

Item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand				
Commonwealth*—					
Age and invalid pensions	189,043	200,962	217,581	248,904	269,960
Funeral benefits for pensioners ..	524	500	640	600	648
Maternity allowances	2,514	2,462	2,761	2,741	2,981
Child endowment	68,816	64,684	66,430	75,504	67,961
Widows' pensions	21,188	22,745	25,589	30,151	32,945
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits	6,941	6,518	5,472	6,042	7,923
Community rehabilitation	604	645	735	924	1,175
Personal Care Subsidy .. ..	...	...	...	282	423
Delivered Meals Subsidy .. ..	...	...	...	63	127
Tuberculosis campaign—					
Allowances	372	363	314	262	229
States grants (deserted wives) ..	...	140	570	726	909
Sheltered employment allowance ..	...	11	101	155	272
Other .. ..	...	...	127	...	6,188¶
Total, Commonwealth	290,002	299,029	320,319	366,354	391,741
State†—					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc. .	10,113	11,213	11,935	13,226	14,978
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children	2,234	2,243	1,898	2,025	2,312
Widows' pensions—Children's allowances					
Legal aid	260	287	322	350	372
Food relief and cash assistance ..	1,155	1,201	1,349	1,551	1,869
Administration‡	1,872	1,886	2,133	1,722	1,977
Housing	170	242	100	102	147
Contribution to miners' pensions ..	160	160	160	160	160
Workers' Compensation (Broken Hill)	64	67	63	58	52
Total, State	16,028	17,300	17,960	19,194	21,866
Total in New South Wales	306,030	316,329	338,279	385,548	413,607

* Commonwealth cash benefits for welfare paid to individuals in New South Wales.

† Payments from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

‡ Includes payments for care of Aborigines.

¶ Emergency assistance to woolgrowers.

The growing expenditure reflects the expansion in the scope of government social services, higher rates of benefit, and increased numbers of beneficiaries.

COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The principal social service and repatriation benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government are age, invalid, widows', war and service pensions, maternity allowances, child endowment, and unemployment, sickness, and special benefits. The provision of these benefits is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services in terms of the Social Services Act, 1947-1972. Provision of home savings grants under the Home Savings Grants Scheme, which commenced to operate from July 1964, is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Housing. Particulars of this scheme are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The Commonwealth Government has entered into agreements with New Zealand and the United Kingdom for reciprocity in relation to pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

Under the National Health Service, the Commonwealth also provides hospital and other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these health services is given in the chapter "Health Services".

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

An age pension scheme was initiated by the State Government in 1901, and an invalid pension scheme in 1908. These schemes were discontinued when age and invalid pensions were introduced by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commonwealth commenced to pay age pensions for men and women at age 65 years (or 60 years if permanently incapacitated) in July 1909, and age pensions for women at age 60 years and invalid pensions in December 1910. The payment of the pensions, and of associated allowances and benefits, is regulated under the Social Services Act, 1947-1972.

Age and invalid pensions are payable subject to age and residence qualifications and subject to a means test. Natural-born and naturalised British subjects and (since September 1966), non-British subjects resident in Australia are eligible for the pensions. No person may receive at the same time both an age and an invalid pension or both an age or invalid pension and a widow's pension, tuberculosis allowance, or service pension (other than for pulmonary tuberculosis).

Age pensions are payable to men of 65 years of age or more, and to women of 60 years or more, who are residents of Australia at the time of lodgement of the claim for a pension, and who, at any time have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 10 years or an aggregate of more than 10 year's residence, at least 5 of which must be continuous. Invalid pensions are payable to persons of 16 years of age or more who are permanently incapacitated (incapacity of at least 85 per cent.) or blind, and who have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 5 years; if the incapacity or blindness occurred outside Australia (except in a temporary absence) the residence qualification is the same as for an age pension. Residence in the United Kingdom or New Zealand may be counted as residence in Australia under special agreements with these two countries. A period of residence in an Australian external territory, while not counting as residence in Australia, is not regarded as breaking continuity of residence in Australia. Payment of pension normally ceases if the pensioner leaves Australia, except in the case of a temporary absence. However, subject to

certain circumstances, where a person leaves Australia to reside (temporarily or permanently) in a country with which Australia has an agreement for the reciprocal payment of pensions, that person is entitled to the continued payment of his pension.

Under the means test the amount of pension payable is dependent on a person's *means as assessed*, which comprise his annual rate of income plus a property component equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of his property in excess of \$400. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate of pension half the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$442 where the pensioner is married and \$520 where the pensioner is single, widowed, or divorced.

In assessing a person's income for purposes of the means test, the main types of income excluded are—income derived from property, benefits (other than annuities) from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, maternity allowances, child endowment and similar payments for children, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and gifts and allowances from parents, children, brothers, or sisters. The income is also reduced by up to \$208 per annum for each dependent child (*see below*). Free board and lodging received is assessed as income at not more than \$65 per annum.

In assessing the value of a person's property for purposes of the means test, certain classes of property are disregarded. These include his permanent home, a vehicle for private use, his furniture and personal effects, the surrender value (up to \$1,500) of life assurance policies, the capital value of annuities, the present value of reversionary interests, and war gratuities.

For purposes of the means test in the case of a married couple (except where they are legally separated or in other special circumstances), the income of each is taken to be half the income of both and each is regarded as owning half the property of both, even if only one is a pensioner or claimant. Permanently blind persons are eligible for the maximum basic rate of pension, free of the means test, but there are special limits to the combined amount a blind person may receive from age or invalid pension and war pension.

Differential basic rates of age or invalid pension have been payable, since November 1963, to two groups of pensioners:—

- (a) single, widowed, or divorced pensioners and married pensioners whose spouse is not receiving an age or invalid pension, a service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance, and each of a married pensioner couple who are living apart for an indefinite period due to illness or infirmity of either or both—pension is payable to these pensioners at the "standard" rate; and
- (b) married pensioners whose spouse is receiving an age or invalid pension, a service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance—pension is payable to these pensioners at the "married" rate.

Since May 1972, the maximum standard basic rate of pension has been \$18.25 per week (\$949 per annum) and the maximum married basic rate has been \$16 per week (\$832 per annum).

Where an age or invalid pensioner has one or more dependent children, additional pension is payable, subject to the means test, of up to \$234 per annum for each dependent child. Additional pension by way of a guardian's allowance has been payable, since October 1965, to a widowed or other unmarried pensioner with one or more dependent children; the maximum rate of allowance, which is subject to the means test, is \$208 per annum, or (since October 1969) \$312 per annum where there is an invalid child or a child under 6 years of age. In applying the means test, the maximum rates of guardian's allowance and additional pension for children are added to the maximum annual basic rate of pension before deducting half the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$520 for a single, etc. pensioner or \$442 in the case of a married pensioner.

"Dependent children" are those who are being maintained by a pensioner and who are either under the age of 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years attending a school, college, or university.

A wife's allowance is payable, subject to the means test, to the non-pensioner wife of a pensioner who is an invalid (i.e. an age pensioner who is permanently incapacitated or blind, or an invalid pensioner) and (since October 1965) to the non-pensioner wife of an age pensioner with one or more dependent children. The allowance payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate of allowance (\$416 since October 1971) half the amount by which the *means as assessed* of the wife exceed \$442.

Supplementary assistance is payable (subject to a special means test since October 1965) to pensioners who are receiving pension at the maximum standard rate and who pay rent or pay for board and/or lodging. Under the special means test, assistance at the maximum annual rate (\$104) is reduced by the excess over \$52 of the *means as assessed*.

Changes in the maximum rates of pension and allowances since November 1963 are summarised in the following table:—

Table 431. Age and Invalid Pension Rates per Week

Month of Change	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension		Supplementary Assistance †	Maximum Additional Amounts Payable to Pensioners‡			
	Standard Rate*	Married Rate*		Wife's Allowance	Guardian's Allowance	Dependent Children's Allowance	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	First Child	Each Other Child
1963: November	11.50	10.50	1.00	6.00	...	1.50	1.50
1964: October	12.00	11.00	1.00	6.00	...	1.50	1.50
1965: October	12.00	11.00	2.00	6.00	4.00	1.50	1.50
1966: October	13.00	11.75	2.00	6.00	4.00	1.50	1.50
1968: October	14.00	12.50	2.00	7.00	4.00	2.50	2.50
1969: October	15.00	13.25	2.00	7.00	4.00¶	2.50	3.50
1970: October	15.50	13.75	2.00	7.00	4.00¶	2.50	3.50
1971: April	16.00	14.25	2.00	7.00	4.00¶	2.50	3.50
October	17.25	15.25	2.00	8.00	4.00¶	4.50	4.50
1972: May	18.25	16.00	2.00	8.00	4.00¶	4.50	4.50

* Standard and married rates of pension are described on the previous page.

† Maximum rate since October 1965, when a special means test was introduced.

‡ Before October 1965, these additional amounts were payable only to pensioners who were invalids.

¶ \$6 if there is an invalid child or a child under 6 years of age.

Funeral benefit of up to \$40 is payable (since October 1965) to an age, invalid, widow, or service pensioner, or to a person in receipt of a wife's allowance (provided some pension would have been payable under the means test operating before October 1969), who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of a spouse, dependent child, or another eligible age, invalid or widow pensioner, and benefit of up to \$20 is payable to any person who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner. Funeral benefit is also payable, under similar conditions, to recipients of tuberculosis, rehabilitation, or sheltered employment allowances. The amount of benefit payable is the cost of the funeral (excluding payment from a contributory funeral benefit fund other than a friendly society or trade union fund) or the maximum rate, whichever is the less. Funeral benefit in respect of deceased age or invalid pensioners has been payable since 1943.

The progressive relaxation of the means test, and the extent to which income and property limits have been affected over recent years by variations in the rates of pension and allowances payable, are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 432. Age and Invalid Pensions: Income and Property Limits

Month of Change	Annual Income Limit (assuming the value of property is less than \$420)			Property Limit (assuming income is nil)		
	Single Pensioner *	Married Pensioner		Single Pensioner *	Married Pensioner	
		Standard Pension Rate †	Married Pension Rate †		Standard Pension Rate †	Married Pension Rate †
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
FOR MAXIMUM PENSION						
1961: March		364			4,059	
1967: April	520	442		5,620	4,840	
ABSOLUTE LIMIT ‡						
1961: March		884			9,240	
October		910			9,500	
1963: November		962	910		10,020	9,500
1964: October		988	936		10,280	9,760
1966: October		1,040	975		10,800	10,150
1967: April	1,196	1,118	1,053	12,360	11,580	10,930 _r
1968: October	1,248	1,170	1,092	12,880	12,100	11,320
1969: October	2,080		1,820 _r	21,200		18,600 _r
1970: October	2,132		1,872	21,720		19,120
1972: May	2,418		2,106	24,580		21,460

* Single, widowed or divorced pensioner.

† Standard and married rates of pension are described on page 551.

‡ Limit which precludes payment of any pension. The limit for a pensioner entitled to a guardian's allowance and/or additional pension for children (see previous page) is higher.

The next table shows the number of age and invalid pensioners and the total amount of pensions and allowances paid in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 433. Age and Invalid Pensioners and Payments, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Age Pensioners			Invalid Pensioners			Payments during year ended June*
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1961	69,830	152,467	222,297	19,855	18,639	38,494	\$ thous. 128,295
1962	73,360	160,922	234,282	21,629	20,103	41,732	144,285
1963	73,962	163,897	237,859	23,452	21,659	45,111	149,010
1964	71,914	165,076	236,990	25,032	22,232	47,264	158,117
1965	69,078	174,715	243,793	22,933	19,052	41,985	167,725
1966	73,362	173,955	247,317	22,907	19,518	42,425	174,201
1967	74,382	177,565	251,947	24,894	20,549	45,443	189,043
1968	76,066	186,625	262,691	25,025	21,184	46,209	200,962
1969	77,870	191,624	269,494	28,001	22,455	50,456	217,581
1970	85,403	207,486	292,889	30,875	24,575	55,450	248,904
1971	87,288	212,866	300,154	31,157	25,239	56,396	269,960

* Includes all pension payments and allowances.

The following table shows the number of new claims for age or invalid pensions and the sex of pensioners in each of the last six years:—

Table 434. Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Age Pensions				Invalid Pensions			
	New Claims*	Pensioners			New Claims*	Pensioners		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
1966	19,408	73,362	173,955	247,317	6,967	22,907	19,518	42,425
1967	21,743	74,382	177,565	251,947	7,948	24,894	20,549	45,443
1968	26,633	76,066	186,625	262,691	9,552	25,025	21,184	46,209
1969	24,068	77,870	191,624	269,494	10,276	28,001	22,455	50,456
1970	38,656	85,403	207,486	292,889	12,297	30,875	24,575	55,450
1971	26,455	87,288	212,866	300,154	10,312	31,157	25,239	56,396

* During year ended 30 June.

The number of recipients of allowances, etc. for wives and children, and particulars of funeral benefits paid are shown for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 435. Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.: Recipients of Allowances and Funeral Benefits

At 30 June	Recipients of Allowance, etc. for—			Year ended 30 June	Funeral Benefit*	
	Wife	Dependent Children			Claims Granted	Amount Paid
		First Child	Each Other Child			
						\$ thousand
1966	6,913	5,199	5,389	1966	17,015r	414
1967	7,515	5,819	6,235	1967	18,567	524
1968	7,177	5,278	5,614	1968	17,092	500
1969	7,809		12,025	1969	21,830	640
1970	8,614		13,126	1970	20,215	600
1971	8,540		14,315	1971	22,430	648

* Includes all benefits as described on page 553.

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

This allowance has been payable since June 1967, to disabled persons who are employed in sheltered workshops, who are not receiving an invalid pension, but would be eligible for an invalid pension if not provided with sheltered employment. The maximum rate of the allowance is the same as the maximum rate of invalid pension, and similar benefits (wife's and child's allowances, etc.) are payable. The means test for the allowance is the same as for invalid persons.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

A pension scheme for widows and their dependent children was initiated by the Commonwealth Government in June 1942. Since that date, payments under the State scheme of widows' pensions, which had operated since March 1926, have been limited to supplementary allowances for children of widows (see page 567).

Under the Commonwealth scheme, a widow's pension is payable, subject to a means test, to a widow resident in Australia if (a) she and her husband were residing permanently in Australia at the time she was widowed, or (b) she had resided in Australia continuously for 5 years immediately prior to claim, or (c) her husband died overseas and she had, at any time, resided in Australia continuously for 10 years.

The term "widow" is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death; a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months. To be eligible for the pension, a deserted wife or divorced woman must have taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband.

The types of income and property disregarded for purposes of the means test, and the definition of "dependent children" (see page 552) are virtually the same for widows' pensions as for age and invalid pensions. In assessing income, a deduction of up to \$208 per annum is allowed for each dependent child. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of \$208 per annum received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

Widows eligible for pension are classified into three groups. Class A widows are those with one or more dependent children. Class B widows are those who have no dependent children and are at least 50 years of age, or who, after reaching 45 years of age, ceased to receive a Class A pension because they no longer had a dependent child. Class C widows are those who are less than 50 years of age, have no dependent children, and are in necessitous circumstances following their husband's death.

Under the means test for Class A and Class B widows' pensions, pension at the maximum annual rate is reduced by half the excess over \$520 of a widow's *means as assessed*, which comprise her annual rate of income plus

a property component. There is no specific means test for a Class C widow's pension, which is paid only where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

For Class A widows, the maximum basic rate of pension has been \$949 per annum (\$18.25 per week) since May 1972. In addition, pensioners are eligible for a mother's allowance of up to \$208 per annum (\$4 per week) or \$312 per annum (\$6 per week) where there is an invalid child or a child under 6 years of age. If the value of property exceeds \$4,500, the property component included in the *means as assessed* is equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of property in excess of \$2,000; if the value of property is \$4,500 or less, no property component is included. An allowance of \$234 per annum is payable, subject to the means test, for each dependent child; in applying the means test, the maximum rate of additional pension for children is added to the maximum annual basic rate of pension (plus mother's allowance) before deducting half the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$520.

The maximum basic rate of pension for Class B widows has been \$832 per annum (\$16 per week) since May 1972. The property component included in the *means as assessed* for a Class B pension is equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of property in excess of \$400.

For Class C widows, the rate of pension has been \$16 per week since May 1972. The pension is payable for not more than 26 weeks immediately following the husband's death or, if the widow is expecting a child to the husband, until the birth of the child (when she may qualify for a Class A pension).

Supplementary assistance of up to \$104 per annum (\$2 per week) is payable to widow pensioners on the same basis as to age or invalid pensioners (see page 552). Funeral benefit of up to \$40 is also payable to widow pensioners, as described on page 553.

Changes in recent years in the maximum rates of widows' pensions and allowances are shown in the following table:—

Table 436. Widows' Pensions: Maximum Rates per Week

Month of Change	Class A				Class B	Class C
	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension	Maximum Rate of Mother's Allowance	Maximum Additional Amount for Dependent Children		Maximum Basic Rate of Pension	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension
			First Child	Each Other Child		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1963: October ..	11.50	4.00	1.50	1.50	10.25	10.25
1964: October ..	12.00	4.00	1.50	1.50	10.75	10.75
1966: October ..	13.00	4.00	1.50	1.50	11.75	11.75
1968: October ..	14.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	12.50	12.50
1969: October ..	15.00	4.00*	2.50	3.50	13.25	13.25
1970: October ..	15.50	4.00*	2.50	3.50	13.75	13.75
1971: April ..	16.00	4.00*	2.50	3.50	14.25	14.25
October ..	17.25	4.00*	4.50	4.50	15.25	15.25
1972: May ..	18.25	4.00*	4.50	4.50	16.00	16.00

* \$6 if there is an invalid child or a child under 6 years of age.

The following table gives particulars of the widows' pensions paid in New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

Table 437. Commonwealth Widows' Pensions in New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Pensions Current at 30 June							Payments during the Year
	Class A		Class B		Class C	Total Widows Receiving Pension		
	Number	Average Weekly Rate*	Number	Average Weekly Rate*	Number	Number	Average Weekly Rate*	
		\$		\$			\$	\$ thous.
1961	9,891	11.29	11,882	8.71	39	21,812	9.88	10,214
1962	8,937	12.15	12,222	9.15	28	21,187	10.42	11,458
1963	9,117	12.28	13,003	9.10	40	22,160	10.41	11,785
1964	9,862	18.16	13,573	10.03	46	23,481	13.41	15,672
1965	10,951	18.56	13,870	10.33	40	24,861	13.95	17,736
1966	11,759	18.70	14,314	11.52	52	26,125	14.75	18,753
1967	13,219	20.12	14,700	11.90	33	27,952	15.79	21,188
1968	13,163	20.14	14,711	11.90	41	27,915	15.79 ^r	22,745
1969	13,949	23.00	14,927	12.57	36	28,912	17.66	25,589
1970	16,217	24.69	15,781	13.08	36	32,034	18.96	30,151
1971	17,154	25.06	15,684	13.80	35	32,873	19.68	32,945

* Includes supplementary assistance and allowances.

WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

War pensions are provided by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the Repatriation Act, 1920–1972, to ex-servicemen and women who are incapacitated (wholly or partly) as a result of war service, to their eligible dependants, and to the dependants of ex-servicemen whose death has been accepted as due to war service. The pensions are payable in respect of service in the Australian Forces in the 1914–1918 War, the 1939–1945 War, the Korean or Malayan operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, and in Special Overseas Service. Pensions are also payable under the Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act, 1940–1972, and under various Cabinet decisions granting eligibility to persons who were attached to the armed forces under war conditions.

War pensions are not subject to a means test or to income tax. The rate of pension payable to incapacitated ex-servicemen and women is determined according to the degree of incapacity suffered, as assessed by a Repatriation Board (or, in special cases, the Repatriation Commission or an Assessment Appeal Tribunal). A special rate of pension (\$44.50 per week since April 1972) is granted to those who are totally and permanently incapacitated (i.e. who are unable, because of war disabilities, to earn more than a negligible proportion of a living wage), and to those who have been totally blinded as a result of war service. An amount equivalent to the special rate is granted (under certain conditions) to those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis or temporarily incapacitated for at least three months, or to a double amputee. An intermediate rate of pension (\$31.25 per week) is payable to those who are incapable of working otherwise than part-time or intermittently. The general rate of war pension (which ranges from 10 to 100 per cent. of the maximum general rate) is payable to other persons with a war-caused disability; the maximum general rate current since October 1964, ranges from \$12.00 to \$13.80 per week according to previous service rank. A special compensation allowance (ranging from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per week) is payable to certain more severely incapacitated

general-rate pensioners, and allowances ranging from \$2.50 to \$32.50 per week are payable (in addition to the general and intermediate rates of pension) for certain specific disabilities—subject to the total pension and allowance not exceeding the special rate of pension.

Additional pensions are payable (at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the pensioner) for a war pensioner's wife and children under 16 years of age. The maximum rates per week (current since October 1964) are \$4.05 for a wife and \$1.38 for each child.

The pension payable to the widow of an ex-serviceman whose death resulted from war service ranges from \$18.25 to \$20.05 per week according to the serviceman's service rank. A domestic allowance of \$8.00 per week is payable, in addition to the pension, to a widow who has a dependent child under 16 years of age (in certain cases over this age), or is 50 years of age or more, or is permanently unemployable.

The rate of pension for each child under 16 years of age of an ex-serviceman whose death resulted from war service is \$7.00 per week. Where both parents are dead, the pension is \$14.00 per week for each child under 16 years of age.

Pension is also payable, in certain circumstances, to the widowed mother or to the parents of an ex-serviceman whose death or incapacity resulted from war service. Allowances for attendants, clothing, sustenance, recreation, transport, motor vehicles, and other purposes are payable to ex-service personnel under certain conditions.

Particulars of war pensions in New South Wales are given in the following table:—

Table 438. War Pensions in New South Wales*

At 30 June	Number of Pensions				Average Rate per Week			Amount Paid during year ended 30 June
	In- capacitated Ex-service Personnel †	Dependants of—		Total	In- capacitated Ex-service Personnel	Dependants of—		
		Incapac- itated Ex-service Personnel †	Deceased Ex-service Personnel †			Incapac- itated Ex-service Personnel	Deceased Ex-service Personnel	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$ thous.
1966	77,710	122,284	20,654	220,968	7.42	1.22	15.63	59,012
1967	78,155	118,376	21,082	217,613	7.72	1.26	16.66	56,032
1968	78,617	114,269	21,600	214,486	7.77	1.32	16.86	57,583
1969	78,797	110,294	21,872	210,963	8.12	1.37	17.96	65,155
1970	78,423	105,810	22,001	206,234	8.36	1.42	19.41	65,645
1971	78,420	101,904	22,021	202,345	8.68	1.46	21.05	69,171
1971— 1914 War	8,212	9,155	8,027	25,394	16.58	2.28	23.94	18,671‡
1939 War	67,044	86,827	13,537	167,408	7.92	1.42	19.58	49,180‡
Other¶	3,164	5,922	457	9,543	4.32	0.79	13.90	1,321‡

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† For the year 1965-66 excludes 320 miscellaneous war pensions payable under various Cabinet decisions and Acts other than the Repatriation Act.

‡ Estimated.

¶ Includes pensions payable in respect of service in the Korean and Malayan operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, and in Special Overseas Services.

Service pensions (as distinct from war pensions) for certain classes of ex-service men and women were introduced in 1936. These pensions are subject to a means test, but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from war service. Those eligible are men who have served in a theatre of war or in a designated operational or special overseas service area, and women who have served in a theatre of war, or who have served or embarked for service abroad, and who have reached age 60 years and 55 years, respectively. Ex-service men and women who are permanently unemployable, or who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are also eligible. Pension is also payable for the wife of a permanently unemployable or tubercular service pensioner and (since October 1965) for the wife of any service pensioner with one or more dependent children (as defined on page 552). Additional pension is payable to permanently unemployable, tubercular, and (since October 1965) other service pensioners for each dependent child. Unless suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, no person may receive a service pension and an invalid or age pension at the same time.

Since April 1972, the maximum weekly rate of service pension has been \$18.25 for married pensioners plus \$8 for the pensioner's wife. The maximum weekly rate for a pensioner whose wife receives an age or invalid pension from the Department of Social Services is \$16.00. Other pensioners (single, widowed, divorced, or separated) receive a maximum weekly rate of \$18.25. An additional pension of \$4.50 is payable for each eligible dependent child. In addition, 25 cents is payable in respect of the second, third and fourth children. Supplementary assistance, guardian's allowance, and funeral benefit are payable to service pensioners under conditions similar to those applying to age and invalid pensioners.

Particulars of service pensions in New South Wales are given in the next table:—

Table 439. Service Pensions in New South Wales*

At 30 June	Number of Pensions					Average Pension per Week		Amount Paid during year ended 30 June
	Ex-service Personnel who are—			Dependants of Ex- service Personnel	Total	Ex-service Personnel †	Dependants	
	Aged	Perma- nently Unemploy- able	Suffering from Pulmonary Tuber- culosis					
1966	11,364	4,495	355	4,821	21,035	\$ 9.36	\$ 3.11	\$ thous. 9,499
1967	11,520	4,539	351	4,873	21,283	10.79	3.68	9,998
1968	11,610	4,675	352	5,018	21,655	10.67	3.62	10,844
1969	11,587	4,642	363	4,633	21,225	11.37	4.09	11,358
1970	12,276	5,526	405	5,258	23,465	12.55	5.52	12,806
1971	12,542	5,738	422	5,426	24,128	13.02	5.51	13,963

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes additional pension payable for children; see text above table.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Maternity allowances in respect of the births of children have been paid by the Commonwealth Government since October 1912. The allowances are not subject to a means test.

The maternity allowance is payable to a woman who resides or intends to reside permanently in Australia and gives birth to a child either in Australia, during a temporary absence abroad, or (unless entitled to a similar benefit from another country) on board a ship proceeding to Australia or between ports in Australia or Commonwealth Territories. The allowance is payable to a mother who is not a British subject if she or her husband resided in Australia for at least twelve months immediately before the birth of the child, or if she is likely to remain permanently in Australia. An allowance is payable in respect of the birth of a still-born child, or a child which lives for less than twelve hours, only if the child has developed for at least 5½ months.

Since July 1947, the maternity allowance has been \$30 if there is no other child under age sixteen years in the family, \$32 if there is one or two other children, and \$35 if there are three or more other children under sixteen. In the case of plural births, the allowance is increased by \$10 for each additional child born.

Particulars of maternity allowances paid in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 440. Maternity Allowances Paid in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Number of Allowances Paid				Amount of Allowances Paid
	No Other Children	1 or 2 Other Children	3 or more Other Children	Total	
					\$ thousand
1961	27,345	40,796	17,610	85,751	2,799
1962	28,288	41,232	18,139	87,659	2,884
1963	26,676	38,679	17,345	82,700	2,665
1964	27,720	39,119	16,741	83,580	2,649
1965	27,945	37,167	15,480	80,592	2,569
1966	28,890	35,143	13,706	77,739	2,475
1967	29,891	36,317	12,870	79,078	2,514
1968	29,965	35,368	12,082	77,415	2,462
1969	34,018	40,695	12,843	87,556	2,761
1970	34,170	40,179	12,177	86,526	2,741
1971	37,938	44,180	12,500	94,618	2,981

In 1970–71, there were 1,067 claims granted in respect of twins and 6 in respect of triplets.

CHILD ENDOWMENT

The Commonwealth system of child endowment was introduced in July 1941.

Endowment is payable, free of a means test, to a person who is resident in Australia and has the custody, care and control of one or more children (including ex-nuptial children) under 16 years of age, or aged 16 and under 21 years if full-time students and not in employment or engaged in work on their own account. Where the children are inmates of an approved institution the endowment is paid to the institution. The endowment for the first (or only) child in the family under age 16 years has been payable since June 1950, and for "student children" since January 1964.

If the claimant and child were not born in Australia, they must have resided in Australia for one year immediately preceding the claim, except in cases where the Department of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Where the child's father is not a British subject, endowment is payable if the baby was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia. Under certain conditions, endowment may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas.

The rates of endowment are \$0.50 per week (since June 1950) for the first (or only) child under 16, \$1 per week (since November 1948) for the second child, and \$2 per week (since October 1971) for the third child in the family under 16 years of age and for each child under 16 in an approved institution. For each "student child" aged 16 and under 21 years the rate is \$1.50 per week. Weekly rates for the fourth and subsequent children under 16 in the family are (since September 1967) in each case \$0.25 more than that payable in respect of the next eldest child under 16 in the family. As a general rule, endowment for children in family units is paid to the mother.

Particulars of Commonwealth child endowment in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 441. Commonwealth Child Endowment in New South Wales

At 30 June	Endowed Children under 16 Years of Age					Endowed Student Children *	Total Endowed Children	Endowment Paid during year ended 30 June
	Family Units Receiving Endowment			Approved Institutions				
	Family Units	Endowed Children		Institutions	Endowed Children			
		Total	Per Family Unit					
1961	558,040	1,188,980	2·131	130	7,108	...	1,196,088	\$ thousand 52,887†
1962	566,102	1,218,517	2·152	130	6,665	...	1,225,182	47,235
1963	568,346	1,225,329	2·156	141	7,155	...	1,232,484	48,069
1964	572,377	1,237,215	2·162	142	6,937	36,950	1,281,102	59,181‡
1965	579,744	1,258,370	2·171	133	6,713	43,549	1,308,632	59,897
1966	587,291	1 270,262	2·163	134	5,365	45,567	1,321,194	61,050
1967	594,967	1,281,366	2·154	135	6,113	58,046	1,345,525	68,816‡
1968	604,456	1,294,661	2·142	138	6,185	66,568	1,367,414	64,684
1969	605,788	1,306,568	2·157	141	6,263	76,993	1,389,824	66,430
1970	621,621	1,333,330	2·145	130	5,819	81,673	1,420,822	75,504‡
1971	636,912	1,355,950	2·129	131	5,840	80,218	1,442,008	67,961

* Includes "endowed student children" in approved institutions (74 in 1971).

† Includes endowment paid on 4 July 1961.

‡ Comprises 5 twelve-weekly payments instead of the usual 4 twelve-weekly payments, for endowment paid into bank accounts.

The following table shows, for recent years, a classification of the endowed family units in New South Wales according to the number of children under 16 years of age in the family unit:—

Table 442. Commonwealth Child Endowment: Family Units in New South Wales

Number of Children under age 16 Years in Family Unit	Family Units receiving Endowment at 30 June in respect of Children under age 16 years						
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1	210,363	214,172	217,953	222,020	214,586	220,178	226,246
2	187,472	189,909	192,519	197,057	203,226	210,717	218,919
3	104,366	105,772	107,394	109,495	111,540	114,679	117,030
4	47,577	47,833	48,183	47,473	48,279	48,753	48,293
5	17,996	17,699	17,382	17,270	17,417	17,015	16,593
6	7,213	7,260	7,070	6,852	6,705	6,492	6,213
7	2,778	2,680	2,603	2,582	2,559	2,387	2,268
8	1,246	1,264	1,205	1,103	970	916	891
9	479	456	441	386	327	308	305
10 and over	254	246	217	218	179	176	154
Total Family Units	579,744	587,291	594,967	604,456	605,788	621,621	636,912
Endowed Children*	1,258,370	1,270,262	1,281,366	1,294,661	1,306,568	1,333,330	1,355,950

* Excludes "student children" endowed (80,144 in 73,126 family units in 1971).

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Commonwealth came into operation on 1 July 1945. The benefits are limited, in general, to persons between the ages of 16 and 65 years (60 years in the case of women), who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim or intend to remain permanently in Australia. Persons receiving an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance, are not eligible for unemployment or sickness benefits or special benefits shown on page 563.

To qualify for unemployment benefit, a claimant must establish that his unemployment is not due to direct participation in a strike, that he is able and willing to undertake suitable work and has endeavoured to obtain it, and that he has registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income.

Unemployment benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the seventh day after the date of application, whichever is the later. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes incapacitated, if the claim is made within 13 weeks, and from the date of application if the claim is made after 13 weeks.

For both types of benefit, the waiting period is not required to be served more than once in any period of 13 weeks.

A means test is imposed, and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. For unemployment (but not sickness) benefit purposes, a claimant's income is taken to include the income of his spouse unless they are permanently separated. "Income" does not include child endowment or other payments for children, war pensions, Commonwealth hospital and other health benefits and amounts received from registered benefit organisations, or sickness pay from an approved friendly society. There is no means test on property.

The maximum rates of unemployment benefit and permissible income (current since February 1972) are as follows:—

	Benefit per week	Permissible Income per week
	\$	\$
Married Person (Any Age)	17.00	6.00
Single Person:—		
With at least one parent in Australia—		
16 — 17 years	7.50	3.00
18 — 20 years	11.00	3.00
Other	17.00	6.00

Additional benefit of \$8 per week may be paid for a dependent spouse and \$4.50 for each child under 16 years of age in a beneficiary's care. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a similar benefit may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided there are one or more children under age 16 and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but not employed by him.

Sickness benefits are initially paid at the same rates as unemployment benefits, but if the person receiving benefits is not in hospital or is in hospital but has one or more dependents, the rates may rise—after six consecutive weekly payments—to \$12 for unmarried minors with at least one parent in Australia and \$18.25 for others (current since May 1972). A person receiving this additional benefit may also receive a supplementary allowance of up to \$2 per week if he pays rent and is wholly or substantially dependent on the benefit. A married woman is usually not entitled to receive sickness benefit in her own right if her husband can maintain her.

A special benefit (at the rates for unemployment benefit) may be granted, under certain circumstances, to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefits who is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in Commonwealth centres or hostels awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia.

Particulars of claims admitted, beneficiaries, and payments in New South Wales in the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 443. Commonwealth Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits in New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Claims Admitted			Receiving Benefit at 30 June			Amount of Benefits Paid (\$ thous.)
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT							
1961*	42,046	11,875	53,921	15,312	4,412	19,724	2,666
1962	74,298	20,782	95,080	11,511	5,456	16,967	8,804
1963	55,149	19,542	74,691	10,885	5,949	16,834	8,176
1964	31,405	17,727	49,132	3,258	3,593	6,851	5,084
1965	16,084	12,237	28,321	2,356	2,311	4,667	2,227
1966	27,135	13,630	40,765	4,843	2,996	7,839	2,773
1967	36,230	14,391	50,621	5,520	2,650	8,170	3,948
1968	33,255	15,162	48,417	3,745	2,692	6,437	3,665
1969	25,473	11,997	37,470	2,965	1,849	4,814	2,628
1970	19,655	10,707	30,362	2,263	1,541	3,804	2,451
1971	25,098	12,052	37,150	3,857	1,819	5,676	2,945

SICKNESS BENEFIT							
1961*	16,552	5,944	22,496	2,524	878	3,402	1,774
1962	17,859	6,485	24,344	3,091	1,187	4,278	2,208
1963	18,691	6,477	25,168	3,236	1,288	4,524	2,783
1964	19,476	7,154	26,630	3,034	1,331	4,365	2,794
1965	19,395	7,258	26,653	2,878	1,266	4,144	2,681
1966	19,444	7,345	26,789	2,975	1,280	4,255	2,665
1967	20,875	7,771	28,646	3,118	1,338	4,456	2,655
1968	20,695	7,867	28,562	2,756	1,147	3,903	2,502
1969	19,784	5,172†	24,956†	2,670	700‡	3,370‡	2,187‡
1970	20,606	5,374	25,980	2,793	747	3,540	2,773
1971	22,812	5,828	28,640	3,359	916	4,275	3,950

SPECIAL BENEFIT†							
1961*	592	547	1,139	190	501	691	264
1962	372	465	837	167	506	673	332
1963	397	465	862	127	523	650	349
1964	465	480	945	178	530	708	371
1965	497	469	966	206	469	675	349
1966	569	452	1,021	227	441	668	368
1967	580	478	1,058	185	426	611	338
1968	540	473	1,013	248	462	710	351
1969	567	2,909‡	3,476‡	251	1,045‡	1,296‡	657‡
1970	619	3,256	3,875	177	1,134	1,311	818
1971	741	4,882	5,623	154	1,471	1,625	1,028

TOTAL							
1961*	59,190	18,366	77,556	18,026	5,791	23,817	4,704
1962	92,529	27,732	120,261	14,769	7,149	21,918	11,345
1963	74,237	26,484	100,721	14,248	7,760	22,008	11,309
1964	51,346	25,361	76,707	6,470	5,454	11,924	8,249
1965	35,976	19,964	55,940	5,440	4,046	9,486	5,257
1966	47,148	21,427	68,575	8,045	4,717	12,762	5,807
1967	57,685	22,640	80,325	8,823	4,414	13,237	6,941
1968	54,490	23,502	77,992	6,749	4,301	11,050	6,518
1969	45,824	20,078	65,902	5,886	3,594	9,480	5,472
1970	40,880	19,337	60,217	5,233	3,422	8,655	6,042
1971	48,651	22,762	71,413	7,370	4,206	11,576	7,923

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Particulars of claims admitted and persons receiving benefit exclude immigrants awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia, but the amount of benefits paid includes payments to these immigrants.

‡ Women who before July 1968 were eligible for a sickness benefit to cover the period before and after the birth of a child out of wedlock now receive special benefit instead.

COMMONWEALTH REHABILITATION SERVICE

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service assists disabled persons—those who are unable to work because of physical handicap or who have had to give up their employment because of sickness or injury—to reach their maximum physical fitness and to prepare for suitable employment. Rehabilitation is effected through medical and hospital treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and job placement.

Rehabilitation is provided free to selected persons receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension or for unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, to those receiving a tuberculosis allowance, to persons aged 14 or 15 who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at age 16, and to national servicemen who are disabled at time of discharge but are ineligible for rehabilitation assistance from the Repatriation Department. Persons from these groups are selected for rehabilitation if their disability is a substantial handicap for employment but can be overcome by treatment or training, and if there is a reasonable prospect that they will be able to start work within three years. Disabled persons who do not qualify for the free service may participate upon reimbursement of the cost of their treatment and training, but do not receive the rehabilitation and other allowances described below.

During treatment, a person continues to receive his pension or benefit. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is suspended, and a rehabilitation allowance, together with a training allowance and appropriate wife's and child's allowances, are paid instead. Other allowances and expenses are payable, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

In 1970–71, 446 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales and 383 were placed in employment.

TRAINING SCHEME FOR WIDOW PENSIONERS

In September 1968, a scheme was introduced to train widow pensioners in vocational skills. Training may take the form of refresher courses, or it may involve learning new skills. During training, the widow continues to receive a pension. In addition, she may qualify for a training allowance of \$4 and a living-away-from-home allowance of \$5 per week. The cost of tuition fees, and fares may also be met and books, equipment, etc. necessary for training may be supplied free of charge. Under certain circumstances loans of up to \$400 are available to purchase equipment for employment at home. During 1970–71, there were 707 trainees in New South Wales.

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

Since 30 June 1967 the Commonwealth has provided under the Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act, 1967–1970 subsidies of \$2 for every \$1 raised from non-government sources to eligible organisations towards the capital cost of sheltered workshops and their equipment, and accommodation for disabled people employed in sheltered workshops or in normal industry. Since October 1970 a training fee of \$500 has been payable to sheltered workshop organisations for each handicapped person who remains in normal employment for twelve months following at least 6 months training by the organisation. Salaries of certain sheltered workshop staff are subsidised by up to one-half of the total remuneration paid. In 1970–71, 328 subsidies for premises and equipment totalling \$846,500 were approved

in respect of organisations in New South Wales; training fees of \$2,000 and salary subsidies amounting to \$316,000 were also approved. A sheltered employment allowance (see page 555) is payable to disabled persons employed in sheltered workshops.

DELIVERED MEALS SUBSIDY

In terms of the Delivered Meals Subsidy Act, 1970, the Commonwealth Government makes subsidies to those ("Meals on Wheels") organisations which provide delivered meals to the aged and the sick in their own homes. The amount of this subsidy is equal to \$1 for each ten meals delivered in the preceding calendar year. During the year ended 30 June 1971, 108 organisations in New South Wales received subsidies totalling \$126,959.

COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDY FOR DESERTED WIVES

Under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act, 1968, the Commonwealth shares with the States (on an equal basis, up to an amount equal to half the amount payable in respect of a Class A Widow's Pension), the cost of providing assistance to deserted (including prisoners') wives with dependent children, for the first six months of desertion. In 1970-71 payments to New South Wales amounted to \$909,000. (See "Primary Social Aids," below.)

STATE SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The State social welfare services are limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Commonwealth benefit and the provision of certain forms of assistance not available from the Commonwealth. The services are intended to provide some form of help in any case of genuine hardship, particularly where families with children are concerned. There is no specific statutory limitation to the relief that can be provided, and all cases are dealt with individually.

The services are administered by the State Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare, through its Social Welfare Division. They are classified as primary and secondary social aids, emergency aids, children's allowances, and miscellaneous social aids.

PRIMARY SOCIAL AIDS

Primary social aids, which are generally subject to a means test, consist of food relief, cash sustenance, and ancillary services. Assistance of this type is provided for persons in need who have applied for, but have not yet received, Commonwealth benefits, persons not eligible or excluded from Commonwealth assistance for various reasons, persons temporarily or suddenly deprived of a means of existence, and many other classes of people.

The maximum rates of assistance per fortnight are:—

	<i>Food Relief</i>	<i>Cash Sustenance</i>
Man or woman—		
Aged 21 years or more, with no dependent children		
under 16 years	\$11.00	\$18.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	\$13.20	\$28.00
Husband and wife—		
With no dependent children under 16 years	\$16.50	\$30.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	\$19.80	\$34.00

A woman with one or more dependent children may receive a mother's allowance (\$14 per fortnight or \$10 where rent or board is not paid) in addition to the cash sustenance payment. A permissible income of \$8 per fortnight from other sources is allowed where a man or woman has one or more dependent children under 16 years of age and \$4 per fortnight in other cases, the maximum rates being reduced by the amount by which the assessed income exceeds the permissible income.

Unmarried persons 16 and under 21 years of age, with no dependent children, receive lower payment and are allowed a smaller permissible income.

The ancillary services that may be provided for recipients of cash sustenance include special foods for persons suffering from malnutrition and ill-health, and medical treatment and medicines. Recipients of food relief also receive milk for children under 7 years of age.

The expenditure on primary social aids amounted to \$1,869,000 in 1970-71.

SECONDARY SOCIAL AIDS

Secondary social aids, for which there is no exact means test, are designed to meet special needs of food relief and cash sustenance recipients and pensioners and other groups of persons. They include the provision of surgical aids, artificial limbs, spectacles, the transport of necessitous persons for medical treatment at hospitals and for other special purposes, the issue of blankets and baby outfits, and financial assistance to meet funeral charges and other special needs. Expenditure on secondary social aids amounted to \$151,000 in 1970-71.

EMERGENCY AIDS

Emergency aids are provided, to meet distress caused by fire, flood, or other catastrophe, in the form of cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, household effects, and alternative accommodation.

There is also a Housekeepers' Emergency Service, which operates in the Sydney metropolitan area and a number of country centres, and which provides help where the householder is unable to carry out normal household duties because of sickness or other emergency. The service is provided for a limited period, except in special circumstances such as where a mother has had tuberculosis or poliomyelitis. The amount charged for the service depends upon individual family circumstances.

Home aids, as distinct from housekeepers, to perform heavy work, such as washing and ironing, for one or two days per week, are available for aged persons and for certain other cases of particular need.

Expenditure on the emergency housekeeping and home aid services amounted to \$360,000 in 1970-71.

CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES

Allowances for children may be paid to a mother who is widowed, deserted, or divorced, or whose husband is in gaol, unless she is a recipient of a Commonwealth Social Service benefit. Assistance in this form is also granted for the children of unmarried mothers. The allowances are paid for children up to school-leaving age of 15 years; but if a child is an invalid or is otherwise incapacitated, or if the case has unusual features which call for special consideration, the allowance may be continued for a period beyond school-leaving age.

The rate of allowance varies in accordance with the claimant's means, and ranges from \$0.50 to \$4.50 per week for each eligible child.

The number of parents in receipt of allowances for children at 30 June 1971, according to grounds of eligibility, were as follows:—

Widows	34
Deserted Wives, Divorcees ..	528
Unmarried Mothers	1,046
Husbands in Gaol	92
Total Parents	1,700

The number of children at 30 June 1971 for whom allowances were paid was 3,123, and expenditure amounted to \$477,000 in 1970-71.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AIDS

Miscellaneous social aids include grants to church and philanthropic organisations, special Christmas grants, and the provision of temporary accommodation for homeless women and children. Expenditure on these aids amounted to \$209,000 in 1970-71.

CHILD WELFARE

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939. There is an Advisory Council to advise the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children.

The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of State wards, the assistance of children of necessitous parents, the supervision of children in private foster homes and charitable institutions and in pre-school kindergartens and day nurseries, the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect, the maintenance of juvenile offenders in State institutions, and the supervision of those released on probation from courts or discharged from State institutions. The Act prevents the employment of children in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public entertainment and in street trading. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children and to adjudicate in regard to affiliation proceedings.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Adoption of Children Act, 1965, and the Maintenance Act, 1964, described below, and the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father. The Liquor Act prohibits the supply of intoxicating liquor to juveniles. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., from 6 to 15 years of age, is prescribed by the Public Instruction Act. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted in certain cases by the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare (see pages 613-614).

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

The number of children under the care or supervision of the Department in each of the last six years, is shown in the following table. The figures do not include children licensed for street-trading or for employment in public entertainment.

Table 444. Children in the Care of, or Supervised by the State at 30 June

Classification	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Children in the Care of the State—						
In foster homes or with relatives	4,074	4,330	4,582	4,796	4,804	4,568
With own parents	193	174	178	206	242	181
In training schools	1,203	1,225	1,107	1,095	1,358	1,392
In shelters	160	195	197	205	235	256
In depots, homes, hostels	860	897	888	896	1,005	955
In mental hospitals and other non-departmental institutions	128	120	121	135	103	131
Other	96	47	43	36	52	73
Total in the Care of the State	6,714	6,988	7,116	7,369	7,799	7,556
Children Supervised by the State—						
Living with parents receiving children's allowance	9,886	10,212	10,566	2,134*	2,381	3,123
Living in charitable homes	984	1,074	1,123	1,143	1,226	1,271
On probation	7,000	6,804	4,557	4,711	5,141	4,935
After-care (ex-institution inmates)	792	779	771	759	690	739
Total Supervised by the State	18,662	18,869	17,017	8,747*	9,438	10,068
Total Children under Care and Supervision ..	25,376	25,857	24,133	16,116*	17,237	17,624
Maintained or Subsidised by the State ..	16,717	17,600	18,524	10,338*	10,504	11,170
Not Maintained or Subsidised by the State ..	8,659	8,257	5,609	5,778	6,733	6,454

* From September 1968 an allowance for a child has been paid by the State only if that child is ineligible for an allowance from the Commonwealth. Children in respect of whom the State children's allowance is paid are regarded as being subject to supervision by the State.

STATE WARDS

Under the Child Welfare Act, 1939, children may be admitted to control as State wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be placed under control as State wards by order of the Children's Court.

The Minister is the guardian of State wards until they attain the age of 18 years or are otherwise discharged from State control.

Where practicable, State wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental, and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare. The allowances usually cease when children reach the normal school-leaving age, but they may be continued, with the Minister's approval, to enable a ward to further his secondary or tertiary education, or in cases of ill-health or physical disability. District officers of the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents, and assist in their placement in employment after they leave school. The earnings of wards placed in employment may be supplemented by the Department.

State wards not placed with foster parents are cared for in homes operated by the Department. The Department maintains "receiving" homes for new wards or children, other than delinquent, remanded for further court appearance, a home for babies (which also provides pre-natal and post-natal care for pregnant girls), homes for intellectually handicapped children, two special training homes where boys are trained in farming work and girls in domestic science, clerical work, etc., and homes for pre-school and school-age children.

The number of State wards (excluding children who became State wards through committal to an institution) at 30 June 1971, was 6,020 (3,208 boys and 2,812 girls). Of these, 4,568 were boarded out with foster parents, 181 were restored to their parents, 1,198 were being cared for in the homes operated by the Department or in psychiatric hospitals, etc., and 73 were on leave or had absconded. The allowances paid for wards with foster parents or in charitable institutions amounted in 1970-71 to \$1,658,000.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Children may be placed by their parents or guardians in licensed private foster homes or charitable institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations, in preference to being boarded out as State wards. If the parents or guardians of children in the care of charitable institutions fail to pay maintenance, allowances in respect of the children may be paid to the institutions by the State. (Before April 1966, children in this category were admitted to State control as State wards.) At 30 June 1971, 1,271 such allowances were being paid at the rate of \$6.50 per week for each eligible child attending secondary school and \$6.00 per week for each other eligible child. The total expenditure during 1970-71 was \$378,693.

Any place used for the reception and care of one or more children under 16 years of age (under 7 years prior to 1 November 1969) apart from their parents (or other blood relatives) must, in general, be licensed by the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare.

At 30 June 1971 there were 166 licensed private foster homes (for the reception of 5 children or less) and 95 licensed charitable institutions (for the reception of more than 5 children) with accommodation for 222 and 4,020 children, respectively.

ASSISTANCE OF CHILDREN OF NECESSITOUS PARENTS

An important activity of the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous parents in their own homes. Allowances for this purpose are paid under the system of allowances for children outlined on page 567.

CHILDREN LICENSED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, ETC.

The following table shows the number of children licensed during recent years to be employed in public entertainment or to engage in street-trading:—

Table 445. Children Licensed for Employment in Public Entertainment, etc.

Year ended 30 June	Employment in Public Entertainment						Street-trading		
	Boys	Girls	Children				Boys		
			Aged 7 to 9	Aged 10 to 12	Aged 13 to 15	Total	Aged 14	Aged 15	Total
1966	396	538	465	310	159	934	157	94	251
1967	519	437	513	289	154	956	108	91	199
1968	661	652	768	398	147	1,313	117	64	181
1969	538	521	576	357	126	1,059	107	48	155
1970	776	677	806	497	150	1,453	56	50	106
1971	775	922	812	640	245	1,697	38	28	66

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

Legal provision is contained in the Adoption of Children Act, 1965, for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Equity Division of the Supreme Court. The principle underlying the Act is that the interests and welfare of the child shall be the paramount consideration. The Court may not make an order for the adoption of a child unless the Director of Child Welfare has made a report concerning the proposed adoption. Application to the Court for an adoption order must be made on behalf of the applicant by the Director of Child Welfare or the principal officer of a private adoption agency, except in the case of an application for adoption by a relative (grandparent, uncle, or aunt), or by two persons one of whom is a natural parent or relative of the child. In such a case the application may be made on behalf of the applicant by a solicitor.

Charitable organisations desiring to conduct negotiations and make arrangements for the adoption of children must be approved by the Director of Child Welfare as private adoption agencies. In 1970-71, there were eight approved private adoption agencies.

The consent of a child's parents or guardians is required to an adoption except in certain circumstances, when it may be dispensed with by the Court. Consent may be given to the adoption of the child by a particular parent or relative of the child but in all other cases, the consent must be a consent to the adoption of the child by any person(s) in accordance with the law of New South Wales. If over 12 years of age, the child's consent is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances. Orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General.

Upon the making of an adoption order, all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents terminate. The adopted child has, as his surname, the surname of his adoptive parent(s) and becomes a child of the adopter(s) as if he had been born to the adopter(s) in lawful wedlock.

In the following table, the sex and age distribution of adopted children is shown for the last two years:—

Table 446. Adoptions: Age and Sex of Adopted Child

Age of Adopted Child*	Sex of Adopted Child					
	1969-70			1970-71		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 3 months	19	17	36	15	6	21
3 months and under 6 months ..	23	12	35	48	50	98
6 months and under 1 year ..	623	590	1,213	673	593	1,266
1 year and under 2 years ..	277	204	481	433	368	801
2 years and under 5 years ..	94	82	176	214	191	405
5 years and under 10 years ..	103	83	186	198	167	365
10 years and under 20 years ..	113	91	204	150	156	306
20 years or more	10	5	15	6	7	13
Total Adopted Children ..	1,262	1,084	2,346	1,737	1,538	3,275

* At date adoption order was signed. Children are normally placed with prospective adoptive parents within four weeks of birth and the order for adoption is signed subsequently, if the Court approves the placement. Age at date order signed is affected by a number of factors which can vary from year to year.

Most adoptions are arranged through the Department. In 1970-71 the total number of adoptions was 3,275, of which 2,663 were arranged through the Department, 520 by private adoption agencies, and 92 by solicitors.

The next table gives a summary of adoptions for the last six years. The figures for each year relate to orders for adoption signed in that year. Complete details of adoptions are not available before 1968-69; figures shown for 1967-68 exclude adoptions arranged by solicitors, and those for 1965-66 and 1966-67 relate only to adoptions arranged by the Director of Child Welfare.

Table 447. Adoptions: Sex and Age of Child and Relationship to Adopting Parents

Year ended 30 June	Sex		Age		Status of One or Both Adoptive Parents			Total Children Adopted
	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 year or more	Natural Parent of Adopted Child	Relative of Natural Parent *	Not Related	
1966†	908	831	1,274	465	126	26	1,587	1,739
1967†	751	659	1,155	255	117	18	1,275	1,410
1968‡	868	791	1,423	236	97	15	1,547	1,659
1969‡	890	825	1,209	506	140	20	1,555	1,715
1970‡	1,262	1,084	1,284	1,062	282	38	2,026	2,346
1971‡	1,737	1,538	1,385	1,890	582	88	2,605	3,275

* Grandparent, uncle, or aunt of child.

† Figures refer only to adoptions arranged by the Director of Child Welfare.

‡ Includes 351 adoptions arranged by private agencies.

‡ Includes adoptions arranged by private agencies and by solicitors (342 and 28 respectively in 1968-69, 547 and 83 in 1969-70, and 520 and 92 in 1970-71).

In 1970-71, adoption orders in favour of one person were made in 13 cases and 3,262 children were adopted by husband and wife jointly; of these, 1,168 were families of one child, 848 had more than one child, and 1,246 were childless. The adopting parents included 16 with an income of \$2,000 and less per annum, 348 with an income from \$2,001 to \$3,000, 1,677 with an income from \$3,001 to \$5,000, and 1,234 with an income of more than \$5,000.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts by magistrates with special qualifications for dealing with delinquent children. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court (which may not exceed 3 years) or, where the Court has not specified a definite period of detention, for a period up to 3 years, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to an institution is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation or discharged from the institutions.

There are six remand homes (shelters) for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as training schools for delinquent boys at Windsor, Mittagong, Muswellbrook, Kurri Kurri, and Gosford and training schools for girls at Parramatta and Thornleigh. There is a special school for truant boys at Burradoo, and special institutions at Tamworth (for boys) and Hay (for girls) for those who have failed to respond to the rehabilitation training at other training schools.

Statistics of the Children's Courts are shown on pages 714-715 of this volume. Particulars of truancy are given in the chapter "Education".

DESERTED CHILDREN

In cases of desertion of wife or of legitimate children, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Maintenance Act, 1964, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance of the child. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases.

A mother who has been deserted by her husband for a period of six months, is eligible to apply for a widow's pension in terms of the (Commonwealth) Social Services Act, 1947-1972. During the first six months of desertion the mother may receive assistance from the State (see "Primary Social Aids" on page 566).

Legislation provides for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance throughout Australia, and between New South Wales and a number of overseas countries.

For disobedience to or non-compliance with the orders, male offenders may be committed to prison, and from the value of their work while in prison the cost of their upkeep may be deducted and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the orders.

In 1971, the Children's Courts made 3,005 orders for maintenance of wife, 1,796 for maintenance of child, and 196 for expenses incidental to the birth of an ex-nuptial child. Further statistics are given in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety".

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

By delegation of ministerial powers under the Commonwealth Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-1952, the Director of Child Welfare supervises immigrant children in New South Wales who are under 21 years of age and who entered Australia as permanent residents other than in the care of a parent or relative.

The number of such immigrant children under supervision at 30 June 1971 was 190. During the year, there were 248 arrivals and 306 were discharged from supervision.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE AND SOCIAL WELFARE—EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE FOR CHILD WELFARE

The expenditure and revenue of the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare on child welfare in the last six years are shown in the next table:—

Table 448. Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare: Expenditure and Revenue for Child Welfare

Year ended 30 June	Expenditure*								Revenue †
	Allowances for Children			Head Office—Administration		State Institutions		Total	
	Of Invalids, Deserted Wives, etc.	In Charitable Homes	Boarded Out	Salaries and Wages	Other	Salaries and Wages	Other		
	\$ thousand								
1966	417	...	974	1,309	425	1,923	762	5,810	349
1967	438	212	774	1,408	511	2,205	931	6,479	424
1968	450 ^r	247	830	1,587	556	2,463	892	7,025	423
1969	302 ^{†r}	309	984	1,938	661	2,599	985	7,777 ^r	596
1970	320	320	1,170	2,549	1,538	3,055	1,037	9,989	615
1971	477	379	1,279	3,030	1,398	4,002	1,079	11,645	750

* Excluding items (e.g., rates) charged to the votes of other Departments and loan expenditure on institutions.

† Maintenance of State wards paid by parent, etc., sales of farm produce etc. Excludes Commonwealth grants under States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act, 1968 (\$140,000 in 1967-68, \$570,000 in 1968-69, \$780,000 in 1969-70 and \$909,000 in 1970-71).

‡ See note * in Table 444.

The table does not include loan expenditure on child welfare institutions, which totalled \$1,062,000 in 1969-70 and \$867,000 in 1970-71.

CARE OF THE AGED AND CHRONICALLY ILL

There are four institutions directly administered by the State for the care and treatment of the aged, infirm, and chronically ill. At 30 June 1971, these institutions provided 416 beds in their "home" sections and 1,775 beds in their "hospital" sections. Further information on the medical treatment of aged persons is given in the chapter "Health Services".

At 31 December 1971, there were 20,051 beds in registered private nursing homes, including registered voluntary and religious institutions. The basic interests of patients in these nursing homes (approximately 85 per cent. of whom are aged 65 years or more) are protected by the requirement that such homes are licensed by the State and are subject to regular inspection.

The Housing Commission of New South Wales provides housing at low rentals for aged persons. The scheme has been financed since 1959-60 mainly from a share of the proceeds of taxes on poker machines. By 30 June 1971, a total of 5,378 dwelling units had been completed.

The Commonwealth Government makes grants, in terms of the Aged Persons Homes Act, 1954-1969, to assist private organisations (usually religious, charitable, or benevolent organisations) and local government authorities to meet the cost of providing homes for the accommodation of aged persons. The grants have been made since 1957 on the basis of \$2 for each \$1 (excluding government assistance and borrowed money) raised by the organisation. From the inception of the scheme in 1954 to 30 June 1971, grants amounting to \$29,560,000 had been approved in New South Wales for 533 homes accommodating 9,901 aged persons. From September 1969, a personal care subsidy of \$5 per week has been provided, in terms of this Act, for persons of 80 years of age or more who receive approved personal care while living in hostel-type accommodation provided by eligible organisations.

Under the States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act, 1969, the Commonwealth Government also makes grants to the States for the purpose of providing self-contained dwelling units at reasonable rentals for single age pensioners and those who qualify for a service pension by reason of age. Up to 30 June 1971, \$2,239,000 had been paid to New South Wales.

The States Grants (Home Care) Act, 1969, which is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services, provides for financial assistance to the States to assist them in developing senior citizens' centres and a range of home care services providing housekeeping or other domestic assistance for aged persons in their homes. Payments to New South Wales up to 30 June 1971 amounted to \$34,000 for senior citizens' centres and \$234,000 for home care services. The States Grants (Nursing Homes) Act, 1969 and the States Grants (Paramedical Services) Act, 1969 are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health and provide assistance to the States towards capital expenditure on public nursing homes and towards the provision of paramedical services such as physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and chiropody. No payments to New South Wales under the latter two Acts had been made up to 30 June 1971.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES

Charitable societies, as a general rule, must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934. It is not lawful for any person to make an appeal for support for any charity unless the charity is registered, or is exempted from registration, under the Act. Registered charities must be administered by a responsible committee or other body consisting of not less than three persons; proper books of account must be kept, and the accounts are subject to audit and inspection.

Several societies are engaged in charitable relief. Some conduct institutions such as homes for children and the aged; others supply casual aid for indigent persons, and help for discharged prisoners, etc. In many suburbs and country towns, benevolent societies are active in the relief of local distress.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912. These societies may be divided into two classes—those which provide some or all of the orthodox benefits (e.g., sick pay, funeral donations, and medical, pharmaceutical, and hospital benefits), and those miscellaneous societies which are within the scope of friendly societies legislation but are concerned only with the dispensing of medicine for members of other friendly societies.

At 30 June 1971, there were 9 affiliated societies (i.e., societies with branches), 30 single societies with no branches, and 18 miscellaneous societies. The members of sickness and funeral funds numbered 153,104 (122,707 men, 24,768 women, and 5,629 juveniles). Members of medical funds and hospital funds (many of whom were also members of sickness and funeral funds) numbered 324,575 and 315,629 respectively.

The sick pay benefit for members is generally \$2.10 per week during the first six months of illness, \$1.50 for the second six months, \$1 for the third, and \$0.50 for the fourth period of six months; a rate of \$0.25 per week is paid during the remainder of illness. The funeral benefits usually range from \$20 to \$100 at death of the member or his wife or child.

The maximum benefits permitted under the Friendly Societies Act are \$10,000 in assurances, \$650 in annuities, \$40 per week sick pay, and \$500 funeral expenses.

Medical and hospital benefits are available to members and their dependants by payment or reimbursement, at specified rates, of the costs of medical treatment and hospitalisation. Supply of medicine is available through friendly society dispensaries or on a reimbursement basis. Members are also eligible for Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits. (Details of these benefits are shown on page 581.)

A number of societies provide dental benefits for members and their dependants by way of reimbursement of treatment or provision of treatment. Accident benefits also cover dental treatment necessitated by accidents, as well as other benefits.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure and the accumulated funds of friendly societies are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

Since 1908, the State has paid an annual subvention to the friendly societies to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

Particulars of the amounts paid to the societies in various years since 1961-62 are as follows:—

Year	Amount \$	Year	Amount \$	Year	Amount \$
1961-62	294,328	1964-65	280,724	1967-68	217,122
1962-63	291,484	1965-66	259,130	1968-69	207,278
1963-64	271,852	1966-67	226,862	1969-70	199,692

COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES

The Co-operation Act, 1923 provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies, and for the registration as such of unincorporated clubs. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit—e.g., to supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories, to purchase machinery for members, to buy land, purchase or erect dwellings for sale or rental to members, to maintain buildings for education, recreation, etc.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and providing any community service.

At 30 June 1970, there were 185 community advancement societies on the register. Most of these societies were formed with the object of erecting and maintaining public halls, or for establishing recreation or social clubs. There was one community settlement society on the register at 30 June 1970.

WELFARE OF ABORIGINES

Since 1969 the welfare of Aborigines in New South Wales (previously the concern of the Aborigines Welfare Board under the chairmanship of the Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department) has been the responsibility of the Directorate of Aboriginal Welfare, which functions within the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare.

The Aborigines Act, 1969, constituted an Aborigines Advisory Council to advise the Minister on policy matters. The Council consists of the Director of Aboriginal Welfare and nine Aborigines, of whom six are selected by Aborigines themselves and three nominated by the Government.

It is the policy of the Directorate to encourage the assimilation of Aborigines into the community. The Directorate sponsors the erection of houses in town areas for leasing to Aborigines at low rentals. Houses erected by the Directorate in towns and on certain reserves, are now maintained and managed by the Housing Commission of New South Wales. At 30 June 1971 there were 740 houses managed by the Commission, 218 still managed by the Directorate and 112 under construction. In addition to being eligible to obtain the tenancy of a house built specifically for Aborigines under the sponsorship of the Directorate, Aborigines are eligible for tenancy of government houses constructed as part of the State's ordinary housing programme. The Directorate also provides housing loans at low rates of interest, makes loans to assist Aboriginal families with the purchase of furniture, and makes grants to organisations concerned with the advancement of Aborigines.

The Directorate fosters the education of young Aborigines by means of grants for secondary pupils up to the age of fifteen years and encourages pre-school education by way of grants to organisations in that field. Commencing with the 1970 school year, an allowance of \$5 per Aboriginal child is made to assist in providing facilities at schools where the Aboriginal enrolment exceeds 10 per cent. of the total school population. Assistance with accommodation is provided for children boarding away from home and special assistance is available to children who win a scholarship to provide for the extra costs associated with, but not covered by, the scholarship. In addition, ten bursaries are made available each year for Aborigines who have academic merit but who have failed to win a scholarship in open competition. It is hoped to establish evening college classes to provide basic training for adult Aborigines.

The Department of Health in liaison with the Directorate conducts programmes for Aboriginal health by providing community nurses, training Aboriginal girls as nursing aides to work amongst their own people, establishing centres where health clinics can be held and girls and women trained in homecraft and mothercraft, and arranging vaccination campaigns.

The Department of Labour and National Service in liaison with the Directorate has initiated a programme to develop employment opportunities with the introduction of an Employment Training Scheme in 1969 and the creation of specialist positions of Vocational Officer in 1970. Under the Employment Training Scheme subsidies are paid to employers who engage inexperienced and unskilled Aborigines and assistance is provided to Aborigines, particularly young Aborigines, who move from their home area to obtain work. Financial assistance is provided to voluntary organisations which establish hostels for Aboriginal employees.

The Directorate administers a number of Aboriginal Reserves which are in various parts of the State and which are provided with a counselling service by non-resident welfare officers. The previous system of Aboriginal Stations administered by resident managers has been discontinued.

Many voluntary organisations take an active interest in the welfare of Aborigines and generally assist in their assimilation into the general community. Several organisations provide finance for scholarships for Aboriginal students in secondary schools and tertiary institutions.

All of the opportunities, social service benefits, etc. which are legally open to Australians generally are open to Aborigines.

Chapter 24

HEALTH SERVICES

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities.

There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for those suffering from mental disorders, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. The Commonwealth Government provides general hospital and medical benefits, and gives financial assistance to State Governments to improve the control and treatment of tuberculosis and to assist in the development of mental health institutions. In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation.

The notification of certain infectious diseases is compulsory. The Commonwealth maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad and prohibits the importation of food and drugs likely to be harmful. The Pure Food Act prescribes standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs is regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc. must be registered before engaging in their profession.

Medical research in Australia is conducted in association with international research organisations. The Medical Research Endowment Fund was established by the Commonwealth in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

Commonwealth and State Health Authorities

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers the Commonwealth schemes relating to hospital, medical, pharmaceutical, and tuberculosis benefits and the health benefits for age and other types of pensioners, and maintains the quarantine services, the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratory, the Commonwealth Acoustic Laboratories, the Australian Institute of Anatomy, a Bureau of Dental Standards, and various health laboratories throughout Australia. The Department also conducts (in association with the University of Sydney) a School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine and an Institute of Child Health, administers the Medical Research Endowment Fund, supervises the activities of the National Fitness Council, and has promoted national campaigns against tuberculosis, rubella, and poliomyelitis and for free milk for school children.

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission controls laboratories established to ensure the supply of essential biological products in accordance with national health needs. The laboratories, which are self-supporting, produce a wide range of vaccines, sera, antibiotics, insulin, and other products for use in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of human and animal diseases. Comprehensive research in various areas is also undertaken.

The New South Wales Ministry of Health, which is under the control of the Minister for Health, embraces the Department of Health, the Hospitals Commission, and a variety of boards, committees, and other authorities concerned with health, hospitals, and associated services.

The State Department of Health includes a bureau of maternal and child health (which embraces maternal and baby welfare and school medical services), divisions of tuberculosis, health education, occupational health and pollution control, epidemiology, and dental services, and maintains laboratories which provide diagnostic and analytical services for governmental authorities and private bodies. The Department also controls the State hospitals and homes and the State psychiatric hospitals, conducts the anti-poliomyelitis campaign in New South Wales, administers the Pure Food Act and laws relating to sanitation, and supervises the work of local government authorities relating to public health matters. The principal officers of the Department are the Under-Secretary, the Director-General of Public Health (who is ex-officio President of the Board of Health and chief medical adviser to the State Government, and who directs the personal, preventive and environmental health service activities of the Department), and the Director of State Psychiatric Services (who is responsible for psychiatric hospitals and mental health programmes). Many of the Department's functions are administered by Medical Officers of Health in the eight health districts into which the State is divided.

The Hospitals Commission of New South Wales supervises the public hospital services and determines the amount of State Government subsidy to be paid to each public hospital. The responsibility for the supervision of the operations of private hospitals and nursing homes passed from the Department of Health to the Hospitals Commission on 17 March 1972.

Other authorities concerned with health, hospital, and associated services in New South Wales include the Master of the Supreme Court in the Protective Division (who controls and administers the estates of certain categories of patients in psychiatric hospitals), the Ambulance Board (which supervises district ambulance services throughout the State), boards established for the registration of practitioners in certain professions (chiropody, dental, medical, nursing, optometry, optical dispensing, pharmacy, and physiotherapy), the Institute of Psychiatry, the State Cancer Council (for cancer education and research), and various boards and committees (e.g. the Board of Health, the Poisons Advisory Committee, and the Air Pollution Advisory Committee).

Local Government Health Services

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the Sydney and Wollongong areas, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; similar services are provided in the Newcastle district by the Hunter District Water Board, at Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Water Board, and in other districts by municipal or shire councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by the councils include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, and the prevention of nuisances. Councils also assist the State Department of Health in such matters as the control of infectious diseases, the administration of the Pure Foods Act, and the medical examination of school children in country areas.

Further particulars of the activities of local authorities are given in the chapter "Local Government".

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The expenditure (from revenue) by Commonwealth and State Governments on health and related services in New South Wales is shown in Table 449. The table does not include expenditure by the Commonwealth in the administration of its health services, upon the medical treatment of ex-service personnel in repatriation hospitals, etc., and on certain health services (e.g. the production of polio vaccine) for which expenditure cannot be allocated between the States. It also excludes expenditure from loans (e.g., on works such as hospital buildings) and capital charges on loans.

Table 449. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health in New South Wales

Item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand				
Commonwealth*—					
Hospital Benefits—					
Pensioner	18,269	8,871	9,034	9,131	9,052
Other†		11,697	13,625	19,583	22,405
Medical Benefits—					
Pensioner	5,667	6,217	6,496	7,282	7,439
Other†	17,520	18,314	19,378	22,900	38,799
Pharmaceutical Benefits—					
Pensioner	12,306	13,563	14,886	16,814	18,338
Other	27,759	28,989	31,219	35,465	43,261
Nursing Home Benefits	9,531	10,386	13,524	19,430	21,378
Tuberculosis Campaign	4,328	4,177	4,619	4,213	4,395
Supply of Milk to School Children	3,067	3,350	3,374	3,450	3,485
Other .. .. .	...	...	19	199	160
Total, Commonwealth	98,447	105,565	116,173	139,466	168,712
State‡—					
Subsidies to Hospitals, etc.,	59,541	66,964	80,399	94,143	117,775
Mental Hospitals and Institutions	22,500	24,038	25,467	29,416	33,063
Institutions for Backward and Mentally Deficient Children	365	382	435	541	655
Baby Health Centres and Maternity Homes	967	1,108	1,575	1,246	1,357
Inspection of Food, Dairies, etc.,	787	964	1,373	1,503	1,812
Medical Examination and Health of School Children	1,621	1,656	1,473	1,672	1,868
Administration, Medical Services, etc., Departments of Health, Child Welfare, and Environment¶	5,973	6,729	7,641	10,970	11,928
Encouragement of National Fitness	789	869	995	1,122	1,174
Total, State	92,544	102,710	119,358	140,613	169,633
Total in New South Wales	190,991	208,275	235,531	280,079	338,345

* Cash benefits paid to individuals.

† Includes benefits paid to non-residents of New South Wales, through benefit organisations registered in the State.

‡ Payments from State Consolidated Revenue Fund and other special accounts (net of Commonwealth health benefits disbursed by the State).

¶ Includes expenditure by Department of Environment from 1970-71. Expenditure in 1969-70 includes \$1,000,000 by State Treasury on environment control.

HEALTH BENEFITS

MEDICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Since 1953, when the present medical benefits scheme was introduced, the Commonwealth Government has subsidised the medical expenses of persons (and their eligible dependants) who have insured voluntarily with a registered medical benefits organization. The benefits under the scheme relate primarily to medical attention on a fee-for-service basis. The organization pays the Commonwealth benefit to the contributor, usually at the time it pays its own benefits, and reimbursement of the Commonwealth benefit is made subsequently to the organization by the Commonwealth.

From 1 July 1970, the scale of benefits was completely revised, the Commonwealth Government providing a new level of benefits in which rebates are based on a scale of fees most commonly charged by medical practitioners. A single table of contributions and benefits replaced the variety of tables previously in existence.

Provided that the *most common* fee is charged, combined Commonwealth and benefit organization benefits have been set so that a contributor is required to pay no more than 80 cents of the cost of a consultation and \$1.20 of the cost of a home visit by a general practitioner. In the case of more costly services, including operations, or where more than a single common fee is involved (e.g. treatment involving more than one operation on the one occasion or an operation requiring the services of more than one medical practitioner), additional Commonwealth benefit is paid to the extent that contributors will bear no more than \$5 of the common or combined common fees. Since November 1971, the benefits have covered prescribed medical services rendered in the operating theatre of an approved hospital by an approved dental practitioner.

Persons receiving medical services from a specialist receive benefits to cover the higher cost involved, provided that they are formally referred to the specialist by another medical practitioner, by a dentist for a service arising from a dental service, or by an optician or optometrist when referred direct to an ophthalmologist. Contributors who would otherwise be excluded from fund benefits because of organizations' rules covering pre-existing ailments, chronic illnesses or maximum benefits, receive full fund benefits and the Commonwealth reimburses the organizations for any deficits incurred in providing benefits in such cases.

Contributions in New South Wales are generally 42 cents per week for a single person and 84 cents per week for a person with dependants.

The development of the medical benefits scheme in New South Wales is illustrated in Table 451.

SUBSIDISED HEALTH BENEFITS PLAN

From January 1970, under the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan, the contributions of certain persons to benefits organizations for full medical benefits and hospital benefits equal to the public ward charge have been waived, and the Commonwealth reimburses the organizations for benefits paid. Persons eligible for this concession include contributors (if not pensioners) on behalf of family groups with low incomes (gross family incomes not exceeding \$51.50 as from 5 June 1972), recipients of unemployment, sickness, or special benefits under Social Services legislation and migrants in respect of claims arising within two months of arrival in Australia. On 1 July 1970, the Plan was extended to provide the same benefits at reduced contribution rates for family groups whose incomes are slightly in excess of the eligible limit for free insurance. One third of normal contributions is currently payable when weekly gross income exceeds \$51.50 but does not exceed \$54.50, and two thirds is payable when weekly gross income exceeds \$54.50 but does not exceed \$57.50.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the Commonwealth pharmaceutical benefits scheme assistance is provided towards the cost of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines to persons receiving treatment from a medical practitioner. The drugs and medicines are supplied by an approved chemist, upon presentation of a prescription from the patient's medical practitioner, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The benefits were originally supplied free of charge. However, between March 1960 and October 1971, patients (other than those treated under the Pensioner Medical Scheme) were required to pay the first 50 cents of the cost of a prescription. In November 1971, the patient contribution was increased to \$1, except for those treated under the Pensioner Medical Scheme (free), and those covered by the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan (see above) who continue to pay only the first 50 cents. The cost of the scheme is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

In 1970-71, expenditure by the Commonwealth on pharmaceutical benefits in New South Wales amounted to \$43,472,000 (including \$9,194,000 in respect of drugs issued to patients in approved hospitals). The number of benefit prescriptions (excluding those in approved hospitals) was approximately 18,900,000.

PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

A Pensioner Medical Service for pensioners and their dependants was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1951. Persons eligible to receive the benefits of the Service are (i) those who receive an age, invalid, or widow's pension, a sheltered employment allowance (under the Social Services Act, 1947-1972), or a service pension (under the Repatriation Act, 1920-1972), and who are able to satisfy a special means test; and (ii) those who receive an allowance under the Tuberculosis Act, 1948. Benefits are also payable for dependants of persons who are eligible.

Eligible persons receive free medical attention by a general practitioner either in his surgery or at the patient's home. Specialist services and operations are not covered. Eligible persons are also entitled to the free supply of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines on prescription by a practitioner, and free hospital treatment is provided for public ward patients in public hospitals. Medical practitioners participating in the scheme are paid by the Commonwealth on a fee-for-service basis.

At 30 June 1971, the number of pensioners and dependants enrolled in the Service in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) was 458,000. In 1970-71, expenditure by the Commonwealth on the free medical services in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) amounted to \$7,511,000, and on the free pharmaceutical benefits to \$18,333,000. The number of benefit prescriptions dispensed was 9,188,000. The expenditure in 1970-71 on Commonwealth hospital benefits for pensioners was \$9,269,000.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFIT

A benefit of \$1.50 per day has been payable by the Commonwealth, since 1 January 1969, for each physically or mentally handicapped child who is under 16 years of age and resides in an approved home conducted by a charitable organisation. In 1970-71, expenditure by the Commonwealth on handicapped children's benefits in New South Wales was \$160,000. At 30 June 1971, 459 eligible handicapped children were accommodated in 16 approved homes in New South Wales.

HEARING AIDS

The Commonwealth Acoustic Laboratories operate a hearing testing service and supply free hearing aids for children and Repatriation and Defence Service patients. Persons enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service, and their dependants, may receive hearing aids for a fee of \$10.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEME AND NURSING HOME BENEFITS

Under the hospital benefits scheme, which was inaugurated in 1946, the Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance towards the cost of in-patient treatment in public and private hospitals. The Commonwealth benefits are available to persons ordinarily resident in Australia at the time of admission to hospital and to Australian residents who receive hospital treatment while temporarily living overseas.

Commonwealth hospital benefit is paid for each day a patient is in an approved public or private hospital, at the rate of—

\$2 per day for persons (and their eligible dependants) who are insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation and for patients granted free hospitalisation, whether or not the patient is insured;

\$5 per day in respect of pensioners (and their eligible dependants) who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service and are receiving free treatment as public ward patients in public hospitals; and

80 cents per day in respect of uninsured patients, insured patients who are not paid fund benefits because their contributions are in arrears, and any newly-insured patient whose waiting period under the organisation's rules (usually two months) has not yet expired.

In the case of insured patients in public or private hospitals, the Commonwealth benefit is paid to the contributor through his benefit organisation. In other cases, the benefit is paid direct to the hospital, and the patient's account (if any) is reduced by the amount of the benefit.

From 1 August 1971, as a result of the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry into Health Insurance (the Nimmo Committee), and in conjunction with increased charges adopted by public hospitals, registered benefits organisations in New South Wales introduced rationalised hospital benefits tables. There are now only three tables of benefits and these are designed to cover public hospital charges in public, intermediate, and private wards, respectively. The benefits provided by the registered benefits organisations vary according to the table of benefits contributed to by the member. From 1 July 1972, the daily rates of combined Commonwealth and organisation benefit are \$15 for contributors to the public ward table, \$22.30 for the intermediate ward table, and \$26.30 for the private ward table. From that date, also as a result of the Nimmo Committee's recommendations, an all inclusive fee was introduced for intermediate and public ward patients in public hospitals in New South Wales to replace the system of charging for accommodation separately from extra hospital services such as theatre fees, plasters, splints, etc. Where the insured rate of benefit exceeds the hospital charge, the benefit paid is reduced to the total of this charge.

The usual weekly contribution to benefits organisations is 41 cents for the public ward table, 64 cents for the intermediate ward table and 76 cents for the private ward table at the rate applicable for a single person. The corresponding contributions at the family rate are 82 cents, \$1.28 and \$1.52 per week.

Under a "Special Account" system introduced in 1959, registered benefits organisations are authorised to provide benefit for an unlimited period of hospitalisation to contributors whose claim for organisation benefits would otherwise be disallowed under an organisation's rules relating to the maximum period of benefit for chronic or pre-existing ailments. The contributions paid by contributors in these categories are paid by the organisation into a "special account" and all benefits to which these contributors are entitled are paid from this account. From January 1969, the benefit payable is equal to the amount for which the contributor is insured (up to the amount of the hospital charge); previously, it was limited to \$5 per day (including \$2 per day Commonwealth benefit). The benefit is usually paid only in respect of patients treated in an approved hospital, but it may be paid under certain circumstances in respect of treatment given in approved nursing homes. Deficits incurred in the Special Accounts from which registered organisations pay these benefits are met by the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth nursing home benefit at the rate of \$3.50 per day has been payable since October 1971, in respect of insured and uninsured patients in approved nursing homes. An additional \$3 is payable for patients receiving intensive nursing care. Benefits are paid direct to the nursing home, and the patient's account (if any) is reduced by the amount of the benefit. Benefit organisations do not insure patients against receiving treatment in nursing homes. In 1970-71, expenditure by the Commonwealth on nursing home benefits in New South Wales was \$21,378,000, payable in respect of 6,782,000 nursing home days, of which 2,605,000 were for intensive nursing care.

The Commonwealth payments in respect of the medical and hospital benefits schemes in recent years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 405. Medical and Hospital Benefits Schemes*: Commonwealth Payments and Commonwealth Reimbursements of Fund Benefits in N.S.W.†

Year ended 30 June	Commonwealth Medical Benefits Paid and Reimbursements			Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Paid and Reimbursements				
	Medical Benefits Paid	Reimbursements of Fund Benefits		Hospital Benefits Paid			Reimbursements of Fund Benefits	
		Special Account Deficits	Subsidised Health Benefits‡	Insured Patients	Other Patients¶	Total	Special Account Deficits	Subsidised Health Benefits‡
\$ thousand								
1967	16,823	697	...	8,322	667	8,988	2,317	...
1968	17,612	702	...	8,477	632	9,109	2,600	...
1969	18,516	862	...	8,508	619	9,127	4,512	...
1970	21,464	1,394	42	9,143	566	9,709	9,705	185
1971	36,669	1,643	487	9,515	598	10,113	10,518	1,786

* Excludes Pensioner Medical Service Scheme.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Comprises reimbursements of fund benefits and payments to benefit organisations for management expenses under the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan (medical \$434,000 and \$54,000 respectively and hospital \$1,661,000 and \$125,000 respectively, in 1970-71).

¶ Comprises Commonwealth benefits for uninsured patients and, from 1 July 1970 for patients hospitalized free of charge (\$465,000 and \$134,000 respectively, in 1970-71).

Table 451 shows details of the numbers of medical and hospital benefits organisations in New South Wales, the contributors to these organisations, and the funds benefits paid by the organisations for the last five years. Commonwealth benefits paid to contributors by the organisations are excluded from the figures.

Table 451. Medical and Hospital Benefit Organisations, N.S.W.*: Contributors and Benefits Paid

Year ended 30 June	Benefit Organisations Registered at 30 June		Contributors at 30 June†				Fund Benefits Paid‡	
	Medical Benefit Organisations	Hospital Benefit Organisations	Ordinary Account		Other¶		Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits
			Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits	Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits		
							\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1967	28r	32r	1,343,065	1,448,831	20,365	18,234	21,207r	31,799r
1968	28r	32r	1,328,466	1,431,568	21,090	17,196	22,601r	37,352r
1969	28r	32r	1,365,671	1,486,070	23,906	20,959	24,699r	42,545r
1970	28	33	1,409,891	1,538,134	32,355	30,115	29,780	53,807
1971	30	35	1,462,398	1,586,421	40,706	36,482	37,370	57,390

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Many persons contribute on behalf of both themselves and their dependants, and the total number of persons covered by the medical and hospital benefits schemes is considerably higher than the number of contributors. The figures include contributors who are non-residents of New South Wales.

‡ Includes fund benefits paid under the Special Account system and the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan and payments to contributors who are non-residents of New South Wales.

¶ Comprises Special Account and, from 1 January 1970, Subsidised Health Benefits Plan membership (34,530 and 6,176 respectively for Medical Benefits and 30,723 and 5,759 for Hospital Benefits in 1970-71).

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals and nursing homes, which do not receive a subsidy from the State Government and are usually conducted as business enterprises; public hospitals, etc., which are maintained (with the assistance of a State subsidy) by charitable organisations or by people resident in the district in which the hospital is situated; repatriation hospitals, maintained by the Commonwealth for the treatment of ex-service personnel in certain circumstances; and State hospitals and homes (mainly for the care of the aged) and State psychiatric centres, which are fully maintained by the State.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

In New South Wales, a private hospital or nursing home may be conducted only under licence issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908, which prescribes that every private hospital and nursing home must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Hospitals Commission of New South Wales. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection of premises.

Particulars of the private hospitals conducted in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table.

Table 452. Private Hospitals in N.S.W.

At 31 December	Medical and Post- operative	Medical and Surgical	Medical, Surgical, and Lying-in	Other	Total		
					Metropol- itan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
HOSPITALS							
1966	72	41	22	18	111	42	153
1967	64	41	22	18	106	39	145
1968	56	38	20	18	97	35	132
1969	50	39	17	16	92	30	122
1970	46	39	15	14	87	27	114
1971	45	39	16	15	86	29	115
NUMBER OF BEDS*							
1966	1,807	1,342	909	331	3,716	673	4,389
1967	1,742	1,403	829	297	3,671	600	4,271
1968	1,599	1,326	812	353	3,526	564	4,090
1969	1,490	1,434	626	375	3,413	512	3,925
1970	1,266	1,492	612	339	3,196	513	3,709
1971	1,352	1,537	646	437	3,339	633	3,972

* Excludes cots (341 in 1971).

Most private hospitals are small. At 31 December 1971, there were 76 private hospitals with more than 20 beds each, 28 with 11 to 20 beds, and 11 with 10 or fewer beds. Of those in the Sydney metropolitan area, the numbers were 63, 17, and 6, respectively.

Nursing homes provide nursing care for convalescents, the aged, and those chronically ill but needing little medical care. The next table shows the

number of licensed nursing homes in New South Wales and their accommodation in recent years:—

Table 453. Private Nursing Homes in N.S.W.

At 31 December	Nursing Homes			Number of Beds*		
	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
1966	317	57	374	9,332	1,426	10,758
1967	322	62	384	10,045	1,588	11,633
1968	322	63	385	11,334	1,756	13,090
1969	340	74	414	12,674	2,164	14,838
1970	355	81	436	14,281	2,743	17,024
1971	376	92	468	16,700	3,351	20,051

* Excludes cots (157 in 1971).

At 31 December 1971, there were 371 licensed nursing homes with more than 20 beds each, 81 with 11 to 20 beds, and 16 with 10 or fewer beds. Of those in the metropolitan area, the numbers were 306, 60, and 10, respectively.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929 provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services—hospitals, convalescent, nursing, foundling, etc. homes, and organisations which provide district nursing services, aerial medical services, blood transfusion services, etc., or services to hospitals. The Act is administered by the Hospitals Commission, which consists of three salaried full-time members, including the chairman, appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years.

The public hospitals (and other organisations which provide public hospital services) are classified by the Public Hospitals Act into three groups. One group, termed the “incorporated hospitals”, consists entirely of hospitals, etc., incorporated under the Act. The second group, known as “separate institutions”, includes hospitals established under special Acts of Parliament, hospitals conducted under the aegis of religious organisations, and hospitals registered under the Companies Act as non-profit organisations. The third group, termed “associated organisations”, comprises organisations established to provide professional or technical training of hospital staff, or to supply goods or other services to hospitals, for example colleges of nursing and group hospital laundries.

Each “incorporated hospital” is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors. Generally all directors are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Hospitals Commission, but there is provision in the Act for between five and seven of the directors to be elected triennially by “subscribers”.

The Hospitals Commission determines which hospitals, etc., are to be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. It also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing “incorporated hospitals”. If authorised by the Commission, portion of a public hospital may be set aside for patients who desire private or intermediate accommodation.

Out-patient treatment is provided at most public hospitals to persons who satisfy a means test and to all persons in areas where a particular medical service is available only at the hospital. Out-patients are required to pay a basic consultation fee of \$2.00 per visit, plus other fees on a pre-determined

scale for such services as X-ray, physiotherapy, pharmaceuticals, etc.; these fees may, however, be reduced according to the patient's ability to pay.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by road or train through country districts.

The statistics of "public hospitals" shown in the next four tables relate only to those hospitals, homes and organisations which have received a subsidy from the State in the year. The figures in Tables 454 to 456 relate only to hospitals and homes, but the particulars of income and expenditure in Table 457 relate to all public hospital services.

Table 454. Public Hospitals and Homes: Number and Accommodation

At 30 June	Hospitals			Beds					
	Metro- politan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total	Private	Inter- mediate	Public	Private, Intermediate, and Public		
							Metro- politan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
1966	62	201	263	1,213	5,864	17,510	11,428	13,159	24,587
1967	63	200	263	1,215	6,228	17,584	11,676	13,351	25,027
1968	64	198	262	1,197	6,297	17,990	11,854	13,630	25,484
1969	64	199	263	1,219	6,617	17,712	11,910	13,638	25,548
1970	64	201	265	1,230	7,006	17,579	12,045	13,770	25,815
1971	79*	186*	265	1,151	7,448	17,755	13,561*	12,793*	26,354

* In 1970-71, 15 hospitals in the Parramatta-Blue Mountains area were re-classified from "Rest of N.S.W." to "Metropolitan".

The number of beds available in public hospitals and homes increased by 14 per cent. between 1961 and 1971. The increase in accommodation occurred mainly in wards classified as intermediate. In 1971, the average accommodation in public hospitals and homes was 99 beds (172 in Sydney, and 69 in other districts).

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in the hospitals and homes which received a subsidy from the Hospitals Commission:—

Table 455. Public Hospitals and Homes: Patients and Bed-days

Year ended 30 June	In-patients*			Out-patients		Average Total Cost per Occupied Bed per Day†	Babies born in Hospital	
	Treated	No. of Bed-days	Average Daily No. of Occupied Beds	Treated	Attend- ances		No.	Bed-days
						\$		
1961	494,109	5,919,520	16,218	1,168,067	3,052,393	10.71	76,358	641,853
1962	511,784	6,090,590	16,687	1,233,225	3,182,899	11.11	77,694	650,394
1963	521,033	6,135,944	16,811	1,274,666	3,255,684	11.74	76,822	629,844
1964	536,458	6,246,473	17,067	1,394,645	3,577,180	12.74	76,058	614,917
1965	553,060	6,382,301	17,486	1,502,499	3,738,991	13.67	73,042	596,082
1966	555,843	6,448,058	17,666	1,584,377	3,949,612	14.44	72,646	584,548
1967	574,623	6,654,108	18,230	1,652,656	4,084,079	15.74	74,580	594,074
1968	594,279	6,787,181	18,544	1,813,882	4,497,549	17.34	75,354	586,917
1969	621,499	6,906,711	18,922	1,932,861	4,754,015	19.28	80,423	603,017r
1970	639,923	7,016,893	19,225	2,058,227	5,061,419	21.41	82,541	600,572
1971	682,220	7,156,090	19,606	2,139,315	5,204,894	25.09	91,287	650,013

* Excluding newly-born babies.

† See text following table.

In calculating the average cost per occupied bed per day, each 700 out-patients treated during the year is taken as equivalent to 365 bed-days; the "total cost" is the total expenditure on maintenance of the hospitals and homes. The average cost per occupied bed per day in 1970-71 was more than twice the average cost in 1960-61.

Further particulars of in-patients in public hospitals and homes are shown in Table 456.

Table 456. Public Hospitals and Homes: In-patients*

Year ended 30 June	Patients treated during Year	Discharges and Deaths during Year			In Hospital at 30 June		
		Deaths	Discharges	Total	Males	Females	Persons
1966	555,843	16,253	520,671	536,924	8,015	10,904	18,919
1967	574,623	17,068	538,533	555,601	7,783	11,239	19,022
1968	594,279	17,239	557,999	575,238	8,013	11,028	19,041
1969	621,499	17,952	583,793	601,745	8,242	11,512	19,754
1970	639,923	17,688	601,581	619,269	8,533	12,121	20,654
1971	682,220	18,058	642,718	660,776	8,637	12,807	21,444

* Excludes newly-born babies.

The next table shows the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospital services in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years.

Table 457. Public Hospital Services: Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Income for Maintenance							Expenditure for Maintenance
	Government Aid				Patients' Fees	Other	Total Income for Maintenance	
	State Government Subsidies		Commonwealth Hospital Benefits†	Total				
	Poker Machine Tax Proceeds*	Other						
	\$ thousand							
1961	2,854	43,866		46,720	23,628	1,358	71,706	71,481
1962	3,044	45,272		48,316	25,967	1,498	75,781	76,529
1963	5,808	42,332	5,158	53,299	28,144	1,549	82,991	81,696
1964	10,268	40,213	6,176	56,657	34,806	1,665	93,129	90,719
1965	12,666	42,014	6,357	61,037	36,685	1,788	99,509	100,042
1966	14,761	48,300	6,735	69,796	37,574	1,839	109,209	107,232
1967	18,650	46,885	8,431	73,966	44,860	2,212	121,039	120,744
1968	22,063	53,482	10,029	85,573	48,975	2,295	136,843	136,869
1969	25,294	64,103	10,365	99,763	56,230	2,652	158,645	155,538
1970	29,426	72,524	10,799	112,750	63,410	2,909	179,069	176,546
1971	33,803	93,253	11,023	138,079	69,566	4,355	212,000	211,650

* Excludes Poker Machine Tax Proceeds allocated to the Housing Account (\$500,000 in 1960-61 and 1961-62, \$750,000 in 1962-63, and \$1,000,000 in 1963-64 and later years).

† Excludes Commonwealth hospital benefits paid (to insured contributors) through benefit organisations.

The principal source of the income of public hospital services is government aid, which accounted for 65 per cent. of total income for maintenance in 1970-71. Patients' fees accounted for 33 per cent. of the total. Of the total expenditure for maintenance in 1970-71, salaries and wages accounted for \$148,991,000 (or 70 per cent.).

The amounts shown in Table 457 are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure of public hospital services amounted to \$17,588,000 in 1969-70 and \$19,640,000 in 1970-71.

The paid staff of the public hospital services at 30 June 1971, totalled 45,800 and included 1,448 medical officers and 21,597 nurses. In addition,

honorary appointments numbered 6,577, including 5,717 appointments as medical officers. Of the salaries and wages staff, 28,249 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 17,551 to hospitals in other districts.

STATE HOSPITALS AND HOMES

The hospitals and homes maintained wholly by the State are controlled by the Department of Health, and are not covered by the foregoing statistics relating to public hospitals under the supervision of the Hospitals Commission. At 30 June 1971, the number of beds in the six State hospitals was 1,954 and the number in the home sections, for the infirm, attached to four of these hospitals was 421.

REPATRIATION HOSPITALS

In accordance with provisions of the Repatriation Act, the Commonwealth Repatriation Department provides free medical treatment to ex-service personnel for disabilities accepted as attributable to or aggravated by war service and, in certain circumstances, for disabilities not due to war service. Any ex-serviceman suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of whether or not he served in a theatre of war and irrespective of the origin of the disease, is entitled to free medical treatment. Free treatment is also provided for certain dependants of deceased ex-service personnel.

At 1 March 1972, the patient capacity in the repatriation hospitals in New South Wales (the Repatriation General Hospital and the Lady Davidson Hospital) was 1,327. There is also a repatriation block at Callan Park Psychiatric Hospital and a ward set aside for repatriation patients at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Picton, as well as an out-patients' clinic and an Artificial Limb Appliance Centre in Sydney.

The Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated with the co-operation of the Australian Medical Association, enables eligible patients to be treated by the private medical practitioner chosen by them from an area panel.

PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES

In New South Wales, the care, treatment, and control of persons suffering from mental disorders is undertaken in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958.

Patients may also be admitted to psychiatric centres under the provisions in the Inebriates Act and on an informal basis.

Patients are classified into three broad groups according to the status under which they are admitted to the care (or remain under the care) of a psychiatric centre. The largest group is comprised of "voluntary" patients, i.e., patients who may discharge themselves (or, if under 18 years of age, may be discharged on application by a parent or guardian); these are patients admitted upon their own application (or, if under 18 years of age, upon application by a parent or guardian) under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, or are patients (referred to as "informal patients") who are admitted for psychiatric treatment but do not come under the provisions of the Mental Health Act. The second group (referred to as "formally recommended") consists of patients who have been admitted under the Mental Health Act and who may be discharged only on the decision of the hospital or, in certain circumstances, of some other mental health authority, and patients who have been admitted under the provisions of the Inebriates Act. The third group (referred to as "forensic") consists of patients who are held in custody in respect of a criminal offence, and

whose detention cannot be terminated solely by the hospital or other mental health authority.

Formally recommended patients include patients who appear to be suffering from a mental disorder and have been admitted to a psychiatric admission centre for examination by two medical practitioners; patients whom the practitioners recommend should be detained for further observation and whom a magistrate, after hearing evidence, directs should be detained for treatment as a "temporary" patient for a period not exceeding 6 months; and patients whom a Mental Health Tribunal (comprised of a psychiatrist, a medical practitioner, and a barrister or solicitor), after examination, determines should be detained for a further 3 months as "temporary" patients or for an indefinite period as "continued treatment" patients. "Continued treatment" patients are examined periodically to determine whether continued hospitalisation is necessary.

The estates of persons (other than "informal" patients) admitted to a psychiatric centre or proved to be incapable, through mental illness, of managing their affairs are controlled and administered by the Master of the Supreme Court in the Protective Division. Estates of voluntary patients admitted under the provisions of the Mental Health Act are, in general, controlled by the Master only on the written request of the patient.

At 30 June 1971, psychiatric centres comprised the sixteen State psychiatric institutions (which include a diagnostic centre for mentally retarded children), four authorised private psychiatric hospitals, and the psychiatric units of seven general hospitals. A psychiatric hospital and associated admission centre are regarded as one psychiatric centre. The collection of statistics of in-patients of psychiatric centres has been extended progressively since 1964 to include the psychiatric units of general hospitals; however, the changes in coverage do not significantly affect the comparability of the figures.

By arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in hospitals in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the New South Wales Government. Patients from the Australian Capital Territory are accommodated in New South Wales, the cost being borne by the Commonwealth Government.

Particulars of the in-patients receiving treatment at the psychiatric centres in New South Wales in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 458. Psychiatric Centres*: Number of In-patients

Year ended 30 June	First Admissions and Re-admissions	Discharges (including deaths)	Distinct Persons under Care during Year	Resident at end of Year					
				Males	Females	Persons			
						Voluntary Patients	Formally Recommended Patients	Forensic Patients	Total
1966	16,619	17,302	25,951	6,180	5,618	3,112	8,597	89	11,798
1967	17,319	17,864	25,245	5,920	5,135	3,497	7,478	80	11,055
1968	18,294	18,721	25,258	5,916	4,854	3,740	6,938	92	10,770
1969	20,162	20,620	25,943	5,634	4,532	3,896	6,169	101	10,166
1970	21,397	22,165	26,182	5,312	4,118	4,242	5,093	95	9,430
1971	20,522	21,130	25,247	5,202	3,680	4,567	4,233†	82	8,882

* See text preceding table.

† Includes 252 "temporary" patients, 3,692 "continued treatment" patients, and 157 "inebriate" patients.

The number of patients first admitted or re-admitted for psychiatric treatment increased in each year from 1966 to 1970—but with higher numbers being discharged, the number of patients resident in psychiatric centres at the end of each of these years contracted. In 1970–71 the number of first admissions declined markedly resulting in a fall in both the number of admissions and discharges, and the number in hospital at the end of the year again contracted. The fall in first admissions resulted from the referral of patients to newly opened community centres for treatment as day and out-patients in preference to admitting them to hospital for in-patient treatment.

The age distribution of patients who were admitted to or discharged from psychiatric centres in 1970–71, and of patients resident in the centres at 30 June 1971, is given in the next table:—

Table 459. Admissions and Discharges at Psychiatric Centres, 1970–71: Ages of Patients

Age (years)	First Admissions and Re-admissions		Discharges (excl. Deaths)		Deaths		Resident Patients at 30 June 1971		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
0–9	242	176	183	137	8	3	202	147	349
10–19	769	935	688	876	8	4	537	416	953
20–29	2,128	2,076	2,050	2,052	11	9	759	491	1,250
30–39	1,949	1,831	1,966	1,845	8	8	650	415	1,065
40–49	2,532	1,945	2,589	2,001	36	20	993	575	1,568
50–59	1,521	1,407	1,592	1,480	56	37	921	598	1,519
60–69	775	958	786	963	89	68	706	518	1,224
70 or more	514	764	406	800	171	180	434	520	954
Total	10,430	10,092	10,260	10,154	387	329	5,202	3,680	8,882

Amongst resident patients there is a preponderance of males in each of the age groups under 70 years, and a preponderance of females in the age group 70 or more years.

The following table shows particulars of the psychiatric diagnoses of patients admitted to psychiatric centres during 1970–71:—

Table 460. Admissions to Psychiatric Centres, 1970–71: Diagnosis of Patient

Psychiatric Diagnosis	First Admissions	Re-admissions	Total Admissions		
			Males	Females	Persons
Senile and pre-senile dementia	316	173	207	282	489
Alcoholic psychosis	257	348	429	176	605
Other organic psychoses	410	351	356	405	761
Schizophrenia and paranoid states	1,239	3,208	2,136	2,311	4,447
Depressive psychosis	536	859	455	940	1,395
Other functional psychoses	175	369	229	315	544
Depressive neurosis	1,608	1,399	918	2,089	3,007
Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders	417	356	303	470	773
Alcoholism	1,014	2,552	2,945	621	3,566
Drug dependence	235	401	298	338	636
Other personality disorders	624	809	707	726	1,433
Transient situational disturbances and behaviour disorders of children	748	364	425	687	1,112
Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with physical condition	250	331	350	231	581
Mental retardation	330	546	513	363	876
No psychiatric diagnosis (includes observation, etc.)	211	86	159	138	297
Total, All Diagnoses	8,370	12,152	10,430	10,092	20,522

At 30 June 1971, there were 8,494 patients in the State psychiatric centres in New South Wales. The resident medical staff of these centres totalled 223, and the nursing staff 3,712 (1,583 males and 2,129 females).

Under the States Grants (Mental Health Institutions) Act, 1970, the Commonwealth Government provides grants, on the basis of \$1 for each \$2 provided by the State, towards capital expenditure on the building and equipping of mental institutions during the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73. The Act imposes no limit on the size of the grant. Schemes of a similar nature operated in earlier years.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State psychiatric centres are shown below:—

Table 461. State Psychiatric Centres and Institutions: Receipts and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Receipts					Expenditure from Revenue	Loan Expenditure (gross) †
	Maintenance Collections from Estates and Relatives of Patients	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, etc.	Commonwealth Government		Total*		
			Hospital Benefits	Pharma- ceutical Benefits			
1961	1,048	120	55	57	1,281	12,819	2,840
1962	1,138	117	65	161	1,481	14,410	4,161
1963‡	1,388	107	61	327	1,883	15,616	4,309
1964‡	1,764	113	132	372	2,381	17,755	3,758
1965‡	2,120	148	197	401	2,866	19,527	4,695
1966‡	2,205	84	223	529	3,042	20,453	5,365
1967	2,042	107	73	583	2,804	22,742	7,031
1968	2,135	109	104	618	2,966	24,413	5,606
1969	2,543 _r	76	122	601	3,342 _r	25,753	5,899
1970	4,307	159	120	646	5,232	29,634	5,342
1971	4,687	233	115	659	5,695	33,270	3,752

* Excludes Commonwealth grants towards capital expenditure (see text above table).

† Includes expenditure from Commonwealth grants towards capital expenditure.

‡ Includes Allandale Hospital for geriatric patients (opened in February 1963). From 1966-67 Allandale Hospital is included with State hospitals.

TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Within the State, the Board of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.

The following infectious diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act—anthrax, arbovirus diseases (including dengue fever), brucellosis, cholera, diphtheria, virus encephalitis, hydatid disease, infantile diarrhoea (of more than 48 hours duration in an infant under two years of age), infectious hepatitis, leprosy, leptospirosis, malaria, ornithosis, plague, poliomyelitis (acute anterior), Q fever, smallpox, tetanus, tuberculosis, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, and yellow fever. Particulars of deaths

and death rates for certain of these diseases are given in the chapter "Vital Statistics".

Hospital isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases is effected principally at Prince Henry Hospital in Sydney, but there are isolation facilities at many other hospitals throughout the State.

Tuberculosis

There is a special Division of Tuberculosis in the State Department of Health to co-ordinate measures for the detection, cure, and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to institutions, to investigate conditions of homes and places of employment of tuberculous persons, to arrange for the treatment of patients not in institutions and for the examination of contacts, and to undertake publicity in regard to tuberculosis. Detection of the disease is based on mass chest X-ray surveys and tuberculin testing of school children. In certain cases, tuberculosis sufferers may be compelled to enter hospital.

Under the Tuberculosis Act, 1948, the Commonwealth pays a single comprehensive allowance to persons (who are permanent residents of Australia and not less than 16 years of age) suffering from tuberculosis, provided that they refrain from working and undergo treatment. Since May 1972, the maximum weekly rates of allowance have been \$35.25 for a man with a dependent wife, \$26.25 for a person whose only dependants are children, \$4.50 (in addition to child endowment) for each dependent child, and \$21.50 for a person without dependants if living at home and \$18.25 if maintained in an institution. The allowance is subject to a means test on income, but not on property; it is reduced by the amount of income in excess of \$17 in the case of a married couple, \$10 in the case of a person without dependants and \$8.50 in the case of a person with a spouse but not entitled to the married rate of allowance. The number of persons receiving the allowance in New South Wales was 153 at 30 June 1971, and the amount of allowances paid in 1970-71 was \$229,000.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The medical eligibility of applicants is assessed by the Tuberculosis Division of the State Department of Health, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

Mass X-ray surveys are conducted by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of New South Wales. An amendment of the Public Health Act in 1952 made it compulsory for all persons over the age of 14 years in proclaimed districts to submit themselves for X-ray examination of the lungs, but a further amendment in 1965 limited the compulsory provisions of the Act to persons aged 21 years or more.

Anti-poliomyelitis Campaign

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign has been conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Poliovirus vaccine for use in the campaign is supplied free by the Commonwealth, the States accepting responsibility for the distribution of the vaccine to Medical Officers of Health and to local government authorities.

The Department of Health, which has directed the campaign in New South Wales, arranged for local government authorities to set up vaccination centres in their areas and to provide medical and other staff for the centres. The authorities were permitted to make a small charge for the vaccination (except where hardship would be caused), and the State undertook to meet the net costs incurred in vaccinating children under 15 years of age. Since 1960, vaccine has also been made available to medical practitioners for use in their private practice.

The vaccine used in the campaign between 1956 and 1967 was "Salk" vaccine, for which the prescribed course of vaccination was four injections over a period of at least a year. The campaign using Salk vaccine was at first confined to children under 15 years of age and persons subject to special risk, but was subsequently extended in stages to cover all persons aged six months or more.

The "Sabin" oral vaccine was introduced in New South Wales in May 1967. The Department of Health vaccinated persons aged from 3 months to 20 years initially, and then undertook the vaccination of persons in the age group 20 to 40 years. The administration of Sabin vaccine is continuing on a maintenance basis under which vaccination is usually commenced at 3 months of age and three primary feedings are given at intervals of two months with booster doses at the age of 15 to 18 months, and again at 5 to 6 years of age.

Venereal Diseases

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918 prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under treatment by a qualified medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited, and certain drugs used in connection with these diseases may not be sold unless prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner. The Department of Health conducts a clinic in Sydney, and all public hospitals provide examination and treatment free of charge. Medical practitioners are required to notify the Department of all cases of the disease, and the likely source of infection. Persons suspected of suffering from the disease may be required to submit to examination.

Leprosy

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Institute of Tropical Medicine at Little Bay, Sydney. The number of patients at 31 December 1971 was 8 (4 males and 4 females), and a further 19 patients, not considered infectious, were under domiciliary treatment and surveillance.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

Preventive health services for expectant and nursing mothers and for children of all ages are the responsibility of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, a division of the Department of Health. The work of the Bureau is complementary to the work of hospitals and general medical

practitioners—and in all cases where an abnormality requiring treatment (apart from child guidance or speech therapy) is discovered by the staff of the Bureau, the mother or child concerned is referred to a general medical practitioner or a hospital out-patients' department. Dental services for schools are provided by the Division of Dental Services of the Department of Health.

MATERNAL AND INFANT CARE

The care of mothers and babies is an important part of the activities of public hospitals. In 1970–71, for instance, 91,287 or 96 per cent. of all live births in New South Wales occurred in public hospitals. In the same year baby bed-days in public hospitals numbered 650,013, as compared with 7,156,090 bed-days for all other in-patients. Particulars of babies born in private hospitals are not available.

The Maternal and Infant Care Section of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health conducts seventeen pre-natal clinics (fifteen in the Sydney area and two in Newcastle) to enable expectant mothers living long distances from obstetric hospitals to obtain regular pre-natal care. The clinics are conducted in suitably located baby health centres (see below) by medical officers of the Bureau and consultant obstetricians from the major teaching hospitals. Classes in mothercraft, child rearing, family nutrition, and physiotherapy are also held for prospective mothers.

Assistance with the control of staphylococcal infection is given to obstetric hospitals, and a free consultant service is available to medical practitioners who want specialist advice in difficult obstetric cases. Free booklets dealing with obstetrics have been distributed to hospitals and to medical practitioners, and booklets dealing with the health of mothers and babies are available for the general public.

Mobile transfusion units, organised by the Health Department with the co-operation of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service and the major obstetric hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, are available when required for maternity cases.

The Division of Maternal and Perinatal Studies of the Department of Health investigates maternal deaths and deaths of babies who are stillborn or who die within 28 days of birth. Research is directed towards the prevention of such deaths and to the reduction of the incidence of physical and mental damage to mothers and babies during pregnancy and childbirth.

Where specialist advice is recommended by a medical practitioner, a free consultant service is available to pregnant women and mothers of newborn children who cannot afford the additional fee for a consultant. Special services are also provided for Rh-negative mothers.

Voluntary organisations (the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies, the Karitane Mothercraft Society, St. Anthony's Home for Infants and the McAuley Training School) conduct homes in Sydney where nurses may obtain training in mothercraft, where mothers and babies are admitted for investigation of management and feeding problems, and where premature babies, who have been born at home or at a hospital without the necessary facilities, may receive proper care.

Baby Health Centres, etc.

The baby health centres established by the State Government are specially concerned with the health of children below school age. The nurses (who are, in general, both qualified general nurses and specially qualified in mothercraft) instruct the mothers in all aspects of child growth and rearing. Mothers of premature babies and mothers who fail to attend with their babies at a baby health centre are, where possible, visited in their own homes. Special attention is given in cases of complications either to mother or infant.

Service and sustenance expenses of the nursing staff are provided by the State, and the costs of maintaining premises and equipment are in most cases borne by local bodies. A subsidy of 75 per cent. of the cost of building and equipping new centres is available when a new centre is approved.

Statistics of baby health centres and their activities are given in the following table:—

Table 462. Baby Health Centres: Staff, Expenditure, etc.

Year	Centres			Nursing Staff*	Attendances at Centres	Expenditure (Year ended 30 June following)
	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.			
						\$ thous.
1966	156	274	430	252	1,058,638	915
1967	158	276	434	264	1,041,047	1,037
1968	159	281	440	268	1,022,793	1,51†
1969	163	284	447	258	1,096,082	1,188
1970	162	280	442	254	1,126,681	1,288
1971	161	279	440	257	1,215,612	1,876

* Includes part-time staff converted to a full-time equivalent.

Medical examination of babies and infants referred by baby health sisters or general practitioners is made by medical officers in well-baby clinics and special referral clinics for infants with certain specific problems, located in certain baby health centres. In cases where an infant is suffering from behaviour problems, counselling is given to the parents—but where any other type of abnormality is discovered, the child is referred to a private medical practitioner or to a hospital for treatment. A free consultant service is available to medical practitioners who want specialist advice in difficult paediatric cases. Urine testing material for the detection of inborn errors of metabolism is distributed by the Department of Health through baby health centres and other outlets.

At 14 outlying country centres, nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association conduct baby health clinics, treat minor medical complaints, and, in certain areas, organise school examinations. The Association receives an annual grant of \$18,000 from the State and in 1970–71 received \$7,000 from the Commonwealth for services to Aborigines. The Royal Far West Children's Health Scheme conducts travelling health clinics, and receives an annual grant of \$10,000 from the State Government.

There is a close liaison between the Health Department and the voluntary organisations which make provision for the day care of young children, i.e., the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, and the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales (see page 633).

CHILD HEALTH

Preventive health services for pre-school children and school children, and diagnostic and supervisory services for atypical children in these age groups, are provided by the Child Health and Special Services Sections of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, through a network of child health centres. In January 1972, there were ten such centres operating in Sydney and one at Newcastle. Staff engaged in this work included 69 full-time and 2 part-time medical officers, 3 full-time and 5 sessional psychiatrists, 24 full-time clinical psychologists and 1 sessional psychologist, 98 nurses, 24 social workers, 34 full-time and 3 part-time speech therapists.

School Health Services

The aim of the Child Health Section is to examine all school children in the State, in order to discover any departure from normal health, physical or mental, and to notify the parent or guardian of any need for further investigation or treatment. Annual visits are made to public schools, Roman Catholic schools, and to a number of other private schools which have applied for inclusion in the scheme, in the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in some of the larger country towns. Subject to the consent of the parent or guardian being obtained, full medical examinations are conducted on a child's entry into kindergarten or primary school, and review examinations (with emphasis on vision and hearing) are conducted on pupils in fifth class in primary school and the third form in secondary school. A full medical examination may be made of any pupil appearing to need attention, on request by a general practitioner, teacher, school counsellor, parent, or social worker. For pupils in country areas not covered by this service, there is a scheme for examination of school children by local medical practitioners, under the aegis of local government authorities.

The Child Health Section conducts fourteen child guidance clinics (thirteen in the Sydney area and one at Newcastle), ten hearing clinics (all in the Sydney area), and twenty-two speech therapy clinics (ten of which are established at child health centres). The clinics do not provide any treatment facilities other than speech therapy and child guidance. Children in need of other forms of medical care are referred to their general practitioner or to a hospital out-patients' department.

School Dental Services

A dental service to schools is provided by the Division of Dental Services of the Health Department. At June 1971, there was a staff of 32 dental officers, 6 dental nurses and 35 dental assistants engaged in this work. The service is provided by dental clinics established in the grounds of six

Sydney and four country public schools, nineteen mobile clinics in country areas, and a dental team with the Royal Flying Doctor Service (with headquarters at Broken Hill). In 1971, 82,053 children were examined and 20,014 were treated.

Free Milk for Schoolchildren

Free milk is distributed daily to all children under 13 years of age attending public and private schools, kindergarten and day nurseries, etc. Under an arrangement introduced in April 1951, the Commonwealth pays the State the whole cost of the milk supplied and half the capital and incidental expenses. The amount paid by the Commonwealth to the State in 1970-71 was \$3,485,000.

SOCIETIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children cares for physically handicapped children and people up to the age of 30 years. The Society maintains two hospitals for crippled children, and six special schools for physically handicapped children in Sydney, holds clinics at regular intervals in country centres, and also maintains two sheltered workshops in Sydney. It is supported principally by public donations, by payments under the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme, and by assistance from the Hospitals Commission towards the cost of maintaining its hospitals. The Department of Education provides the teachers in the schools and subsidises the transport costs of children attending the schools.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle and north coast districts is undertaken by the Newcastle Association for Crippled Children, and there are similar societies in Lithgow and Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the Royal Far West Children's Health Scheme.

The Spastic Centre at Mosman (Sydney), its Hostel for Country Children (French's Forest) and its Newcastle Treatment and Training Unit, undertake the care and training of children suffering from infantile cerebral palsy.

In terms of the (Commonwealth) Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act, 1970 the Commonwealth Government pays a subsidy of \$2 for each \$1 subscribed from private funds for capital expenditure upon training institutions for handicapped children.

NATIONAL FITNESS

A movement for the advancement of national fitness, physical education, community health and recreation, and youth service, is fostered in New South Wales by the National Fitness Council under the presidency of the Minister for Education. The Council advises the National Fitness and Recreation Service (which was established in 1970) in its activities, which include organising free vacation play centres, learn-to-swim campaigns, and the maintenance of nine residential camps. Similar bodies have been formed

in the other Australian States, and there is a Commonwealth body which co-ordinates activities and allocates Commonwealth grants for the encouragement of the movement.

Expenditure by the State on national fitness in 1970-71 was \$1,174,000. In addition, the State received an amount of \$66,000 from the Commonwealth for national fitness purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. The maximum subsidy payable is \$5,000 per annum, and total subsidies paid in 1970-71 amounted to \$81,140. Subsidies, based on the number of miles travelled, are also payable to a medical practitioner who provides a visiting medical service to districts located at some distance from towns where there is a hospital or medical practitioner.

Aerial medical services, subsidised by the Commonwealth and State, are provided at a number of inland centres in Australia including Broken Hill (see chapter "Civil Aviation"); and two organisations, the Bush Nursing Association and the Country Women's Association, make provision for nurses in country districts and maintain cottage homes in a number of remote localities. The Sydney Home Nursing Service engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the metropolitan area; there were 335,100 such visits to patients' homes during 1970-71, the majority of these being to elderly people. Several other similar voluntary organisations are based in particular local government areas.

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts a blood transfusion service to hospitals and medical practitioners; blood is obtained from voluntary donors, and no charge is made for blood supplied by the service. The Society also conducts a geriatric hospital at Wentworth Falls, two homes for ex-service personnel, two homes for children, a missing persons bureau, a youth organisation, and a Voluntary Aid Service Corps, and provides welfare, handicraft, and hospital library services for ex-servicemen.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade (New South Wales District) was established in 1902. It is a voluntary and unpaid organisation which provides first aid services on sports grounds, at pleasure resorts, places of entertainment, public gatherings, and in emergencies generally. The Brigade treated about 125,600 persons for accidents, etc., in 1971, and had 2,407 members at the end of the year.

Ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons are controlled by a Board incorporated in 1919. The Board delimits certain districts for administrative purposes, and in each district a committee is elected triennially by the contributors to its funds. The Board receives an annual grant from the State for the services; in 1970-71 the amount was \$975,000. The number of cases transported and treated at casualty rooms in 1970-71 was 581,791, and the mileage travelled was 7,496,161. In addition, 3,184 cases were transported by the Board's air ambulance, involving 786 flights and 3,265 flying hours.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, NURSES, ETC.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Medical practitioners, dentists, optometrists, optical dispensers, physiotherapists, chiropodists, and pharmacists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority, and are required to renew their registration annually.

The number of medical practitioners, dentists, optometrists, pharmacists, etc. on the register in recent years is shown below:—

Table 463. Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc., on Register

Particulars	At 31 December					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Medical Practitioners	7,211 ^r	7,561 ^r	7,791 ^r	8,132 ^r	8,591	9,300
Dentists	1,851	1,902	1,940 ^r	1,982 ^r	2,024	2,078
Optometrists	451	435	422	406	407	405
Optical Dispensers	367	375	377	403	433	447
Physiotherapists	1,222	1,292	1,381	1,449	1,522	1,613
Chiropodists	472	467	456	457	457	476
Pharmacists	4,799	4,926	5,093	4,867*	5,029	5,081
Dealers in Poison (not Pharmacists)	204	208	203	194	197	199
Drug Dealers—						
Manufacturers	39	39	36	40	39	38
Distributors	159	156	188	186	143	137

* From 1969, pharmacists are required to have one year's practical experience before registration.

In localities in which there is no pharmacist, persons may be licensed by the Department of Health to sell poisons. Persons engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of drugs of addiction are licensed by the Department of Health.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953. Seven classes of nurses are registered (general, midwifery, psychiatric, infants, mothercraft, mental retardation, and, since June 1970, geriatric), but nurses may register under more than one classification. All nurses are required to renew their registration annually.

The number of new registrations of the various classes of nurses in recent years is shown in the next table. New registrations in any year include some nurses who were already registered under another classification.

Table 464. Nurses: New Registrations during Year

Year	General	Geriatric	Midwifery	Psychiatric	Infants'	Mothercraft	Mental Retardation
1966	2,454	...	965	237	22	448	...
1967	2,769	...	899	278	9	412	...
1968	3,185	...	1,101	303	18	364	84
1969	3,618	...	1,073	340	27	313	36
1970	3,667	312	1,221	391	21	299	115
1971	4,020	197	1,211	361	20	292	138

CARE OF THE DEAF AND BLIND

The care of deaf, blind, and deaf-blind school-age children is undertaken at the Royal New South Wales Institution for Deaf and Blind Children (maintained partly by a State Government subsidy and partly by public subscription). In addition, the Royal Blind Society of New South Wales provides vocational and social rehabilitation for visually handicapped persons of 16 years, as described on page 550. Provision for the education of deaf parents, operates a sheltered workshop, a residential nursery for infants, a pre-school kindergarten, and braille and talking book library services, and maintains hostels for the elderly blind. Institutions for the deaf are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; there are also Roman Catholic schools for blind boys and girls at Wahroonga.

Under the Commonwealth invalid pension system, provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years, as described on page 550. Provision for the education of deaf and blind children in public and private schools is outlined on pages 625 and 633, and a description of library facilities for the blind is given on page 676.

CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are thirteen crematoria in New South Wales—six in the Sydney area, and one in Albury, Lismore, Newcastle, Orange, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong, and Tweed Heads. The proportion of cremations to deaths has increased steadily since the first crematorium (at Rookwood, in Sydney) was opened in 1925.

Table 465. Cremations and Deaths

Year ended 31 December	Deaths			Cremations			Proportion of Cremations to Deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
							Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1939	15,116	11,699	26,815	2,304	1,825	4,129	15·2	15·6	15·4
1966	22,454	18,092	40,546	9,688	8,045	17,733	43·1	44·5	43·7
1967	21,947	17,666	39,613	9,707	7,779	17,486	44·2	44·0	44·1
1968	22,966	18,837	41,803	10,228	8,521	18,749	44·5	45·2	44·9
1969	22,607	18,058	40,665	10,331	8,233	18,564	45·7	45·6	45·7
1970	24,123	19,478	43,601	11,009	9,078	20,087	45·6	46·6	46·1
1971	22,603	19,088	41,691	10,763	9,203	19,966	47·6	48·2	47·9

Chapter 25

EDUCATION

In New South Wales, primary and secondary education is provided in government schools (referred to as public schools) conducted by the Department of Education and in private schools conducted in most cases under the auspices of religious denominations. Post-school technical education is provided in technical colleges under the control of the Department of Technical Education and in agricultural colleges under the control of the Department of Agriculture. Other post-school education is provided at colleges of advanced education, teachers' colleges, and the five universities in the State (Sydney, New South Wales, New England, Newcastle, and Macquarie).

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Children may, however, be exempted from the requirement of compulsory attendance, if there exists sufficient cause for such exemption. In public schools education is secular and free.

On leaving school, pupils may continue their training at technical colleges, at agricultural colleges, or at private institutions such as business colleges. Those who have completed the full secondary course may matriculate at the universities or may follow a course of study at teachers' colleges or at colleges of advanced education such as the N.S.W. Institute of Technology.

A school medical service (described in the chapter "Health Services") is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending public and private schools.

AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL

The Australian Education Council is composed of the Ministers of Education of the various Australian States and has power to co-opt the services of other Ministers if necessary. The Council is concerned with such matters as the development of education in Australia in co-ordination with employment and social welfare, and the organisation of technical education with due regard to the requirements of industry.

COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

The Commonwealth Department of Education and Science, which was established in 1966, and which absorbed the existing Education Division of the Prime Minister's Department (including the Commonwealth Office of Education), administers Commonwealth policies relating to education and assistance for scientific research.

The Department serves as a channel of liaison between Commonwealth and State educational authorities, and is concerned with the administration of Commonwealth grants for scientific research, and for science blocks and

libraries in secondary schools, as well as grants for private primary and secondary schools, technical colleges, teachers' colleges (including pre-school teachers' colleges), colleges of advanced education, and universities. Further particulars of the grants provided by the Commonwealth to educational institutions in New South Wales are given in Table 467 on page 608 and in the sections of this chapter which describe the activities of these institutions. The Department also gives advice on educational matters to other Commonwealth authorities, and administers the Aboriginal Secondary Grants and Study Grants Schemes and the Commonwealth Scholarship Schemes for Australian students. The Department's International Education Branch is responsible for Australia's international relations in education (including the association of Australia with the aims and activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), the provision of advice and assistance in the field of migrant education, and training arrangements for certain government-sponsored overseas students, and acts as the national co-ordinating body for the British Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

STATE HIGHER EDUCATION ADVISORY BODIES

The Higher Education Act, 1969 provided for the establishment of the Advanced Education Board to advise the Minister for Education on the development and co-ordination of advanced education throughout the State. The Board makes reports and recommendations to the Minister on new developments affecting advanced education, the approval of courses, the establishment of new colleges of advanced education, and the allocation of financial assistance to colleges of advanced education.

The Universities Board was set up in 1967 and was given statutory recognition by the Higher Education Act, 1969. The main function of the Universities Board is to furnish information and advice to the Minister in connection with universities, with particular reference to the provision, improvement, and co-ordination of university facilities and the granting of financial assistance to universities.

The Act also provided for the establishment of the Higher Education Authority consisting of five members (all nominated by the Minister) of whom two are members of the Advanced Education Board, two are members of the Universities Board, and one may or may not be a member of either Board. The Authority has the function of co-ordinating the recommendations made to the Minister by the two Boards and promoting the balanced development of higher education generally.

COMMITTEES OF ENQUIRY INTO EDUCATION

Three committees have been appointed in recent years to investigate particular aspects of education. In 1953, the State Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. H. S. Wyndham, Director-General of Education, to survey and report upon the provision of full-time

day education for secondary school pupils in New South Wales. In 1957, the Commonwealth Government appointed a committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Keith Murray, Chairman of the University Grants Committee of Great Britain, to investigate the problems of Australian universities; and in 1961, it appointed a committee of the Australian Universities Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Martin, to enquire into the future of tertiary education in Australia. The recommendations made by these three committees have been responsible for major changes in the education system in New South Wales. Further details of all three committees are set out on pages 961 and 962 of Year Book No. 61.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.

Government expenditure on education in New South Wales is, for the most part, financed from State revenue and loan raisings—but in recent years, the Commonwealth has made substantial expenditures on education in the State by way of grants to the State towards specified expenditures and by the award of scholarships to students. The particulars of expenditure by the State on education, as shown in the next table, exclude expenditure from Commonwealth grants and interest on loan moneys expended by the State on buildings, equipment, etc. Particulars of expenditure in New South Wales by the Commonwealth on the encouragement of science, art, and research are not available.

Table 466. Government Expenditure in N.S.W. on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Year ended 30 June	Education						State Expenditure on Encour- agement of Science, Art, and Research §	
	Commonwealth Government			New South Wales Government				Total C'wealth and State Govern- ments
	Grants to State *	Payments to Persons *†	Total, C'wealth Govt.	From Revenue ‡	From Loans ¶	Total, N.S.W. Govt.		
	\$ thousand							
1967	29,236 _r	10,332	39,568	205,618	50,132	255,750	295,318	4,078
1968	33,216 _r	8,895	42,111	225,127	47,962 _r	273,089 _r	315,200	4,303
1969	37,582 _r	11,349	48,931	249,538	55,891 _r	305,429 _r	354,360	4,690
1970	52,444	12,854	65,298	290,204	54,459	344,663	409,961	6,478
1971	61,988	16,259	78,247	347,542	56,908	404,451	482,698	7,788

* See Table 467 for details of items of expenditure.

† Includes payments to persons in the Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund, less Commonwealth grants paid to that Fund.

¶ Gross Loan Expenditure, less Commonwealth grants towards that expenditure.

§ From revenue and loans.

Particulars of expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on education in New South Wales in each of the last five years, are shown in the next table:—

Table 467. Expenditure by Commonwealth Government on Education in New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Grants to State—					
Towards Recurrent Expenditure on—					
Private Schools* .. .. .	...	...	...	4,488	9,017
Colleges of Advanced Education	276	608	697	834	3,478
Universities	13,773	15,816	17,378	20,218	23,594
Research Grants	656	1,044	899	1,161	1,565
Aboriginal Advancement .. .. .	...	...	...	102	135
Towards Capital Expenditure on—					
Science Laboratories in—					
Public Schools	2,710	2,710	2,684	2,684	2,684
Private Schools*	999	1,998	1,979	1,979	1,979
School Libraries .. .. .	...	...	450	2,136	5,990
Teachers' Colleges .. .. .	...	253	1,210	6,037	546
Technical Colleges	3,760	3,980	2,999	3,282	4,846
Colleges of Advanced Education	560	1,335	1,717	2,937	4,068
Universities	6,502	5,472	7,569	6,512	4,050
Pre-school Teachers' Colleges .. .. .	...	...	...	26	25
Aboriginal Advancement .. .. .	...	...	...	48	11
Total Grants to State	29,236	33,216	37,582	52,444	61,988
Payments to Persons†—					
Scholarship Schemes—					
Secondary Education	2,253	2,518	2,603	2,556	2,760
Technical Education	246	354	406	421	408
Advanced Education	161	182	214	386	728
University	5,675	3,559	5,407	6,186	8,149
Post-graduate Awards	1,176	1,344	1,584	2,011	2,338
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme	821	938	1,135	1,180	1,261
Aboriginal Study Grants (Post School) .. .. .	...	...	...	30	68
Aboriginal Secondary (School) Grants .. .. .	...	...	...	84	547
Total, Payments to Persons	10,332	8,895	11,349	12,854	16,259
Total, Commonwealth Expenditure on Education in N.S.W.	39,568	42,111	48,931	65,298	78,247

* Paid to State (as agent for Commonwealth Government) for distribution to private schools.

† Includes payments to persons in the Australian Capital Territory.

A classification of the expenditure by the State Government in each of the last five years on education, and on the encouragement of science, art, and research, is given in the next table:—

Table 468. Classification of Expenditure by the State Government on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
EDUCATION					
Expenditure from Revenue*—					
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Public Schools and Head Office Services	142,957	154,586	165,741	191,953	233,718
Conveyance of Pupils to and from Public and Private Schools	8,926	10,627	13,102	14,393	16,092
Direct Assistance to Private Schools ..	247	1,262	3,816	4,586	5,165
Assistance to Pupils of Public and Private Schools—					
Bursaries and Scholarships	580	1,499	1,339	1,056	1,009
Allowances for Secondary Pupils ..	1,156	1,325	1,835	1,751	1,926
Textbook Allowances for Secondary Pupils	1,903	2,136	2,305	2,416	2,501
Training of Teachers, including Allowances to Students	10,895	11,489	13,324	15,910	20,899
Total, Primary and Secondary Education	166,663	182,925	201,462	232,064	281,310
Agricultural Colleges	1,347	1,302	1,292	1,559	2,023
Conservatorium of Music	200	190	240	549	564
Other Colleges of Advanced Education and Technical Colleges	17,017	18,615	20,432	25,341	30,283
Universities	19,319	20,965	24,938	29,357	31,457
Other	1,073	1,130	1,174	1,333	1,914
Total Expenditure from Revenue* ..	205,618	225,127	249,538	290,204	347,551
Loan Expenditure (Gross)†—					
Primary and Secondary Education—					
School Buildings, etc.	38,280	39,466	45,491	41,250	43,426
Teachers' Colleges	456	254	425	1,168	450
Total, Primary and Secondary Education	38,736	39,721	45,916	42,418	43,875
Agricultural Colleges	169	107r	305r	743	738
Conservatorium of Music .. .. .	...	...	...	32	72
Other Colleges of Advanced Education and Technical Colleges	3,833	3,048	3,623	4,791	5,723
Universities	7,394	5,086	6,048	6,475	6,500
Total Loan Expenditure†	50,132	47,962r	55,891r	54,459	56,908
Total, Education	255,750	273,089r	305,429r	344,663	404,459
ENCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENCE, ART, AND RESEARCH					
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Public Library and Library Board	2,735	2,736	2,728	3,818	4,243
Australian Museum	340	361	390	494	648
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences ..	206	213	232	246	254
Art Gallery	182	178	197	543	285
Observatory	77	46	65	57	60
Subsidies to Associations etc.	457	688	696	772	1,113
Total Expenditure from Revenue	3,998	4,222	4,308	5,930	6,603
Loan Expenditure (Gross)	80	81	381	547	1,185
Total, Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research	4,078	4,303	4,690	6,478	7,788

* See note ‡, Table 466.

† See note ¶, Table 466.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Primary Education

In New South Wales, formal primary education begins at the age of six years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It is given in six grades and, normally, is completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age. In first and second grades instruction is given in reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, moral education, and social education, but a part of each day is reserved for activities such as occupy children in nursery and kindergarten training. Third to sixth grades provide instruction in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition, and spelling), social studies, mathematics, natural science, art, crafts (including woodwork, needlework, etc.), health, and physical education.

Nursery training for children between the ages of 2 and 5 years and kindergarten training for 5 year-old children are included as primary education when given in classes attached to a primary school. The training includes such activities as drawing, painting, handiwork and dramatisation.

Secondary Education

Pupils completing their primary school course proceed to a secondary school to commence their secondary education.

In terms of the Education Act, 1961, the full secondary course comprises a four-year course leading to the School Certificate examination and a further two-year course leading to the Higher School Certificate examination.

In general, pupils in the first year of the secondary course study the core subjects of English, mathematics, social studies, science, art, craft, music, health, and physical education. During the second year, they may commence studies in further subjects, chosen from languages, home science, descriptive geometry, commerce, agriculture, woodwork, metalwork, etc. Provision is made during the second and later years of the secondary course for the study of certain subjects at varying levels of difficulty. Pupils of high ability may elect to take advanced level courses; other pupils who intend to prepare for the School Certificate examination may take an ordinary level course designed for average pupils, or a modified course; and those who are unable to follow a course at one of the above three levels undertake a non-examinable general activities course.

Pupils remaining at school to complete the final two years of the secondary course, which culminate in the Higher School Certificate examination, study English and an appropriate combination of other subjects at one of three levels. First level courses are organized for more able students; second level courses provide a basis for further study beyond the secondary level, and third level courses are standard courses.

Secondary Schools Board and Board of Senior School Studies

The Secondary Schools Board and the Board of Senior School Studies were established in terms of the Education Act, 1961 which prescribes the current system of secondary education. The Secondary Schools Board advises the Minister for Education on courses of study leading to the School Certificate and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Certificate. The Board of Senior School Studies determines the courses of study and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Special committees are appointed by the Boards to recommend the content of the courses of study in individual subjects.

The Secondary Schools Board comprises 20 members—three representatives of the universities, six officers of the Department of Education (including the Director-General, as chairman, and the Director of Secondary Education), the Director of Technical Education, a person with special knowledge and experience in examination procedures, one principal of boys' and one of girls' secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, one representative of boys' and one of girls' Roman Catholic schools similarly registered, four representatives of the Secondary Teachers' Association of the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, and a representative of parents and citizens' associations.

The Board of Senior School Studies comprises 19 members—seven representatives of the universities, four officers of the Department of Education (including the Director-General, as chairman), the Director of Technical Education, a person associated with the training of teachers, one principal of secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, a representative of Roman Catholic schools similarly registered, three representatives of the Secondary Teachers' Association of the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, and one further member selected by the above members.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

A system of public examinations to test the proficiency of students in secondary schools has been in operation in New South Wales for many years.

The present system embraces a School Certificate examination at the end of the fourth year of the secondary course and a Higher School Certificate examination at the end of the sixth year. The conduct of the School Certificate examination is regulated by the Secondary Schools Board, and of the Higher School Certificate examination by the Board of Senior School Studies.

Candidates at the School Certificate examination must present a minimum of five subjects, including English, mathematics, science, and at least one social science. Subjects may be presented at an "advanced", "ordinary", or "modified" level, and must have been studied for (in general) at least two years; passes are awarded at "advanced", "ordinary (credit)", "ordinary (pass)", or "modified" level. Other subjects which a candidate must have included in his course, but which he need not present for examination, include physical education, art, craft, and music. A pass in four subjects at one examination is necessary for the award of a School Certificate. The first examination for this Certificate was held in 1965. From and including the 1968 examination, certificate awards have been based on a composite measure comprising, with equal weighting, the examination result and a school assessment. This basis is designed to give greater weight than previously to the school record of candidates, and to balance some of the disadvantages of an external written examination.

At the Higher School Certificate examination, candidates must present English and a minimum of four other subjects, in any combination, at "first", "second", or "third" level. Candidates presenting the Mathematics course at first level or "full" second level and the Science course at first level or "full" second level may count that combination as three subjects. A pass in any single subject at any level is sufficient for the award of a Higher School Certificate. However, university matriculation requirements are based, in general, on results obtained in English and four other subjects, each university specifying its own required standards. The first examination for the Higher School Certificate was held in 1967.

Under the former system of secondary education (followed by students who commenced their secondary education before 1962), the secondary course extended over five years, with an Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of the third year and a Leaving Certificate examination at the end of the fifth year. The requirements of these examinations, which were conducted by the former Board of Secondary School Studies, are outlined in Year Book No. 58. The last Leaving Certificate examination was held in 1965 (although a special supplementary examination was held in 1966 for those who failed to qualify at the 1965 examination); the Intermediate Certificate examination was retained until 1966 for those wishing to leave school at the end of the third year.

The number of candidates for the School Certificate examination in 1971 was 62,369, of whom 60,970 or 97.8 per cent passed. The corresponding figures for 1970 were 59,646, 58,163 and 97.5 respectively.

Candidates for the Higher School Certificate examination in 1971 and earlier years, classified according to the number of subjects passed, are shown in the next table.

Table 469. Public Examinations: Higher School Certificate, Candidates and Passes

Number of Subjects Passed	Number of Candidates					Percentage of Candidates				
	1969	1970	1971			1969	1970	1971		
			School *	Private †	Total			School *	Private †	Total
No Subjects	385	583	239	432	671	1.5	2.1	0.9	12.0	2.3
1 Subject	711	963	410	589	999	2.8	3.4	1.6	16.4	3.4
2 Subjects	793	1,186	740	383	1,123	3.1	4.2	2.8	10.7	3.8
3 Subjects	1,433	1,802	1,446	446	1,892	5.6	6.4	5.6	12.4	6.4
4 Subjects	3,250	3,738	3,405	551	3,956	12.7	13.2	13.1	15.3	13.4
5 Subjects	7,819	8,530	8,033	704	8,737	30.6	30.2	30.9	19.6	29.5
6 Subjects	9,182	9,642	9,992	458	10,450	35.9	34.1	38.5	12.7	35.3
7 Subjects	1,993	1,797	1,710	30	1,740	7.8	6.4	6.6	0.8	5.9
8 Subjects	6	7	8	1	9	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total Candidates	25,572	28,248	25,983	3,594	29,577	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes pupils of the Correspondence School.

† Students enrolled at government evening and technical colleges. Excludes "private study" candidates.

‡ Less than 0.1 per cent.

CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the education system. For children with a physical or intellectual handicap, and for those remote from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organisations; these include a correspondence school, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas, and schools for blind and deaf children.

Free travel to and from school (whether public or private), is granted to pupils who travel by train and to pupils who travel by other means more than two miles in areas included in the Education Department's metropolitan directorates and one mile in areas covered by the Department's country directorates (two miles until December 1971). In country areas, pupils generally travel on school charter buses, and a scale rate subsidy is available to persons conveying pupils to charter bus routes by private car. Pupils travelling to and from school by government bus had, for many years, paid concessional fares; this concession is still granted to pupils who are not eligible for free travel.

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled consist mainly of those exempted by the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare from attendance at school for special reasons.

Particulars of children exempted from attendance at school by the Department are shown in the next table:—

Table 470. Public and Private Schools: Children Exempted from Attendance

Year ended 30 June	Domestic Necessity	Health	Necessitous Circumstances	Other Reasons*	Total Exemptions Granted		
					Boys	Girls	Total
1966	260	59	494	2,948	1,821	1,940	3,761
1967	241	34	736	2,677	1,678	2,010	3,688
1968	210	21	651	1,969	1,467	1,384	2,851
1969	177	88	503	1,988	1,394	1,362	2,756
1970	153	52	635	1,888	1,388	1,340	2,728
1971	138	49	389	1,908	1,188	1,296	2,484

* Includes exemptions granted to pupils to attend business or technical colleges and to pupils who are considered to be psychologically unsuitable for further education.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare. Particulars of such cases in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 471. Public and Private Schools: Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance Reported

Year ended 30 June	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1966	4,851	4,102	8,953	408	423	831	5,259	4,525	9,784
1967	5,806	4,537	10,343	392	302	694	6,198	4,839	11,037
1968	4,194	3,688	7,882	305	281	586	4,499	3,969	8,468
1969	4,512	3,930	8,442	377	264	641	4,889	4,194	9,083
1970	4,885	3,900	8,785	288	244	532	5,173	4,144	9,317
1971	4,918	4,179	9,097	244	203	447	5,162	4,382	9,544

The Department conducts a special school for truant boys at Burradoo, but there is no similar institution for girls. The curriculum at this school is designed to meet the individual needs of the boys and to induce in them a satisfactory attitude towards school. During 1970-71, 84 boys (19 under 12 years of age, 8 aged 12, 27 aged 13, and 30 aged 14) were admitted to the school, and in June 1971, the number of enrolments was 94.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS AND TEACHERS

Schools referred to as "public and private schools" provide full-time primary and/or secondary education for children. Since practically all children in New South Wales receive their primary and secondary education in either public or private schools, the particulars shown in this section can be regarded as relating to the primary and secondary education of children in New South Wales. Further particulars in respect of public schools are given on page 618, and in respect of private schools, on page 627.

Public and Private Schools and Teachers

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation in New South Wales and the number of teachers in each group of schools in each of the last five years:—

Table 472. Public and Private Schools*: Schools and Teachers

Year	Schools			Teachers †					
	Public	Private	Total	Public Schools			Private Schools		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1967	2,579	810	3,389	13,098	16,772	29,870	2,105	5,604	7,709
1968	2,545	807	3,352	13,677	17,917	31,594	2,243	5,976	8,219
1969	2,484	794	3,278	14,106	19,033	33,139	2,329	5,925	8,254
1970	2,415	790	3,205	14,120	19,772	33,892	2,462	6,316	8,778
1971	2,377	793	3,170	14,425	20,506	34,931	2,581	6,512	9,093

* Excludes subsidised (public) schools, evening colleges technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, business colleges, etc.

† Includes part-time teachers expressed in full-time units.

Further particulars of teachers in public and private schools in each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Table 473. Teachers in Public and Private Schools*

At 30 June	Full-time Teachers			Part-time Teachers					
	Males	Females	Total	Number			Full-time Equivalent		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
PUBLIC SCHOOLS									
1967	13,085	16,203	29,288	25	1,153	1,178	13	569	582
1968	13,650	17,257	30,907	66	1,326	1,392	27	660	687
1969	13,995	18,338	32,333	281	1,396	1,677	111	695	806
1970	14,089	18,676	32,765	107	2,178	2,285	31	1,096	1,127
1971	14,304	19,375	33,679	212	2,357	2,569	121	1,131	1,252
PRIVATE SCHOOLS									
1967	2,012	5,167	7,179	355	1,621	1,976	93	437	530
1968	2,145	5,485	7,630	320	1,598	1,918	98	491	589
1969	2,214	5,473	7,687	361	1,547	1,908	115	452	567
1970	2,365	5,770	8,135	419	1,734	2,153	97	546	643
1971	2,475	5,931	8,406	343	1,698	2,041	106	581	687

* See note *, Table 472.

The number of teachers, as shown above, excludes students in teacher training who numbered 16,920 in 1971 (see page 636).

Public and Private School Pupils

The effective enrolment at public and private schools in New South Wales in 1971 and earlier years is shown in the following table:—

Table 474. Public and Private Schools*: Effective Enrolment†

Year	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1964	331,472	301,946	633,418	103,260	104,661	207,921	434,732	406,607	841,339
1965	341,229	312,207	653,436	106,632	107,987	214,619	447,861	420,194	868,055
1966	351,407	321,101	672,508	106,784	107,690	214,474	458,191	428,791	886,982
1967	365,964	334,045	700,009	110,287	109,769	220,056	476,251	443,814	920,065
1968	379,236	346,537	725,773	110,815	110,303	221,118	490,051	456,840	946,891
1969	388,828	355,938	744,766	111,094	109,693	220,787	499,922	465,631	965,553
1970	396,867	363,225	760,092	111,716	109,817	221,533	508,583	473,042	981,625
1971	402,903	368,489	771,392	112,045	110,150	222,195	514,948	478,639	993,587

* See note *, Table 472.

† Effective enrolment is the actual enrolment on the first Friday in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Since 1964 the effective enrolment of pupils in public and private schools has increased by 18 per cent., the increase in enrolments in public schools (22 per cent.) being considerably greater than in private schools (7 per cent.). The number of enrolments should continue to rise, since, as a result of the increases in birth and migration following the end of World War II, women of child bearing age (and consequently children born) are increasing, migration is continuing at a high level and a larger proportion of pupils are continuing at school after they reach 15 years of age.

In the public schools, there are more boys than girls, the proportions in 1971 being 52 per cent. for boys, and 48 per cent. for girls. In the private schools, boys have also exceeded girls since 1967, but the difference in numbers is not as great.

The ages between which school attendance was compulsory were 7 and 14 years from 1917 to 1939, 6 and 14 years in 1940, 6 and 14 years 4 months in 1941, and 6 and 14 years 8 months in 1942. Since the beginning of 1943 the ages have been 6 and 15 years.

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled at public and private schools in the last eight years:—

Table 475. Public and Private Schools*: Age Distribution of Pupils
Effective Enrolment†

Year	Public School Pupils				Private School Pupils			
	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years or more	Total	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years or more	Total
1964	60,386	518,793	54,239	633,418	18,400	165,461	24,060	207,921
1965	62,115	527,974	63,347	653,436	19,304	168,106	27,209	214,619
1966	65,587	540,529	66,392	672,508	19,551	168,390	26,533	214,474
1967	67,393	553,619	78,997	700,009	18,799	169,989	31,268	220,056
1968	66,429	568,165	91,179	725,773	18,001	168,928	34,189	221,118
1969	63,181	584,575	97,010	744,766	17,455	168,055	35,277	220,787
1970	60,425	597,611	102,056	760,092	16,613	168,374	36,546	221,533
1971	61,044	603,570	106,778	771,392	16,646	168,257	37,292	222,195
1971—								
Boys	31,487	311,915	59,501	402,903	8,401	83,735	19,909	112,045
Girls	29,557	291,655	47,277	368,489	8,245	84,522	17,383	110,150

* See note *, Table 472.

† See note †, Table 474.

Further details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1971 are given below:—

**Table 476. Public and Private Schools*: Age and Sex Distribution of Pupils
August 1971**

Effective Enrolment†

Age in Years	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	31,487	29,557	61,044	8,401	8,245	16,646	39,888	37,802	77,690
6 and under	33,051	31,021	64,072	8,805	8,802	17,607	41,856	39,823	81,679
7	34,910	32,690	67,600	9,332	9,190	18,522	44,242	41,880	86,122
8	35,229	33,325	68,554	9,417	9,254	18,671	44,646	42,579	87,225
9	36,440	33,926	70,366	9,727	9,687	19,414	46,167	43,613	89,780
10	36,366	33,718	70,084	9,597	9,924	19,521	45,963	43,642	89,605
11	35,351	32,885	68,236	9,434	9,539	18,973	44,785	42,424	87,209
12	34,643	32,451	67,094	9,355	9,551	18,906	43,998	42,002	86,000
13	33,500	31,638	65,138	9,177	9,521	18,698	42,677	41,159	83,836
14	32,425	30,001	62,426	8,891	9,054	17,945	41,316	39,055	80,371
15 or more	59,501	47,277	106,778	19,909	17,383	37,292	79,410	64,660	144,070
Total	402,903	368,489	771,392	112,045	110,150	222,195	514,948	478,639	993,587

* See note *, Table 472.

† See note †, Table 474.

Particulars of the religious denomination of each child attending a public school are obtained on enrolment, but such information is not available regarding pupils of private schools. Any analysis of the religious denomination of school pupils is restricted, therefore, to a comparison of the number of children of each denomination enrolled at public schools, and the number of children (irrespective of denomination) attending schools conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations. The following table contains such a classification, according to the principal religious denominations, of the enrolment in public and private schools in recent years:—

Table 477. Public and Private Schools*: Religious Denominations of Pupils†

Year	Public Schools— Religious Denomination of Pupils					Pupils in Private Schools— Denomination of Schools			
	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other and unknown	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Other Denominations	Non denominational
1966	353,279	97,764	80,181	68,996	72,288	12,045	186,242	9,858	6,329
1967	368,883	107,626	83,411	73,563	66,526	12,933	189,971	10,624	6,528
1968	375,553	120,533	84,228	75,049	70,410	13,373	190,472	10,793	6,480
1969	379,290	133,164	84,079	74,249	73,984	13,725	189,532	10,953	6,577
1970	384,778	141,503	84,081	74,560	75,170	14,288	189,340	11,118	6,787
1971	382,343	150,693	82,329	71,309	84,718	14,508	189,501	11,313	6,873

* See note *, Table 472.

† Effective enrolment (see note †, Table 474).

Of the total enrolment in public schools, children of the Church of England faith represented 49.6 per cent. in 1971, while children of the Roman Catholic faith represented 19.5 per cent. Children attending Roman Catholic schools account for approximately 85 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Administration of the Public School System

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education. The Minister is advised by an Education Advisory Commission formed under the provisions of the Teaching Service Act, 1970.

The State is divided, for administrative purposes into eleven directorates (five metropolitan and six country), each being administered by a Director of Education subject to the oversight of the Director-General. Each directorate is divided into inspectorial districts, and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district; in 1971, there were 43 districts within the five Sydney directorates and 49 elsewhere.

Type and Size of Public Schools

The types and size of public schools open in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table. Schools in the Primary-Secondary group (central schools and the correspondence school) provide both primary and secondary instruction.

Table 478. Public Schools*: Type and Size of Schools

Type of School	Number in August		Number of Schools with Effective Enrolment§ in 1971 of—							
	1970	1971	Under 36	36-100	101-200	201-400	401-600	601-800	801-1,000	1,001-2,000
Primary Schools—										
Primary†	1,880	1,833	606	330	162	215	231	154	86	49
Separate Infants, etc. ..	43	43	8	22	10	...	2	...	1	...
Total Primary	1,923	1,876	614	352	172	215	233	154	87	49
Primary-Secondary Schools—										
Central	100	93	...	2	15	47	24	2	3	...
Correspondence	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total Primary-Secondary ..	101	94	...	2	15	47	24	2	3	1
Secondary Schools‡—										
High	233	235	...	...	...	23	18	46	76	72
"Secondary"	39	40	...	...	1	4	9	5	8	13
Other	28	32	...	...	3	2	3	13	5	6
Total Secondary	300	307	...	...	4	29	30	64	89	91
Special Schools—										
Hospital	19	20	16	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Intellectually Handicapped Children	39	40	17	16	7	...	...	...	...	...
Child Welfare	16	19	6	10	3	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped ..	11	11	1	8	1	1	...	...	...	...
Emotionally Disturbed ..	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Fitness¶	3	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special	91	100	42	40	17	1	...	...	...	...
Total Public Schools ..	2,415	2,377	656	394	208	292	287	220	179	141

* Excludes subsidised schools.

† Composite courses in secondary education are provided at public primary schools in districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. In 1971, this type of instruction was provided for 161 pupils.

‡ High schools are separate units providing the full secondary course of six years. "Secondary" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction for three or more years. Other secondary schools are separate secondary units being developed into high schools or "secondary" schools.

¶ Schools offering courses of 10 days duration in recreational activities, attended by pupils enrolled at other types of school.

§ See note †, Table 474.

Parents and Citizens' Associations

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interest of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff for the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each association and kindred body within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas; they advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the arrangement of school bus transport, in the financing of scholarships for children in their district, and in the establishment and maintenance of central libraries.

Councils are also organised for groups of proclaimed areas, and there is a State-wide federation of associations.

Ages of Pupils

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled in public schools in the last nine years:—

Table 479. Public Schools*: Age Distribution of Pupils

		Effective Enrolment†								
Age in Years		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Under 6		59,445	60,386	62,115	65,587	67,393	66,429	63,181	60,425	61,044
6 and under	7	59,569	61,339	62,710	63,699	66,249	68,307	67,663	66,928	64,072
7	8	58,209	60,016	62,169	63,663	64,635	67,366	69,448	69,043	67,600
8	9	57,708	58,120	59,682	62,675	63,952	64,869	68,188	69,987	68,554
9	10	56,826	57,477	58,395	60,390	62,741	64,404	66,326	68,983	70,366
10	11	57,961	57,033	57,775	59,027	61,438	63,913	65,638	67,389	70,084
11	12	57,045	58,190	57,870	58,838	59,853	61,954	64,854	66,679	68,236
12	13	56,048	56,780	58,376	58,000	58,889	60,416	62,565	65,309	67,094
13	14	55,845	55,067	56,368	57,954	58,077	58,975	60,793	62,849	65,138
14	15	52,184	54,771	54,629	56,283	57,785	57,961	59,100	60,444	62,426
15	16	32,744	31,206	36,419	38,764	40,255	44,792	45,992	47,807	49,812
16	17	16,699	15,494	18,666	20,291	22,020	26,684	29,129	30,236	31,674
17 or more		5,958	7,539	8,262	7,337	16,722	19,703	21,889	24,013	25,292
Total		626,241	633,418	653,436	672,508	700,009	725,773	744,766	760,092	771,392

* Excludes subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 474.

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are given on pages 621 and 623.

Public Primary Schools

The public schools in which primary instruction in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:—

- (a) primary schools in more or less populous centres;
- (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools); and
- (c) a correspondence school instructing children unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of at least nine children is assured. Where the enrolment is large, a separate department is established for infants (children in kindergarten and first and second grades).

In sparsely populated districts where attendance at a public school is impracticable, a single family with at least three children of school age may establish a subsidised school by engaging a teacher with the approval

of the Department of Education, or two or more families may combine to do so. In addition to the remuneration paid by the parents, the teacher receives a subsidy from the Department of Education, based on the average attendance of children. The course in subsidised schools is, as far as practicable, the same as in primary schools. The schools are subject to inspection by public school inspectors. The number of subsidised schools has declined from 771 (with 6,413 pupils) in 1935 to 4 (with an enrolment of 25 pupils) in 1971. These schools and the teachers and pupils in them are not included in the statistics of public schools shown in this chapter.

Where facilities are available, primary education in public schools may include nursery training for children aged two to five years. In 1971 there were three separate public nursery schools in New South Wales, with a total enrolment of 99, and nursery classes, with a total enrolment of 242, were attached to five primary schools. Children attend the nursery schools and classes from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Milk and hot midday meals are provided.

Kindergarten classes are incorporated in primary schools having sufficient five-year-old pupils to form a class.

The number of primary school pupils classified by grades in each of the last eight years is shown in the following table:—

Table 480. Public Schools: Primary Pupils* according to Sex and Grade
Effective Enrolment †

Year	Kindergarten ‡	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Special Schools and Classes ¶	Total Primary Pupils
Boys									
1964	32,728	37,503	33,460	32,213	31,552	30,472	29,975	4,521	232,424
1965	33,720	37,685	34,204	32,800	31,946	31,082	30,227	4,776	236,440
1966	35,449	38,797	34,389	33,359	32,814	31,602	30,903	5,189	242,502
1967	36,250	40,212	35,297	33,456	33,222	32,558	31,351	5,465	247,811
1968	35,916	41,077	37,038	34,383	33,368	33,022	32,579	6,119	253,502
1969	34,521	40,666	37,973	36,272	34,611	33,456	33,294	6,345	257,138
1970	34,418	39,695	37,912	36,679	36,176	34,655	34,096	6,744	260,375
1971	34,540	38,481	36,965	36,422	36,817	36,059	35,281	7,153	261,718
GIRLS									
1964	30,519	34,497	30,921	29,875	29,520	28,636	28,329	3,552	215,849
1965	31,311	34,719	31,981	30,327	29,756	29,288	28,722	3,656	219,760
1966	32,694	35,433	32,485	31,252	30,318	29,758	29,348	3,893	225,181
1967	33,881	36,415	32,958	31,784	31,313	30,239	30,024	3,961	230,575
1968	33,551	37,371	34,079	32,091	31,917	31,246	30,436	4,385	235,076
1969	31,838	37,138	35,745	33,414	32,257	32,099	32,006	4,557	239,054
1970	31,984	35,868	35,233	34,843	33,624	32,615	32,989	4,754	241,910
1971	32,008	34,953	34,436	34,090	34,672	33,482	33,449	4,889	241,979
ALL PUPILS									
1964	63,247	72,000	64,381	62,088	61,072	59,108	58,304	8,073	448,273
1965	65,031	72,404	66,185	63,127	61,702	60,370	58,949	8,432	456,200
1966	68,143	74,230	66,874	64,611	63,132	61,360	60,251	9,082	467,683
1967	70,131	76,627	68,255	65,240	64,535	62,797	61,375	9,426	478,386
1968	69,467	78,448	71,117	66,474	65,285	64,268	63,015	10,504	488,578
1969	66,359	77,804	73,718	69,686	66,868	65,555	65,300	10,902	496,192
1970	66,402	75,563	73,145	71,522	69,800	67,270	67,085	11,498	502,285
1971	66,548	73,434	71,401	70,512	71,489	69,541	68,730	12,042	503,697

* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 474.

‡ Includes pupils in nursery schools and classes.

¶ Includes pupils of the Correspondence School resident in N.S.W.; the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare schools; schools for mildly and moderately intellectually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, physically handicapped and debilitated children; hospital schools; and pupils attending special classes in ordinary schools.

The relatively high enrolment in first grade is due to the fact that children under six years of age are enrolled in first grade for two years in succession at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes.

The following table shows the primary pupils in public schools in 1971 according to their age and grade:—

Table 481. Public Schools: Primary Pupils*, according to Age and Grade, 1971
Effective Enrolment†

Age in Years	Kinder- garten ‡	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Special Schools and Classes¶	Total Primary
Under 5	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	441
5 and under 6	58,517	1,773	...	1	...	...	...	312	60,603
6 " " 7	7,630	54,831	1,030	...	...	...	...	581	64,072
7 " " 8	90	16,311	49,526	1,085	2	...	...	586	67,600
8 " " 9	4	476	20,155	46,123	866	2	...	928	68,554
9 " " 10	2	38	647	22,354	44,958	878	3	1,486	70,366
10 " " 11	...	4	37	902	24,332	41,805	652	2,352	70,084
11 " " 12	...	1	6	40	1,251	25,184	38,454	2,525	67,461
12 or more	...	...	...	7	80	1,672	29,621	3,136	34,516
Total ..	66,548	73,434	71,401	70,512	71,489	69,541	68,730	12,042	503,697

* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 474.

‡ Includes pupils in nurseries, schools and classes.

¶ See note ¶, Table 480.

Public Secondary Schools

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as high, "secondary", central, or other secondary schools. *High* schools are separate units providing the full secondary course. "*Secondary*" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction for three or more years. *Central* schools provide both secondary and primary instruction and have an average daily attendance of at least 20 pupils in secondary classes (including at least 8 in classes above first form); they may have separate secondary and/or infants' departments if enrolment is large. *Other* secondary schools are separate secondary units being developed into high schools or "secondary" schools. Composite classes in secondary education are provided at primary schools in districts where a secondary school is not readily accessible.

Pupils completing their primary school course proceed, as a general rule, to the secondary school in their town or neighbourhood, and their abilities and talents are assessed within the secondary school in the light of their progress and achievement during the first secondary school year.

A hostel for high school students required to live away from home is conducted by the Department of Education at Albury. Hostels at other places are established, with subsidy from the Department, and run by local committees. Students living at the hostels are required to pay board.

The number of secondary pupils classified by form in each of the last eight years is shown in the next table:—

Table 482. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* according to Sex and Form
Effective Enrolment †

Year	First Form	Second Form	Third Form	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Sixth Form	Special Schools and Classes‡	Total
Boys								
1964	29,775	28,309	21,610	10,452	7,994	...	908	99,048
1965	30,781	28,411	22,036	13,001	9,578	...	982	104,789
1966	31,343	29,636	22,968	14,831	9,132	...	995	108,905
1967	31,736	30,327	23,792	16,475	8,219	6,636	968	118,153
1968	31,952	31,229	24,681	19,825	9,226	7,984	837	125,734
1969	32,744	31,554	26,106	20,950	10,599	8,901	836	131,690
1970	33,386	32,245	26,785	22,313	11,064	9,831	868	136,492
1971	33,945	33,053	27,701	23,247	11,939	10,381	919	141,185
GIRLS								
1964	27,453	25,852	19,855	6,834	5,522	...	581	86,097
1965	28,088	26,518	20,349	10,813	6,124	...	555	92,447
1966	28,846	27,347	21,350	12,142	5,628	...	607	95,920
1967	29,299	28,167	21,731	13,798	5,615	4,334	526	103,470
1968	29,904	28,872	23,040	17,434	6,476	5,258	477	111,461
1969	30,226	29,713	24,324	18,705	7,353	5,971	592	116,884
1970	31,339	29,894	25,124	19,985	7,791	6,587	595	121,315
1971	32,181	30,934	25,835	21,103	8,700	7,089	668	126,510
ALL PUPILS								
1964	57,228	54,161	41,465	17,286	13,516	...	1,489	185,145
1965	58,869	54,929	42,385	23,814	15,702	...	1,537	197,236
1966	60,189	56,983	44,318	26,973	14,760	...	1,602	204,825
1967	61,035	58,494	45,523	30,273	13,834	10,970	1,494	221,623
1968	61,856	60,101	47,721	37,259	15,702	13,242	1,314	237,195
1969	62,970	61,267	50,430	39,655	17,952	14,872	1,428	248,574
1970	64,725	62,139	51,909	42,298	18,855	16,418	1,463	257,807
1971	66,126	63,987	53,536	44,350	20,639	17,470	1,587	267,695

* Excludes pupils in evening colleges, technical colleges, business colleges, etc.

† See note†, Table 474.

‡ Includes pupils of the Correspondence School resident in N.S.W., the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare schools, schools for physically handicapped and debilitated children, hospital schools, and pupils attending special classes in ordinary schools.

As attendance at school is not compulsory after reaching 15 years of age, and as the Intermediate Certificate was (until 1966) held at the end of the third year of the course and the School Certificate is held (since 1965) at the end of fourth year, a high proportion of pupils do not complete the full secondary course. In 1968 there were 61,856 first form pupils, but in 1971 only 44,350 pupils in fourth form, indicating that more than one-quarter of the pupils left between first and fourth form. Less than half of those completing fourth form in 1969 completed sixth form two years later.

Slightly more than half the pupils in the first four years of secondary education are boys. In the fifth and sixth years boys comprise about 59 per cent. of the total pupils. In 1971, boys comprised 51 per cent. of the first form, 52 per cent. of fourth form, and 59 per cent. of sixth form pupils.

The steady growth in the number of births from the mid-thirties to the early 'sixties and the influence of immigration since 1948 are reflected in the increase in secondary enrolments since the early post-war years. In 1971, the pupils receiving secondary education represented 35 per cent. of all the pupils enrolled in public schools.

The next table shows the secondary pupils in public schools in 1971 according to their age and form:—

Table 483. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* according to Age and Form, 1971

Effective Enrolment †								
Age in Years	First Form	Second Form	Third Form	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Sixth Form	Special Schools and Classes‡	Total
Under 12	766	6	...	...	...	...	3	775
12 and under 13	34,297	1,029	4	...	...	...	145	35,475
13 " " 14	28,612	33,320	831	3	...	...	372	63,138
14 " " 15	2,292	27,302	31,172	727	...	...	512	62,005
15 " " 16	141	2,236	20,329	26,085	472	2	266	49,531
16 " " 17	15	91	1,168	16,674	13,058	401	159	31,566
17 " " 18	3	3	28	831	6,746	10,543	82	18,236
18 or more	...	...	4	30	363	6,524	48	6,969
Total	66,126	63,987	53,536	44,350	20,639	17,470	1,587	267,695

* See note *, Table 482.

† See note †, Table 474.

‡ See note ‡, Table 482.

Correspondence School

The Correspondence School, which is located in Sydney, teaches children who are unable to attend school. Apart from children who reside in various parts of the State, the school also enrolls pupils resident in New Guinea and elsewhere overseas. The School provides instruction in the full primary course and in a range of subjects for the full secondary course. Educational talks are broadcast by the School each week.

In addition to teaching these children, the Correspondence School issues leaflets for primary education in subsidised schools and provides assistance in a range of subjects for secondary pupils in small country schools. The assistance given to secondary pupils ranges from the provision of leaflets (without formal enrolment in the School) to full enrolment with instruction and correction in all subjects. Full enrolment is compulsory for those secondary pupils who wish to sit for the School Certificate or other public examinations.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence.

In August 1971, there were 1,266 primary and 6,311 secondary pupils enrolled in the Correspondence School. The secondary enrolment was made up of 1,133 full-time pupils, 2,515 part-time pupils, 2,191 technical college students, and 472 others.

Pupils residing in New South Wales and enrolled for the full primary and secondary course are included in details of primary and secondary schools shown elsewhere in this chapter. In 1971 there were 1,142 pupils enrolled for the full primary course and 715 for the full secondary course.

School of the Air

The School of the Air, conducted by the N.S.W. Department of Education, was established at Broken Hill in 1956 and caters for pupils living in isolated areas of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia. Lessons, generally at a primary level of schooling, are presented for 2½ hours each weekday by two-way radio and supplement the lessons given by the correspondence school in each State. In 1971, there were 73 pupils enrolled in the School of the Air, 35 of whom were also enrolled in the New South Wales Correspondence School.

Agricultural Education

The Department of Education maintains four agricultural high schools—the Yanco Agricultural High School (in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney), the Farrer Memorial High School (at Nemingha, 7 miles from Tamworth), and the James Ruse Agricultural High School (at Carlingford, 17 miles from Sydney). These schools and the teachers and pupils in them are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to public schools. The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, the Glenfield school is for day and resident pupils, and the Carlingford school is for day pupils.

The schools provide courses leading to the School Certificate and the Higher School Certificate examinations. Successful candidates at the School Certificate examination may gain entrance to the C. B. Alexander and Yanco Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Higher School Certificate may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, or may qualify for matriculation at one of the universities or for scholarships at the State teachers' colleges. The enrolment at the Agricultural High Schools in 1971 was 2,084 (744 at Hurlstone, 343 at Yanco, 336 at Farrer, and 661 at James Ruse).

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of rural youth clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and their activities are supervised by full-time district supervisors. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

In 1971, there were 278 clubs with 5,535 members. Girls, at well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 10 to 25 years. Since 1970, people whose age ranges from 26 to 30 years have been admitted as associate (non-voting) members.

School Forestry

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses

may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

Provision for Atypical Children

The Department of Education provides special facilities for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

Opportunity "C" classes are provided for primary school children of outstanding ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic and intelligence tests from the pupils between $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ years of age in 4th and 5th grades. They are enrolled for two years and grouped in classes limited to 35 pupils under special teachers. The subjects of study are those of the normal 5th or 6th class, but treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities. There were 44 of these classes in 1971.

Mildly intellectually-handicapped children who are educable are placed in Opportunity "A" classes or in special schools of the same type. Classes established in normal schools total 274, and there are six special schools with 45 classes. Each class is limited to 22 pupils.

Opportunity "F" special schools, with a maximum of 12 pupils per class, are designed for children who are moderately intellectually handicapped. Specially trained departmental teachers take the classes in these schools; 29 classes are in 12 schools in institutions controlled by voluntary organisations such as Sub-normal Children's Welfare Association, and 92 are in 18 special schools maintained by the Department, and 15 are in 4 psychiatric institutions.

Primary school children in normal classes who are educationally retarded (not necessarily because of lack of general ability) may be given remedial instruction on a sessional basis. Special teachers are attached to certain inspectorates to provide an intensive remedial service.

Special composite classes for migrant children are formed, where numbers are sufficient, to provide assistance in the speaking of English.

Special classes are provided in normal primary and secondary schools for children who are partially blind (23 classes, each limited to 12 pupils) or partially deaf (66 classes, each limited to 10 pupils). Pre-school classes for deaf children from the age of 3 years are held in normal primary schools. Blind children are educated at the School for the Blind at North Rocks (9 classes), which has an annexe (12 classes) for children with a significant degree of both sight and hearing loss and two schools (35 classes), one at North Rocks and one at Croydon Park, cater for the education of profoundly deaf children. The North Rocks Schools for the Deaf and for the Blind were established in conjunction with the Royal N.S.W. Institution for Deaf and Blind Children.

The Department of Education also conducts three schools (twelve classes with a maximum of 8 pupils in each) for emotionally disturbed children, provides nineteen special classes in normal schools (each class limited to 6 or 7 pupils) for children with specific learning disabilities (e.g., language and perceptual disorders), and maintains schools in hospitals, convalescent homes, the Spastic Centre, and similar institutions.

Teachers are also provided for schools at child welfare homes. The Correspondence School enrolls sick or physically handicapped children who are unable to attend a normal or special school.

Activity courses, in which emphasis is placed on handwork and activities of a practical nature, are provided in most secondary schools to meet the needs and interests of those considered unlikely to benefit from the ordinary secondary courses. Transfer to "modified" or "ordinary" level work may be made where a pupil has made good progress.

The following table shows particulars of the effective enrolment in special schools and classes in the last two years:—

Table 484. Public Schools: Pupils Enrolled in Special Schools* and Classes

Type	1970			1971		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Special Classes—						
Opportunity A	2,353	1,463	3,816	2,655	1,600	4,255
Opportunity C5	369	338	707	369	376	745
Opportunity C6	342	332	674	375	348	723
Auditorily or Visually Handicapped	345	243	588	376	279	655
Specific Learning Disabilities † ..	68	14	82	121	26	147
Migrant	168	144	312	192	155	347
Total, Special Classes	3,645	2,534	6,179	4,088	2,784	6,872
Special Schools—						
Child Welfare	888	213	1,101	923	206	1,129
Physically Handicapped and Debilitated	314	257	571	313	251	564
Blind and Deaf	186	118	304	193	121	314
Mildly Intellectually Handicapped	507	338	845	547	352	899
Moderately Intellectually Handicapped	731	549	1,280	781	571	1,352
Emotionally Disturbed	66	15	81	70	13	83
Hospital Schools	316	201	517	330	229	559
Total, Special Schools and Classes ..	6,653	4,225	10,878	7,245	4,527	11,772

* Excludes the Correspondence School.

† Includes pupils enrolled in special classes for children with language disorders (e.g. aphasia) and perceptual disorders (e.g. dyslexia).

Religious Instruction

The Public Instruction Act, 1880 provides that the teaching in public schools must be strictly non-sectarian. Religious instruction is given for a period of up to an hour each school-week, with the consent of parents, by authorised religious teachers who visit the schools to instruct children of

their particular religious denomination.

Physical Education

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is a Director of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and courses of training for teachers are provided at the Sydney and Wollongong Teachers' Colleges and at the University of Sydney.

Time is allocated each week for physical education and sport, in both primary and secondary schools. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at National Fitness centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, and elsewhere. Swimming instruction is provided during all three terms of the school year at weekly swimming classes and through a special scheme, whereby swimming instruction is given in ten-day periods, and is also provided during the summer at vacation swimming schools. In 1971, 43,540 children participated in weekly classes, and 84,754 children (including 19,920 infant pupils) were enrolled in the special swimming scheme. In the 1971-72 summer, 85,634 children attended vacation swimming schools. The N.S.W. Public Schools' Amateur Sports Committee, which has a large number of affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport and athletic competitions.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

If they wish, parents may send their children to private schools to receive primary and/or secondary education.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age by the Minister for Education before they may enrol children of this age. Before certifying a school the Minister takes into account the standard of instruction, the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools, the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

Private schools may receive State subsidies for interest on loans for essential building work and Commonwealth grants for the construction of science blocks and for the construction and equipping of secondary school libraries (see page 634).

The State pays an allowance to private schools for each primary and secondary pupil (see page 671 for current allowance rates). Since 1970, under the States Grants (Independent Schools) Acts, the Commonwealth Government has made a contribution towards the running costs of private schools. This takes the form of a subsidy for each student enrolled for full-time education and, from 1972, the rates are \$50 per annum for each primary and \$68 per annum for each secondary student.

In terms of the (Commonwealth) Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act, 1970, the Commonwealth Government pays a subsidy of \$2 for each \$1 from private funds for capital expenditure upon training institutions for

handicapped children.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1971, was 793.

Roman Catholic School System

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools. Special schools are maintained for the training of the deaf and blind (see page 632) and the mentally retarded, as well as schools at orphanages and refuge schools for girls.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in nine dioceses in New South Wales. In each diocese, the system of education is controlled by the bishop, and a director of Catholic education (appointed by the bishop) is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial property, and the parochial authorities are responsible for the construction of the buildings, repairs and maintenance, and the provision of equipment; the cost of the parochial schools is met partly by school fees, which are supplemented by parochial collections, voluntary contributions, and by Commonwealth and State Government grants. The other Roman Catholic schools are the property of the religious orders which conduct them, and are similarly supported by the fees charged, voluntary contributions, and government grants.

The curricula of the Department of Education are followed in secular subjects, and the schools are subject to inspection by departmental inspectors. In general, those schools which provide a full range of secondary courses are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act.

Commercial and technical training is provided at some of the secondary schools, and at four of them, the theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course. Individual tuition is given in some of the girls' secondary schools in vocal and instrumental music. In all the orphanages, special attention is given to training for some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations described on page 611. Diocesan inspectors and supervisors inspect the schools to promote standards in education.

Many of the teaching staff at the schools are members of religious communities, but an increasingly large number of lay teachers has been employed in recent years. Information relating to the training of teachers is shown on page 639.

Private Schools, Pupils, and Teachers

The following table shows the religious denomination of the private schools in operation in recent years, and the number of full-time teachers in the schools:—

Table 485. Private Schools and Teachers

Classification	Number of Schools			Full-time Teachers*					
	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971		
							Males	Females	Persons
Nondenominational	80	85	91	525	561	587	132	458	590
Roman Catholic	639	628	624	6,111	6,078	6,520	1,711	5,079	6,790
Church of England	34	34	34	908	920	953	415	575	990
Presbyterian	12	12	12	361	370	387	165	212	377
Methodist	5	6	6	193	200	193	79	116	195
Seventh Day Adventist ..	18	19	20	70	72	76	45	37	82
Lutheran	3	3	3	18	20	19	11	7	18
Hebrew	3	3	3	33	33	43	23	28	51
Total	794	790	793	8,219	8,254	8,778	2,581	6,512	9,093

* Includes visiting or part-time teachers expressed as full-time equivalents.

The number of teachers shown in the table includes the full-time equivalent of visiting or part-time teachers (2,041 individual teachers in 1971), who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only and may attend more than one school.

Of the total number of full-time teachers at private schools in 1971, 29 per cent. were males and 71 per cent. were females. (In public schools male teachers accounted for 42 per cent. of the total.)

The next table shows the effective enrolment at private schools in 1971 and earlier years, according to the religious denominations of the schools:—

Table 486. Private Schools: Pupils Enrolled by Religious Denomination of School

Effective Enrolment*

Year	Non-denominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Seventh Day Adventist	Lutheran	Hebrew	Total Pupils in Private Schools
1964	6,429	179,555	11,978	5,373	2,951	1,097	230	308	207,921
1965	6,580	185,717	12,320	5,470	2,863	1,072	246	351	214,619
1966	6,329	186,242	12,045	5,301	2,868	1,122	234	333	214,474
1967	6,528	189,971	12,933	5,674	3,090	1,231	241	388	220,056
1968	6,480	190,472	13,373	5,692	3,125	1,286	254	436	221,118
1969	6,577	189,532	13,725	5,728	3,119	1,366	258	482	220,787
1970	6,787	189,340	14,288	5,790	3,095	1,394	271	568	221,533
1971	6,873	189,501	14,508	5,744	3,040	1,552	246	731	222,195
1971—									
Boys	3,313	95,454	7,580	3,065	1,370	789	125	349	112,045
Girls	3,560	94,047	6,928	2,679	1,670	763	121	382	110,150

* Effective enrolment is the actual enrolment on the first Friday in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

In 1971, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 85 per cent., Church of England schools for 7 per cent., and nondenominational schools for 3 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools.

The ages of pupils enrolled in private schools in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 487. Private Schools: Age Distribution of Pupils

Effective Enrolment *

Age in Years	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971		
					Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	18,799	18,001	17,455	16,613	8,401	8,245	16,646
6 and under 7	19,875	19,556	18,634	18,149	8,805	8,802	17,607
7 " " 8	19,513	19,801	19,385	18,763	9,332	9,190	18,522
8 " " 9	19,504	19,320	19,463	19,354	9,417	9,254	18,671
9 " " 10	19,103	18,746	19,050	19,352	9,727	9,687	19,414
10 " " 11	18,913	19,081	18,645	18,709	9,597	9,924	19,521
11 " " 12	18,778	18,778	18,964	18,942	9,434	9,539	18,973
12 " " 13	18,595	18,400	18,542	19,265	9,355	9,551	18,906
13 " " 14	17,851	18,052	17,825	18,121	9,177	9,521	18,698
14 " " 15	17,857	17,194	17,547	17,719	8,891	9,054	17,945
15 or more	31,268	34,189	35,277	36,546	19,909	17,383	37,292
Total	220,056	221,118	220,787	221,533	112,045	110,150	222,195

* See note *, Table 486.

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary pupils and the number of boarding and day pupils enrolled in private schools in each of the last six years:—

Table 488. Private Schools: Primary and Secondary Pupils

Effective Enrolment *

Year	Primary Pupils			Secondary Pupils			All Pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boarders	Day Pupils	Total
1966	71,067	71,079	142,146	35,717	36,611	72,328	14,552	199,922	214,474
1967	71,223	70,903	142,126	39,064	38,866	77,930	15,669	204,387	220,056
1968	70,241	70,025	140,266	40,574	40,278	80,852	14,917	206,201	221,118
1969	69,215	68,922	138,137	41,879	40,771	82,650	15,099	205,688	220,787
1970	68,363	67,929	136,292	43,353	41,888	85,241	14,467	207,066	221,533
1971	67,971	67,663	135,634	44,074	42,487	86,561	14,975	207,220	222,195

* See note *, Table 486.

The number of primary pupils in private schools in each grade of the primary course is shown for the last six years in the next table:—

Table 489. Private Schools: Primary Pupils according to Grade

Effective Enrolment *

Year	Kinder- garten	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	4th Grade	5th Grade	6th Grade	Other Pupils†	Total Primary
1966	21,348	20,660	20,208	20,037	19,437	19,142	19,297	2,017	142,146
1967	20,873	20,997	20,358	19,627	19,784	19,188	19,282	2,017	142,126
1968	19,981	20,460	20,448	19,628	18,991	19,369	19,293	2,096	140,266
1969	19,431	19,445	19,964	19,697	19,162	18,639	19,522	2,277	138,137
1970	18,629	19,081	19,299	19,660	19,430	18,982	19,028	2,183	136,292
1971	18,622	18,448	19,041	19,088	19,507	19,367	19,321	2,240	135,634

* See note *, Table 486.

† Includes pupils of schools for mildly and moderately intellectually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, physically handicapped and debilitated children and, in 1971, pupils in special classes for physically handicapped children attached to ordinary primary schools.

The next table shows, for the last six years, the number of secondary pupils in private schools in each form of the secondary course:—

Table 490. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Form

Effective Enrolment*

Year	1st Form	2nd Form	3rd Form	4th Form	5th Form	6th Form	Total Secondary
1966	18,763	18,077	15,901	12,663	6,924	...	72,328
1967	18,659	17,750	16,591	13,046	6,681	5,203	77,930
1968	18,439	17,882	16,411	14,927	7,115	6,078	80,852
1969	18,535	17,894	16,774	14,947	7,952	6,548	82,650
1970	19,033	18,284	17,124	15,485	7,928	7,387	85,241
1971	18,837	18,731	17,476	15,840	8,316	7,352	86,561†

* See note *, Table 486.

† Includes 9 physically handicapped children in a special class at a normal school.

In 1968, there were 18,439 first-form pupils, but in 1971, only 15,840 pupils in fourth form, indicating that about one-seventh of the pupils left between first and fourth form. Slightly less than half of those completing fourth form in 1969 completed sixth form in 1971. The proportions of pupils at public schools leaving school before the completion of the full secondary course were rather higher (see page 622).

A classification of the primary pupils in private schools in 1971 according to their age and grade is given in the following table:—

Table 491. Private Schools: Primary Pupils according to Age and Grade, 1971

Effective Enrolment*

Age in Years	Kinder-garden	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	4th Grade	5th Grade	6th Grade	Other Pupils†	Total Primary
Under 5	898	2	...	...	...	...	...	180	1,080
5 and under 6	15,136	231	...	...	...	...	...	199	15,566
6 " " 7	2,564	14,640	216	...	...	...	...	187	17,607
7 " " 8	21	3,455	14,584	257	...	...	...	205	18,522
8 " " 9	3	113	4,026	14,107	249	1	...	172	18,671
9 " " 10	...	4	204	4,457	14,288	303	3	155	19,414
10 " " 11	...	2	9	254	4,640	14,034	438	143	19,520
11 " " 12	...	1	1	10	308	4,630	13,451	143	18,544
12 or more	...	...	1	3	22	399	5,429	856	6,710
Total	18,622	18,448	19,041	19,088	19,507	19,367	19,321	2,240	135,634

* See note *, Table 486.

† See note †, Table 489.

The next table contains a classification of the secondary pupils in 1971 according to their age and form:—

Table 492. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Age and Form, 1971

Effective Enrolment*

Age in Years	1st Form	2nd Form	3rd Form	4th Form	5th Form	6th Form	Other Pupils †	Total Secondary
Under 12	425	5	...	...	...	...	...	430
12 and under 13	12,901	458	9	...	...	...	...	13,368
13 " " 14	5,047	12,590	515	...	...	...	1	18,153
14 " " 15	445	5,251	11,722	371	3	...	1	17,793
15 " " 16	19	405	4,886	10,595	290	...	4	16,199
16 " " 17	...	20	321	4,497	5,774	235	2	10,849
17 " " 18	...	...	21	351	2,138	4,946	1	7,457
18 or more	...	2	2	26	111	2,171	...	2,312
Total	18,837	18,731	17,476	15,840	8,316	7,352	9	86,561

* See note *, Table 486.

† Pupils in a special class for physically handicapped children.

Education for Deaf and Blind

Deaf children are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls (where 66 girls were enrolled in August 1971) and the other at Castle Hill (where 36 boys were enrolled). Two Roman

Catholic Schools for blind children are conducted at Wahroonga; in 1971 there were 35 boys and 35 girls enrolled at the schools. All these schools, and the teachers and pupils in them, are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to private schools.

PRIVATE KINDERGARTEN AND NURSERY SCHOOLS

The Kindergarten Union maintains kindergartens in Sydney and Newcastle for children under statutory school age. In August 1971, there were 60 schools and one Mobile Unit with 126 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 3,832 pupils. The organisation received a State subsidy of \$219,000 in 1970-71.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association conducts 19 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and five years; in 1971 the effective enrolment was 1,382 and the number of full-time teachers was 128. Attached to six of these schools are day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In 1970-71 the Association received as subsidy \$250,000 from the State and \$24,000 from municipal councils; donations, subscriptions, etc. amounted to \$25,000.

Particulars of the enrolments at the kindergartens and nursery schools conducted by these organisations are given in the following table for the last six years. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

Table 493. Private Kindergartens and Nursery Schools: Ages of Children Enrolled

August	Under 3 years		3 years		4 years		5 years and over		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Children
KINDERGARTEN UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES											
1966	...	...	369	375	848	807	40	34	1,257	1,216	2,473
1967	...	...	452	403	1,055	918	65	62	1,572	1,383	2,955
1968	...	...	539	555	1,212	999	48	41	1,799	1,595	3,394
1969	...	...	580	538	1,137	1,015	62	48	1,779	1,601	3,380
1970	...	...	598	541	1,182	1,081	119	119	1,899	1,741	3,640
1971	...	...	659	622	1,309	1,178	33	31	2,001	1,831	3,832
SYDNEY DAY NURSERY AND NURSERY SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION											
1966r	185	137	185	157	317	285	15	10	702	589	1,291
1967	180	153	213	177	323	275	11	8	727	613	1,340
1968	180	139	172	164	308	256	8	7	668	566	1,234
1969	174	180	208	188	311	258	23	13	716	639	1,355
1970	188	165	197	178	358	318	15	26	758	687	1,445
1971	191	197	202	153	303	303	17	16	713	669	1,382

For children of pre-school age, there are also numerous kindergartens and nursery schools not attached to public or private schools or to the associations described above. There were 641 of these kindergartens and nursery schools in operation in 1971.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A special division of the Department of Education, composed of Guidance Officers, School Counsellors, and Specialist Counsellors, with teacher experience and training in psychology, exists to assist teachers and parents of public school children in the selection of suitable primary and secondary courses, and to help children with special difficulties (including intellectually handicapped children enrolled at private schools.) Systematic psychological tests are applied to the fourth and higher grades, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes. In addition, there are nine educational clinics to aid public and private school children with special problems.

In 1971, there were 176 school counsellors (113 in the metropolitan area and 63 in the country), 26 district guidance officers (13 metropolitan and 13 country), 16 specialist counsellors, and 2 specialist guidance officers.

At each public secondary school a teacher acts in the capacity of Careers Adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Excursions are held to enable pupils to observe people working in various industries. A series of Vocational Guidance Camps is held in Sydney each year, and many country children attend.

Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Vocational Guidance Bureau in the Department of Labour and Industry.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR SCIENCE LABORATORIES AND LIBRARIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

In each year since 1964-65, the Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States to be used in the provision of laboratories and equipment for the teaching of science in public and private schools providing secondary education. These grants, which do not have to be matched by the States, have been made in terms of the States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act, 1964 and (since 1965-66) the States Grants (Science Laboratories) Acts.

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for Australia as a whole for science laboratories were fixed at \$37,721,400 for the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71, and \$43,295,000 for the four years 1971-72 to 1974-75. The 1971 Act provides that, in the latter period, not more than one-quarter of the grant for the whole period would be made available before the end of the first year, not more than one-half before the end of the second year, and not more than three-quarters before the end of the third year. The aggregate grant is allocated between public schools and private schools on the basis of their enrolments in August 1963; until 1966-67, equal weight was given to the enrolments in each type of school, but since 1967-68 the enrolments in private schools have been weighted twice as heavily as the enrolments in public schools. The allocation between States of the aggregate grants for public and private schools is related to the total population of the States at the last population census.

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for science laboratories to public and private schools in New South Wales and in Australia for each period from 1964-65 are shown below:—

	1964-65	Three-year Period		Four-year Period
		1965-66 to 1967-68	1968-69 to 1970-71	1971-72 to 1974-75
<i>New South Wales—</i>	<i>\$ thous.</i>	<i>\$ thous.</i>	<i>\$ thous.</i>	<i>\$ thous.</i>
Public Schools	2,710	8,130	8,052	9,472
Private Schools	999	3,995	5,936	5,342
<i>Australia—</i>				
Public Schools	7,238	21,713	21,713	26,088
Private Schools	2,668	10,672	16,008	17,207

In terms of the States Grants (Secondary Schools Libraries) Acts, the Commonwealth Government makes unmatched grants to the States for payment to public and private secondary schools in order to subsidise the construction of library buildings, and to provide for furniture, equipment, and the basic stock of books and instructional materials for libraries. The maximum grants payable total \$27,000,000 (including \$9,984,000 for New South Wales) for the years 1969 to 1971, and \$30,000,000 (\$10,897,000) for 1972 to 1974.

The amounts granted to New South Wales in each year since 1966-67 are shown in Table 467.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: SAVINGS BANKS

A system of school savings banks in connection with public schools was commenced in 1887, and was later extended to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the savings bank concerned.

At 30 June 1971, there were 3,524 school savings bank agencies (3,609 at 30 June 1970), the number of operative accounts was 523,000 (511,000), the balance to credit of the accounts was \$9,102,000 (\$8,428,000), and the average balance per account was \$17.40 (\$16.49).

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

In New South Wales teacher education courses are offered by State and private teachers' colleges, by colleges of advanced education, and by the universities. Students enrolled in these courses in 1971 are shown in the next table.

Table 494. Students*† in Teacher Training, 1971

Type of Course	New Students	All Students						Final Year Students
		Enrolled at			Total			
		Teachers' College only	Teachers' College and University or University only	Teachers' College and other Institution or other Institution only	Males	Females	Persons	
DEPARTMENTAL STUDENTS								
Primary Courses—								
2 years	971	1,947	...	...	543	1,404	1,947	976
3 years	1,368	2,127	...	516	646	1,997	2,643	431
Secondary Courses—								
3 years	889	1,668	...	...	833	835	1,668	334
4 years or more ..	3,123	170	7,674	579	3,380	5,043	8,423	1,185
Total, Departmental Students	6,351	5,912	7,674	1,095	5,402	9,279	14,681	2,926
OTHER STUDENTS								
Primary, Sub-Primary, and Pre-school Courses—								
2 years†	64	89	...	...	33	56	89	16
3 years	484	1,275	...	53	105	1,223	1,328	435
Secondary Courses—								
3 years	105	155	...	...	124	31	155	30
4 years or more ..	184	84	556	27	281	386	667	259
Total, Other Students	837	1,603	556	80	543	1,696	2,239	740
Total, All Students ..	7,188	7,515	8,230	1,175	5,945	10,975	16,920	3,666

* See text following table.

† Includes 178 students who commenced training in the second semester of 1971. Excludes part-time students, most of whom are already teaching.

‡ Includes two-year courses, with the option of a third year.

In the table shown above, students who hold scholarships awarded by the Department of Education are classified as "Departmental students". However, figures relating to Departmental students at the Australian National University and the Canberra College of Advanced Education are excluded. Private students at State teachers' colleges, students at private teachers' colleges and private students in teacher training courses at universities and colleges of advanced education are classified as "Other students". Figures relating to students at the Australian College of Pacific Administration are excluded from the table.

In the table, composite courses are shown under their combined length (e.g., a three-year degree course followed by a Diploma of Education course is treated as a four-year course). Included in the 1,185 final year Departmental students undertaking secondary courses of four or more years are 92 students who have elected in their final year to specialise in primary methods. Students—other than Departmental students—in physical education courses may teach either at primary or secondary level, and have been included under the classification "Primary, Sub-primary, and Pre-school three-year courses".

Training of Teachers for Public Schools

Trainee teacher scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education, on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, for a period of training which is usually three years for primary school teachers (two years before 1969) and from three to five years for secondary school teachers. University graduates may be awarded a scholarship for a year's course of professional training. Each scholarship holder must guarantee to serve the Department for three years where the period of training is one or two years, or for five years in the case of longer periods of training.

With effect from February 1972, the scholarship allowance for unmarried students under 21 years of age ranges from \$830 per annum in the first year of training to \$1,490 in the fourth and subsequent years if the student lives at home, and from \$1,320 to \$1,930, respectively, if the student lives away from home. For unmarried students between 21 and 24 years of age inclusive, the rate is not less than \$1,150 if living at home and not less than \$1,600 if living away from home. For unmarried students 25 years of age and over, the rate is \$1,600 for the first three years of training and \$1,930 for the fourth and subsequent years, and is the same rate whether the student lives at home or away from home. Students who live in College Halls of Residence receive the same allowance as a student living away from home, but are required to pay the appropriate residential fees. Married male students receive \$1,750 per annum during their course, plus \$300 a year for a dependent wife and \$104 a year for each dependent child.

During 1971, ten colleges (Sydney, Armidale, William Balmain at Lindfield, Wagga, Newcastle, Alexander Mackie at Paddington, Wollongong, Goulburn, Westmead, and Lismore) were maintained by the State for the training of teachers for public schools.

Private students may be admitted to the colleges and are required to pay fees. Holders of scholarships were also enrolled for teacher education courses at the Mitchell College of Advanced Education, the State Conservatorium of Music, Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, the National Art School, the New South Wales Institute of Technology, and the universities. Courses at the agricultural colleges, the Institute of Technology, and some of the universities are supplemented by a final year at a teachers' college. Students engaged in courses at the National Art School, and in similar specialist courses, engage in concurrent courses at a teachers' college.

Scholarship-holders selected for training as secondary school teachers are normally required to complete:—

- (i) a university degree course (generally in arts, science, or economics), or a diploma course at a college of advanced education, followed by a one-year course in professional training (leading to a post-graduate Diploma in Education), or
- (ii) an integrated university degree course or college of advanced education diploma course which incorporates professional teacher training.

Certain of the State teachers' colleges provide three-year courses to train teachers for the lower secondary classes, and special courses of two to four years' duration are provided for specialist teachers of physical education, agriculture, art, music, industrial arts, home science, and textiles and design. All the colleges (except Alexander Mackie which does not provide training for infants' school teachers) provide courses of training for infants' and primary school teachers which are of three years' duration. Teaching methods are demonstrated at special schools associated with the colleges, and practical training is given at other selected schools.

Training courses are also conducted for teachers of the deaf, remedial teachers, teachers of deaf-blind children, and teachers of sub-normal children. These courses are additional to normal teacher education.

Particulars of students enrolled at the teachers' colleges in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 495. State Teachers' Colleges: Students Enrolled*

Year	Number of Colleges	Departmental † Students enrolled at				Private Students		All Students		
		Teachers' College Only		Teachers' College and other Institution						
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1966	8	1,213	2,596	1,746	2,519	36	60	2,995 _r	5,175 _r	8,170 _r
1967	8	1,292	2,413	1,758	2,277	33	89	3,083 _r	4,779 _r	7,862 _r
1968	8	1,034	2,527	2,074	2,935	71	170	3,179	5,632	8,811
1969	9	1,198	2,899	2,124	3,064	78	184	3,400 _r	6,147 _r	9,547 _r
1970	10	1,296	3,015	1,820	2,693	111	141	3,227	5,849	9,076
1971	10	1,933	3,979	1,989	3,172	69	96	3,991	7,247	11,238

* Excludes departmental students who are not enrolled at a teachers' college.

† Students holding a scholarship awarded by the Department of Education.

The salaries of public school teachers reflect the length of their period of training, the length of their service after training, and their promotion to such positions as subject master, deputy principal, or principal. Since 1 January 1963, the salary rates for female teachers have been equal to the salary rates for males.

Under the Crown Employees (Teachers, Department of Education) Award operative from May 1972, the salary of teachers who have completed two years' study in a teachers' college rises from \$3,778 in the first year of service to \$6,216 in the tenth, and the salary of those with three years' training rises from \$4,279 in the first year of service to \$6,524 in the tenth. The salary of teachers with four years' training (usually university graduates) rises from \$5,060 in the first year of service to \$7,478 in the ninth. The salary of teachers in promotion positions ranges from \$6,216 for a senior assistant in his first year of service in that position, and \$8,190 for a subject master in a high school, to \$11,047 for the principal of a high school in his second year of service in that position.

The libraries at the teachers' colleges contained 373,000 volumes in December 1971.

Training of Teachers for Private Schools

Members of religious communities and lay students are trained for teaching at Roman Catholic schools at five centres in New South Wales and at one centre in the Australian Capital Territory. These centres are registered after inspection by a Board of Registration—a central body appointed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales. The colleges follow a three-year pattern of teacher education.

The entrance qualification is the Higher School Certificate or its equivalent. Certificates of competence are issued to those who are successful in the examination at the end of the course. Those who show special aptitude are enrolled for a degree course in Arts or Science and the Diploma of Education at one of the universities in the State.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales conducts a three-year training course at the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers' College at Waverley. In 1971, there were 198 girls in training at the College, and 64 students completed the course.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association provides a three-year course of training for nursery school teachers at Newtown. In 1971 there were 117 students.

A number of other institutions provide specialised teacher training and teachers may be trained as "private" students at State teachers' colleges, at colleges of advanced education, and at universities.

Commonwealth Grants for Teachers' Colleges

In terms of the States Grants (Teachers Colleges) Act, 1967-1970, the Commonwealth Government is making grants to the States, on an unmatched basis, for the construction and equipping of colleges for the training of teachers. The maximum grants payable for the three years 1967-68 to 1969-70 were fixed at \$24,000,000, and for the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73 at \$30,000,000 (including \$9,900,000 for New South Wales).

In terms of the State Grants (Pre-school Teachers Colleges) Act, 1968, the Commonwealth Government makes unmatched grants to the States for the building of approved pre-school teachers' colleges. The maximum grants payable under the Act were fixed at \$2,500,000 (including \$225,000 for the Sydney Kindergarten Training College and \$650,000 for the Nursery School Teachers' College in New South Wales) for the period 2 December 1968 to 30 June 1971, but the States Grants (Pre-school Teachers Colleges) Act, 1971, extended this period to 31 December 1972.

The combined amounts granted to New South Wales in each year since 1967-68 are shown in Table 467.

TECHNICAL COLLEGES

This section deals with government technical colleges and associated teaching centres in New South Wales. These institutions are administered by the Department of Technical Education, established under the Minister for Education.

A Technical Education Advisory Council advises the Minister with respect to technical education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical Education with those of other educational bodies. The Council, which meets three times a year, comprises the Director of Technical Education (as chairman), the Director-General of Education, and representatives of industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement, and educational authorities.

An advisory council or committee for each technical college is established on a local basis to assist the principal.

A system of advisory committees (one for each group of trades or skilled occupations) has been in operation in the State for many years. These committees, which consist of departmental officers and representatives of employers, employees, etc., give expert advice in the planning of courses of instruction, and facilitate the co-ordination of technical training courses with industrial developments.

Newly-appointed teachers in technical training institutions undergo in-service training during their first year of service. The basic course of training includes lectures in teaching methods, educational psychology, principles of technical education, English expression, and practice teaching.

There are 61 technical colleges and 137 associated teaching centres operated by the Department throughout the State. Sydney Technical College (at Ultimo), East Sydney Technical College (at Darlinghurst), and thirteen other colleges are located in the metropolitan area, and a further 46 colleges have been established in country areas. Four mobile units (consisting of specially equipped railway carriages) are used for technical training in outlying areas of the State. Correspondence courses in technical subjects are provided, through the College of External Studies (at Darlinghurst), for students unable to attend classes at a technical institution.

The courses provided at technical colleges and associated teaching centres may be classified broadly into four groups—diploma courses of professional standard; certificate courses providing training at a semi-professional level; trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in skilled trades; and qualifying and special courses.

The diploma courses are offered in fine art, design, and art (education) at the National Art School, and in industrial arts (education) at the Sydney Technical College, and these courses are of four or five years' duration. The standard required for admission to all courses is the School Certificate (with passes at an appropriate level in specified subjects) or its equivalent, and students must pass an art aptitude test, except in the case of industrial arts.

The certificate courses provide three or four years' training in a variety of technical, commercial, and rural subjects, including commerce, management, applied science, engineering, and rural studies. There are no occupational qualifications for entry, and the usual educational standard required is the School Certificate (with passes at an appropriate level in specified subjects). Certificate courses are mainly part-time, requiring attendance of up to ten hours per week.

The trade courses are designed to supplement work experience, and require attendance for an average of eight hours per week over a period of three years. There are more than eighty different trade courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical, and other trades, and numerous post-trade courses are available for students who have completed a trade course and wish to specialise in a particular branch of the trade. The trade courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. In general, industrial awards provide for the release of apprentices by their employers, without loss of pay, for the time necessary to attend appropriate trade courses.

Students who do not have the educational qualifications required for technical college courses may undertake the certificate entrance course (School Certificate standard) or diploma entrance course (Higher School Certificate standard) conducted in many of the colleges.

Special courses of short duration are provided to meet particular needs. They include various commerce and engineering subjects, and courses in home science, women's handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. For most of these courses, there are no educational or occupational requirements.

Particulars of teachers and students at government technical colleges and associated teaching centres in 1971 and earlier years are shown in the next table:—

Table 496. Technical Colleges*: Teachers and Students

Year	Teaching Staff†					Enrolments ¶		
	Full-time		Part-time‡		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1962	1,029	319	2,390		3,738	82,769	38,884	121,653
1963	1,105	369	2,732		4,206	87,477	40,219	127,696
1964	1,145	390	3,099		4,634	94,663	41,022	135,685
1965	1,220	350	3,140		4,710	98,840	41,377	140,217
1966	1,273§	352§	2,990§	576§	5,191§	104,246	44,733	148,979
1967	1,389§	358§	2,981§	642§	5,370§	106,733	48,959	155,692
1968	1,378	391	2,959	695	5,423	107,638	51,117	158,755
1969	1,369	430	3,297	936	6,032	111,824	56,157	167,981
1970	1,365	428	3,477	958	6,228	106,039	56,579	162,618
1971	1,607	513	3,811	1,111	7,042	108,917	60,289	169,206

* Excludes N.S.W. Institute of Technology; includes Canberra Technical College.

† From 1963 at 30 June, before 1963 at 31 December.

‡ Part-time teachers who teach more than one subject are counted once for each subject taught.

¶ Represents the number of students enrolled in each course during the whole or any part of the year, students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course. The number of individual students enrolled in 1971 was 164,311. See also the text following Table 497 regarding the figures of correspondence students.

§ Includes lecturers at the N.S.W. Institute of Technology, particulars of whom are not available separately.

The enrolments in 1971 included 31,672 at Sydney Technical College, 6,412 at the East Sydney College, 54,192 at other institutions in the Sydney metropolitan area, 10,242 at Newcastle, 8,495 at Wollongong, and 44,631 at other institutions outside the Sydney metropolitan area. There were also 13,562 correspondence students.

A classification of the enrolments in 1971 by the field of instruction and type of course being followed is given in the next table:—

Table 497. Technical Colleges: Enrolments*, by Field of Instruction and Type of Course, 1971

Field of Instruction	Oral Student Enrolments					Correspondence Student Enrolments †	Total Student Enrolments
	Diploma	Certificate and Post-certificate	Trade and Post-trade	Other	Total		
Applied Science	3,133	...	549	3,682	210	3,892
Engineering—Automotive	5,762	1,940	7,702	369	8,071
Electrical	4,271	6,503	955	11,729	863	12,592
Marine	125	...	535	660	93	753
Mechanical and Civil	7,606	8,391	4,349	20,346	902	21,248
Mining	297	...	301	598	...	598
Building	1,377	6,764	3,959	12,100	470	12,570
Plumbing and Sheet Metal	67	3,009	565	3,641	166	3,807
Agriculture	502	282	1,514	2,298	826	3,124
Sheep and Wool	49	...	2,474	2,523	20	2,543
Management	6,332	...	639	6,971	133	7,104
Commerce	10,350	...	20,454	30,804	4,532	35,336
General Studies	2,731	...	12,119	14,850	3,808	18,658
Art	832	130	...	7,395	8,357	331	8,688
Graphic Arts	116	2,064	915	3,095	128	3,223
Hairdressing	1,564	...	1,564	206	1,770
Food	233	1,502	1,768	3,503	333	3,836
Home Science	201	...	3,143	3,344	64	3,408
Fashion	487	...	15,744	16,231	94	16,325
Other	157	142	245	1,102	1,646	14	1,660
Total	989	38,149	36,086	80,420	155,644	13,562	169,206

* See note ¶, Table 496.

† See text following table.

The figures of correspondence students for the years 1970 and 1971 are not comparable with those for earlier years because of changes in the methods of compiling details of these enrolments. In 1971, 4,659 of the correspondence students were enrolled in certificate and post-certificate courses, 778 were in trade courses, 2,887 were in preparatory and qualifying courses, and 5,238 were enrolled in special courses.

Particulars of the age and sex of all students enrolled in each type of course in 1971 are given in the next table:—

Table 498. Technical Colleges: Enrolments*, by Type of Course and Age of Student, 1971

Type of Course	Age (in years)							
	16 or less	17	18	19 or 20	21 to 25	26 or more	Not stated	Total Students
MALES								
Oral Students—								
Diploma .. .. .	...	...	13	90	214	117	22	456
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	157	630	1,562	6,028	12,057	12,144	1,133	33,711
Trade and Post-trade ..	2,117	6,955	7,794	10,938	3,669	1,812	1,271	34,556
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	232	403	707	1,530	1,310	733	231	5,146
Special	1,903	1,225	1,290	2,921	5,496	9,639	2,398	24,872
Total	4,409	9,213	11,366	21,507	22,746	24,445	5,055	98,741
Correspondence Students † ..	89	172	311	812	1,766	2,574	4,452	10,176
Total Students	4,498	9,385	11,677	22,319	24,512	27,019	9,507	108,917
FEMALES								
Oral Students—								
Diploma .. .. .	...	1	36	249	199	21	27	533
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	100	305	463	1,328	1,267	805	170	4,438
Trade and Post-trade	321	483	360	174	48	79	65	1,530
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	103	196	310	515	388	327	122	1,961
Special	4,701	6,573	3,469	4,756	6,629	15,117	7,196	48,441
Total	5,225	7,558	4,638	7,022	8,531	16,349	7,580	56,903
Correspondence Students † ..	80	143	162	261	388	878	1,474	3,386
Total Students	5,305	7,701	4,800	7,283	8,919	17,227	9,054	60,289
PERSONS								
Oral Students—								
Diploma .. .. .	...	1	49	339	413	138	49	989
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	257	935	2,025	7,356	13,324	12,949	1,303	38,149
Trade and Post-trade	2,438	7,438	8,154	11,112	3,717	1,891	1,336	36,086
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	335	599	1,017	2,045	1,698	1,060	353	7,107
Special	6,604	7,798	4,759	7,677	12,125	24,756	9,594	73,313
Total	9,634	16,771	16,004	28,529	31,277	40,794	12,635	155,644
Correspondence Students † ..	169	315	473	1,073	2,154	3,452	5,926	13,562
Total Students	9,803	17,086	16,477	29,602	33,431	44,246	18,561	169,206

* See note ¶, Table 496.
following Table 497.

About one-quarter of the oral students are enrolled in trade and post-trade courses. Details of the enrolments in the principal trade and post-trade courses in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 499. Technical Colleges: Oral Student Enrolments* in Trade and Post-trade Courses

Trade or Post-trade Courses	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Trade Courses—					
Building, Furniture and Allied Trades—					
Bricklaying	446	362	337	372	412
Carpentry and Joinery	3,511	2,867	2,864	2,944	3,080
Painting and Decorating	515	463	461	341	333
Signwriting	181	200	229	152	123
Woodworking Machinery	292	297	287	299	290
Cabinetmaking	488	474	484	472	486
Other	1,133	975	1,004	930	946
Total, Building, etc.	6,566	5,638	5,666	5,510	5,670
Mechanical Trades—					
Aircraft Mechanics	540	585	543	411	421
Automotive Engineering	3,729	3,592	3,671	3,327	3,551
Boilermaking	1,751	1,739	1,651	1,655	1,708
Fitting and Machining	6,108	5,781	4,996	4,775	4,789
Panelbeating	1,034	999	775	864	975
Other	1,475	1,308	1,291	1,305	1,298
Total, Mechanical	14,637	14,004	12,927	12,337	12,742
Electrical Trades—					
Fitters and Mechanics	4,959	4,963	4,639	4,892	5,108
Radio Mechanics	452	472	535	496	499
Telegraph Mechanics	16	33	42	34	38
Total, Electrical	5,427	5,468	5,216	5,422	5,645
Plumbing and Allied Trades	1,869	1,769	1,728	1,850	2,096
Graphic Arts	1,871	1,925	2,028	2,021	1,839
Hairdressing	1,600	1,567	1,555	1,584	1,494
Food Trades	922	1,247	1,334	1,266	1,447
Footwear Trades	252	248	176	200	139
Other	153	136	262	377	377
Total, Trade Courses	33,297	32,002	30,892	30,567	31,449
Post-trade Courses—					
Building	1,151	1,333	1,270	1,171	1,094
Mechanical	1,060	1,149	1,624	1,199	1,411
Electrical	492	617	767	724	858
Other	1,249	1,300	1,362	1,275	1,274
Total, Post-trade Courses	3,952	4,399	5,023	4,369	4,637

* See note ¶, Table 496.

Commonwealth Grants for Technical Colleges

In each year since 1964-65, the Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States towards the building and equipment costs of State technical schools and colleges. These grants, which do not have to be matched by the States, have been made in terms of the States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act, 1964 and (since 1965-66) the States Grants (Technical Training) Acts. The maximum grants payable were fixed at \$10,000,000 (including \$3,744,000 for New South Wales) for 1964-65, \$30,000,000 (\$11,232,000 for New South Wales) for the three years 1965-66 to 1967-68, \$30,000,000 (\$11,127,000 for New South Wales) for the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71, and \$36,000,000 (\$13,320,000 for New South Wales) for the three years 1971-72 to 1973-74—with the proviso that, in a three-year period, not more than one-third of the grant for the whole period would be made available before the end of the first year, and not more than two-thirds before the end of the second year. The amounts received by New South Wales in each year since 1966-67 are shown in Table 467.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

A committee of the Australian Universities Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Martin, was appointed in 1961 to enquire into the future of tertiary education in Australia. The Committee was asked to consider the pattern of tertiary education in relation to the needs and resources of Australia and to make recommendations to the Commission on future development. In 1965, the Martin Committee recommended that a comprehensive system of non-university tertiary education should be developed from and around the tertiary-type courses currently conducted by technical colleges, and that the necessary funds for this development should be provided, on a shared basis, by the Commonwealth and State Governments. It was envisaged that colleges would be established, to provide tertiary training with a technological emphasis (as distinct from—and to complement—the academic education provided by the universities). These colleges have been given the generic title of “colleges of advanced education”.

The Committee's recommendations relating to the establishment and development of colleges of advanced education were accepted by the Commonwealth Government. By the end of 1971, grants had been made available to 12 institutions in New South Wales listed as colleges of advanced education in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Act, to the New South Wales Advanced Education Board, and to the proposed Institute of Paramedical Studies. The colleges are required to provide training for defined occupational needs of the community so that immediately after graduation students may play an effective role in commerce, industry, the public service, or the arts. Occupational needs are not all at the same level and it is not necessary that all students should be trained to the same minimum level of tertiary education to accepted professional levels, and/or tertiary education of a specialised nature not normally provided by universities.

NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The N.S.W. Institute of Technology, which has been developed from the former N.S.W. Institutes of Technology (established in 1965) and Business Studies (established in 1967), and which was incorporated as an autonomous institution under the Higher Education Act, 1969, on 1 July 1971, provides tertiary education, with technological emphasis, to professional level. From 1972, bachelor degree courses are offered in applied chemistry and bio-medical science, and in civil, structural, electrical, production, and mechanical engineering; and diploma courses are offered in architecture, building, quantity surveying, commerce, management, public administration, public relations, information processing and science. Most of the courses require appropriate occupational experience concurrent with course work. All courses may be completed on a part-time basis, but provision is made in most of the courses for alternating semesters of full-time study and full-time employment in a related field (referred to as “sandwich courses”). The general requirement for admission to the Institute is completion of the New South Wales Higher School Certificate, or an equivalent qualification, at a level of performance determined by the Academic Board. The headquarters of the Institute are located at Broadway, and other divisions of the Institute are located at Brickfield Hill, Gore Hill and East Sydney.

The number of enrolments in the various courses in 1970 and 1971 and the ages of students enrolled are shown in the next table:—

Table 500. N.S.W. Institute of Technology: Enrolments* by Course and Age of Student

Course	Enrolments*		Age of Students (Years)	Enrolments*	
	1970	1971		1970	1971
Architecture	204	243	17 or less	100	226
Building	77	127	18	325	619
Commerce	558	778	19	306	453
Engineering—			20	256	369
Civil	240	360†	21	214	294
Electrical	159	266†	22	204	252
Electronic	163	142	23	176	250
Mechanical	214	296†	24	158	231
Production	62	86†	25	139	179
Structural	30	55†	26	136	171
Information Processing	164	217	27	99	149
Management	256	310	28	79	113
Medical Technology ..	122	211	29	78	88
Public Administration	211	277	30	67	74
Public Relations	10	5	31 or more	356	430
Quantity Surveying ..	44	52	Not stated	198	21
Science	377	433			
Extension Courses .. ..	...	61			
Total	2,891	3,919	Total ..	2,891	3,919

* Excludes enrolments (17 in 1970 and 63 in 1971) in single or miscellaneous subjects by students not intending to complete a course.

† Consists of enrolments in both diploma and degree courses. The diploma courses will eventually be replaced by degree courses. The degree course enrolments were 134 in Civil, 151 in Electrical, 114 in Mechanical, 32 in Production, and 25 in Structural Engineering.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Two agricultural colleges are classed as colleges of advanced education, namely the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges. These colleges, administered by the Department of Agriculture, provide training in agriculture, farm management, animal husbandry, and allied subjects, mainly for students intending to enter farming and grazing occupations. The Hawkesbury College is situated at Richmond near the Hawkesbury River, accommodates 260 resident students, and includes a farm of 3,493 acres. The Wagga College has accommodation for 158 students and includes a farm of 3,211 acres.

There are diploma courses in Agriculture (3 years) at both Colleges, and in Dairy Technology (2 years for diploma with an additional year to advanced diploma level), Food Technology (2 years) and Poultry Technology (introduced in 1970—2 years), and a post-graduate course (1 year) in Rural Extension, at the Hawkesbury College. The standard of education required for admission to all diploma courses is the Higher School Certificate (with passes in five subjects, which must include English, mathematics, and science). Candidates for these courses must also produce a testimonial as to character and fitness for agricultural education, and must be at least 17 years of age. For admission to the post-graduate diploma course in Rural Extension an applicant must have had at least 2 years in an extension role, and possess a diploma or equivalent from an Australian agricultural college, or an appropriate degree from an Australian university. The basic fees per annum are \$600 (residential students) and \$272 (other students) at both colleges.

The number of students at the Hawkesbury College in 1971 was 256, of whom 166 were studying Agriculture, 32 Dairy Technology, 35 Food Technology, 10 Poultry Technology, and 13 were enrolled for the Rural Extension course; there were 139 students of Agriculture at the Wagga College. In 1971 there were 88 diplomas awarded in Agriculture, 12 in Dairy Technology, 12 in Food Technology, 6 in Poultry Technology, and 13 in the Rural Extension course.

An agricultural college to house 120 students is currently under construction at Orange, and when completed will offer a basic two-year farm management course.

CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC

The Conservatorium of Music, which was established by the State in 1915, provides tuition in music, from elementary to advanced stages. A branch of the Conservatorium was opened at Newcastle in 1952.

Studies are divided into four sections—the music school, the opera school, and the diploma courses in practical music and music (education). The music school provides tuition in theory and practice leading to examinations conducted by the Australian Music Examinations Board; these examinations may be taken in a number of grades and at associate or licentiate standard. The opera school was established in 1967 to provide instruction in all aspects of opera. The diploma course in the school of practical music is of three years' duration (four years for vocalists), and leads to the award of a professional diploma; this course is given under the personal direction of the Director of the Conservatorium. The diploma course in music (education) is of four years' duration. Training is also provided at the Conservatorium in chamber and orchestral music.

In 1971, there were 2,114 students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium in Sydney and 570 students at the Newcastle branch of the Conservatorium; students undertaking approved courses of advanced education numbered 189 and 105 respectively. Diplomas were awarded by the Conservatorium to 45 students, and there were 33,789 candidates for examinations under the Australian Music Examinations Board system. Teachers engaged at the Conservatorium are either paid a salary or paid from students' tuition fees, less a commission for administrative costs and rental of studios. Tuition and examination fees and collections for other services amounted to \$342,000 during 1970–71, and payments to teachers, administrative expenses, etc., to \$618,000; expenditure by the State on the Conservatorium amounted to \$679,000 in 1970–71.

OTHER COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Mitchell College of Advanced Education was established on 1 January 1970 and replaces the former Bathurst Teachers' College. Courses are offered in business and administrative studies, general studies, and teacher education (primary and sub-primary) and consist of three years' full-time study. Part-time courses are offered in business and administrative studies and general studies, and external courses in business and administrative studies and teacher education. Admission to the College is based on achievement at the Higher School Certificate, or an equivalent, examination. Tuition fees generally are \$225 per annum for full-time students and residential fees are \$660 per annum. In 1971 the number of internal students at the college was 715, of whom 126 were enrolled in business and administrative studies, 31 in general studies, and 558 in teacher education courses; the number of external students was 251 (240 in business and administrative studies and 11 in teacher education courses).

The Riverina College of Advanced Education opened at Wagga Wagga in January 1972, with an enrolment of about 750 students. The College, which has been developed from the former Wagga Wagga Teachers' College, has study centres at Albury and Griffith and is intended to serve the whole of the Riverina area. Admission to the College is based on achievement at the Higher School Certificate (or an equivalent) examination. Tuition fees are \$7 per semester unit to a maximum of \$224 per annum (a semester unit comprises one hour of tuition for each week of semester), and residential fees are \$660 per annum. Courses are offered in teacher education, applied science, and business/liberal studies.

Other colleges of advanced education are the National Art School, administered by the Department of Technical Education and offering diploma courses in fine art, design, and art (education); the New South Wales College of Nursing, with diploma courses in nursing education and nursing administration; the School of Physiotherapy at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, with diploma courses (including a post-graduate course) in physiotherapy; the New South Wales College of Occupational Therapy, with diploma courses (including a post-graduate course) in occupational therapy; and the Speech Therapy Training School at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, with a diploma course in speech therapy.

Commonwealth Assistance to Colleges of Advanced Education

The State Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1965, provided for capital expenditure grants to be made by the Commonwealth Government, during the period July 1965 to December 1966, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided by a State, towards the cost of building, furnishing, and equipping college buildings (up to a maximum specified for each building project); in New South Wales, a maximum grant of \$1,000,000 was payable for the New South Wales Institute of Technology. The State Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1967 provided for Commonwealth assistance to colleges of advanced education, during the three years 1967 to 1969, on the following basis:—

- (a) A grant towards the recurrent expenditure of the colleges, to be made in each of the years, equal to \$1 for each \$1.85 expended from students' fees and funds provided by the State (up to a maximum specified for each college each year);
- (b) capital expenditure grants to be made during the three years 1967 to 1969, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided by the State, towards the cost of certain college building projects and of furnishings and equipment for these projects (up to a maximum specified for each project); and
- (c) grants to be offered during the three years for the acquisition of library material, up to a maximum for all States.

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for the years 1967 to 1969 for colleges of advanced education in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

EDUCATION

Table 501. Commonwealth Grants for Colleges of Advanced Education, 1967 to 1969

College	Maximum Grants for Recurrent Expenditure			Maximum Grants for Capital Expenditure, 1967-1969	
	1967	1968	1969	Building Projects	Library Material
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
N.S.W. Institute of Technology, etc.* ..	432,810	609,120	850,860	6,768,750	121,000
Hawkesbury Agricultural College	38,600	64,950	71,950	300,000	5,000
Wagga Agricultural College .. ..	...	...	3,510	411,000	4,000
Orange Agricultural College .. ..	...	...	...	124,250	...
N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music ..	47,600	63,510	71,300	...	...
N.S.W. College of Occupational Therapy ..	23,780	25,950	28,110	...	8,000
School of Physiotherapy (Royal Prince Alfred Hospital)	30,810	35,090	40,000	...	8,000
Speech Therapy Training School (Royal Alexandra Hospital)	15,680	16,760	17,840	...	6,000
N.S.W. College of Nursing	9,190	12,280	16,670	...	8,000
N.S.W. Advanced Education Board .. ..	...	...	14,040	...	...
Mitchell College of Advanced Education ..	...	...	...	230,000	...
Total	598,470	827,660	1,114,280	7,834,000	160,000

* Covers for recurrent expenditure grants, "places of education conducted by the Department of Technical Education that are approved by the Minister for Education and Science for the purposes of the States Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1967"; for building project grants, the N.S.W. Institute of Technology; for library material grants, the N.S.W. Institute of Technology and the National Art School.

The State Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1969-1972, provided for Commonwealth grants to the colleges, during the three years 1970 to 1972, on the same basis as specified in the States Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1967 (see page 648) and, in addition, provided for grants towards recurrent expenditure on affiliated residential colleges. The maximum grants payable for these years (after revision in June 1972) are shown in the next table:—

Table 502. Commonwealth Grants for Colleges of Advanced Education, 1970 to 1972

College	Maximum Grants for Recurrent Expenditure			Maximum Grants for Capital Expenditure 1970-1972	
	1970	1971	1972	Building Projects	Library Material
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
N.S.W. Institute of Technology	1,088,470	1,535,590	1,811,640	10,507,500	43,750
National Art School	81,900	137,720	166,710	10,000	12,500
Hawkesbury Agricultural College	185,300	350,610	525,300	697,250	8,435
Wagga Agricultural College	109,100	206,050	345,240	548,500	5,625
Orange Agricultural College	5,620	43,120	151,850	1,176,250	4,690
N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music ..	76,880	88,580	97,920	30,000	...
N.S.W. College of Occupational Therapy ..	31,420	34,940	37,770	...	6,250
School of Physiotherapy (Royal Prince Alfred Hospital)	46,550	51,740	55,770	...	6,250
Speech Therapy Training School (Royal Alexandra Hospital)	14,950	16,470	17,600	...	6,250
N.S.W. College of Nursing	19,290	24,980	27,640	160,000	6,250
N.S.W. Advanced Education Board	32,210	40,680	52,270	...	...
Mitchell College of Advanced Education ..	243,810	466,140	597,810	1,624,500	18,750
Riverina College of Advanced Education ..	42,100	220,270	520,130	575,000	6,250
Proposed Institute of Paramedical Studies ..	...	...	...	65,000	...
Total	1,977,600	3,216,890	4,407,650	15,394,000	125,000

Expenditure by the Commonwealth since 1966-67 in respect of colleges of advanced education in New South Wales is shown in Table 467.

UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

There are five universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney, established in 1850—the oldest university in Australia; the University of New South Wales, established in 1948 as the University of Technology and renamed in 1958; the University of New England, established as a separate institution in 1954; the University of Newcastle, established as a separate institution in 1965; and the Macquarie University, established in 1966.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1 October 1850, and was granted a Royal Charter on 27 February 1858. In terms of the Charter, graduates of the University have the same status in the British Commonwealth as graduates of the universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges.

Within the University, there are ten faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Economics, and Architecture. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties and in the fields of Education, Music, and Social Studies, and degrees of Master or Doctor are awarded, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. Post-graduate degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity may also be awarded. Post-graduate and sub-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Particulars of the residential colleges of the University are given in the 54th and earlier editions of the Year Book.

University of Sydney: Courses

Students seeking admission to degree courses must qualify for matriculation by passing the matriculation examination (in English and at least four other subjects from prescribed groups) or some other examination of equivalent standard. A student who completes his secondary education after 1966 (i.e. under the new system of secondary education) may qualify for matriculation by passing the Higher School Certificate examination in English and at least four other subjects from prescribed groups, with at least four passes at the "first" or "second" level. Despite expansion programmes, the numbers of students seeking admission to degree courses exceed the number of places available, and the University has been compelled to restrict the entry of new students; quotas have been established for each faculty, and selection is made on the basis of the applicant's performance in the examination at which he qualified for matriculation.

Lectures are delivered during the day-time in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in some courses in the faculty of Arts. Lectures are delivered during three terms in each year. The period of study and total cost of tuition fees vary according to the faculty and, in 1972, ranged from three years and \$1,469 for a pass degree in Arts, to six years and \$3,066 for a pass degree in Medicine.

The principal diploma courses and the term of study in each case are as follows: Education, one year; Town and Country Planning, three years part-time; Criminology, one year full-time or two years part-time.

University of Sydney: Clinics

Five metropolitan hospitals (Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, Mater Misericordiae, Royal North Shore, and the Repatriation General Hospital) provide clinical schools for students in medicine, surgery, etc., who are required to attend at these institutions for clinical lectures, training, and practice during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the medical course. Provision is made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, and clinical training and practice in obstetrics, gynaecology, etc., is provided at the Women's Hospital (Crown Street), St. Margaret's Hospital for Women, and King George V. Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies. Some students are instructed in surgery, gynaecology and community medicine at Royal Newcastle Hospital. Instruction in psychiatric medicine is given at Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, North Ryde Psychiatric Centre and Parramatta Psychiatric Centre.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of dentistry students.

University of Sydney: Adult Education

A wide range of adult education courses is provided by the University's Department of Adult Education in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (see page 665). Tutorial classes, discussion groups, and special schools and conferences are conducted at the University and in city, suburban, and country centres. In 1971, tutorial classes numbered 184 with an enrolment of 5,219; there were 483 discussion groups (with an enrolment of 4,781), and 32 schools and conferences (with an enrolment of 1,649). In 1971, the Department also provided approximately 70 hours of adult educational TV programmes on a Sydney commercial television station.

University extension lectures are conducted by the Department of Adult Education under the direction of a University Extension Board of 24 members appointed annually by the Senate of the University. Single lectures or courses of lectures by members of the University staff and others specially appointed to the panel may be arranged in city and country centres at a small charge. The Board also arranges conferences and schools for business executives and other occupational groups. Post-graduate and other refresher courses, and classes in German for science students, are also held at the University, and professional courses are given in conjunction with the Real Estate Institute of New South Wales, the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science and other organisations.

The Department of Adult Education also publishes monthly the *Current Affairs Bulletin*, which in 1971 had an average circulation throughout Australia and overseas of 38,000 per issue.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The University of New South Wales was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1949 under the name of "New South Wales University of Technology", and renamed in 1958 when arts and medicine were added to the list of courses provided by the University. The University of New South Wales Act, 1968, consolidated the statutory provisions relating to the University into an Act of Incorporation, devoted entirely to the powers, responsibilities, and activities of the University. The Council of the University established the Wollongong University College in 1961, and a University College at Broken Hill in 1967. (Another university college, which had been established at Newcastle in 1951, was in 1965 granted autonomy as the University of Newcastle.)

There are ten faculties within the University—Applied Science, Biological Sciences, Law, Military Studies, Engineering, Architecture, Commerce, Arts, Medicine, and Science—and a Board of Vocational Studies which supervises subjects which are concerned with vocational training and which do not lend themselves to incorporation in the existing faculty structure, e.g. Health Administration, Librarianship, Social Work. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of the faculties and in the Board of Vocational Studies, and degrees of Master or Doctor, on completion of post-graduate studies. Diplomas, at the post-graduate level, are awarded in specified courses.

University of New South Wales: Courses

The matriculation requirements for admission to degree courses are similar to those of the University of Sydney. In most undergraduate courses subjects of a general educational character, outside the student's particular field, must be studied. Students in faculties other than Arts and Law study courses in the humanities and social sciences, while Arts students may take one or more courses in science subjects.

Many of the undergraduate courses in Science, Applied Science, and Engineering are designed so that students maintain a close link with industry in the practical aspects of the profession for which the particular course is intended. An approved period of suitable industrial experience is required as a supplement to the academic training.

Undergraduate courses of study in Arts, Medicine, and Military Studies are organised only on a full-time basis but most other undergraduate courses are organised on both a full-time and a part-time basis. Since 1971, the academic year has been divided into two sessions, each containing 14 weeks for teaching. The period of study and total cost of tuition fees vary according to the faculty and, in 1972, ranged from three years and \$1,292 for a pass degree in Arts, to six years and \$3,094 for a pass degree in Medicine.

The Department of Post-graduate and Extension Studies offers extension courses of lectures and seminars at the University, and also conducts radio and television broadcasts (mainly post-graduate and refresher courses) and correspondence extension courses for people unable to attend the University.

University of New South Wales: Clinics

Clinical facilities for students in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the undergraduate courses in medicine are provided by Prince Henry, Prince of Wales, Eastern Suburbs, St. George, St. Vincent's, Lewisham, Bankstown, Canterbury, and Sutherland Hospitals, and, for teaching in obstetrics and gynaecology, by the Royal Hospital for Women.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

The University of New England, situated at Armidale in the Northern Tablelands, is a residential university, and most full-time internal students live in colleges within the University. The University was established in 1938 as a college of the University of Sydney, but became a separate institution in 1954. The ordinary matriculation requirements of the University are substantially the same as those of the University of Sydney.

The University has five faculties—Arts, Science, Rural Science, Education (established in 1969), and Economic Studies (established in 1971 by the merging of the Faculties of Agricultural Economics and Economics)—and a School of Natural Resources. The degrees granted in each faculty range from Bachelor to Doctor. The Faculty of Rural Science provides a four-year course in the fundamental and applied scientific bases of agriculture, with particular references to livestock production and soil-pasture-crop-livestock relations. The Faculty of Economic Studies provides a four-year course (and also post-graduate training facilities) in the economics of agriculture, farm management, and related fields of study, and a four-year course in applied economics. The School of Natural Resources (established in 1970) provides a four-year course in the science and technology of natural resource management.

The Act which established the University of New England authorised the University to establish a Department of External Studies to provide degree courses for students unable to attend lectures. The Department offers external courses leading to bachelor degrees in Arts and in Education, diplomas in Education and in Educational Administration, and the post-graduate degree of Bachelor of Letters.

Tuition fees in 1972 ranged from \$1,430 for the pass degree in Arts (three years) to \$2,073 for the pass degree in Agricultural Economics (four years). These do not include the residence fee of \$670 per annum.

The Department of University Extension offers a variety of educational activities, including residential schools and conferences held at the University, rural community schools, tutorial classes, discussion courses, and consultative services on community development.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

The University of Newcastle, which had been established as a college of the University of New South Wales in 1951, became a separate institution in 1965. The faculties of the University are Applied Science, Architecture, Arts, Economics and Commerce, Engineering, Mathematics, and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and in all of them students may proceed to the higher degree of Master or Doctor. Post-graduate diploma courses are offered in Education, Applied Psychology, Industrial Engineering, Business Studies, and Computer Science.

The period of undergraduate study and the total cost of tuition fees vary according to the faculty, and, in 1972, ranged from 3 years full-time and \$1,290 for a pass degree in Arts to 6 years part-time and \$1,650 for a pass degree in Engineering.

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

The Macquarie University, situated at North Ryde (Sydney) was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1964. The University's academic organisation is based on a College of Arts and Sciences which provides graduate and undergraduate studies (including part-time and external) and comprises the following Schools—Behavioural Sciences, Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Earth Sciences, Economic and Financial Studies, Education, English Studies, Historical, Philosophical, and Political Studies, Mathematics and Physics, and Modern Languages. The first post-graduate students were enrolled in the College in 1966, and undergraduate teaching commenced in 1967.

The first degree in all fields of study is the degree of Bachelor of Arts (although a candidate may be pursuing studies which in other universities would lead to a degree in Science, Economics, or Commerce). Post-graduate degrees awarded are Master's degrees in Arts, Economics, and Science, and Doctorates of Philosophy, Science, and Letters.

Students seeking admission to undergraduate courses must qualify for matriculation by attaining an appropriate level of performance (calculated as a co-ordinated aggregate of marks) in matriculation subjects at the Higher School Certificate examination, or an equivalent level in some other examination.

To qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, a candidate must complete an approved programme of studies consisting of several courses, each of which is allocated a number of credit points, and must in general obtain a specified aggregate of credit points over the whole course. Most of the Schools provide three kinds of courses—specialised, subsidiary, and general interest—as qualifying courses towards this degree.

Classes are held for full-time students during the day-time and for part-time students in the evening; emphasis is placed in these classes on small-group work and tutorials. The academic year is divided into two semesters, and examinations are conducted at mid-year and end of year. A limited range of courses is available for external students, who receive prepared study guides and are required to physically attend at the University at certain periods during the year for intensive study.

The period of study for the Bachelor of Arts degree (pass) is three years, and the total cost of tuition fees, for a pass degree with the minimum required number of credit points, is \$1,336.

FINANCES OF UNIVERSITIES

The universities in New South Wales receive substantial financial assistance from the State and Commonwealth Governments, only part of their income being derived from students' fees and private donations and bequests.

A committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Keith Murray, Chairman of the University Grants Committee in Great Britain, was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in 1957 to investigate the problems of Australian universities. The Murray Committee recommended that a permanent Universities Committee should be established, and that an interim financial programme should meanwhile be adopted for the years 1958 to 1960 to meet the immediate financial needs of the universities. The Committee's proposed financial programme was implemented in terms of the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1958.

The Australian Universities Commission, which comprises a full-time chairman and from three to eight part-time members appointed by the Governor-General, was established in 1959, and since then the Commonwealth has provided grants to universities, on the recommendation of the Commission, by way of the various States Grants (Universities) Acts or Universities (Financial Assistance) Acts. The maximum grants payable for the universities in New South Wales under these Acts in the years to 1969 are shown in previous editions of the Year Book.

The States Grants (Universities) Act, 1969-1971, provided for Commonwealth assistance to universities, during the three years 1970 to 1972, on the same basis as specified in the Universities (Financial Assistance) Act, 1966, full details of which are given on pages 1009 and 1010 of Year Book No. 61. The main provisions are that assistance will be given on the basis of \$1 for each \$1.85 provided by the State for recurrent expenditure of universities and university teaching-hospitals, and \$1 for each \$1 provided by the State for capital expenditure on university, university teaching-hospital, residential college, and hall of residence buildings and equipment, and for research purposes (up to a maximum specified for each university or project). In addition, grants for recurrent expenditure comprising a basic amount and an amount related to the number of students is to be made, in each of the three years, for residential colleges and halls of residence. The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for these years are shown in the following table:—

Table 503. Maximum Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W., 1970 to 1972

Particulars	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities
	\$ thousand					
MAXIMUM GRANTS FOR RECURRENT EXPENDITURE						
Universities—						
1970	8,290	7,271	2,367	1,519	2,049	21,496
1971 ^r	9,229	8,445	2,662	1,761	2,593	24,690
1972 ^r	10,038	9,340	2,887	1,982	3,036	27,283
University Teaching-hospitals—						
1970	83	42	...	...	...	126
1971	81	49	...	...	...	129
1972	80	55	...	...	...	135
MAXIMUM GRANTS FOR BUILDING PROJECTS AND RESEARCH						
University Building Projects ..	5,101	6,006	1,740	2,540	4,009	19,395
Capital Equipment	155	175	25	25	25	405
Special Research and Research Training Projects	650	530	135	50	105	1,470
Residential Colleges and Halls of Residence Building Projects	155	617	1,515	550	940	3,777
University Teaching-hospital Building Projects	490	393	...	...	...	883

A classification of the income of the universities in New South Wales in 1970 is given in the following table:—

Table 504. Universities in N.S.W.: Income, 1970

Source of Income	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities
	\$ thousand					
Income for Specific Capital Purposes*						
Government Grants—Commonwealth—						
Under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act	1,191	529	804	886	1,205	4,615
Other Grants for Specific Purposes	219	...	...	...	...	219
State—						
To match Commonwealth Grants under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act	943	389	449	389	330	2,500
Total Government Grants	2,353	918	1,253	1,274	1,535	7,333
Other Sources—						
Donations and Special Grants .. .. .	...	335	...	170	...	505
Other Income .. .. .	...	...	91	...	...	91
Total, Other Sources ..	...	335	91	170	...	596
Total Income for Specific Capital Purposes	2,353	1,253	1,344	1,444	1,535	7,930
Other Income—						
Government Grants—Commonwealth—						
Under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act†	8,622	7,526	2,484	1,536	2,084	22,252
For Specific Purposes—						
Research	2,240	1,346	546	87	99	4,317
Other	47	584§	...	...	44	675
State—						
To match Commonwealth Grants under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act†	11,500	9,917	3,698	2,277	3,135	30,527
For Specific Purposes—						
Research	200	68	9	...	9	286
Other	584	1,209	...	135	50	1,978
Total Government Grants	23,191	20,650	6,737	4,035	5,421	60,035
Other Sources—						
Donations and Special Grants for—						
Research Purposes ..	1,322	370	81	52	22	1,848
Other Specific Purposes ..	1,260	399	45	4	69	1,777
General Purposes ..	2	†	...	...	45	47
Student Fees‡	4,220	3,789	965	550	691	10,215
Adult Education Fees ..	99	...	38	...	...	137
Endowment Income ..	549	...	3	...	...	552
Charges for Services ..	332	305	60	...	...	697
Halls of Residence ..	191	495	997	...	...	1,683
Other Income	835	801	252	105	145	2,138
Total, Other Sources ..	8,811	6,159	2,441	711	972	19,094
Total Income for Other Purposes	32,002	26,809	9,178	4,746	6,393	79,129
Total Income	34,355	28,062	10,522	6,191	7,928	87,058

* Receipts specifically for new buildings, major additions and alterations to buildings, installation of services, purchase of land and buildings, and major equipment. Includes receipts for capital purposes in respect of halls of residence.

† Grants for recurrent expenditure, and funds received for equipment, furniture, or building alterations costing less than \$10,000.

‡ Excludes fees collected on behalf of Student Unions.

§ Less than \$500.

§ Includes \$514,000 reimbursed by the Department of Army for the Faculty of Military Studies at the Royal Military College, Duntroon.

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure of the universities in 1970 are given in the next table:—

Table 505. Universities in N.S.W.: Expenditure, 1970

Item of Expenditure	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities
	\$ thousand					
Teaching and Research—						
Salaries—						
Academic Staff	11,783	9,847	3,072	1,907	2,511	29,120
Laboratory and Technical Staff	2,964	2,752	484	231	404	6,836
Clerical, etc. Staff	688	831	171	92	132	1,914
Major Equipment	199	51	451	496	35	1,233
Maintenance, Minor Equipment	3,584	2,130	696	280	494	7,184
Research Scholarships and Fellowships	407	400	158	69	21	1 055
Other	1,605	1,550	448	273	288	4,164
Total, Teaching and Research	21,231	17,561	5,481	3,350	3,883	51,506
General Administration—						
Salaries	1,734	1,579	684	308	724	5,029
Other	1,199	797	378	122	284	2,779
Total, General Administration	2,932	2,376	1,062	430	1,008	7,809
Libraries—						
Salaries	822	561	189	156	283	2,010
Books, Periodicals, etc.	718	489	169	209	235	1,819
Other	101	76	27	11	62	276
Total, Libraries	1,640	1,125	385	375	580	4,106
Buildings, Premises, Grounds—						
New Buildings	1,083	2,824†	924	611	1,901	7,343
Major Alterations and Additions	304	856‡	66	238	241	1,705
Purchase of Land and Buildings	1,096	...	40	...	40	1,175
Repairs, Minor Alterations, General Maintenance *	1,912	1,699	538	189	263	4,600
Other	605	485	248	104	84	1,526
Total, Buildings, Premises, Grounds	4,999	5,864	1,815	1,143	2,529	16,351
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—						
Adult Education	455	...	259	...	...	714
Halls of Residence†	129	515	1,030	...	...	1,674
Other	717	1,048	114	120	213	2,212
Total, Auxiliary Expenditure	1,302	1,563	1,403	120	213	4,600
Total Expenditure	32,105	28,489	10,147	5,417	8,213	84,371

* Includes salaries and superannuation of carpenters, painters, gardeners, cleaners, etc.

† Operating expenses only.

‡ Includes certain amounts expended by the Hospitals Commission of New South Wales on behalf of the University of New South Wales.

Teaching and research accounted for 61 per cent., and buildings, premises, and grounds for 19 per cent., of the universities' total expenditure in 1970. The proportions were 66 and 16 per cent., respectively, for the University of Sydney, 62 and 21 per cent. for the University of New South Wales, 54 and 18 per cent. for the University of New England, 62 and 21 per cent. for the University of Newcastle, and 47 and 31 per cent., respectively, for Macquarie University.

STAFFS AND STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES

Particulars of the teaching and other staff of the universities in New South Wales in 1971 are given in the following table:—

Table 506. Universities in N.S.W.: Staff Employed, 1971

Particulars	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities
Teaching Staff*—						
Full-time—						
Number of Persons						
Professors	109	107	32	23	25	296
Associate Professors and Readers	121	110	35	18	14	298
Senior Lecturers and Lecturers	516	635	172	137	205	1,665
Others	284	251	107	37	91	770
Total, Full-time	1,030	1,103	346	215	335	3,029
Part-time—						
Hundreds of Hours per Annum						
Lecturing	92	180	..	18	25	315
Tutoring and Demonstrating	1,229	762	100	163	203	2,458
Total, Part-time	1,322	942	100	181	228	2,773
Other Staff—						
Number†						
Research	396	186	78	6	30	696
Technical	413	564	103	63	118	1,261
Library	204	147	51	45	76	523
Administration	574	530	217	105	173	1,599
Maintenance and Other Services	408	478	284	16	68	1,254
Other‡	263	126	46	26	43	504
Total, Other Staff	2,258	2,031	779	261	508	5,837

* Full-time teaching staff also normally undertake research.

† Includes persons engaged in Adult Education and Student Advisory Services work, etc.

‡ Represents the number of persons occupied full-time plus the full-time equivalent of those occupied part-time; the full-time equivalents used are 30 hours per week for maintenance, etc. staff and 35 hours for other staff.

The next table shows the number of individual students enrolled in each university in the last ten years:—

Table 507. Universities in New South Wales: Students

Year	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales*	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
1962	14,030	9,164	2,951	•	...	20,393	5,752	26,145
1963	14,618	9,865	3,299	•	...	21,450	6,332	27,782
1964	15,503	10,957	3,513	•	...	22,728	7,245	29,973
1965	16,237	11,248	3,964	1,722	...	24,951	8,220	33,171
1966	16,660	13,285	4,269	2,013	8	26,842	9,393	36,235
1967	16,376	12,812	4,402	1,902	1,271	27,431	9,332	36,763
1968	15,908	14,688	4,853	2,264	2,047	29,054	10,706	39,760
1969	16,085	15,920	5,154	2,836	3,455	31,728	11,722	43,450
1970	16,571	16,629	5,377	3,079	4,229	33,129	12,756	45,885
1971	17,014	17,278	5,617	3,570	5,067	34,023	14,523	48,546

* Figures for Newcastle University College (which became the University of Newcastle in 1965) are included with the University of New South Wales prior to 1965.

The number of enrolments in degree courses in 1971 is shown in the following table. In statistics of enrolments students enrolled in more than one course are counted once for each course.

Table 508. Universities in N.S.W.: Enrolments in Degree Courses, 1971

Course of Study	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
Higher Degrees—								
Higher Doctor ..	18	25	...	...	...	39	4	43
Ph. D. ..	520	556	141	70	112	1,200	199	1,399
Master ..	1,972	1,363	175	217	409	3,322	814	4,136
Total, Higher Degrees	2,510	1,944	316	287	521	4,561	1,017	5,578
Bachelor Degrees—								
Agricultural Economics	...	...	226	...	...	216	10	226
Agriculture* ..	453	...	4	...	...	359	98	457
Architecture ..	70	135	...	112	...	286	31	317
Arts ..	3,838	2,451	3,303	1,108	...	4,912	5,788	10,700
Arts in Military Studies	...	154	...	...	...	154	...	154
Arts—Law ..	498	42	...	...	...	437	103	540
Behavioural Sciences† ..	...	...	...	...	382	191	191	382
Biological Sciences† ..	...	...	...	...	330	179	151	330
Building ..	...	121	...	...	...	120	1	121
Chemistry† ..	...	...	...	...	99	73	26	99
Commerce ..	...	2,395	...	598	...	2,692	301	2,993
Commerce—Law ..	...	77	...	...	...	69	8	77
Dental Surgery ..	443	...	...	...	...	387	56	443
Divinity ..	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Earth Sciences† ..	...	...	...	...	838	597	241	838
Economic and Financial Studies† ..	...	...	...	...	908	797	111	908
Economics ..	1,080	...	363	...	...	1,147	296	1,443
Education†† ..	156	...	55	...	315	192	334	526
Engineering ..	1,119	1,542	...	309	...	2,934	36	2,970
Engineering in Applied Science ..	...	347	...	...	...	341	6	347
English Studies† ..	...	...	...	...	427	124	303	427
Health Administration	...	122	...	...	...	111	11	122
Historical, Philosophical and Political Studies† ..	...	...	...	...	504	258	246	504
Jurisprudence—Law ..	...	62	...	...	...	55	7	62
Law ..	1,010	35	...	...	...	901	144	1,045
Letters ..	...	...	126	...	...	93	33	126
Mathematics ..	...	...	...	96	...	61	35	96
Mathematics and Physics† ..	...	...	...	...	387	280	107	387
Medicine—Surgery ..	1,381	1,065	...	...	...	1,881	565	2,446
Metallurgy ..	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	20
Modern Languages† ..	...	...	...	...	193	50	143	193
Music ..	43	...	...	...	...	16	27	43
Natural Resources ..	...	...	19	...	...	15	4	19
Optometry ..	...	75	...	...	...	52	23	75
Pharmacy ..	451	...	...	...	...	161	290	451
Rural Science ..	...	...	164	...	...	148	16	164
Science ..	1,806	1,717	468	380	...	3,095	1,276	4,371
Science in Applied Science ..	...	514	...	...	...	416	98	514
Science in Architecture ..	174	395	...	...	...	462	107	569
Science in Engineering ..	...	...	...	312	...	312	...	312
Science in Medicine ..	11	11	...	...	...	20	2	22
Science in Military Studies ..	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	100
Science (Applied Psychology) ..	...	175	...	...	...	98	77	175
Science (Education) ..	...	176	...	...	...	122	54	176
Science (General Science) ..	33	...	...	...	...	23	10	33
Science (Industrial Arts) ..	...	51	...	...	...	51	...	51
Science (Metallurgy) ..	...	...	...	121	...	121	...	121
Science (Tech.) in Applied Science ..	...	307	...	...	...	296	11	307
Science (Tech.) in Engineering ..	...	959	...	...	...	952	7	959
Science (Tech.) (Industrial Arts) ..	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	22
Social Science, Studies and Work ..	321	299	16	...	...	118	518	636
Surveying ..	...	261	...	...	...	260	1	261
Town Planning ..	...	33	...	...	...	29	4	33
Veterinary Science ..	378	...	...	...	...	308	70	378
Other ..	4	4	...	15	...	22	1	23
Total Bachelor Degrees	13,279	13,647	4,744	3,071	4,383	27,146	11,978	39,124
Total Enrolments	15,789	15,591	5,060	3,358	4,904	31,707	12,995	44,702
Individual Students	15,666	15,591	5,009	3,358	4,904	31,603	12,925	44,528

* Includes Science in Agriculture.

† "School" of study at Macquarie University.

†† Includes Physical Education.

Enrolments in non-degree courses in 1971 are shown in the following table:—

Table 509. Universities in N.S.W.: Enrolments in Non-degree Courses, 1971

Course of Study	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
Diploma (Post-graduate)—								
Administration .. ..	...	48	...	...	...	48	...	48
Agricultural Economics ..	3	...	19	...	...	22	...	22
Applied Science .. ..	...	62	...	...	...	56	6	62
Business Administration ..	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	38
Business Studies .. ..	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	33
Clinical Pathology	42	...	...	...	...	25	17	42
Criminology	93	...	...	...	...	79	14	93
Dermatological Medicine ..	31	...	...	...	...	24	7	31
Diagnostic Radiology ..	41	...	...	...	...	35	6	41
Education	428	330	380	113	...	430	821	1,251
Education Administration ..	...	...	104	...	...	76	28	104
Food and Drug Analysis ..	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10
Housing and Neighbourhood Planning ..	...	15	...	...	...	13	2	15
Industrial Design .. ..	...	14	...	...	...	13	1	14
Industrial Engineering ..	...	36	...	12	...	48	...	48
Librarianship .. ..	...	146	...	...	...	28	118	146
Numerical Analysis and Automatic Computing ..	35	...	...	...	...	32	3	35
Ophthalmology	16	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
Psychology	14	11	...	...	...	11	14	25
Public Health	15	...	...	...	...	13	2	15
Teaching English as a Foreign Language ..	18	...	...	...	...	9	9	18
Town and Country Planning ..	106	...	...	...	...	94	12	106
Other	40	48	13	6	...	85	22	107
Total, Post-graduate Diplomas	882	720	516	164	38	1,238	1,082	2,320
Diploma (Sub-graduate)—								
Education* .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,472	627	845	1,472
Hospital Administration ..	...	15	...	...	...	14	1	15
Social Work	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total, Sub-graduate Diplomas	1	15	...	...	1,472	641	847	1,488
Certificate—								
Administration of Justice ..	...	18	...	...	...	18	...	18
Construction Management ..	...	36	...	...	...	36	...	36
Course for Executives ..	...	36	...	...	...	36	...	36
Engineering Hydrology ..	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17
Government Administration Staff Course ..	...	70	...	...	...	69	1	70
Higher Railways Management Course ..	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	24
Institute of Languages ..	...	47	...	...	...	26	21	47
Insurance Executives ..	...	33	...	...	...	33	...	33
Marketing .. ..	...	86	...	...	...	86	...	86
University Administration Staff Course ..	...	31	...	...	...	27	4	31
Other .. ..	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3
Total, Certificate .. ..	...	398	3	...	...	375	26	401
Miscellaneous (Odd subjects)† ..	530	562	114	49	125	859	521	1,380
Total Enrolments	1,413	1,695	633	213	1,635	3,113	2,476	5,589
Individual Students‡ ..	1,348	1,687	608	212	163	2,420	1,598	4,018

* Enrolments in the concurrent Bachelor of Arts degree—Education diploma courses at Macquarie University. These enrolments are also included in Table 508.

† Subjects of a degree, diploma or certificate course undertaken without enrolment for the course as a whole.

‡ Excludes students enrolled in concurrent degree-diploma courses at Macquarie University.

The university students in 1971 are classified in the next table according to whether they were enrolled as full-time or part-time internal students, or as external students, for higher degree courses or other courses:—

Table 510. Universities in N.S.W.: Full-time, Part-time, and External Enrolments, 1971

Particulars	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
Internal Students—								
Full-time—								
Higher Degree Enrolments	695	703	127	85	131	1,427	314	1,741
Other Enrolments	12,738	10,552	2,021	1,827	2,491	19,333	10,296	29,629
Total Enrolments	13,433	11,255	2,148	1,912	2,622	20,760	10,610	31,370
Individual Students	13,298	11,255	2,148	1,912	2,622	20,682	10,553	31,235
Part-time—								
Higher Degree Enrolments	1,811	1,172	189	202	390	3,071	693	3,764
Other Enrolments	1,954	4,660	218	1,457	1,472	7,689	2,072	9,761
Total Enrolments	3,765	5,832	407	1,659	1,862	10,760	2,765	13,525
Individual Students	3,712	5,824	343	1,658	1,862	10,677	2,722	13,399
External Students—								
Higher Degree Enrolments	4	69	...	...	...	63	10	73
Other Enrolments .. ..	...	130	3,138	...	583	2,610	1,241	3,851
Total Enrolments	4	199	3,138	...	583	2,673	1,251	3,924
Individual Students	4	199	3,126	...	583	2,664	1,248	3,912
Total Enrolments	17,202	17,286	5,693	3,571	5,067	34,193	14,626	48,819
Individual Students Enrolled	17,014	17,278	5,617	3,570	5,067	34,023	14,523	48,546

An age distribution of the students enrolled at the universities in 1971 (including those enrolled in non-degree courses) is given in the following table. In this year, 75 per cent. of the students commencing their first bachelor degree course (87 per cent. at the University of Sydney and 78 per cent. at the University of New South Wales) were less than 19 years of age. Students commencing their first bachelor degree course are those who enrol for the first time at an Australian university for a bachelor degree course.

Table 511. Universities in N.S.W.: Ages of Students, 1971

Age (years)	Students Commencing their First Bachelor Degree Course							All Students	
	Univer- sity of Sydney	Univer- sity of New South Wales	Univer- sity of New England	Univer- sity of New- castle	Mac- quarie Univer- sity	Total, All Universities		Total, All Universities	
						Males	Females	Males	Females
16 or less	7	8	5	...	...	12	8	13	8
17	957	1,072	177	259	247	1,578	1,134	1,597	1,180
18	1,653	1,973	320	459	521	3,060	1,866	4,563	2,895
19	178	360	97	69	79	584	199	4,490	2,320
20	60	110	53	27	52	220	82	4,288	2,105
21	33	64	63	26	39	150	75	3,433	1,507
22	28	43	60	19	42	136	56	2,476	638
23	13	48	50	20	39	134	36	2,148	485
24	18	45	47	10	33	119	34	1,720	388
25	8	21	19	14	15	54	23	1,272	296
26	9	15	25	6	18	44	29	1,089	250
27	5	17	13	6	8	34	15	925	241
28	6	16	21	10	13	47	19	742	186
29	9	5	14	6	8	28	14	592	164
30-34	13	32	55	14	34	90	58	2,124	645
35-39	6	19	23	7	23	33	45	1,065	458
40 or more	12	25	33	14	18	47	55	1,276	695
Not Stated	4	32	1	...	1	31	7	210	62
Total	3,019	3,905	1,076	966	1,190	6,401	3,755	34,023	14,523

The total number of students commencing their first bachelor degree course in each university in each of the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 512. Universities in N.S.W.: Students Commencing their First Bachelor Degree Course

Year	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
1966	3,251	3,797	1,208	622	...	6,152	2,726	8,878
1967	2,585	1,581	1,072	333	1,043	4,867	1,747	6,614
1968	3,150	3,910	1,130	744	787	6,486	3,235	9,721
1969	3,522	3,804	1,177	940	1,257	7,193	3,507	10,700
1970	3,379	3,977	1,150	856	1,230	7,135	3,457	10,592
1971	3,019	3,905	1,076	966	1,190	6,401	3,755	10,156

University Degrees Conferred

The following two tables show particulars of the degrees conferred by the universities in New South Wales in 1971:—

Table 513. Universities in N.S.W.: Bachelor Degrees Conferred, 1971

Faculty and Award	Males	Females	Persons	Faculty and Award	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture—				Engineering—			
B.Agr.	2	1	3	B.E.	391	2	393
B.Sc.Agr.	45	1	46	B.E.-B.Sc.	1	...	1
Applied Science—				B.Sc.(Chem.Eng.)	1	...	1
B.E.	35	...	35	B.Sc.(Eng.)	28	...	28
B.Met.	2	...	2	B.Sc.(Tech.)	136	...	136
B.Sc.	26	6	32	B.Surv.	19	...	19
B.Sc.(Met.)	10	...	10	English Studies†	21	13	34
B.Sc.(Tech.)	54	...	54	Historical, Philosophical, and Political Studies†	23	23	46
Architecture—				Law—			
B.Arch.	106	7	113	LL.B.	203	14	217
B.Build.	19	...	19	Mathematics and Physics†	16	3	19
B.Sc.(Arch.)	50	3	53	Medicine—			
B.T.P.	5	1	6	M.B.†	257	68	325
Arts—				B.Sc.(Med.)	13	1	14
B.A.*	870	935	1,805	Modern Languages†	2	4	6
Litt.B.	24	10	34	Rural Science—			
Behavioural Sciences†	8	13	21	B.Rur.Sc.	29	2	31
Biological Sciences†	6	7	13	B.Sc.Ag.	3	...	3
Biological Sciences—				Science—			
B.Sc.	6	3	9	B.Optom.	1	...	1
Chemistry†	13	2	15	B.Pharm.	44	34	78
Commerce—				B.Sc.	405	157	562
B.Com.	291	13	304	B.Sc.(Gen.Sc.)	13	12	25
Dentistry—				Veterinary Science—			
B.D.S.	46	7	53	B.V.Sc.	41	9	50
Earth Sciences†	41	10	51	B.Sc.(Vet.)	3	...	3
Economic and Financial Studies†	44	3	47	Board of Studies—			
Economic Studies—				B.D.	1	...	1
B.Ag.Ec.	23	1	24	B.Ed.	8	7	15
B.Ec.	34	11	45	B.Soc.Stud.	4	18	22
Economics—				Board of Vocational Studies—			
B.Ec.	168	25	193	B.H.A.	6	...	6
Economics and Commerce—				B.Sc.	2	...	2
B.Com.	31	1	32	B.Sc.(Tech.)	3	...	3
Education†	5	6	11	B.S.W.	15	14	29
Education—				Total Bachelor Degrees	3,665	1,448	5,113
B.Ed.	12	1	13				

* Excludes degrees conferred by Macquarie University. All students who complete bachelor degree courses at that university receive this award and, in this table, are shown under their school of study.

† "School" of study at Macquarie University.

‡ Persons receiving the degree Bachelor of Medicine are also entitled to receive the degree Bachelor of Surgery.

Table 514. Universities in N.S.W.: Higher Degrees Conferred, 1971

Faculty and Award	Males	Females	Persons	Faculty and Award	Males	Females	Persons
Master Degrees				Master Degrees—continued			
Agriculture—				Boards of Studies and Vocational Studies—			
M.Sc.Agr.	6	2	8	M.Ed.	31	7	38
Applied Science—				M.H.A.	5	1	6
M.App.Sc.	1	...	1	M.Sc.	1	...	1
M.E.	1	...	1	Total Master Degrees	502	91	593
M.Sc.	20	...	20				
Architecture—				Degree of Doctor of Philosophy			
M.Arch.	2	...	2	Agriculture	10	...	10
M.Bdg.Sc.	8	1	9	Applied Science	24	1	25
M.T.C.P.	9	...	9	Architecture	2	1	3
Arts—				Arts	23	5	28
M.A.*	89	53	142	Biological Sciences	9	3	12
M.Ed.	4	...	4	Commerce	2	...	2
M.Sc.†	10	2	12	Dentistry	1	...	1
Biological Sciences—				Economics	1	...	1
M.Sc.	3	2	5	Economics and Commerce	1	...	1
Commerce—				Economic Studies	2	...	2
M.B.A.	76	...	76	Engineering	36	...	36
M.Com.	1	...	1	Medicine	7	1	8
Dentistry—				Rural Science	6	...	6
M.D.S.	2	...	2	Science	66	11	77
Economic Studies—				Veterinary Science	7	...	7
M.Ag.Ec.	2	...	2	Board of Vocational Studies	1	...	1
M.Ec.	4	...	4	Total Doctors of Philosophy	198	22	220
Economics—							
M.Ec.	9	1	10	Higher Doctor Degrees			
Economics and Commerce—				Applied Science (D.Sc.)	1	...	1
M.Com.	2	...	2	Biological Sciences (D.Sc.)	1	...	1
Education—				Medicine (M.D.)	14	2	16
M.Ed.	2	...	2	Science (D.Sc.)	6	...	6
Engineering—				Total Higher Doctors	22	2	24
M.E.	17	...	17				
M.Eng.Sc.	106	...	106				
M.Sc.	2	...	2				
M.Surv.Sc.	1	...	1				
Law—							
LL.M.	17	3	20				
Medicine—							
M.S.	2	...	2				
Rural Science—							
M.Rur.Sc.	4	...	4				
Science—							
M.Optom.	3	...	3				
M.Sc.	58	19	77				
Veterinary Science—							
M.V.Sc.	4	...	4				

* Includes degrees obtained in the Schools of Behavioural Sciences (1 degree), Education (1), English Studies (1), Historical, Philosophical and Political Studies (5), Mathematics and Physics (5), and Modern Languages (9) at Macquarie University.

† Comprises degrees obtained in the Schools of Biological Sciences (5 degrees), Chemistry (1), and Mathematics and Physics (6) at Macquarie University.

OTHER POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Department of Agriculture conducts colleges and schools, additional to the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges of Advanced Education (see page 646), to provide practical training in agriculture and allied subjects.

A certificate course in agriculture was established in 1963 at the Yanco Agricultural College and Research Station, which is situated in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and comprises 2,045 acres. The course (one year) with emphasis on broad acre farming provides intensive and practical train-

ing in agronomy, animal husbandry, engineering, economics, and farm management, mainly for sons of farmers. In 1971 a certificate course in irrigation was established. Designed for advanced students, this course (one year) specialises in irrigation techniques. Applicants for either course must be at least 16 years of age, and hold the School or Intermediate Certificate. The number of students in the courses during 1971 was 63. The fees are \$572 per annum.

The C. B. Alexander Agricultural College (situated at Paterson, near Maitland) was established in January 1970 and provides a certificate course and an advanced course (both one year) in agriculture. The certificate course aims at qualifying young men for positions leading to managerial responsibility on the land and gives an introduction to the basic principles and practices of agriculture, with particular emphasis on beef and dairy cattle husbandry. Requirements for admission to the course are the same as those at Yanco Agricultural College and Research Station (see above). The advanced course, with its emphasis on beef cattle raising, is intended for those with some practical experience in agriculture and, generally, the qualification for admission is completion of the certificate course. During 1971 the number of students in residence at the College was 58. The fees are \$572 per annum.

The Department, through the Division of Extension Services, also conducts courses for farmers in regional schools at many rural centres or at the Agricultural Colleges. During 1971, 121 such schools were conducted.

EVENING COLLEGES

Evening colleges, maintained by the Department of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics, and science, instruction is given in commercial subjects, physical education, and a wide variety of arts, crafts, and hobbies (e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving, and woodwork). Courses of study may be provided for school and Public Service examinations. A joining fee of \$5 per term, covering all subjects, is charged. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

In 1971, there were 48 evening colleges with an enrolment of about 46,000 for the first term.

EDUCATION OF ADULT MIGRANTS

Evening classes, with a minimum enrolment of nine students in the metropolitan area and five in most other areas of the State, have been established for adult migrants by the Department of Education. Where practicable, they are held in schools. Instruction is given in Elementary English and Civics, and usually continues for each migrant for approximately one year or until the migrant has acquired sufficient knowledge of English for general purposes. In 1971, there was an average monthly enrolment of 6,115 migrants in 395 classes.

For those migrants who find it impossible to attend evening classes, a correspondence course has been arranged which covers essentially the same course as the evening classes. In 1971, there was an average of 5,185 migrants enrolled as correspondence students.

Expenditure by the State on the special classes, etc., for adult migrants is reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in 1913. The Association organises, either independently or in association with the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney, lecture courses, tutorial classes, discussion groups, residential and non-residential schools, and public lectures for adults. In 1971, the membership of the Association consisted of 6,070 individual members and there were 83 affiliated organisations.

In 1971, 370 tutorial and lecture course classes were held, including 243 in Sydney and suburbs, 55 in the Newcastle district, 50 in the Wollongong district, and 22 in country towns; the number of students enrolled for the classes was 12,305. Nineteen residential and seven non-residential schools of varying duration were arranged, and 20 conferences and public lectures were held; the total number of students attending was 2,176. The number of discussion groups in 1971 was 483, with a total enrolment of 4,781.

Since 1969, the Workers' Educational Association has assumed the responsibility for a system of correspondence teaching for groups—the educational kits scheme—developed in the University of Sydney. In 1971, 28 groups, involving 311 students, were arranged.

In 1971, the income of the Association was \$230,000, including grants from the State, \$87,600, and subscriptions and fees, \$72,900, while expenditure amounted to \$236,400.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

The Commonwealth Government offers annually a number of awards under each of the five Commonwealth Scholarship schemes described below. Three of these schemes (University, Secondary Education, and Post-Graduate) come within the authority of the Commonwealth Scholarships Board, which comprises the Senior Assistant Secretary of the Commonwealth Department of Education and Science (as Chairman) and three other members, and provides advice on the administration of the schemes and on policy matters connected with them. The other two schemes are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Education and Science. The Commonwealth also provides assistance for the post-discharge training of national servicemen and, under other re-establishment training schemes, assistance for ex-service personnel and widows whose husband died as a result of war service. Schemes of assistance for aboriginal students have also been established.

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS SCHEMES

Scholarships are awarded for study at secondary schools, technical colleges, colleges of advanced education, and universities (graduate and post-graduate), and other approved non-university tertiary institutions. All the scholarships are competitive and are awarded entirely on merit, without regard for the means of the applicant or his parents. Scholarship holders have tuition and other compulsory fees for their course paid on their behalf, and if taking full-time courses may also be eligible for a living allowance. With the exception of "later year" and post-graduate scholarships, the scholarships are allocated amongst the various States on a population basis.

Commonwealth Secondary Scholarships

Commonwealth scholarships for study at secondary schools have been offered since 1965. Under this scheme, the Commonwealth Government each year makes available 10,000 scholarships of two years' duration to assist able students to complete the final two years of secondary schooling (in the first year of operation of the scheme, special one-year scholarships only were awarded).

The scholarships are awarded on the basis of results obtained in the Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship examination (set by the Australian Council for Educational Research) and held in the third-last year of the full secondary course, and an assessment of each candidate provided by the school. The scholarships are open to all children who are permanent residents of Australia, and to children living abroad who are Australian citizens. Benefits of the scholarship comprise an annual living allowance (without means test) of \$200 per annum, a text-book and equipment allowance of \$50, and a fees allowance of up to \$150 per annum for expenses incurred during the tenure of the scholarship on tuition fees and compulsory examinations and service fees.

Commonwealth Technical Scholarships

The Commonwealth technical scholarship scheme came into operation in 1965. Under this scheme, the Commonwealth Government each year makes available 2,500 scholarships for study at specified technical training institutions. In 1972 about 940 scholarships were awarded to students in New South Wales.

Most of the courses for which these scholarships are tenable are in the field of technician training at technical institutions, but scholarships are also available for study in approved courses in commerce, art, and music, and in agricultural colleges. Courses approved under this scheme vary from State to State according to the particular requirements of the State. Scholarships for the full course ("open entrance" scholarships) are awarded on the basis of results obtained in the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate examinations while "later year" scholarships are available for competition by students already enrolled in an approved course.

Scholarships are open to all students who are permanent residents of Australia, and to students living abroad who are Australian citizens. In New South Wales, scholarships may be awarded either for full-time or for part-time study; applicants for a full-time scholarship must generally be under 18 years of age, or under 20 years of age for those who have completed the matriculation year, and applicants for a part-time scholarship must be under 25 years of age.

The benefits of a full-time scholarship are the same as those for a Commonwealth secondary scholarship. The benefits of a part-time scholarship comprise reimbursement of up to \$100 per annum for compulsory fees and an annual living allowance of \$100 (without means test).

Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarships

The Commonwealth advanced education scholarship scheme came into operation in 1966. Under this scheme, the Commonwealth Government made available 4,000 scholarships in 1972 to students taking approved courses of advanced education at institutions other than universities in Australia. About 1,300 of these scholarships were awarded to students in New South Wales.

The benefits of these scholarships, and the conditions of their award, are generally the same as for "open entrance" or "later year" university scholarships, except that applications from candidates aged 30 years or more are considered on their merits as special cases.

Commonwealth University Scholarships

Commonwealth scholarships for study at Australian universities have been offered to residents of Australia since 1951. Until the introduction of the Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarship Scheme in 1966, students at approved non-university institutions were also eligible for these awards (see above). The maximum number of scholarships which may be awarded each year under the scheme has been increased from time to time, and in 1972 numbered 8,500 "open entrance", including 25 "mature age" scholarships, and 4,000 "later year" scholarships, including 225 "mature age" scholarships. "Open entrance" scholarships for either full-time or part-time study are awarded to students under 30 years of age (except in the case of the small number of "mature age" scholarships) on the results of examinations qualifying for university matriculation. "Later year" scholarships are offered to students under 30 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course. "Mature age" scholarships for commencing or continuing a course full-time or part-time are awarded, on the basis of their matriculation or university results, to persons aged 30 years or more.

A scholarship covers tuition and other compulsory fees and scholarship holders taking full-time courses are eligible for a living allowance which is subject to a means test. The maximum annual allowance is \$700 for a

scholar living with his parents, and \$1,100 for a scholar living away from his parents. The maximum allowance is payable where the adjusted family income does not exceed \$2,800; no living allowance is payable when the adjusted family income exceeds \$6,026 for scholars living at home and \$7,360 for scholars living away from home. The adjusted family income comprises the combined income of a scholar's parents for the preceding financial year, less \$300 for each dependent child under 21 years (other than the applicant). The allowance is reduced by the amount by which the scholar's own income from all sources (including other awards but excluding income from casual employment during the long vacation) exceeds \$85 in each two-monthly period commencing on the first day of March, May, July, September, November, and January.

Scholarship holders who are married, or over 30 years of age, or self-supporting receive a living allowance assessed on their income. The maximum rate of allowance is \$1,100 per annum. For a single person this is payable where his income does not exceed \$10 per week and for married scholars a means test is applied to the combined income of the husband and wife. A married scholar who is receiving a living allowance is also eligible for an allowance of \$2.50 per week for each dependent child under 16 years, and a married male scholar whose wife is not a full-time Commonwealth Scholar is eligible for a wife's allowance of \$7 per week (reducible according to income in the same way as the living allowance).

Scholars living away from home may also be eligible for allowances for travel to and from their home at the beginning and end of their course and in one vacation during each year of the course.

Commonwealth Post-graduate Awards

Awards for post-graduate study and research at Australian universities have been offered since 1959. The number of awards offered has been increased progressively to 800 in 1972. The benefits comprise a living allowance (not subject to a means test) of \$2,600 per annum, allowances for dependants, travel and thesis costs, payment of all tuition and other compulsory fees in the case of students undertaking a post-graduate course involving course work, and an annual payment of \$400 per scholar (paid to universities) towards research costs incurred by students awarded post-graduate scholarships for research.

Students Assisted

The following two tables show particulars of students assisted in New South Wales under the Commonwealth scholarship schemes in recent years:—

Table 515. Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme*: Scholarship Students in N.S.W. at 30 June Classified by University and Field of Study

University at which Enrolled and Field of Study	Number of Scholarship Students					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
University of Sydney—						
Agriculture	89	86	98	141	134	151
Architecture	73	77	88	129	149	185
Arts	1,323	1,080	1,065	1,105	1,047	1,025
Arts—Law .. .. .	...	...	...	...	723	770
Dentistry	104	148	134	138	153	209
Economics	254	164	255	314	383	400
Education	50	47	77	90	86	73
Engineering	472	385	356	381	420	464
Law	435	508	737	880	354	361
Medicine	1,198	1,074	1,082	1,213	1,168	1,109
Music	6	3	5	5	12	15
Pharmacy	277	216	198	141	172	209
Science	851	635	695	693	720	865
Social Studies	58	80	107	128	143	189
Veterinary Science	149	166	161	196	204	220
Total	5,339	4,669	5,058	5,554	5,868	6,245
University of New South Wales—						
Architecture	139	151	195	235	250	309
Arts	207	423	403	312	365	522
Arts—Law .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	31
Commerce	182	299	356	333	471	630
Commerce—Law .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	57
Education .. .. .	...	8	10	22	15	18
Engineering	439	457	488	590	725	917
Law .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	15
Medicine	207	217	260	366	547	743
Optometry	6	9	9	8	15	30
Science	524	468	525	557	777	799
Social Studies	24	65	71	67	88	140
Surveying	12	13	22	27	29	46
Total	1,741†	2,110	2,339	2,517	3,282	4,257
University of New England—						
Agriculture	53	43	55	73	77	91
Arts	76	102	96	109	148	173
Economics	74	63	86	106	133	143
Education	21	27	32	51	54	68
Science	88	73	65	70	96	110
Total	312	308	334	409	508	585
University of Newcastle—						
Architecture	7	17	18	19	22	24
Arts	53	65	86	88	107	107
Commerce	30	37	31	43	59	88
Education	2	...	3	...	...	9
Engineering	75	64	67	88	124	163
Science	124	108	113	111	112	149
Total	291	291	318	349	424	540
Macquarie University—						
Behavioural Sciences .. .. .	...	...	...	...	47	77
Biological Sciences .. .. .	...	...	...	...	42	59
Chemistry .. .. .	...	...	...	...	18	19
Earth Sciences .. .. .	...	...	...	...	66	96
Economic and Financial Studies .. .. .	...	38	170	355	160	215
Education .. .. .	...	...	...	...	44	49
English Studies .. .. .	...	...	...	...	59	62
Historical, Philosophical, and Political Studies .. .. .	...	...	...	...	57	68
Mathematics and Physics .. .. .	...	...	...	...	56	66
Modern Languages .. .. .	...	...	...	...	28	32
Total .. .. .	...	38	170	355	577	743
Total Students	7,683	7,416	8,219	9,184	10,659	12,370

* Excludes awards made for university post-graduate study and research.

† Includes one student enrolled in Pharmac

Table 516. Commonwealth Non-university Scholarship Schemes: Scholarship Students in N.S.W. at 30 June Classified by Scheme and Institution

Scholarship Scheme and Institution at which Enrolled	Number of Scholarship Students					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Advanced Education—						
Hawkesbury Agricultural College	3	...	...	...	19	42
Mitchell College of Advanced Education .. .. .	...	...	...	...	6	21
National Art School .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	20
N.S.W. College of Occupational Therapy	39	48	47	58	63	77
N.S.W. College of Nursing .. .. .	...	5	...	2	2	...
N.S.W. Institute of Technology	41	93	129	170	344	606
School of Physiotherapy	139	120	123	109	137	155
Speech Therapy Training School	25	29	29	26	27	31
Wagga Agricultural College .. .. .	...	...	...	...	14	22
Teachers' Colleges	71	109	153	244	291	256
Barristers' and Solicitors' Admission Boards .. .. .	...	25	35	34	93	145
Other	44	26	26	31	70	95
Total Advanced Education	362	455	542	674	1,066	1,470
Technical—						
Agricultural Colleges	47	122	128	109	55	49
State Conservatorium of Music	10	18	29	31	13	24
Technical Colleges	767	1,268	1,589	1,627	1,620	1,617
Other .. .. .	...	...	4	5	1	1
Total Technical	824	1,408	1,750	1,772	1,689	1,691
Secondary	3,616	6,971	6,965	7,111	7,090	7,027

Expenditure by the Commonwealth since 1966-67 on the fees and allowances of scholarship students in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory is shown in Table 467.

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT ASSISTANCE

The Commonwealth Government assists in the re-establishment of ex-service personnel under three distinct schemes administered by the Repatriation Department—a vocational training scheme for ex-National Servicemen (in terms of the Defence (Re-establishment) Act, 1968), a Disabled Members' Training Scheme, and a War Widows' Training Scheme.

Re-establishment benefits under the Defence (Re-establishment) Act apply to all National Servicemen and aim to ensure that Servicemen will not be at a disadvantage on their return to civil life. The Act provides for one year's full-time (or up to two years' part-time) training in courses at approved educational institutions, where it is necessary or desirable for effective re-settlement. Trainees have their fees paid and receive allowances for books, equipment, and fares; a living allowance of \$50.90 a week is provided for trainees undertaking full-time studies.

The Disabled Members' Training Scheme caters for ex-servicemen whose disabilities, determined to be due to or associated with war service, prevent them from returning to their former occupation and for whom training appears to be the only satisfactory means of re-establishment. Training under the War Widows' Training Scheme is provided for widows whose husband died as a result of war service and for whom training is necessary to be able to follow a suitable occupation.

Under a Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service scheme, physically handicapped civilians in receipt of an invalid or widow's pension or an allowance from the Department of Social Services, persons receiving unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, and disabled discharged National Servicemen who are ineligible for rehabilitation assistance from the Repatriation Department are eligible for free full-time, part-time, or correspondence instruction of a vocational nature at State or private institutions. There were 138 persons receiving instruction under this Scheme in 1971.

SOLDIERS' CHILDREN EDUCATION SCHEME

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Repatriation Commission, applies to eligible children of certain deceased and severely incapacitated ex-servicemen. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical training, and in some cases, for university education. In New South Wales, the number of applications received during 1970-71 was 657, and the expenditure incurred on the scheme was \$1,014,000.

STATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

PRIMARY SCHOOL ALLOWANCES

Primary school allowances have been payable by the State Government since 1968 for pupils aged between 4 years 9 months and 12 years 9 months who are enrolled at private primary schools. Payment is made to the schools at the rate of \$61 per annum for each pupil.

SECONDARY SCHOOL ALLOWANCES

Secondary school allowances have been payable by the State Government since 1965 to the parents of pupils who are enrolled at a private school registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, or who are enrolled at a public school and are required to live away from home in order to follow their chosen course of study, provided the parents' (or guardians') taxable income does not exceed a specified amount (\$5,000 per annum since February 1972) and they reside in New South Wales. For pupils in private schools, the allowance per annum, since July 1972, is \$71 towards school fees, plus a further \$72 if living away from home. For public school pupils (in all cases, living away from home), the allowance is \$72 per annum.

TEXTBOOK ALLOWANCES

Textbook allowances for pupils in public and private secondary schools have been paid by the State Government since 1966. The allowances per annum are \$4 for pupils in first and second forms, \$6 in the third form, \$10 in the fourth form, and \$16 in the fifth and sixth forms.

BURSARY ENDOWMENT ACT, 1912

By the Bursary Endowment Act, provision is made for State bursaries tenable at public secondary schools and private secondary schools registered under the Act, at government technical colleges, and at the universities in New South Wales. The Act is administered by a Board of nine members, of whom three represent universities in the State, four represent the Department of Education, and two represent private secondary schools registered under the Act.

About 3,600 "senior" secondary bursaries, tenable for the fifth and sixth years of the secondary course, are awarded each year on the results obtained in the Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship examination held during the fourth year of the full secondary course and an assessment of each candidate provided by the school. The bursaries are awarded only to pupils whose parents' taxable income does not exceed \$3,999 per annum. Bursary-holders receive a living allowance and a text-book allowance, the amount of the living allowance being reduced in accordance with the amount by which the parents' taxable income exceeds \$3,300 per annum.

Bursaries are also awarded each year on the results of examinations held at the end of the primary course and at the end of the full secondary course. These bursaries are awarded only to students whose parents' taxable income does not exceed a prescribed amount per annum—in the case of "junior" secondary bursaries awarded on the results of the primary school bursary examination, the amount is \$2,000; and for university and technical college bursaries awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, the amount is \$2,300. In 1972, 300 "junior" secondary bursaries tenable for the first four years of the secondary course, and 50 special "junior" secondary bursaries for pupils compelled to live away from home, also tenable for the first four years of the secondary course, were awarded on the results of the primary school bursary examination. Fifty-four bursaries tenable at universities and technical colleges in New South Wales were awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination and, in the case of technical colleges, the Diploma Entrance examination, in 1971.

The number of pupils holding bursaries at 30 June 1971, was 7,686 (7,585 attending courses of secondary education, 4 enrolled at technical colleges and 97 at universities).

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act, are as shown in the following table:—

**Table 517. Bursary Endowment Act: Rates of Annual Allowances,
30 June 1971**

Bursary	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Textbook Allowance*	Bursary	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Textbook Allowance*
"Junior"	\$	\$	\$	Special "Junior"	\$	\$	\$
Secondary—				Secondary†—			
First Form ..	39	159	3	First Form ..	...	100	3
Second Form ..	39	159	3	Second Form ..	...	100	3
Third Form ..	69	189	3	Third Form ..	...	150	3
Fourth Form ..	141	273	5	Fourth Form ..	...	150	5
"Senior"							
Secondary—							
Fifth Form ..	150‡	300‡	8	University and			
Sixth Form ..	150‡	300‡	8	Technical College	208	260	50

* Additional to textbook allowance payable to all students (see page 671).

† Special bursaries awarded to pupils required to live away from home.

‡ Maximum allowance payable (see text above table).

OTHER STATE ASSISTANCE

Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges

The Department of Agriculture awards scholarships and bursaries (tenable at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges) on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination. Each bursary entitles the holder to exemption from education and maintenance fees up to \$600 per annum. Scholarships and bursaries are also awarded by the N.S.W. Department of Education, the Dairy Industry Authority of N.S.W., and other organisations.

From time to time, the N.S.W. Public Service Board awards traineeships tenable at the Colleges, with a view to selecting and training departmental field officers. Trainees have their fees paid, and receive allowances ranging from \$1,200 to \$1,450 per annum from which board and lodging charges are to be paid.

There is an Apprenticeship Scholarship Scheme for a number of students in the Dairy Technology Diploma course at the Hawkesbury College.

Technical Colleges

Scholarships entitling the holder to further technical training free of charge are awarded annually on the basis of performance in technical college courses.

Universities

Matriculation scholarships are awarded by the University of Sydney and by the University colleges from private foundations.

Bursaries tenable at universities in the State are awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 671), on the results of the examination held at the end of the full secondary course.

The Public Service Board of New South Wales annually selects a number of trainees for free university training. Full-time trainees receive an allowance of \$750 per annum in the first year, \$850 per annum in the second year, \$1,050 per annum in the third year, and \$1,350 per annum in the fourth and subsequent years, if living at home, or \$1,200, \$1,300, \$1,450 and \$1,750 per annum, respectively, if living away from home. On reaching the age of 21 years, trainees are paid \$1,050 per annum if living at home, or a minimum of \$1,450 per annum if living away from home. During periods of practical training in vacations, they are paid allowances based on the appropriate industrial agreements. The university fees are paid by the State, and a trainee is required to enter into a monetary bond to continue in the Public Service for a certain period after obtaining his degree.

Other governmental authorities and various industrial and commercial organisations select junior officers for free training at universities. The students selected receive a living allowance as well as their university fees.

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, ART GALLERIES, AND OTHER CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

PRINCIPAL MUSEUMS

The Australian Museum in Sydney, which is the oldest scientific institution of its kind and the largest natural history museum in Australia, is controlled by a board of trustees and a director and has a small statutory endowment supplemented by annual parliamentary appropriations. The museum's field is natural history and anthropology (particularly of Australian Aboriginal and Pacific Island peoples), and it contains valuable collections of zoological and mineral specimens. The Museum promotes education in natural history through school classes, lectures, gallery demonstrations, and the publication of scientific journals, etc., and its scientific staff conduct research into the biology and evolution of Australian fauna and into various aspects of anthropology and mineralogy. A large and comprehensive natural history library, containing 38,500 bound volumes at the end of 1971, is attached to the institution. At 30 June 1971, staff employed full-time at the Museum numbered 107 and expenditure from revenue during 1970-71 amounted to \$649,000.

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, which is centred in Sydney and has branch museums in Goulburn, Bathurst, Albury, and Broken Hill, is administered by a board of trustees under the Minister for Education. The Museum contains engineering and transport exhibits and collections and displays in such fields as ceramics, oriental arts, costume, numismatics, and musical instruments. Special demonstrations include an anatomical model, the planetarium, and colour television. The scientific staff conducts chemical and botanical research into the economic potential of Australian flora, and the exhibition staff undertakes archival and historical research relating to the various collections. During 1971, the number of visitors to the Museum in Sydney was 221,000, and the number of volumes in the Museum's library at the end of the year was 9,100. Expenditure in 1970-71 was \$254,000.

The Mining and Geological Museum is attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the determination of rock and mineral specimens and the collection and preparation of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

LIBRARIES

The Library of New South Wales

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899, as the Public Library of New South Wales, and in 1969 became the Library of New South Wales with a council of eleven members as its governing authority. The Library is divided into the General Reference Library, the Extension Service, the Mitchell Library, the Dixon Library and Galleries, the Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library, the Donald MacPherson Collection of Arts and Literature, and other smaller collections.

The Mitchell Library consists of a collection of books, manuscripts, and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific, the nucleus of which was bequeathed to the Public Library in 1907. The Dixon Library and Galleries is a similar but smaller collection donated from 1929 onwards. The Extension Service has a reference and lending service for municipal and shire public libraries and for country residents not served by public libraries, and maintains a library service for external students of the University of New England. The General Reference Library has a research service which collects bibliographical references, mainly of a scientific and technological nature, and its reading room accommodates about 400 seated readers. There is a photographic copying service which supplies copies of material in various collections of the Library; in 1970-71, 202,200 copies were made.

Expenditure (excluding loan expenditure) on the Library during 1970-71 amounted to \$2,015,000, including \$270,900 for books and periodicals. At 30 June 1971, the Library staff numbered 422. The average number of seated readers during 1970-71 was estimated at 101 on week-days, 249 on Sundays, and 135 on holidays. The number of volumes in the Library at 30 June 1971, exclusive of pamphlets, was 1,022,000 (including General Reference Library 630,200, Mitchell Library 284,900, Model School Library 1,900, Dixon Library 21,200, and Extension Service 80,300), and there were 13,600 microfilm reels (General Reference Library 3,500 and Mitchell Library 10,100).

Public Library Services under Library Act, 1939

The Library Act, 1939, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Board to administer the Act and to assist in the organisation of local library services. The Principal Librarian of the Library of New South Wales is executive member of the Board.

Local authorities which adopt the Act are entitled to State subsidy, provided that they administer a library service which is free to all residents (except that a charge may be made for works of fiction not classified by the librarian as being of literary, informative, or educational value) and that they expend on the service, from rates, at least 15 cents per head of population per annum. The State subsidy is on a \$ for \$ basis, up to a maximum of 45 cents per head of population.

The Library Board gives advisory services to local councils conducting public libraries or planning to establish them. It also operates a book purchasing service for councils wishing to use it.

At 30 June 1971, 186 councils had established libraries in terms of the Act. There were 264 libraries in operation (including 97 in Sydney and suburbs), and the staff of the libraries numbered 1,242. In 1971, the Library Board paid \$1,905,000 as subsidies to councils, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was \$5,094,000. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 31 December 1971 was 4,954,000.

University Libraries

The Library of the University of Sydney comprises the central collection, which is housed in the Fisher Library, and 20 branch libraries. At the end of 1971, the University Library contained 1,609,000 volumes.

The Fisher Library was named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of \$60,000 was received in 1885. The largest of the branch libraries, and the number of volumes they contain, are Law (64,000), Medicine (54,000), Engineering (38,000), the Badham Library (Agriculture, Biological Sciences and Veterinary Sciences, 30,000), and the Wolstenholme Library (Economics, 17,000). The Chinese and Japanese collection in the Fisher Library numbers 56,000.

The University of New South Wales maintains a central library, a medical library, and a law library at Kensington, and branch libraries at Wollongong and Broken Hill University Colleges. In 1972, the University's collections contained 550,000 volumes.

The University of New England library contained 303,000 volumes at the end of 1971.

The libraries maintained by the University of Newcastle and Macquarie University contained 154,000 and 281,000 volumes, respectively, in 1971.

Other Libraries

Local libraries, established in a large number of centres throughout the State, may be classed broadly under two heads: schools of arts, which are organised and controlled by committees of private citizens and are dependent upon the monetary support accorded by the public; and free libraries established by municipalities or shires. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, any shire or municipality may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Subject to certain conditions, libraries operated by municipalities and shires are entitled to State subsidy under the Library Act, 1939 (see page 675).

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 38,500 volumes. There are 9,100 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 12,000 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

At the end of 1971, the libraries of the teachers' colleges contained 373,000 volumes, and those at technical colleges throughout the State contained 336,000 volumes.

The Parliamentary Library contains 142,500 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and government offices.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. conducts a free Braille Library at Sydney and a branch library at Newcastle; the number of volumes in the two libraries is 25,000. The Society also conducts a free Talking Book Library with over 1,000 titles; some 2,000 reproducing machines have been issued to blind persons.

Archives Office

The Archives Office of New South Wales was established in 1961 to control the storage and cataloguing of State archives and semi-current public records.

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Art Gallery of New South Wales, which was established in 1874 and is administered by a board of trustees, contains the State's principal collection of works of art. These include a large and comprehensive collection of Australian paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, and ceramics, a number of European paintings and prints, etc. (chiefly 16th to 20th century British and French), and examples of Oriental art and of Australian aboriginal and other tribal art. At the end of 1971, there were more than 8,800 works of art (including about 1,850 oil paintings, 1,150 watercolours, 3,550 prints and drawings, and 180 sculptures) in the collection. The Gallery holds frequent special exhibitions of works entered in major art competitions and of works from other collections, etc. Funds for the purchase of works of art are provided mainly from a government grant, which in 1970-71 amounted to \$70,000.

Lectures are given at the Gallery to members of the public, and guide-lectures conducted by Education Officers of the Gallery for secondary school pupils and by voluntary guides for the general public, are also available.

Maintenance expenditure on the Gallery was \$42,000 in 1970-71.

SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra is one of six Australian orchestras maintained primarily by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Orchestra receives annual subsidies totalling \$160,000 from the N.S.W. State Government and the City of Sydney, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Commission. During 1971, receipts from concerts, etc., amounted to \$289,000, and total expenditure to \$1,177,000. The number of concerts given by the Orchestra in 1971 was 143, including 115 in Sydney; 46 of the concerts were free.

SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

Following selection by the N.S.W. State Government of Bennelong Point as the site for the proposed Opera House, an international competition was held in 1956 to select a design for the building. Two hundred and thirty-three entries were received from more than thirty countries. The winning design was submitted by a Danish architect, Joern Utzon.

The building was constructed in three stages, stage 1 being the base and foundation, stage 2 the roofs, and stage 3 all finishing work necessary for the efficient functioning of the building. Construction began on 2 March 1959, and the building is expected to be opened in October 1973.

Construction of the roofs has been recognised as one of the most difficult engineering feats ever achieved. Two thousand one hundred and ninety four pre-cast concrete sections weighing from five to fifteen tons each and post-tensioned together by cables comprise about ninety per cent. of the ribbed structure. Four thousand two hundred and twenty tile "lids"—varying sized sections faced with ceramic tiles bonded to a backing of concrete—have been attached to the outside of the ribs to form the roof surface. More than one million tiles have been used in the 200,000 square foot roof area.

The construction of the building was financed mainly from the proceeds of a "Sydney Opera House Lottery" which nets over \$6 million annually. Public contributions toward the cost of construction amount to about \$900,000.

The accommodation provided in the Opera House comprises a concert hall to seat 2,700, an opera theatre to seat 1,550, a drama theatre to seat 550, a cinema/chamber music room to seat 420, a recital/reception hall to seat 150, an exhibition area of 7,000 square feet, and restaurants, one of which will seat 240 persons.

Apart from its functions as an entertainment centre, the building will provide facilities for multi-lingual conferences and conventions.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

There are many organisations in New South Wales which have as their objective the encouragement of professional interests and the advancement of science, art, and literature.

Professions such as solicitors and barristers, engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, physicists, accountants, statisticians, biometricians, physicians and surgeons, dentists, and optometrists are represented by institutes, associations, or societies.

Chapter 26

RECREATION AND GAMBLING

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

National and commercial broadcasting and television services in Australia are operated under the Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942–1971. The general control of the services is a function of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

The Board, which was established under the Broadcasting and Television Act and which comprises three full-time and two part-time members, appointed by the Commonwealth Government, is responsible for ensuring that (a) the provision of services by broadcasting and television stations is in accordance with plans approved by the Postmaster-General, (b) the technical equipment and operation of the stations conform to standards approved by the Board, (c) programmes provided by the commercial stations serve the best interests of the public, and (d) interference to the transmission and reception of programmes is detected and prevented. The Board is also required to determine the hours during which programmes may be broadcast or televised and the conditions under which advertisements may be broadcast or televised by commercial stations. It fixes standards and practices for technical equipment, and, subject to direction by the Postmaster-General, it allocates frequencies and operating power.

The Board holds public inquiries into applications to the Postmaster-General for licences to operate commercial broadcasting or commercial television stations (the Postmaster-General notifying those areas in which he proposes to grant licences). Public inquiries may also be held (at the discretion of the Board or on direction by the Postmaster-General), into other matters within the Board's functions. In exercising its powers and functions in relation to commercial broadcasting and television stations, the Board is obliged to consult representatives of those stations.

NATIONAL SERVICES

The activities of the National Broadcasting and Television Services are controlled, in terms of the Broadcasting and Television Act, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programmes are provided by the Commission from transmitting stations made available and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. Under the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act, 1946–1960, the Commission is required to broadcast proceedings of the Commonwealth Parliament.

The Commission is appointed by the Commonwealth Government, and comprises nine part-time members, at least one of whom must be a woman. It engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. Annual estimates of the Commission's receipts and expenditure are submitted to the Postmaster-General, and funds are appropriated by Parliament.

At 30 June 1971, programmes of the National Broadcasting Service were being transmitted on a medium-frequency band from nineteen stations in New South Wales (including two in Sydney) and two in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a high-frequency station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas.

The National Television Service commenced transmitting (in Sydney) in November 1956. At 30 June 1971, programmes of the Service were being transmitted from thirteen stations in New South Wales (including one in Sydney) and one in the Australian Capital Territory. In addition, programmes were re-transmitted by eleven national translator stations (low-power devices designed to serve a poor reception area within the operational area of a parent station by receiving signals of the parent station and re-transmitting them on a different frequency).

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated under licences, granted and renewed by the Postmaster-General after taking into consideration any recommendations by the Broadcasting Control Board. The initial period of a licence is five years, and renewals are granted for one year. The annual licence fee is \$50 for a broadcasting station and \$200 for a television station plus, for the second and following years, a proportion of the station's gross earnings during the preceding financial year. The proportion (which is applied to both broadcasting and television stations) ranges from 1 per cent. on earnings up to \$1,000,000, 2 per cent. on \$1,000,001 to \$2,000,000, and 3 per cent. on \$2,000,001 to \$4,000,000, to 4 per cent. on earnings over \$4,000,000. The commercial stations derive their income from the transmission of advertisements and other publicity.

At 30 June 1971, there were thirty-seven commercial broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including six in Sydney) and one station in the Australian Capital Territory.

The regular transmission of commercial television programmes commenced in New South Wales in September 1956. At 30 June 1971, there were fourteen commercial stations operating in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and one operating in the Australian Capital Territory. There were also fifteen commercial translator stations.

LISTENERS' AND VIEWERS' LICENCES

A broadcast listener's licence (or a television viewer's licence) must be held for each address at which a broadcast receiver (or a television receiver) is used. The licence authorises the use of any broadcast (or television) receiver which is (a) in the possession of the licence-holder or a member of his family and is ordinarily kept at the address specified in the licence, and (b) installed in a vehicle which is ordinarily in the possession of the licence-holder or a member of his family and is ordinarily garaged at that address. Since April 1965, a person who has both broadcast and television receivers at the one address has been able to hold a combined receiving licence.

Broadcast or television receivers let out on hire (other than under a hire purchase agreement) must be covered by a hirer's licence held by the person or firm from whom the receiver is hired. The proprietor of a guest

house, hotel, motel, etc., must hold a lodging house licence for each broadcast or television receiver provided in any part of the lodging house available for occupation by lodgers. Since October 1971, a combined lodging house licence may be granted to the proprietor of a guest house, hotel, motel, etc.

Since October 1971, the ordinary annual licence fees for receivers have been \$8 for a broadcast receiver in an area within 250 miles of a national broadcasting station and \$4.25 in other areas, \$19 for a television receiver, and \$26.50 for a combined receiving licence.

Licences are issued at concessional rates to a person who is in receipt of an age, invalid, or widow's pension, a sheltered employment allowance, a service pension, a war pension for total and permanent incapacity, or (if he is otherwise qualified to receive a pension under the Social Services Act) a tuberculosis allowance, provided that the person lives alone or with another person whose income does not exceed \$27.25 per week. (Concessional rate licences are not issued where eligibility for a pension depends on the "tapered means test" provisions of the Social Services Act.) The rates are \$1 for a broadcast receiver in an area within 250 miles of a national broadcasting station and \$0.70 in other areas, \$3 for a television receiver, and \$4 for a combined receiving licence. Licences are granted free to schools and to blind persons over 16 years of age.

The next table shows the number of broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences in force in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in recent years:—

Table 518. Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licences, N.S.W.*

At 30- June	Licences						Licence Fees Collected during- Year ended June (\$ thous.)†
	Ordinary	Pensioner's (Concession Rate)	Blind Persons (Free)	Schools (Free)	Hirer's and Lodging Houses	Total Licences‡	
BROADCAST LISTENERS' LICENCES¶							
1966	168,975	62,418	...	...	2,574	233,967	1,690
1967	138,044	56,294	...	...	2,746	197,084	888
1968	108,773	39,587	...	...	5,751	154,111	802
1969	95,477	35,215	...	...	6,904	137,596	760
1970	83,532	31,287	...	...	8,637	123,456	735
1971	74,504	27,174	...	...	7,126	108,804	668
TELEVISION VIEWERS' LICENCES¶							
1966	81,731	10,334	...	...	3,008	95,073	1,824
1967	82,957	11,501	...	...	3,853	98,311	1,837
1968	80,777	12,231	...	...	4,931	97,939	1,810
1969	78,450	13,346	...	...	13,734	105,530	2,368
1970	74,189	14,155	...	...	6,814	95,158	2,542
1971	70,102	14,471	...	...	5,963	90,536	2,634
COMBINED RECEIVING LICENCES¶							
1966	604,291	86,658	1,243	2,718	...	694,910	9,886
1967	649,549	99,861	1,214	2,581	...	753,205	11,519
1968	667,221	109,403	3,925	...	...	780,549	11,942
1969	690,237	121,065	3,529	...	...	814,831	13,569
1970	699,493	133,391	3,436	...	...	836,320	14,510
1971	703,420	141,453	3,469	...	...	848,342	14,610

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Annual licences. Excludes licences issued for periods less than a year for receivers under hire.

‡ Includes fees from short-term hirer's licences. In 1970-71 these amounted to \$12,000 and \$1,525,000 for broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences respectively.

¶ From April 1965, persons having both broadcast and television receivers at the one address are able to hold a combined receiving licence.

PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES

In terms of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1967 and the Fauna Protection Act, 1948 certain areas of the State have been reserved as "national parks" or as "State parks" (which are smaller in area than national parks), historic sites, and nature reserves (for the protection and care of fauna). The Acts provide that these reservations can be revoked or altered, and lands within the reservations can be appropriated or resumed, only by Act of Parliament.

The Acts also provide for the establishment of game reserves, wildlife refuges, Aboriginal areas, protected archaeological areas and marine parks. Game reserves are areas, mostly on private land, over which regulated sport-shooting takes place during prescribed open seasons; wildlife refuges are sanctuaries on private property where animals may live relatively undisturbed; Aboriginal areas are sites of archaeological and/or anthropological significance on unoccupied Crown land; protected archaeological areas are private property and leased Crown land "declared" for the protection of Aboriginal relics; and marine parks are areas of ocean in which fishing, etc., is regulated to conserve marine life.

The largest national park in the State is the Kosciusko National Park, which comprises 1,507,400 acres in the Kosciusko highlands and extends about 100 miles northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The Royal National Park (36,800 acres) and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (36,100 acres) are situated on the southern and northern fringes (respectively) of Sydney, while the Blue Mountains National Park (248,900 acres), Dharug National Park (31,300 acres), Kanangra-Boyd National Park (98,200 acres), and Brisbane Water National Park (16,500 acres) are within 100 miles of Sydney. Ten other national parks (totalling 559,200 acres), seven State parks (27,100 acres), six historic sites, and 76 nature reserves (555,900 acres), have been established throughout the State. There are 22 game reserves, 302 wildlife refuges, one Aboriginal area (Dural Caves near Newnes) and four protected archaeological areas. The first marine park (700 acres) has been established at Maitland Bay, off the ocean shore of Bouddi State Park.

A Director of National Parks and Wildlife is appointed under the Act with responsibility (subject to the control of the Minister for Lands) for the administration of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the protection of flora, fauna, and Aboriginal relics in New South Wales. At 31 December 1971, the Director had been vested with responsibility for the care, control, and management of twelve national parks, six State parks, four historic sites, the nature reserves, two game reserves and the Aboriginal area. The other national and State parks, and historic sites which have been brought within the ambit of the National Parks and Wildlife Act are the responsibility of trustees appointed by the Governor. Expenditure on all national parks, etc., is met from the National Parks and Wildlife Fund, which benefits from Government grants, public admission charges, contributions from the National Parks and Wildlife Foundation, etc., and which is controlled by the Director of National Parks and Wildlife.

The National Parks and Wildlife Foundation was created in 1970 to provide supplementary finance for the development of national parks in New South Wales. It is controlled by an Executive Board which is elected from trustees and directors who are persons prominent in commercial and public activities. The trustees and directors include the Minister for Lands and the Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Projects to be

supported by the Foundation are selected in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service. To date, greater emphasis has been placed on the acquisition of land, than on the development of facilities or the provision of equipment. So far, nearly one million dollars has been raised by the Foundation, mainly from commerce and industry. Expenditure, including administrative expenses, in 1970-71 was \$168,000 and planned expenditure for 1971-72 amounts to \$338,000.

The care, control, and management of lands which have been set aside, in terms of the Public Parks Act, 1912, and the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health or enjoyment, is the responsibility of trustees (local government authorities or private citizens), appointed by the Governor. About 8,000 separate areas of land throughout the State have been reserved or dedicated for these purposes, many of the areas being set aside for various types of recreation.

In or adjacent to many towns and villages, there are areas of Crown land reserved as commons, on which locally owned stock may be depastured. The use of these lands is regulated by local authorities, and nominal fees are usually charged to defray the cost of supervision and maintenance. Local land boards regularly review the requirements for commons in country centres, and this has led to a reduction in the size of many commons and diversion of the land for other uses.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, were opened in 1916. The area is about 75 acres. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable, with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings, and an aquarium has been built within the Gardens. In 1970-71, paid admissions to the grounds numbered 869,652. The receipts of the zoological department of the Taronga Park Trust amounted to \$789,991 in 1970-71, excluding a State capital grant of \$150,000, and expenditure amounted to \$657,586. Exhibits at 30 June 1971, comprised 926 mammals (135 species), 2,644 birds (261 species), 328 reptiles (126 species), and 1,449 fish and invertebrates (79 species).

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held, and, since December 1954, drive-in and open-air theatres, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Chief Secretary before erection is begun. The Sunday Entertainment Act, 1966 regulates certain public entertainments and public meetings on Sundays.

The Theatres and Public Halls Act also empowers the Chief Secretary to regulate or prohibit any public entertainment, including the exhibition of films. The Act also provides for limitation of the number of licences granted for the exhibition of cinema films, and applications in regard thereto are dealt with by the Theatres and Films Commission, subject to appeal to the District Court. Cinema films imported from overseas are subject to review by Commonwealth Customs authorities before exhibition.

In 1971, the number of picture theatres showing 35 millimetre films in New South Wales was 242 and their aggregate seating capacity was 187,553, representing an average of 775 per theatre; 75 of the theatres (with an average seating capacity of 1,068) were located in Sydney and suburbs, and 167 (with an average capacity of 644) in other districts. In addition, there were 28 drive-in theatres in the State showing 35 mm films.

HORSE RACING, TROTTING, AND GREYHOUND RACING

Horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing in New South Wales are subject to regulation in terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, 1912. Racecourses, which may be operated only by non-proprietary associations, must be licensed. The Act prescribes limits on the number of racecourses which may be licensed and on the number of race meetings which may be held on the courses each year.

So far as the actual conduct of race meetings is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the N.S.W. Trotting Club Ltd., and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board (which is appointed by the Governor).

Bookmakers may be licensed by the racing clubs and associations to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses. Racing clubs may be required by the State Government to install totalizators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting. Betting on horse, trotting, and greyhound races is permitted if the bets are made on licensed racecourses or (since 1964) through off-course totalizator agencies (see below). In terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, betting is not permitted in connection with any other sport.

A Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government in 1964 to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales, in terms of the Totalizator (Off-course Betting) Act, 1964. The Board (which is appointed by the Governor) comprises two members nominated by the Treasurer and seven members nominated by the various racing clubs. It is authorised to conduct off-course betting in respect of any race or combination of races held on racecourses within Australia, and for this purpose, to establish branches throughout the State. With the Minister's approval, it may operate on events held on racecourses outside Australia.

In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments on the club's own totalizator. However, the Board may also conduct its own pool of investments. Of the total betting investments placed with the Board, 7½ per cent. is credited to the Board as commission, while 6½ per cent. of doubles investments (5½ per cent. until 1 January 1972) and 5½ per cent. of other investments are remitted to the State Treasury. The commission earned by the Board is used firstly to meet its operating expenses, secondly to meet the cost of establishing and extending branches throughout the State, and thirdly, to make periodical payments to the racing clubs.

During 1970-71, off-course betting investments with the Board amounted to \$279,654,000. At 30 June 1971, the Board was operating 76 cash branches and 276 cash agencies, and telephone facilities were available in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong, and 112 country centres.

Particulars of the total totalizator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total bets made), in New South Wales, are given for recent years in the next table:—

Table 519. Totalizator Investments and Bookmakers' Turnover

Year ended June	Totalizator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)	Year ended June	Totalizator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1960	29,382	221,585	1966	94,317	267,987
1961	27,354	223,822	1967	146,084	283,346
1962	27,759	227,087	1968	196,120	283,262
1963	28,145	237,338	1969	241,350	282,497
1964	28,600	238,937	1970	292,442	310,881
1965	42,155	279,389	1971	334,814	314,658

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance".

CLUBS

Registered clubs have become an important feature in leisure activities in New South Wales in the post-war period, but were limited in number to 85 (the number existing in March 1906) until 1 April 1947, when provisions for additional registrations increased the maximum permissible number to 414. The limit on the number of club licences issued by the Licensing Court was removed in 1955, and at 31 December 1955, liquor licences held by clubs totalled 790. The use of poker machines in clubs was legalized in 1956 and resulted in a further increase in the number of licensed clubs. At 31 December 1971, there were 1,480 clubs in New South Wales with licences for the sale of liquor to members.

In terms of the Liquor Act, 1912, clubs must be formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other lawful purpose. The premises of the club must contain a properly constructed bar room as well as other areas appropriate to the club's activities. A register of members, including honorary and temporary members, is required to be kept on the club's premises.

The larger clubs, of over 5,000 members, comprise mainly Leagues' clubs (originally formed to support the professional football code of rugby league), Workmen's clubs, and Returned Soldiers' clubs, while smaller clubs are involved in lawn bowling, golf, and other sporting and social activities.

Up to 1969, the total membership of any individual club was unrestricted—the largest club had a membership of over 50,000 members—but growth in membership has been limited by statute since 30 June 1969. Clubs in existence at 30 June 1969, with a membership of 5,000 persons or less now have a membership ceiling of 6,250, as do all clubs having new club licences granted after 30 June 1969. Clubs with a membership of more than 5,000 but less than 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969, may expand their membership by up to one-quarter, and clubs with membership in excess of 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969, may expand their membership by up to one-eighth, or to a total of 12,500 members, whichever is the greater.

Annual subscriptions and joining fees of the larger clubs are usually small. Financing of club premises and equipment and the comfort and service afforded by these clubs are mainly provided from profits from poker machines, and to a lesser extent, from liquor sales profits and members' subscriptions.

POKER MACHINES

The operation of poker machines in non-proprietary clubs was sanctioned by the Gaming and Betting (Poker Machines) Act, 1956. The clubs must have a licence for the machines and must pay annual licence taxes on them. Particulars of taxes on poker machines are shown in the chapter "Public Finance". Part of the tax proceeds (\$1,000,000 in each of the years from 1963-64 to 1970-71) has been paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance has been allocated to public hospitals.

At 30 June 1971, 1,453 clubs were licensed to operate poker machines, and the machines licensed included 3,201 20c machines, 18,178 10c machines, and 8,038 5c machines. The proceeds of the licence taxes during 1970-71 amounted to \$34,803,000.

STATE LOTTERIES

State lotteries have been conducted in New South Wales since 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930. In addition to the ordinary lotteries, "special" and "jackpot" lotteries have been conducted regularly since July 1947 and November 1954, respectively. "Opera House" lotteries were introduced in November 1957, to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is 55 cents in the ordinary lotteries, \$1 in the special lotteries, \$2 in the jackpot lotteries, and \$6 in Opera House lotteries. The first prize is \$12,000 for ordinary lotteries, \$24,000 for the special lotteries, \$60,000 for jackpot lotteries, and \$200,000 for Opera House lotteries and the total prize-money (excluding the value of tickets given as consolation prizes) for each lottery is \$35,100, \$63,400, \$124,400 and \$354,000 respectively. The balance of the proceeds of the sale of tickets, after deducting prize-money, is paid to Consolidated Revenue or, in the case of Opera House lotteries, to the Sydney Opera House Account.

Ballots are conducted in the presence of representatives of the Auditor-General and a representative of the Commissioner of Police and are open to the public and the press.

Table 520. State Lotteries

Year ended 30 June	Lotteries Completed							Administrative Expenses
	Ordinary	Special	Jackpot	Opera House	Subscriptions	Cash Prizes Allotted *	Excess of Subscriptions over Cash Prizes	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1966	170	124	48	28	48,150	30,850	17,300	1,522
1967	168	133	52	28	49,740	31,874	17,866	1,526
1968	163	133	54	30	51,065	32,727	18,338	1,603
1969	158	139	58	31	52,790	33,839	18,951	1,668
1970	153	142	65	33	55,415	35,537	19,878	1,816
1971	142	145	72	36	58,310	37,408	20,902	2,086

* Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation prizes.

ART UNIONS

The Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901, makes provision for the legal promotion of art unions, and for the conduct of raffles and games of chance by registered charities, etc. During the year ended 30 June 1971, 287 art unions were conducted, at prices ranging from 10 cents to \$21 per ticket. Of the 8,121,302 tickets sold, 7,027,740 or 87 per cent., were at prices of \$1 or less. Total income amounted to \$4,846,871 and expenditure was \$2,805,846, leaving net proceeds of \$2,041,025. The main items of expenditure were prizes \$1,174,690, advertising, postage, etc., \$649,664, and salaries, commission, etc., \$697,198.

Chapter 27

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

SOURCES OF LAW

The law in force in New South Wales consists of—

- (i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as was made applicable by Imperial legislation passed in 1828, and has not been repealed by the Imperial Acts Application Act, 1969.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its defined powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (v) Case law. (This consists of judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth, or State Courts, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.)

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Commonwealth powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The characteristic features of the judicial system are:—

- (a) the law is enforceable in public courts;
- (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive;
- (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law;
- (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

Administration

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule, an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers, but sometimes these offices are combined.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the Government. He is charged with the conduct of business relating to the higher courts (such as Supreme and District Courts), the offices of the Crown Solicitor and Sheriff, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Public Solicitor, Public Defender, parliamentary draftsmen and court reporters, as well as to statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act and the Companies Act. He also advises Ministers on questions on which his legal opinion is required, initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill of indictment should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill of indictment. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Minister of Justice supervises the working of the magistrates' courts, the Adult Probation Service, and the Parole Service, and the conduct of gaols and penal establishments. He administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices of the peace, juries, coroners, prisons and prisoners, real property, strata titles, landlords and tenants, liquor, inebriates, births, deaths, and marriages, and certain licensed trades and callings.

The Courts

The main courts of civil jurisdiction in New South Wales are Courts of Petty Sessions (whose jurisdiction include civil claims of a minor nature), the District Courts (which have jurisdiction limited in point of amount and locality), and the Supreme Court (which has jurisdiction limited only in respect of matters reserved for the original jurisdiction of Federal Courts).

The courts of criminal jurisdiction in the State include Courts of Petty Sessions (which deal summarily with less serious offences), the Courts of Quarter Sessions (which try most of the more serious offences), and the Supreme Court (which tries capital offences, offences which were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, and other offences of an important public nature).

Apart from these courts of general jurisdiction, the New South Wales judicial system embraces various legal tribunals which deal with special matters—Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, Crown Employees' Appeal Board, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales, as a State of the Commonwealth, forms part of the Federal judicial system. By the (Commonwealth) Judiciary Act, 1903-1969, the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with Federal jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that Act.

Appeal lies, in proper cases, from a lower court to a higher court in New South Wales, and from a New South Wales court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council, as described on pages 721 and 722. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal.

JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office until the age of seventy years at a salary commensurate with his high status and is granted a pension on retirement. He may not engage in the practice of the legal profession and may only be removed from office by the Crown for inability or misbehaviour. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive.

Judges of the Supreme Court

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices" and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. No person may be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of five years' standing or a solicitor of seven years' standing.

A judge of the Supreme Court may be appointed (by Commission of the Governor) to the Court of Appeal, which was established in October 1965, as a separate part of the Supreme Court. The President of the Court of Appeal and the other Judges of Appeal have seniority, rank, and precedence immediately after the Chief Justice and before other Supreme Court judges and other persons with the status and rights of a puisne judge.

The salary of Supreme Court judges is fixed by statute. Since January 1972, the annual salary has been \$29,800 (plus an allowance of \$1,150 per annum) for the Chief Justice, \$28,220 (\$875) for the President of the Court of Appeal, and \$27,400 (\$875) for other judges of the Supreme Court. A pension is granted on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on the length of service and salary at retirement. A judge may be removed from office in the Supreme Court—for inability or misbehaviour—by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament.

The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees' Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

Judges of the District Court

A barrister of five years' standing or solicitor of seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court to exercise

the jurisdiction of the Court in districts allotted by the Governor. A District Court judge may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, after a hearing before the Governor-in-Council. A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on his length of service and salary at retirement. A judge of any District Court may also act as chairman of any Court of Quarter Sessions in the State. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court Judge.

Officers of the Courts

Although certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices of the peace in addition to their judicial duties, normally special officers are appointed to carry out the ministerial functions in the administration of justice; for example, Crown Prosecutors to act in Criminal Courts in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, and Clerks of Petty Sessions (Lower Courts), the Clerk of Peace and his deputies (Courts of Quarter Sessions), and registrars and bailiffs (District Courts) to maintain records of court proceedings and assist the courts.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principle officer in common law and criminal jurisdiction. He also acts as registrar in the Appellate Jurisdiction and in the Common Law and Admiralty Divisions of the Civil Jurisdiction and as registrar of the Land and Valuation Court.

Officers of the Civil Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court include masters, registrars and the Sheriff. A master may be appointed to the Court of Appeal and to each of the six divisions of the Civil Jurisdiction (see page 696 for details of these divisions) as the necessity arises, but the appointment of registrars is mandatory.

The role of a master is to discharge a number of important judicial duties of a lesser character than those discharged by the judges, whilst registrars, in addition to administering the officers of the courts, are empowered by the rules of court to exercise certain delegated powers of a lesser nature than the powers exercised by a judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a leading member of the particular centre. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

Stipendiary Magistrates

Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from among members of the State Public Service, unless the Public Service Board certifies that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have reached 35 years of age and must be qualified for admission as a barrister or solicitor.

In the metropolitan and suburban courts and in the Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Richmond, and Windsor districts, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by stipendiary magistrates. In other districts of the State, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices of the peace in minor cases.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions include those of Justices of

the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as Fair Rents Boards, Special Magistrates in Children's Courts, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners, and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act.

Justices of the Peace

Persons of mature age and good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Women became eligible for the office under the Women's Legal Status Act, 1918.

Their duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents. They have limited judicial powers (see page 713).

At 31 December 1971 there were approximately 131,000 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales of whom approximately 12,400 were women.

JURY SYSTEM

Crimes prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or Courts of Quarter Sessions must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases heard in the Supreme Court or a District Court may be tried before a jury of four persons (or of twelve in special cases), and the jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. In motor vehicle accident cases, however, a jury will not be empanelled as a general rule unless both parties apply, or the Court, on the application of one party, orders it. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1912 and other Acts regulate special cases.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Jurors' District by the senior police officer of the District. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a special Court of Petty Sessions constituted by a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices of the peace.

With certain exceptions, all men entitled to be enrolled as electors for Parliamentary elections are eligible for jury service. Women who submit their names for inclusion in the jury list for certain areas have been eligible to act as jurors since 1952. In terms of the Administration of Justice Act, 1968, women generally will be eligible for jury service, but will have the right to apply for exemption. The relevant provisions in this Act, however, will not be proclaimed until adequate accommodation in the courts has been provided.

The principal exceptions from liability to serve as jurors are foreign subjects who have resided in New South Wales for less than seven years, and certain persons attainted of treason or felony. Persons specially exempted include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, certain officers of the public service of the Commonwealth, members of the defence forces, salaried officers of the State public service, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, druggists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption, and women who are mothers of young

children, or are looking after the aged, and who apply for exemption. Special Courts of Petty Sessions, when summoned to revise jury lists, have authority to exempt any person from jury service on the ground of undue hardship or undue public inconvenience.

The jurors to be summoned to be available to hear an issue are decided by lot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge twenty jurors in capital or murder cases, and eight in other criminal cases, without assigning reasons. In empanelling the jury in a civil case, sufficient names are drawn from the ballot box to leave the required number of jurors after each party to the case has struck off names equal to one half of the number to be empanelled.

In criminal cases, the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a unanimous agreement has not been reached after four hours' deliberation, the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if, after having remained six hours or upwards in deliberation, three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

ASSISTANCE WITH LEGAL EXPENSES

Legal aid has been available since 1907 to people without adequate means who are charged with certain offences. Under the Public Defenders Act, 1969, a person who has been committed for trial or sentence for an indictable offence, or who desires to appeal against his conviction for an indictable offence, may apply for legal aid. Where it appears that a person's means are insufficient to obtain adequate legal representation, the person may be granted the legal aid of one of the three Public Defenders, or of private members of the legal profession who have indicated their willingness to act on assignment. Legal aid is also provided where the judge considers that a defendant is without adequate means and requires legal aid.

The Legal Assistance Act, 1943, lays down the conditions on which legal assistance may be granted in civil matters. Assistance may be granted for the commencing, continuing, or defending of proceedings in the Supreme and District Courts, in certain proceedings in Courts of Petty Sessions, and in courts of appellate jurisdiction. The assistance is provided by the Public Solicitor or (if he is unable to handle all approved applicants for assistance) by private members of the profession who have indicated their willingness to act on assignment.

The Legal Practitioners (Legal Aid) Act, 1970 provides for a scheme of legal aid in civil matters to people in the middle income bracket who do not qualify under the Legal Assistance Act. Persons qualifying for assistance under this scheme contribute an amount commensurate with their financial status, but not less than \$50, to the Legal Aid Fund, from which the legal practitioner's fees are paid. Legal practitioners who act for persons covered by the scheme receive 90 per cent of the normal fees chargeable for the service given. Funds for the scheme are provided principally from bank interest on solicitors' trust moneys.

LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, made under the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors.

The Act also provides for the taxation of bills of costs, the examination of solicitors' accounts, and the administration of a Statutory Interest Account. This account, which receives certain bank interest on solicitors' trust moneys as its revenue, provides funds for a Law Foundation, for a contributory Legal Aid Scheme, and for the Solicitors' Fidelity Guarantee Fund. The Solicitors' Fidelity Guarantee Fund, which also receives funds from annual contributions from, and levies imposed on, solicitors, may pay the amount of pecuniary loss suffered by persons as the result of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a solicitor or his clerk of any moneys or other valuable property entrusted to him.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Law Society of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice, or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee. Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association and their admission to practice is controlled, and their conduct supervised, by the Court of Appeal.

Barristers have, in general, no legal right to fees for their services in court, but scales of charges for certain services rendered by solicitors are prescribed by regulation, and in certain instances costs of suits are taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice in recent years:—

Table 521. Barristers and Solicitors in Practice in N.S.W.

At end of Year	Barristers			Solicitors		
	Queen's Counsel	Other	Total	Central Sydney*	Other Districts	Total
1965	62	405	467	1,780	1,207	2,987
1966	63	408	471	1,827	1,278	3,105
1967	63	419	482	1,924	1,342	3,266
1968	70	430	500	1,972	1,369	3,341
1969	70	410	480	2,115	1,426	3,541
1970	69	419	488	2,225	1,557	3,782
1971	65	433	498	2,302	1,664	3,966

* Within a one mile radius of the G.P.O.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1823 by the Third Charter of Justice. The various jurisdictions of the Court are Civil, Criminal and Appellate. Until July 1972, the Court's original jurisdiction in Civil matters was severed into six jurisdictions, namely common law, equity, matrimonial causes (a Federal jurisdiction vested in the Court), probate, protective, and admiralty. The rules of law and equity were administered separately and the reliefs and defences of one jurisdiction could not be obtained or pleaded in another jurisdiction. From 1 July 1972, when the Supreme Court Act, 1970 and the Law Reform (Law and Equity) Act, 1972 were proclaimed to commence, the separate civil jurisdictions were abolished, the principal effects being that common law and equity are now administered concurrently and if any conflict of variance arises between the rules of common law and equity with reference to the same matter, the rules of equity will prevail. To ensure the convenient despatch of business the civil jurisdiction is organised into the Court of Appeal and into six Divisions which correspond to the former jurisdictions. The procedures are the same in all Divisions. A judge sitting in any Division may exercise the civil jurisdiction of the Court unfettered by the fact that he is sitting in a particular Division. However, the Court may order proceedings commenced in one Division to be transferred to a more convenient Division.

In criminal matters, the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction is exercised by the Central Criminal Court or the Supreme Court on Circuit (presided over by a single judge), and its appellate jurisdiction is exercised by the Court of Criminal Appeal (constituted by three or more Supreme Court judges).

In civil matters, the Court possesses original jurisdiction (exercised by one judge sitting alone or with a jury) over all litigious matters arising in the State (except where its jurisdiction is limited by statute), and in certain cases where extraterritorial jurisdiction has been conferred. The Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the Court of Appeal, and, in certain cases, by a Division of the Court's original jurisdiction. The procedure and practice are defined by statute or regulated by rules of Court specified in the Supreme Court Act, 1970 and added to or amended by the Rule Committee established by that Act (except in the case of the Matrimonial Causes Division where rules under Commonwealth legislation provide a common procedure for all States).

The jurisdictions of the Supreme Court are exercised by a Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal, and (as at 1 July 1972) 7 other Judges of Appeal and 26 Puisne Judges. The civil jurisdiction of the Court is described in the following pages and information regarding its criminal jurisdiction is given on page 704; particulars of the Court of Appeal (for civil matters), and of the Court of Criminal Appeal are given on pages 721 and 722 respectively.

Common Law Division

Actions in the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court include commercial causes, ejectment actions and damages claims for personal injury, breach of contract, defamation and detention. Approximately 90 per cent. of the actions in this Division are for personal injuries arising from motor vehicle or industrial accidents. Actions are tried before one judge,

and normally a jury (which generally consists of 4 persons) is empanelled to hear an action only if requisitioned by one or both parties, or the court orders it. However in certain actions, for example malicious prosecution, false imprisonment and breach of promise of marriage, trial by jury is mandatory. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not required to be argued in court.

Particulars of the transactions in the former Common Law Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in recent years are given in the next table. The difference between the number of cases originating and the number of judgments signed illustrates the extent to which cases are not proceeded with to a judgment, and the difference between the number of judgments signed and the number of cases tried illustrates the extent to which cases are determined without coming to a trial.

Table 522. Common Law Jurisdiction*

Year	Cases Originating	Cases Set Down for Trial, but Settled or Not Proceeded with	Cases Tried				Judgments Signed
			Verdict for Plaintiff	Verdict for Defendant	Non-suits, etc.	Total	
1966	11,570	1,904	559	75	20	654	<i>n.a.</i>
1967	11,044	1,776	498	36	12	546	<i>n.a.</i>
1968	9,862	1,893	750	86	3	839	3,269
1969	9,951	1,678	687	79	3	769	3,238
1970	10,897	1,226	666	64	6	736	3,828
1971	12,107	854	739	73	7	819	3,649

* From July 1972, the Common Law Division (see text on previous page).

Equity Division

The Equity Division of the Supreme Court grants equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at common law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions and writs for specific performance, and it exercises the Supreme Court's jurisdiction in infancy. In making binding declarations of right, the Court may obtain the assistance of specialists such as actuaries, engineers, or other persons.

The transactions in Equity during the year ended 30 June 1971, included 72 decrees, 190 decretal orders, 4,048 orders on motions and petitions, and 646 orders by Judge in Chambers.

Matrimonial Causes Division

Jurisdiction in matrimonial causes was first conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act passed by the State Parliament in 1873. Prior to this date there was no provision for the dissolution of marriage in New South Wales.

The State legislation being administered by the Court was superseded by the Matrimonial Causes Act which was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1959 and which came into operation on 1 February 1961. The forms and grounds of relief under the State legislation are summarised on page 628 of Year Book No. 56. Where a matrimonial cause had been instituted under State legislation but not completed before 1 February 1961, the transitional provisions of the 1959 Act gave petitioners the

advantages of the new Act without detracting from their position under the former legislation.

The (Commonwealth) Matrimonial Causes Act provided a uniform law throughout Australia with respect to dissolution of marriage and other matrimonial causes. The Supreme Courts of the Australian States and Territories were invested with jurisdiction to hear and determine causes under the Act.

The forms of relief granted under the Commonwealth legislation are dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and decrees for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders may be made for the custody of children, the provision of maintenance, damages, legal costs, and property settlement.

Under the Commonwealth legislation, a decree for dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree nisi. In general, a decree nisi automatically becomes absolute at the expiration of three months, unless in the meantime it has been rescinded or appeal proceedings have been instituted, or unless there are children of the marriage under 16 years of age. Where there are children under 16 years of age (and, in special circumstances, above this age), a decree nisi cannot in general become absolute until the Court is satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the children's welfare.

The Commonwealth Act provides that a court in which a matrimonial cause has been instituted must consider the possibility of reconciliation of the parties and may take action to endeavour to effect a reconciliation. Financial assistance may be granted in terms of the Act to approved marriage guidance organisations.

The grounds on which a dissolution of marriage may be granted under the Commonwealth legislation are: adultery; desertion for two years or more; wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; habitual cruelty for one year or more; rape, sodomy, or bestiality; habitual drunkenness and/or intoxication by drugs for two years or more; frequent convictions for crime and failure to support (wife's petition only); imprisonment for at least three years and under sentence for at least five years; conviction for attempting to murder or inflict bodily harm on the petitioner; failure for at least two years to pay maintenance; failure for at least one year to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; insanity; separation for five years or more, with no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation being resumed; and presumption of death.

With two exceptions (separation and presumption of death), the grounds on which a decree of judicial separation may be granted are the same as for dissolution of marriage.

The principal grounds on which a decree of nullity of marriage may be granted are: bigamy; marriage within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity; want of consent through mental incapacity, mistake, fraud, or duress; breach of an essential provision in the law under which the marriage took place; the nonage of either of the parties; incapacity to consummate the marriage; and mental deficiency of either of the parties to the marriage.

Particulars of the petitions lodged and decrees granted in matrimonial causes in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 523. Matrimonial Causes: Petitions Lodged and Decrees Granted

Petition or Decree for—	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
PETITIONS LODGED							
<i>Dissolution of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	1,722	1,821	1,964	2,025	2,056	2,317	2,746
Wife as Petitioner	2,957	3,071	3,463	3,533	3,749	4,193	4,877
Total	4,679	4,892	5,427	5,558	5,805	6,510	7,623
<i>Nullity of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	3	11	9	7	9	12	10
Wife as Petitioner	17	16	19	21	17	14	31
Total	20	27	28	28	26	26	41
<i>Dissolution or Nullity—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	2	3	3	1	2	2	1
Wife as Petitioner	1	3	1	4	6	4	8
Total	3	6	4	5	8	6	9
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1¶
Wife as Petitioner	4	13	13	7	10	15	18
Total	4	13	13	7	10	16	19
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	23	19	23	14	23	14	29
Wife as Petitioner	9	6	5	4	3	4	3
Total	32	25	28	18	26	18	32
DECREES GRANTED							
<i>Dissolution of Marriage*—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	1,348	1,697	1,720	1,756	1,924	1,982	1,956
Wife as Petitioner	2,092	2,818	2,834	3,122	3,198	3,624	3,502
Both Husband and Wife .. ..	...	...	1	2	1	...	9
Total†	3,440	4,515	4,555	4,880	5,123	5,606	5,467
<i>Nullity of Marriage†—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	3	6	3	10	3r	5	5
Wife as Petitioner	11	13	15r	14	15r	17	11
Total	14	19	18r	24	18r	22	16
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wife as Petitioner	1	4	2	9r	3r	2	4
Total	1	4	2	9r	3r	2	4
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	6	4	2	2r	...	4	3
Wife as Petitioner	2	1	1	1r	...	...	...
Total	8	5	3	3r	...	4	3

* Decrees nisi made absolute.

† Includes decrees absolute granted (88 in 1965, 41 in 1966, 34 in 1967, 8 in 1968, 19 in 1969, 18 in 1970, and 15 in 1971) in respect of petitions lodged under the superseded State legislation.

‡ Final decrees granted in the case of void marriages and decrees nisi made absolute in the case of voidable marriages.

¶ Petition for Dissolution or Judicial Separation.

The grounds for dissolution of marriage in cases where decrees were made absolute in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 524. Dissolution of Marriage*: Petitioners Classified According to Grounds of Decree

Grounds of Decree	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
HUSBAND AS PETITIONER						
Adultery	451	461	519	612	700	692
Adultery and Cruelty .. .. .	...	1	1	3	1	3
Cruelty	12	15	12	32	18	27
Cruelty and Drunkenness	2	1	2	...	1	2
Desertion	873	830	846	862	849	809
Desertion and—						
Adultery	25	33	18	23	28	29
Cruelty	1	3	3	4	2	...
Drunkenness .. .. .	...	2	...	1	1	...
Separation	11	13	18	44	24	24
Other Grounds	1	1	...	2	1	2
Drunkenness	6	11	...	10	9	10
Insanity	2	3	7	3	1	...
Refusal to Consummate	7	6	11	9	12	12
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance	2	3	2	...	1	1
Separation	299	333	313	313	327	339
Other Grounds	5	4	3	6	7	6
Total, All Grounds	1,697	1,720	1,756	1,924	1,982	1,956
WIFE AS PETITIONER						
Adultery	431	461	512	625	709	832
Adultery and Cruelty	4	6	5	8	12	11
Cruelty	238	319	388	401	548	519
Cruelty and Drunkenness	73	94	85	105	120	110
Desertion	1,386	1,308	1,481	1,392	1,528	1,402
Desertion and—						
Adultery	31	24	22	30	29	25
Cruelty	26	36	32	62	51	39
Drunkenness	17	15	11	4	11	6
Separation	27	19	24	51	43	34
Other Grounds	15	20	6	4	7	5
Drunkenness	65	64	68	61	55	59
Frequent Convictions	9	4	8	12	13	5
Insanity	3	2	1	1	1	2
Refusal to Consummate	7	9	6	8	15	4
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance	4	1	...	...	1	...
Separation	470	436	451	399	451	430
Other Grounds	12	16	22	35	30	19
Total, All Grounds	2,818	2,834	3,122	3,198	3,624	3,502
ALL PETITIONERS						
Adultery	882	923†	1,032†	1,237	1,409	1,525†
Adultery and Cruelty	4	7	6	11	13	14
Cruelty	250	334	400	433	566	547†
Cruelty and Drunkenness	75	95	87	105	121	112
Desertion	2,259	2,138	2,327	2,254	2,377	2,211
Desertion and—						
Adultery	56	57	40	54†	57	57‡
Cruelty	27	39	35	66	53	40†
Drunkenness	17	17	11	5	12	6
Separation	38	32	42	95	67	58
Other Grounds	16	21	6	6	8	7
Drunkenness	71	75	75	71	64	69
Frequent Convictions	9	4	8	12	13	5
Insanity	5	5	2	4	2	2
Refusal to Consummate	14	15	17	17	27	16
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance	6	4	2	...	2	1
Separation	769	769	765‡	712	778	771‡
Other Grounds	17	20	25	41	37	26†
Total, All Grounds	4,515	4,555†	4,880‡	5,123†	5,606	5,467§

* Decrees nisi made absolute.

† Includes one decree granted to both husband and wife.

‡ Includes two decrees granted to both husband and wife.

§ Includes three decrees granted to both husband and wife.

§ Includes nine decrees granted to both husband and wife.

Desertion has been the principal ground on which decrees for dissolution of marriage are granted, and in 1971 was the ground for 40 per cent. of the total decrees made absolute. Adultery ranks next in importance accounting for 28 per cent. of the decrees in 1971, followed by separation for five years or more which accounted for 14 per cent.

The majority of decrees for dissolution of marriage are granted on the petition of wives; in 1971 the wife was the petitioner in 64 per cent. of cases. Wives were more numerous than husbands as petitioners in respect of all grounds of decree except "desertion and adultery", "refusal to consummate" and "restitution decree—non-compliance".

The ages at marriage of persons granted a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage in 1971 are shown below:—

Table 525. Dissolution of Marriage*, 1971: Ages of Parties at Time of Marriage

Age of Husband at Marriage (years)	Age of Wife at Marriage (years)								Husbands	
	Under 18	18 to 20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 or more	Total	Per cent.
Under 18	29	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	49	1
18 to 20	329	534	134	17	...	1	1	...	1,016	19
21 to 24	230	1,044	876	109	20	7	1	...	2,287	42
25 to 29	64	362	507	241	50	16	3	...	1,243	23
30 to 34	6	62	121	118	65	30	6	3	411	8
35 to 39	4	17	38	58	45	30	13	8	213	4
40 to 44	1	...	17	16	20	22	14	13	103	2
45 or more	...	2	3	12	17	22	24	65	145	3
Wives—Total	663	2,038	1,699	571	217	128	62	89	5,467	
Per cent.	12	37	31	10	4	2	1	2		100

* Decrees nisi made absolute.

Forty-nine per cent. of the wives and 19 per cent. of the husbands granted a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage in 1971 were under 21 years of age at marriage, and 80 per cent. of the wives and 61 per cent. of the husbands were under 25 years of age. These proportions vary little from year to year.

The ages of the same parties at the times the decrees nisi for dissolution of marriage were made absolute are shown in the next table:—

Table 526. Dissolution of Marriage*, 1971: Ages of Parties at Time of Dissolution of Marriage

Age of Husband (years)	Age of Wife (years)								Husbands	
	Under 25	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 or more	Total	Per cent.
Under 25	182	28	1	...	1	...	...	...	212	4
25 to 29	372	630	40	1	1	...	...	...	1,044	19
30 to 34	75	492	385	36	9	7	...	...	1,005	18
35 to 39	7	114	338	269	58	6	1	...	792	14
40 to 44	1	27	108	286	296	58	18	5	799	15
45 to 49	1	15	28	75	218	266	44	18	665	12
50 to 54	...	1	2	18	63	147	147	50	428	8
55 or more	1	3	5	10	30	73	147	253	522	10
Wives—Total	639	1,310	907	695	676	557	357	326	5,467	
Per cent.	12	24	17	13	12	10	7	6		100

* Decrees nisi made absolute.

Particulars of the duration and number of children of the marriage in cases in which decrees for dissolution of marriage were made absolute in the last four years are shown below:—

Table 527. Dissolution of Marriage*: Duration of Marriage and Number of Children of Marriage

Duration of Marriage†	Dissolutions of Marriage				Children of Marriage‡	Dissolutions of Marriage			
	1968	1969	1970	1971		1968	1969	1970	1971
Years									
Under 5	380	477	612	543	0	1,764	1,818	1,996	1,869
5 to 9	1,438	1,473	1,745	1,686	1	1,243	1,291	1,416	1,434
10 to 14	987	1,040	1,088	1,088	2	1,062	1,139	1,281	1,239
15 to 19	749	740	743	742	3	525	573	589	612
20 to 29	1,002	1,074	1,069	1,076	4	194	199	219	198
30 or more	324	319	349	332	5 or more	92	103	105	115
Total	4,880	5,123	5,606	5,467	Total	4,880	5,123	5,606	5,467

* Decrees nisi made absolute.

† The interval between the date of marriage, and the date the decree nisi for dissolution of marriage was made absolute.

‡ The number of children aged under 21 years of age recorded on petitions lodged. Petitions lodged show: (i) the living children (including adopted children) who are under 21 years of age, of the husband and wife; (ii) any other children (including adopted children) of either the husband or the wife who are under 21 years of age and who are ordinarily members of the household; and (iii) in special circumstances, children who are 21 years of age or more.

Of the persons granted a decree absolute of dissolution of marriage in 1971, 19 per cent. were married in a civil ceremony, and 81 per cent. (including Church of England 35 per cent. and Roman Catholic 21 per cent.) in ceremonies conducted by ministers of religion.

Protective Division

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is exercised in the Protective Division by the Chief Judge in Equity and such other judge or judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice to act in the Equity Division. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction of the court may be exercised by the Master assigned to the Protective Division and the Protective Commissioner, who is the Registrar of the Division.

The affairs of patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals in terms of the Mental Health Act are controlled and administered under the Act (in the case of a voluntary patient, only on the request of the patient) by the Protective Commissioner. The affairs of other persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, or who are incapable of managing their affairs because of mental infirmity arising from disease or age, are administered by committees or managers subject to the order and direction of the Court as constituted by the Master.

The trust funds under the control of the Protective Office amounted to \$8,857,000 at 30 June 1971. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of real estate, shares, bank accounts and other investments.

Probate Division

The Supreme Court in its Probate Division is the only authority in New South Wales competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. Pending a grant of probate or administration, all property of the deceased person is vested in the Public Trustee and, with a few

exceptions, the property cannot be dealt with in any way until a grant has been obtained. The Court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and death duty paid.

The powers of the Court are exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar. The latter deals with all applications for probate and administration where there is no contention, all matters regarding the filing of accounts by executors and administrators (including the allowance to them of commission for their services), and any other matters prescribed by the rules or directed by the Judge. At the request of any interested person, or in cases of doubt or difficulty, the Registrar is required to refer the matter to the Judge sitting in open court. Where estates are less than \$2,000 in value, probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, or his district agents, without the intervention of a solicitor.

The records of the Court are available for public inspection, and copies of wills and other documents may be obtained.

The number and value of estates of deceased persons assessed for death duty in recent years are published in the chapter "Private Finance".

Admiralty Division

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1911. The (Imperial) Prize Act, 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated in 1939.

Land and Valuation Court

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted in 1921 as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court; he may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, and, in certain circumstances, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure of the court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses and the production of evidence similar to those of a Judge in the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court against his decision on points of law.

The Court determines claims for compensation arising out of the resumption of land by public authorities, the execution of authorised works, or the operation of town and country planning schemes; it also hears appeals from the decisions of local government authorities refusing applications for development of land under these planning schemes. The Court determines questions of law referred by way of stated case by the Board of Subdivision Appeals (applications for the opening of new public roads or the subdivision of land), or by the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Wollongong Board of Appeal or the Country Board of Appeal (applications for the erection of buildings). The Court hears appeals against the determinations of local land boards (under the Crown Lands Act, the Pastures Protection Act, the Closer Settlement Act, the Irrigation Act, the Water Act, and kindred Acts), and it also hears objections to the decisions of rating authorities (where a valuation exceeds \$10,000), valuation boards of review (under the Valuation of Land Act), and certain other authorities set up under various Acts and empowered to decide questions of compensation or liability under these Acts.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in Sydney and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), the Supreme Court on Circuit, and Courts of Quarter Sessions (held at important centres throughout the State, each presided over by a Judge of the District Court as chairman of Quarter Sessions). These courts deal with indictable offences, which are the more serious criminal cases. Capital offences, and offences which were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court, which exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or before the Supreme Court on Circuit.

All persons committed for trial on an indictable offence (other than those who have pleaded guilty before a magistrate and have been committed to a higher criminal court for sentence) must be tried before a judge with a jury of twelve selected from a panel of jurors chosen by lot by the sheriff from the jury list. The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by the jury after direction by the presiding judge as to the law and the facts proved by evidence, and the verdict must be unanimous. If unanimity is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury.

Indictable offences against Commonwealth law are tried before these courts.

Central Criminal Court and Supreme Court on Circuit

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and a Judge of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently at Quarter Sessions or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are usually tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of three or more Judges of the Supreme Court and, in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery, to hear and determine the cases of untried prisoners upon returns of such prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

Courts of Quarter Sessions

These courts are held at times and places appointed by the Governor-in-Council, in districts which coincide with those of District Courts. In 1972, 52 places were appointed, courts being held usually prior to District Court sittings, from two to six times a year in country centres, and more frequently in the Sydney metropolitan area, Newcastle, and Wollongong.

In addition to exercising their original jurisdiction, the courts hear appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions and certain appeals from other courts (e.g., Licensing Courts). Appeals from Quarter Sessions or sittings of the Supreme Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Cases before Higher Criminal Courts

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen.

Statistics of persons "dealt with" by the higher criminal courts relate to persons whose committal has been "dealt with" in the year under review. If a person has been committed more than once he is included in the statistics once for each committal "dealt with" in the year. A committal is taken to have been "dealt with" when a decision has been taken not to proceed to trial or sentence for any reason or the accused is acquitted or convicted. No account has been taken of any variation of the original verdict or sentence as the result of a subsequent appeal.

The following table shows the outcome of the committal of persons dealt with by the higher criminal courts in 1970 and 1971:—

Table 528. Higher Criminal Courts: Persons Dealt With, Classified by Outcome of Committal

Outcome of Committal for Trial or Sentence	1970	1971					
	Persons	Males		Females		Persons	
		Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
			per cent.		per cent.		per cent.
Not Proceeded With to Trial or Sentence—							
Accused Failed to Appear	111	175	3.4	13	7.1	188	3.6
Accused Changed Plea ..	147	156	3.1	6	3.3	162	3.1
Accused Unfit to Plead ..	1	7	0.1	...	...	7	0.1
Accused Died	12	11	0.2	...	...	11	0.2
Venue Changed	37	43	0.8	3	1.6	46	0.9
Other Reasons (including No Bill filed)	264	268	5.3	16	8.8	284	5.4
Total, Not Proceeded With to Trial or Sentence ..	572	660	13.0	38	20.9	698	13.3
Proceeded With to Trial or Sentence*	4,299	4,415	87.0	144	79.1	4,559	86.7
Total	4,871	5,075	100.0	182	100.0	5,257	100.0

* The number of distinct persons concerned was 3,991 in 1970 and 4,235 (4,095 males and 140 females) in 1971.

In the following tables (relating to distinct persons), persons who have been dealt with by higher criminal courts more than once in a year are counted only once—and where classified by offence have been allocated to the most serious offence for which they have been convicted, or if acquitted, the most serious offence for which they have been tried. The statistics of distinct persons convicted shown in this edition differ from the figures published previously, which took account of subsequent appeals.

The next table shows, for the last three years, the number of distinct persons tried—i.e. persons dealt with by the higher criminal courts in respect of whom the committal was proceeded with to trial (or to sentence in the case of a person who pleaded guilty)—the number acquitted, and the number convicted.

Table 529. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Convicted

Year	Persons Tried •	Persons Acquitted	Persons Convicted For—				
			Offences Against the Person	Offences Against Property	Other Offences	Total Persons Convicted	
						Number	Per 1,000 of mean Population
MALES							
1969	3,719	213	1,061	2,397	48	3,506	1.57
1970	3,850	171	1,082	2,545	52	3,679	1.62
1971	4,095	206	1,143	2,663	83	3,889	1.69
FEMALES							
1969	129	17	29	79	4	112	0.05
1970	141	9	39	89	4	132	0.06
1971	140	5	37	93	5	135	0.06
PERSONS							
1969	3,848	230	1,090	2,476	52	3,618	0.82
1970	3,991	180	1,121	2,634	56	3,811	0.84
1971	4,235	211	1,180	2,756	88	4,024	0.87

* Includes persons who pleaded guilty.

Statistics of distinct persons convicted include persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed and ordered to be detained during the Governor's Pleasure.

The following table shows, for the last three years, the numbers of distinct persons tried and distinct persons convicted, classified by offence:—

Table 530. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Distinct Persons Convicted, Classified by Offence

Offence	Tried*			Convicted		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Offences Against the Person—						
General Offences—						
Murder (including Accessory to)	30	23	23	25	21	18
Manslaughter (other than driving offences)	26	23	32	21	20	27
Malicious Wounding	75	84	64	63	76	52
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	140	116	147	115	95	122
Other Assault	93	69	65	87	62	65
Robbery	201	253	258	196	245	250
Other	29	26	41	25	23	33
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—						
Rape	90	39	42	59	28	36
Carnal Knowledge of Female	196	255	287	178	247	262
Indecent Assault on Female (includes Attempted Rape)	129	131	171	123	122	154
Other Sexual Offences	17	20	25	17	18	23
Indecent Assault on Male	76	64	43	74	59	43
Other Unnatural Offences	20	30	19	18	30	17
Driving Offences	137	104	119	89	75	78
Total, Offences Against the Person	1,259	1,237	1,336	1,090	1,121	1,180
Offences Against Property—						
With Violence—						
Break, Enter, and Steal	1,319	1,422	1,435	1,297	1,408	1,421
Other	50	36	75	46	32	69
Without Violence—						
Larceny—Of Vehicle or Boat	478	595	614	472	590	607
Other	238	194	179	228	180	170
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Misappropriation	150	127	121	148	124	115
False Pretences	94	93	152	91	85	147
Receiving Stolen Goods	170	172	182	163	164	179
Forgery and Uttering (including Passing Valueless Cheques)	35	51	48	29	48	46
Other	2	3	2	2	3	2
Total, Offences Against Property	2,536	2,693	2,808	2,476	2,634	2,756
Other Offences	53	61	91	52	56	88
Total, All Offences	3,848	3,991	4,235	3,618	3,811	4,024

* Includes persons who pleaded guilty.

The most numerous offences against the person are sexual offences against females, robberies, and assault; in the case of offences against property, the most numerous are breaking, entering, and stealing, and larceny of vehicles or boats.

In the following table distinct persons convicted in a higher criminal court in 1971 are classified by offence and penalty imposed:—

Table 531. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Convicted, Classified by Offence and Penalty Imposed

Offence	Placed on a Bond*, and Fined	Imprisoned				Other ‡	Total Distinct Persons Convicted
		Under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more†		
Offences Against the Person—							
General Offences—							
Murder (including accessory to) .. .. .	...	...	...	2	16	...	18
Manslaughter (other than driving offences)	3	...	3	14	6	1	27
Malicious Wounding	21	14	12	1	3	1	52
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	78	20	16	7	...	1	122
Other Assault	44	20	1	...	...	...	65
Robbery	49	13	78	72	35	3	250
Other	21	1	7	3	1	...	33
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—							
Rape	2	...	4	27	3	...	36
Carnal Knowledge of Female	216	35	7	3	1	...	262
Indecent Assault on Female (includes Attempted Rape)	99	22	26	5	1	1	154
Other Sexual Offences	14	2	5	2	...	...	23
Indecent Assault on Male ..	29	6	7	1	...	...	43
Other Unnatural Offences ..	11	2	2	2	...	...	17
Driving Offences	51	12	10	...	...	5	78
Total, Offences Against the Person	638	147	178	139	66	12	1,180
Offences Against Property—							
With Violence—							
Break, Enter, and Steal	675	344	343	51	3	5	1,421
Other	43	19	4	1	1	1	69
Without Violence—							
Larceny—Of Vehicle or Boat	271	186	139	9	...	2	607
Other	114	27	27	2	...	...	170
Embezzlement and Fraudu- lent Misappropriation	81	11	17	6	...	...	115
False Pretences	96	18	27	5	...	1	147
Receiving Stolen Goods	106	50	22	1	...	...	179
Forgery and Uttering (in- cluding Passing Valueless Cheques)	31	3	11	1	...	...	46
Other	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total, Offences Against Property	1,419	658	590	76	4	9	2,756
Other Offences	16	49	19	4	...	...	88
Total, All Offences	2,073	854	787	219	70	21	4,024

* Includes bond with probation and with fine.

† Includes sentences of life and during Governor's Pleasure.

‡ Includes 6 males dealt with as juveniles and 15 males sentenced to Periodic Detention (i.e. to spend each weekend in gaol for the duration of the sentence imposed).

The next table shows the ages at date of arrest of distinct persons convicted in the higher criminal courts in the last three years:—

Table 532. Higher Criminal Courts: Ages at Date of Arrest of Distinct Persons Convicted

Year	Age Group (years)								Total Distinct Persons Convicted
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 or more	
MALES									
1969	1,323	791	501	275	215	269	102	28	3,506*
1970	1,414	879	529	302	183	251	89	32	3,679
1971	1,547	941	529	297	208	257	75	35	3,889
FEMALES									
1969	40	20	11	14	8	15	4	...	112
1970	41	31	14	10	13	16	5	2	132
1971	35	24	18	18	13	19	5	3	135
PERSONS									
1969	1,363	811	512	289	223	284	106	28	3,618*
1970	1,455	910	543	312	196	267	94	34	3,811
1971	1,582	965	547	315	221	276	80	38	4,024

* Includes 2 persons whose ages are unknown.

Of the total distinct persons convicted in 1971, 39 per cent. were under 21 years of age, 24 per cent. between 21 and 24 years, 14 per cent. between 25 and 29 years, and 23 per cent. were aged 30 years or more.

Particulars of distinct persons convicted classified by offence and age at date of arrest are given in the following table for 1971:—

Table 533. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Convicted in 1971 Classified by Offence and Age at Date of Arrest

Offence	Age Group (years)						Total Distinct Persons Convicted
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more	
Offences Against the Person—							
General Offences—							
Murder (including accessory to)	2	6	3	2	1	4	18
Manslaughter (other than driving offences)	7	6	5	4	4	1	27
Malicious Wounding	10	18	4	5	7	8	52
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	42	35	17	9	7	12	122
Other Assault	24	19	11	5	3	3	65
Robbery	99	78	33	20	11	9	250
Other	11	5	4	4	2	7	33
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—							
Rape	11	12	5	3	1	4	36
Carnal Knowledge of Female	166	66	9	6	8	7	262
Indecent Assault on Female (includes Attempted Rape) ..	41	26	25	14	9	39	154
Other Sexual Offences	4	2	4	3	1	9	23
Indecent Assault on Male	6	7	6	6	3	15	43
Other Unnatural Offences	4	2	4	1	1	5	17
Driving Offences	14	20	19	6	5	14	78
Total, Offences Against the Person	441	302	149	88	63	137	1,180
Offences Against Property—							
With Violence—							
Break, Enter, and Steal	650	330	188	95	67	91	1,421
Other	23	20	12	7	5	2	69
Without Violence—							
Larceny—Of Vehicle or Boat	321	154	73	30	12	17	607
Other	49	43	22	17	15	24	170
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Misappropriation	11	13	14	26	15	36	115
False Pretences	10	20	35	19	22	41	147
Receiving Stolen Goods	62	46	27	17	8	19	179
Forgery and Uttering (including Passing Valuable Cheques)	4	7	9	6	7	13	46
Other	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Total, Offences Against Property	1,131	633	380	217	151	244	2,756
Other Offences	10	30	18	10	7	13	88
Total, All Offences	1,582	965	547	315	221	394	4,024

Sixty-three per cent. of offences against the person and 64 per cent. of offences against property were committed by persons of 24 years of age or less in 1971. Of these offences, persons under 21 years were responsible for 37 per cent. and 41 per cent. respectively.

A large proportion of sexual offences are committed by persons under 21 years of age. In 1971, the proportion was 47 per cent. Persons of 24 years of age and under are responsible for the majority of cases of breaking, entering, and stealing, and of larceny of vehicle or boat. In 1971, they were responsible for 69 per cent. and 78 per cent. respectively of these offences, the corresponding figures for persons under 21 years of age being 46 per cent. and 53 per cent.

Compensation for Injuries and Costs in Criminal Cases

In terms of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act, 1967, where a person has sustained injuries as a result of a criminal offence and payment of compensation awarded by a court is not forthcoming from the offender (or the accused person in the case has been found not guilty and a certificate has been obtained from the court stating the amount of compensation that would have been awarded), the aggrieved person may apply for payment from Consolidated Revenue for amounts in excess of \$100. The maximum compensation payable is \$2,000. Where no person has been charged in connection with the offence, an ex-gratia payment may be made to the aggrieved person after consideration by the Attorney-General of a police report about the alleged offence.

The Costs in Criminal Cases Act, 1967, makes provision for the award in certain cases, of an amount of costs to a defendant in a criminal action. In 1971 there were 13 payments to persons claiming under this Act.

DISTRICT COURTS

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Courts of Petty Sessions and the Supreme Court. They are presided over by judges whose jurisdiction is defined in the District Courts Act, 1912. Sittings are held at places and times appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The courts sit at intervals during ten months of the year in Sydney, and two or more times per year in important country towns. A registrar and other officers are attached to each court. At the close of 1971, there were 72 district courts and 26 district court judges.

Ordinarily, cases are heard by a judge sitting alone, but a jury may be empanelled by direction of the judge, or upon demand by either plaintiff or defendant, in any case where the amount claimed exceeds \$100, other than motor vehicle personal injury cases, when a jury may only be summoned by order of the judge. The jurisdiction of the Court extends over issues in equity and probate, remitted by the Supreme Court, and over those actions cognizable on the common law side of the Supreme Court in which the property sought to be recovered, or the amount claimed, does not exceed \$6,000. However, verdicts of up to \$10,000 may be entered.

The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but in certain instances new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court.

Particulars of cases tried, and of consent and default judgements, in District Courts in their original jurisdiction during the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 534. District Courts: Cases

Year	Actions Finalised by Trial					Other Judgments		Actions and Other Matters Listed for Hearing at end of Year
	Verdict for Plaintiff	Verdict for Defendant	Other Findings *	Total		Consent †	Default ‡	
				By Jury	Without Jury			
1966	4,146	320	57	430	4,093	4,088	48,587	n.a.
1967	3,792	418	32	559	3,683	4,603	45,955	n.a.
1968	4,677	393	79	273	4,876	n.a.	44,422	n.a.
1969	4,253	314	57	251	4,373	5,716	47,594	3,253
1970	5,555	489	69	341	5,772	5,967	51,673	3,393
1971	6,052	561	71	246	6,438	5,756	52,374	3,119

* Includes non-suit, no jurisdiction, and disagreement by jury.

† Private agreements in litigation cases, which are registered by the Court.

‡ Judgments for the plaintiff in debt collection cases by default, confession, or agreement.

In addition to the cases covered by the foregoing table, District Courts undertake a considerable amount of work under various Acts.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine and determine questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and six other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. All have the same status, salary, pension rights, and tenure of office as District Court judges. Each judge sits alone and exercises the jurisdiction, powers and authorities of the Commission. The sittings are arranged by the chairman, who is also the permanent head of the staff of the Commission. Under certain conditions, an acting judge may be appointed.

The chairman of the Commission is also chairman of the Insurance Premiums Committee, which fixes workers' compensation insurance premium rates, administers the workers' compensation Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, and levies and collects contributions from insurers and self-insurers for purposes of the Dust Diseases Compensation Fund.

The Commission may appoint qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees, and may obtain medical reports from a referee or a medical board consisting of two or more referees.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court, and from that Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar or Assistant Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, approximately 98 per cent. of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, those contested before the Commission laying down the principles on which the majority of such settlements are based.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund, for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, both on insurers who undertake the liability to pay compensation and on self-insurers.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the chapter "Employment".

COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more authorised Judges of the District Court or Stipendiary Magistrates sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Navigation Acts of the State and Commonwealth. Appeal lies from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court.

STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

The State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1901. Its present basis is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a judge of the Supreme Court or the District Court, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes or lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, determine specified apprenticeship matters, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals.

The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by means of conciliation, and may summon parties to a dispute to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Labour and Industry—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members chosen by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission, from whose findings there is no right of appeal. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved or the Commission has granted leave to appeal on the ground that the matter is sufficiently important.

A senior Conciliation Commissioner and not more than six other Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Committees, comprising a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, are established for particular industries or callings by the Industrial Commission. A Committee has power to enquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment. Where an industrial dispute has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute, whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference the Commissioner or Committee may make an order in settlement, or an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners hold office until they attain the age of 65 years.

Special commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a special commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for no more than one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

The Apprentices Act, 1969 provides for the establishment of an Apprenticeship Council and Apprenticeship Committees, and provides for the appointment of an Apprenticeship Commissioner and a Director of Apprenticeship. The functions of these tribunals and officers are described in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

Stipendiary magistrates sitting as industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. The powers of industrial magistrates are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates.

Further information regarding industrial tribunals is published in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

LOWER COURTS

Courts of Petty Sessions

These courts are held daily in large centres and periodically in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation. Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902, and the Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970.

Courts of Petty Sessions—Criminal Jurisdiction

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the New South Wales Crimes Act, the Commonwealth Crimes Act, the Police Offences Act, the Summary Offences Act, and the Motor Traffic Act and Regulations which define offences and prescribe the penalties. Stipendiary magistrates have exclusive jurisdiction in the metropolitan and suburban courts and in courts in the more populous country centres; in other districts, cases may be heard either by a magistrate or by justices of the peace.

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily. These include most offences against good order and breaches of regulations, certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the defendant, and some other offences, originally indictable, which may be determined summarily without the consent of the defendant. The New South Wales Crimes Act provides that an offence relating to property with a value not exceeding \$500 may be disposed of summarily with the consent of the accused; some offences are also disposed of summarily without such consent if the value of the property involved does not exceed \$100. Under the Commonwealth Crimes Act, offences other than those declared to be indictable are punishable either on indictment or on summary conviction; offences declared to be indictable may be determined summarily with the consent of the accused, or, if they relate to property with a value not exceeding \$100, upon the request of the prosecution. In indictable cases not dealt with summarily, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court when a *prima facie* case is established.

Reference to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is made on page 721.

Courts of Petty Sessions—Civil Jurisdiction

The Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970 confers on Courts of Petty Sessions a limited civil jurisdiction, which can be exercised only by a stipendiary magistrate, to determine actions for the recovery of debts or damages in cases involving not more than \$500. However, when the amount involved exceeds \$250 and the defendant objects to its being heard by a Court of Petty Sessions, the action must be transferred to the District Court. In respect of certain matters under the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941, jurisdiction extends to cases involving amounts up to \$1,000.

In the civil jurisdiction, issues arise under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to instalment credit, money-lending transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, inebriates, lunacy, marriage, husbands and wives, masters and servants, and other matters. However, the Courts do not have jurisdiction to deal with disputes arising from a will, actions for wrongful arrest, defamation, breach of promise of marriage, infringement of copyright, or actions in which the title to land is in dispute.

In garnishee cases, a Court of Petty Sessions may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. Garnishee orders in respect of wages or salary may be made only for the excess over an amount, per week, equal to \$8 less than the current Sydney basic wage for adult males. A continuing garnishee order may be issued which is effective to attach wages or salaries for a period of four weeks. In addition to the garnishee proceedings, the Act permits the issue of a writ of execution to attach the personal property of the debtor and to allow for the sale of such property in satisfaction of the judgment debt.

In general, a decision of a Court of Petty Sessions is subject to review only when it exceeds its jurisdiction or violates natural justice.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may hold examinations of judgment debtors and enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

Transactions in recent years for the recovery of debts or damages in Courts of Petty Sessions, exercising jurisdiction as Small Debts Courts conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act, 1912 (repealed and replaced by the Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970), are summarised in Table 535. The jurisdiction of Small Debts Courts is described on page 1054 of Year Book No. 61.

Table 535. Small Debts Courts: Transactions

Year	Cases Originating	Judgments for Plaintiff		Executions Issued	Garnishee Orders Issued
		Number	Amount		
			\$ thous.		
1966	177,239	95,853	6,659	26,060	55,549
1967	165,941	81,675	5,628	26,962	48,392
1968	160,549	78,743	5,548	28,484	41,925
1969	155,469	72,061	5,179	29,179	35,211
1970	155,611	69,976	n.a.	29,835	29,148
1971	151,739	69,497	n.a.	29,129	27,476

Children's Courts

Children's Courts, first established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939. In certain proclaimed areas, a special magistrate is appointed to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a Children's Court may be exercised by a magistrate or two justices of the peace. Where practicable, the Children's Courts are not held in ordinary court rooms, and, unless the magistrate decides that the public interest would be served by having the matter dealt with in open court, persons not directly interested are excluded at any hearing or trial.

A Children's Court exercises all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children under 16 years of age and young persons under 18 years of age, and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children and of truants.

The role of the Court is reformatory rather than punitive. It is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister for Child Welfare to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's Courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of illegitimate children under the Child Welfare Act and complaints for maintenance of wife and children under the Maintenance Act, 1964. Under the Maintenance Act, the Courts also act reciprocally with other States of the Commonwealth and with certain other countries in the making and enforcement of orders for maintenance when one of the parties is resident outside New South Wales. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act.

Appeal from their decisions lies in proper cases to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court, Quarter Sessions, or, in certain circumstances, to a District Court.

The following table shows the number of juveniles under 18 years of age dealt with in Children's Courts in recent years, classified according to the Act under which they were charged with an offence or under which a complaint was laid and according to the action taken by the Court. Juveniles are counted each time they appear before a Children's Court.

Table 536. Children's Courts: Juveniles Dealt With* and Action Taken

Particulars	Number of Juveniles			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
ACT UNDER WHICH DEALT WITH				
Dealt with under—				
Crimes Act	5,910	6,711	7,181	7,729
Child Welfare Act	2,833	2,792 ^r	3,391	3,488
Government Railways Act and Transport Act .. .	1,165	2,454	2,623	2,228
Motor Traffic Act	2,377	3,793	4,459	6,538
Police Offences Act and Summary Offences Act† ..	500	591	492	800
Other Acts	45	59	230	211
Total Juveniles Dealt With: Boys	10,650	14,093 ^r	15,345	17,586
Girls	2,180	2,307 ^r	3,031	3,408
Juveniles	12,830	16,400 ^r	18,376	20,994
ACTION TAKEN				
Fined	4,007	6,737	7,468	9,436
Bound over	70	92	123	109
Committed for Trial	4	6	14	35
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department ..	1,543	1,603 ^r	2,063	2,244
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department—				
Order Suspended	314	281	222	281
Returned to Former Custody	75	22	67	67
Committed to Care of Approved Person	289	208	272	322
Committed to Care of Minister	495	551	539	508
Released on Probation	4,402	4,741	5,681	6,181
Admonished, Discharged, etc.	1,067	1,683	1,567	1,427
Variation of Order	4	...	...	...
Other	560	476	360	384
Total Juveniles Dealt With	12,830	16,400 ^r	18,376	20,994

* Includes details of juveniles against whom orders were made not involving the supervision of the Child Welfare Department.

† The Summary Offences Act, 1970, which came into force on 9 December 1970, repealed the Vagrancy Act, 1902, certain provisions of the Police Offences Act, 1901, and certain other enactments.

Statistics of Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts

The offences charged and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in recent years are shown in Tables 537 and 538. The figures given in Table 537 relate to the total offences charged—where multiple charges are preferred at the same time, separate account is taken of each charge. The figures should not be used for the purpose of comparison with other States or countries, unless the same rules are observed in tabulating the statistics of crime. It is not possible to determine the number of distinct persons charged in each year, as particulars obtained from persons accused of minor offences, particularly vagrants, do not form a reliable basis for identification.

Table 537. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Charges* Classified by Outcome

Year	Charges Withdrawn or Dismissed	Summary Convictions					Charges Referred to Higher Courts	Total Charges
		Fine	Fine Paid without Court Attendance †	Imprisonment	Other ‡	Total Convictions		
1966	30,270	199,551	464,122	11,940	88,289	763,902	8,758	802,930
1967	31,095	198,721	411,447	13,174	85,802	709,144	7,954	748,193
1968	38,695	183,937	426,496	13,421	93,258	717,112	8,229	764,036
1969	42,287	198,431	418,626	13,268	97,598	727,923	9,793	780,003
1970	43,497	239,043	456,798	13,477	85,043	794,361	9,173	847,031
1971	49,804	255,030	511,005	14,370	97,266	877,671	11,090	938,565

* Includes all informations laid against an individual which were dealt with during the year shown.

† Minor offences against traffic laws, where fine was paid, at offenders' option, without prior court attendance.

‡ Includes forfeiture of bail by persons charged with drunkenness (38,455 in 1970 and 45,643 in 1971).

Persons arrested for drunkenness are allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominal bail) in lieu of appearing in court. The majority of the charges of drunkenness are dealt with in this manner, and they are included in the statistics as convictions. Charges for which the offender is admonished and set free without penalty are also included as convictions. Statistics of persons charged with and convicted of drunkenness are shown on page 718.

The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded in recent years:—

Table 538. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Convictions by Type of Offence

Year	Against the Person	Against Property	Against Good Order		Transport and Traffic *	Other Offences (mainly Administrative)	Total Summary Convictions *
			Drunkenness	Other			
1966	3,632	31,279	56,159	35,575	599,605	37,652	763,902
1967	4,148	31,661	55,134	31,734	544,106	42,361	709,144
1968	4,246	33,121	57,710	22,125	552,917	46,993	717,112
1969	4,923	35,660	59,048	21,932	561,339	45,021	727,923
1970	4,783	35,859	58,606	21,454	633,962	39,697	794,361
1971	5,545	38,646	58,733	25,420	709,108	40,219	877,671

* Includes minor offences against traffic laws, where fine was paid without court attendance.

The great majority of offences for which summary convictions are recorded are transport and traffic offences (80 per cent. in 1971) and offences against good order (9 per cent.). The penalty imposed by the Courts in most cases is a fine. Sentence of imprisonment was imposed in only 2 per cent. (12 per cent. for offences against persons and 20 per cent. for offences against property) of the total convictions in 1971.

Convictions classified under the heading "other offences" consist mainly of breaches of administrative law (e.g., local government and Railway by-laws). A large proportion are minor breaches or are committed through inadvertence or in ignorance of the law, and are met by a fine.

Particulars of the applications for orders made to Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts (excluding applications to Courts of Petty Sessions sitting as Small Debts Courts) in the last four years are given in the next table:—

Table 539. Courts of Petty Sessions* and Children's Courts: Applications for Orders and Orders Made

Order	Number of Applications				Number of Orders Made			
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971
For Maintenance—								
Spouse	4,714	4,523	4,867	5,749	2,408	2,353	2,516	3,005
Child	2,029	2,142	2,319	2,625	1,340	1,431	1,554	1,796
Varying Order for Maintenance ..	1,691	1,746	1,838	2,030	1,079	1,140	1,194	1,234
Uncontrollable or Neglected Child	2,593	2,010	2,057	1,681	2,008	1,735	1,792	1,384
Preliminary Expenses (Infant Protection Act, 1904)†	177	251	251	249	128	179	154	196
Breach of Conditions of Release ..	485	458	272	304	305	292	171	199
Detention of Property	599	704	728	1,087	273	339	305	470
Prohibition (Liquor Act)	183	241	169	157	123	161	120	101
Sureties (threats, etc., apprehended injuries to property and apprehended violence)	305	372	382	359	85	98	117	99
Landlord and Tenant Act	4,985	4,909	5,431	4,389	2,434	2,289	2,755	2,174
Marriage Act	427	411	514	549	234	206	281	301
Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act	45	8	5	5	18	4	5	4
Child Welfare Act	1,071	793	845	868	621	402	493	432
Other	2,671	1,591	1,528	1,438	1,848	905	878	758
Total	21,975	20,159	21,206	21,490	12,904	11,534	12,335	12,153

* Excluding applications to Courts of Petty Sessions sitting as Small Debts Courts.

† Expenses incidental to birth of ex-nuptial child.

In 1971, there were 7,882 cases of non-compliance with orders of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts, 7,063 of which were for maintenance. In 2,979 instances the case was withdrawn or dismissed, and in 4,163 the order was subsequently obeyed. In addition, 735 men and 4 women were imprisoned, almost all of the men for failure to comply with orders for the maintenance of wife or child.

Drunkenness

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before trial if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for trial, the deposits are forfeited, and further action is not taken.

The following statement shows particulars of the cases of drunkenness and convictions in the last ten years:—

Table 540. Drunkenness: Cases and Convictions

Year	Persons Charged *	Persons Dis-charged, etc.	Persons Convicted†					
			Fined	Other‡	Total			Per 10,000 of Population
					Males	Females	Persons	
1962	69,171	625	11,857	56,689	64,525	4,021	68,546	172
1963	66,317	687	11,510	54,120	61,537	4,093	65,630	162
1964	62,125	588	10,811	50,726	57,894	3,643	61,537	150
1965	63,611	468	10,600	52,543	59,727	3,416	63,143	151
1966	56,545	386	10,627	45,532	53,225	2,934	56,159	132
1967	55,803	669	11,377	43,757	52,186	2,948	55,134	128
1968	58,438	728	9,529	48,181	54,614	3,096	57,710	132
1969	60,102	1,054	10,628	48,420	56,395	2,653	59,048	133 _r
1970	59,406	800	58,606		56,298	2,308	58,606	129
1971	59,741	1,008	13,090	45,643	56,172	2,561	58,733	127

* Counted each time charged.

† Counted each time convicted. Includes persons who did not appear for trial.

‡ Mainly bail forfeited.

In addition to cases of drunkenness to which the foregoing table relates, convictions on the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug numbered 2,709 in 1970 and 2,244 in 1971, and convictions for driving or attempting to drive with a concentration of 0.08 grammes or more of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood numbered 14,495 in 1971, and 709 persons were convicted for refusal to undergo a breath test or analysis. Details of these convictions are given in the chapter "Motor Transport".

An inebriate convicted of an offence of which drunkenness is a factor, or, in certain cases, a contributing cause, may be required to enter into recognizances and to report periodically to the police for a period of not less than twelve months, or he may be placed in a State penal institution.

For the care and treatment of inebriates other than those convicted of an offence, State institutions may be established under the control of the Director-General of State Psychiatric Services. Judges, magistrates, and the Master of the Supreme Court in the Protective Division may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master of the Supreme Court in the Protective Division, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. An inebriate may enter voluntarily into a recognizance to abstain from intoxicating liquor and intoxicating or narcotic drugs.

At 30 June 1971, the number of inebriates committed under the Inebriates Act, 1912 and detained in Psychiatric Centres was 419 (357 men and 62 women). The number admitted for the first time was 96 (83 men and 13 women) in the year 1970-71.

Coroners' Courts

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1960.

Every stipendiary magistrate by virtue of his office has the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State; the Metropolitan, Parramatta, Liverpool, and Ryde Police Districts being under the jurisdiction of the Senior Coroner. In remote country districts, a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, may be appointed Coroner.

Where a Coroner is informed by a member of the police force of a death or fire he has jurisdiction to hold an inquest or inquiry into the cause. Inquests are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols, mental hospitals and Child Welfare Institutions, and of the death of any person whilst in the lawful custody of the police force; and inquiries are held into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property. In certain cases the facts may be determined by a jury of six persons. The Coroner may order any medical practitioner to attend at an inquest and may direct him to hold a post-mortem examination.

Under the Coroners Act, 1912, in force until January 1961, Coroners were empowered to commit for trial anyone adjudged criminally responsible for a death or fire. Under the Coroners Act, 1960, a Coroner must, where a person has been charged with an indictable offence in connection with a death, or fire, adjourn the inquest or inquiry after establishing the identity of the deceased and the place and date of death or where the fire occurred. An inquest or inquiry must also be adjourned if during the course of evidence the Coroner decides that a *prima facie* case has been made out against a known person. Inquests or inquiries adjourned for these reasons may be concluded after termination of criminal proceedings.

Coroners held inquiries into the origin of 179 fires in 1971, and found that 100 of the fires were accidental, that 28 were caused wilfully by person(s) unknown, that evidence in 39 cases was insufficient to indicate the origin; and in 12 cases persons were committed for trial from Courts of Petty Sessions. Inquiries into a further 828 fires were dispensed with as there were no suspicious circumstances.

Licensing Courts

Under the Liquor Act, 1912, between three and five persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State, and in the Metropolitan District they also sit as stipendiary magistrates constituting Courts of Petty Sessions to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates are empowered, with the approval of the Minister, to delegate their jurisdiction either generally or in any special matter to stipendiary magistrates. Under a general delegation, applications for renewals, transfers, booth licences, and other minor matters outside the Metropolitan Licensing District are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates. Unopposed applications for booth licences or limited public hall licences may be dealt with by the Clerk of the Licensing Court.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court. Appeals from its decisions lie to a Court of Quarter Sessions, except in certain matters such as applications for the grant or removal of licences, where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Licences Reduction Board, which was established to reduce publicans' and Australian wine licences.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licences Reduction Board are shown in Chapter 41, "Wholesale and Retail Trade".

Warden's Courts (Mining)

Under the Mining Act, 1906, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute between mine operators (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final, where the right or property in dispute does not exceed \$100 in value. In other cases, there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, but any party so appealing loses his right of appeal to the Supreme Court if the amount claimed is less than \$1,000. Any party appealing direct to the Supreme Court loses his right of appeal to the Mining Appeal Court.

Generally, a warden is appointed to a Warden's District, but each warden may preside over any Warden's Court in New South Wales. A warden also has certain administrative functions.

Land Boards

The Eastern and Central land divisions of the State are divided into 87 Land Districts, which in turn are grouped into 15 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, Coleambally, Tullakool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number

of boards) possessing legal and administrative experience and two local members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge. The Boards, which sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions, deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts and make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister.

The Western Division of the State is divided into 11 administrative districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members who are paid by fees.

Fair Rents Boards

Under the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948, the rentals of premises subject to rent control are, in general, determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate. Rentals of shared accommodation in the County of Cumberland are determined by the Rent Controller. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the control of rents in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by Courts of Quarter Sessions from Courts of Petty Sessions; by the Supreme Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction from Courts of Petty Sessions, District Courts, and Courts of Quarter Sessions, and from decisions of the Supreme Court constituted by a single judge; by the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court; and (in certain cases) by the Privy Council from either of the two last-named courts. Appeals on point of law (usually by stating a case) may be made from special courts (e.g. the Industrial Commission and Workers' Compensation Commission) to the Court of Appeal division of the Supreme Court.

Appeals to Quarter Sessions

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to Courts of Quarter Sessions lies against all convictions or orders by magistrates, excepting adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into recognizance, or for giving security. The Appeal Court re-hears the cases, and decides questions of fact as well as of law.

Appeals to Supreme Court—Civil Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters was originally exercised by a "full court" of three judges. Between 1965 and June 1972, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil matters was exercised exclusively by the Court of Appeal, which was established in October 1965. However, as from June 1972, the Supreme Court Act, 1970 conferred upon the Divisions of the Supreme Court jurisdiction to hear appeals from courts of status inferior to District Courts. The Court of Appeal, which is constituted by three or more Judges of Appeal, now hears appeals from decisions of a single judge sitting in a Division of the Supreme Court and from District Courts and courts of similar status.

The Court of Appeal also considers motions for new trials and kindred matters. It may, in certain circumstances, and where the parties consent, substitute its own assessment of damages for the verdict of a jury or judge of the first instance.

Court of Criminal Appeal

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1912, which prescribes that the Supreme Court shall be the Court of Criminal Appeal, constituted by three or more Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice may direct. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal to the Court against his conviction (1) on any ground which involves a question of law alone, or (2) with the leave of the Court, or upon the certificate of the judge of the court of trial, on any ground which involves a question of fact alone, or of mixed law and fact, or any other ground which appears to the Court to be sufficient. With the leave of the Court, a convicted person may also appeal against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal, the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another, either more or less severe. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against a sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court or any Court of Quarter Sessions.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases, the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the court of trial. It may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

Appeals to the High Court of Australia

Appeals to the High Court of Australia from the Court of Appeal may be made in respect of any case of permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at \$3,000 or more, or involving the status of any person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth. Such appeal may be made even if a State law provides that the decision of the Supreme Court is final.

An appeal to the High Court from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court.

Appeals to the Privy Council

Appeals from Courts in New South Wales to the Crown-in-Council are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by virtue of the royal prerogative to review decisions of all Courts of the Commonwealth, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

The cases which may be heard (on appeal) by the Judicial Committee were defined by Order-in-Council in 1909. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Supreme Court involving any property or right to the value of \$1,000 or more. Appeal may also be made as of grace from the Supreme or High Court in any matter of substantial importance (including criminal cases in special circumstances), except in matters concerning the Commonwealth constitution or other federal matters or in matters concerning Commonwealth law.

COURTS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, the judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in the High Court of Australia, in other federal courts created by Commonwealth Parliament (the Federal

Court of Bankruptcy and the Commonwealth Industrial Court), and in State courts invested by Parliament with federal jurisdiction. Federal jurisdiction has been conferred on State courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the Judiciary Act, the Matrimonial Causes Act, the Bankruptcy Act, and other Commonwealth Acts.

The High Court of Australia, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six other judges. Its principal seat is at Melbourne, but sittings are held in other State capital cities as occasion requires. Registries of the Court have been established in all the capital cities.

The High Court has both original jurisdiction (usually exercised by a single judge) and appellate jurisdiction (exercised by at least three judges). In some cases, the Court's jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts; in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in matters arising under a treaty, in suits between the Commonwealth and a State or between States, in matters in which a writ of *mandamus* or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth, and in matters involving any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of the States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in other matters in which the Commonwealth is a party, in matters between residents of different States, and in trials of indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth. In addition, the High Court has exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction under a number of specific Acts of Parliament.

In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from decisions made in its original jurisdiction, from decisions of other courts exercising federal jurisdiction, from the courts of Commonwealth Territories, and from Supreme Courts and other State courts from which an appeal lies to the Privy Council. Appeals from the State courts can be brought only by special leave of the High Court, unless the matter involves property or civil right valued at \$3,000 or more or affects the status of a person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, or bankruptcy. The Court also hears appeals on points of law from administrative determinations, such as decisions of the Commissioner for Taxation, Taxation Boards of Review, and the Registrar of Trade Marks.

Information about the Federal Court of Bankruptcy is given below.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court, established in 1956, consists of a Chief Judge and not more than seven other judges. The Court has an original jurisdiction in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act (e.g., offences against the Act, the interpretation of enforcement of industrial awards, the enforcement of rules of industrial organisations, inquiries into disputed elections in industrial organisations). It also has jurisdiction to hear appeals from State Courts (not being Supreme Courts) and Territory Courts in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act or under the Public Service Arbitration Act. In addition, the Commonwealth Industrial Court has jurisdiction in non-industrial matters under a number of Acts of Parliament. The Court's principal seat is at Melbourne, but sittings are held in other State capitals as occasion requires. Further information about the Court is given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

BANKRUPTCY

Under the (Commonwealth) Bankruptcy Act, 1966–1970, the Commonwealth has been divided into bankruptcy districts which coincide generally with State boundaries. The Federal Court of Bankruptcy, which was established in 1930 and consists of a single judge, has jurisdiction throughout Australia, but it exercises this jurisdiction mainly in the bankruptcy districts of New South Wales (which includes the Australian Capital Territory) and Victoria. Certain State courts have been invested with federal jurisdiction in bankruptcy and outside New South Wales and Victoria, usually exercise jurisdiction in their respective States. All courts exercising jurisdiction in bankruptcy have power to decide questions of law and fact in matters under the Act. Questions of fact may be tried by a jury. The Bankruptcy Act, which is administered by the Attorney-General, provides for the appointment of an Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the Commonwealth and a Registrar and an official receiver for each bankruptcy district.

A Registrar in Bankruptcy has duties imposed under the Bankruptcy Act and exercises powers of an administrative nature delegated by the Court. He presides at examinations of bankrupts and of persons known or suspected to have in their possession any property of the bankrupt or who are supposed to be indebted to the bankrupt or to be able to give information respecting the bankrupt. A magistrate may preside at such examinations and he often does so in country areas.

All official receivers are permanent officers of the Commonwealth Public Service. They are controlled by the Court and have duties in bankrupt estates in relation to the conduct and affairs of the bankrupt. The creditors may resolve to appoint a person registered as qualified to act as a trustee under the Bankruptcy Act, to be the trustee of a bankrupt estate in order to realise and distribute the assets, but if no such appointment is made, the official receiver is the trustee and performs these functions.

Any person may voluntarily present a petition for the purpose of becoming a bankrupt, or a creditor or creditors to whom a person is indebted in an amount of at least \$500, singly or in the aggregate, may apply for a compulsory sequestration. The property of a bankrupt vests in The Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, a body corporate on whose behalf any official receiver may act. After bankruptcy no creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of a debt provable in the bankruptcy has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by leave of the Court. A bankrupt may make a proposal for a composition or arrangement with his creditors and the Court may approve of it and also make an order annulling the bankruptcy. The Act also provides for the administration in bankruptcy of the estate of a deceased debtor upon the petition of either a creditor or the person administering the estate.

As an alternative to becoming a bankrupt, a debtor may authorise a registered trustee or solicitor to call a meeting of his creditors who may then resolve that the debtor enter into a deed of assignment, a deed of arrangement or a composition for their benefit. The creditors are required to nominate a registered trustee as trustee.

Offences under the Bankruptcy Act may be dealt with summarily by courts exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction or by courts of summary jurisdiction, or the accused may be committed for trial by jury before a criminal court.

Particulars of the bankruptcies in New South Wales under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

PUBLIC TRUSTEE

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage, or other settlement; executor of a will; administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, dies or is absent from the State; administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. In general, the Public Trustee takes out probate or letters of administration in the Probate Court in the ordinary way, but he may file an election to administer in that court in certain cases in testacy or intestacy where the gross value of the estate does not exceed \$4,000. He may act as manager, guardian, or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant, or as receiver of any other property. He is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

Where the net value of an intestate estate does not exceed \$1,000, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow. He may apply the share of an infant to the maintenance of the infant. As attorney or agent, he may collect rents or interest on investments, supervise repairs, prepare taxation returns, and pay taxes, etc. Agents of the Public Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State and there are 4 branch offices in the metropolitan area and others at Gosford, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Wollongong, and Lismore.

Operations are not conducted for profit. Fees and commission are chargeable to provide for working expenses and may be supplemented, if necessary, by transfer from interest earnings on the Public Trustee's Common Fund.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act and the Matraville Soldiers' Settlement. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales and the Dormant Funds Act.

The following table summarises the transactions of the Public Trust Office in recent years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund and the Dormant Funds Act are not included.

Table 541. Public Trust Office: Transactions

Year ended 30 June	Estates Received for Administra- tion	Trust Moneys		Commission and Fees	Office Administra- tion	Unclaimed Money Paid into Treasury	Value of Estates in Active Administra- tion*
		Received	Paid				
	No.	\$ thousand					
1966	3,595	17,774	21,279	1,042	1,042	68	39,175
1967	4,063	21,527	28,226	1,093	1,093	40	55,814*
1968	3,961	23,263	32,103	1,180	1,180	62	59,073
1969	4,166	24,512	34,905	1,289	1,289	26	61,941
1970	4,420	34,046	34,237	1,446	1,446	31	68,839
1971	4,662	39,309	39,200	2,498	2,498	36	74,669

* Basis of valuation changed in 1966-67.

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar-General in New South Wales administers the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, the Registration of Deeds Act, the Real Property Act, and the Conveyancing (Strata Titles) Act. Registrations are made of births, deaths, and marriages; conveyances, transfers, leases, mortgages, and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; plans of subdivision; liens on crops and wool, and stock mortgages; bills of sale; and instruments under the Newspapers and Printing Acts.

The registers and certain of the documents relating to registration in the Land Titles Office and Deeds Registration Branch of the Registrar-General's Office are usually available for inspection by the public; fees are charged for registration. No fees are charged for registration of births, deaths, and marriages, but fees are payable for certified copies of entries in and extracts from the registers, which are not available for inspection by the public.

The fees collected by the Registrar-General during 1971 amounted to \$6,070,000, of which \$4,380,000 was collected by the Land Titles Office, \$598,000 by the Survey Drafting Branch, \$705,000 by the Deeds Registration Branch, and \$386,000 by the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch.

Registration of documents under the Companies Act and the Business Names Act is the responsibility of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs. Registration, etc., fees collected by the Commissioner during 1970-71 amounted to \$3,646,000.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, AND DESIGNS, AND PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHTS

The registration of patents, trade marks, and designs is the responsibility of the Commonwealth authorities. Patents are granted under the Patents Act, 1952-1969, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, including Norfolk Island and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. The term of a Patent is sixteen years, subject to the payment of renewal fees, the first being due before the expiration of the fourth year of the patent and the remainder annually thereafter.

Under the Trade Marks Act, 1955-1966, a trade mark is registered for a period of seven years, but may be renewed for successive periods of fourteen years on payment of the prescribed fee. Provision is made for the licensing of the use of trade marks by persons other than the registered proprietors.

Registration of a design under the Designs Act, 1906-1968, subsists for a period of five years, and may be extended for two further terms of five years each.

Protection of copyrights is granted by the Copyright Act, 1968, but no provision is made for the registration of a copyright. (Previously this was possible on a voluntary basis under the Copyright Act, 1912-1966.) Copyright in a literary dramatic, musical, or artistic work or the performing right in a musical or dramatic work extends for the life of the author and fifty years after his death.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court or the Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent and rectification of the registers of trade marks and designs.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS

Under the (Commonwealth) Service and Execution of Process Act, civil judgments given in the courts of any State or Territory of the Commonwealth, and (since 1964) fines imposed by courts of summary jurisdiction in any State or Territory, can be enforced in any other State or Territory. In criminal proceedings, a warrant issued in one State or Territory for the apprehension or commitment of a person, and endorsed in another State or Territory, may be duly executed in the latter State or Territory, and is sufficient authority for the apprehension of the person.

Extradition of Australian fugitive offenders to and from other parts of the British Commonwealth is governed by federal legislation. Extradition to foreign countries is also governed by federal legislation. The relevant Acts are the Extradition (Commonwealth Countries) Act, 1966–1968, and the Extradition (Foreign States) Act, 1966–1968.

LAW REFORM COMMISSION

A full-time standing Law Reform Commission, comprising a Supreme Court Judge as permanent chairman, a deputy chairman, and four other legal specialists (including an academic lawyer) appointed for varying periods, was established by the State Government in January 1966, to undertake a review of the State's statute law, with a view to its reform and consolidation. The Commission has reviewed considerable areas of the law and has issued a number of reports which have formed the basis for new legislation, such as the Imperial Acts Application Act, 1969, the Limitation Act, 1969, the Supreme Court Act, 1970, as amended, and the Law Reform (Law and Equity) Act, 1972. The Commission has the assistance of research staff, draftsmen, and other ancillary staff.

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

The following table shows the expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in recent years, and the amount of fines, fees, returns from prisoners' labour, and other receipts paid into Consolidated Revenue.

Table 542. Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand					
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries, etc. of Judiciary	943	1,008	1,053	1,220	1,341	1,501
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice	12,449	13,688	15,070	16,056	17,230	19,619
Police (including Traffic Services)	30,974	36,212	38,006	41,285	47,358	54,584
Prisons	4,620	5,181	6,184	7,355	8,872	10,179
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children	1,993	2,287	2,424	2,629	2,941	3,622
Total Expenditure	50,979	58,377	62,737	68,544	77,743	89,505
RECEIPTS						
Fines and Forfeitures	5,621	7,265	8,919	10,207	11,297	12,916
Fees	6,009	7,327	8,357	9,012	10,917	12,195
Proceeds of Prison Industries ..	622	749	808	859	912	1,042
Other	72	91	123	110	160	140
Total Receipts	12,323	15,433	18,207	20,189	23,285	26,293
NET EXPENDITURE	38,656	42,944	44,530	48,355	54,457	63,212

Motor registration and drivers' licence fees are not included as receipts in the foregoing table, though the cost of police supervision and control of road traffic is paid from the Road Transport funds out of the proceeds of such fees (see chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic").

POLICE

The New South Wales police force, which covers the whole State, is organised under the Police Regulation Act, 1899. A Commissioner of Police, who is subject to the direction of the Premier, is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. A Deputy Commissioner, a Senior Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, superintendents, and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed a constable unless he is at least 19 and under 35 years of age, and is of good character, reasonably educated, and with a high standard of physical fitness. A person who has been convicted of a felony may not be appointed.

Youths between 15 and 18 years of age may be appointed as police cadets, and a comprehensive course of training is provided for them. If satisfactory, they may be appointed as probationary constables on attaining the age of 19 years. At 30 June 1971, there were 176 cadets in training.

Women police are recruited generally between the ages of 19 and 30 years, and are required to be of satisfactory physique and reasonable education. They perform special duties in plain clothes at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, and assist male police as required in criminal investigation and other duties. Women police also control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. At 30 June 1971, there were 99 women police.

All police must retire at the age of 60 years, except the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years, and the Senior Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners for whom the age of retirement is 62 years. Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the pension are shown on page 272.

The primary duties of the police are crime prevention and detection and the maintenance of public order. In addition, they perform many other duties in the service of the State; e.g., in country areas they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, as Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, and inspectors under the Fisheries and other Acts. In the metropolitan and Newcastle areas, the police regulate the street traffic. Their work in connection with motor transport is described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

An auxiliary section of special constables termed "parking police", consisting of partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations. Parking police wear distinctive uniforms. They numbered 145 at 30 June 1971.

The strength of the police force and other police staff in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 543. Police Force and Other Police Staff at 30 June

Classification	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
General	3,964	4,336	4,279	4,465	4,456	4,529	4,593
Criminal Investigation Branch	316	226	378	415	426	457	468
Others on Detective Work ..	718	723	666	674	725	692	720
Traffic	853	884	954	1,004	1,063	1,061	1,056
Water	34	37	36	37	49	51	54
Prosecuting	*	*	131	138	147	143	186
Licensing	*	*	93	111	115	109	118
Women Police	57	70	70	70	85	83	99
Total Police	5,942	6,276	6,607	6,914	7,066	7,125	7,294
Cadets	179	210	218	197	193	199	176
Matrons	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
Trackers and Cadet Trackers	2	4	3	4	4	2	2
Special Constables	30	31	29	32	32	33	36
Parking Police	124	133	131	146	140	142	145
Civilian Staff †	478	529	581	661	689	842	1,087
Total Police and other Staff	6,759	7,187	7,573	7,958	8,128	8,346	8,744

* Included in "General".

† Clerical and general staff employed under the Public Service Act.

The following table shows the number of police stations and the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, matrons, trackers, and parking police) in relation to the population:—

Table 544. Police Stations and Police Force in relation to Population

At 30 June	Police Stations	Number of Police			Population to each Member of Police Force
		Metropolitan	Country	Total	
1965	502	4,083	1,859	5,942	702
1966	499	4,350	1,926	6,276	674
1967	495	4,588	2,019	6,607	650 ^r
1968	493	4,786	2,128	6,914	630 ^r
1969	491	4,862	2,204	7,066	628 ^r
1970	491	4,940	2,185	7,125	633
1971	493	5,056	2,238	7,294	629

The cost of police services in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 545. Cost of Police Services

Year ended 30 June	Salaries	Contribution to Super-annuation Fund	Other Expend-iture	Total Expenditure*		
				From Consoli- dated Revenue	From Road Transport Funds†	Total
				\$ thousand		
1964	20,172	2,219	5,032	22,445	4,979	27,424
1965	21,100	2,436	5,608	23,928	5,216	29,144
1966	22,122	2,587	6,265	25,603	5,371	30,974
1967	26,079	2,782	7,351	30,183	6,029	36,212
1968	27,744	2,786	7,475	30,870	7,135	38,006
1969	29,608	2,941	8,736	33,540	7,745	41,285
1970	34,570	3,136	9,652	39,476	7,882	47,358
1971	40,477	3,202	10,905	46,318	8,266	54,584

* Excludes payments of pay-roll tax.

† Includes amounts recouped to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund by municipal and shire councils (\$173,000 in 1970-71).

The expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Motor Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenditure under this head includes salaries, cost of uniforms, and contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police.

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

In New South Wales, a Commissioner of Corrective Services, who is appointed by the Governor and subject to the direction of the Minister of Justice, is responsible for the Prison Service and has administrative control of the Adult Probation Service and the Parole Service.

PRISONS

The Prisons Act, 1952 provides for the establishment, regulation, and control of prisons, and for the custody of prisoners, and charges the Commissioner of Corrective Services with the direction of prisons and the custody of prisoners. Persons who are awaiting trial or the outcome of an appeal against conviction and/or sentence, and who have been ordered by the courts to be held in custody pending determination of their cases, are held in custody by the Commissioner, but the Sheriff's common law powers are still retained.

A stipendiary magistrate is appointed under the Act as Visiting Justice to each prison and may visit and examine the prison in respect of which he is Visiting Justice at any time he may think fit and at such intervals as are prescribed. He may inquire into and report to the Minister or the Commissioner on any matter connected with the prison. He may also hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of confinement to cell, forfeiture of remission or payment due as punishment. Where a prisoner commits an offence against prison discipline, which constitutes an offence punishable by imprisonment, the Visiting Justice may order that the prisoner be prosecuted summarily in a Court of Petty Sessions or upon indictment. Any Judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time.

At 30 June 1972 there were 26 prison establishments in New South Wales. Nine were classified as maximum security prisons, five as medium security, ten as minimum security, and two as local prisons.

A complex of four maximum security prisons, namely the Central Industrial Prison, the Metropolitan Reception Prison, the Metropolitan Remand Centre, and the Malabar Training Centre, is situated at Malabar in the metropolitan area. The Metropolitan Remand Centre is used for the detention of males awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of males convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the Malabar complex of prisons in the first instance, where they are classified according to character and previous record and assigned to the most appropriate prison. Short sentence prisoners and prisoners selected for employment in the prison industries conducted at Malabar are detained in the complex, and those serving longer periods of imprisonment are drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided in the Central Industrial Prison for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The other maximum security prisons are the Goulburn Training Centre (which provides special training programmes for first offenders), Bathurst, Maitland, and Parramatta gaols (for prisoners with longer criminal records) and Grafton Gaol

(in which prisoners of intractable disposition and violent nature are detained).

Specialised programmes of education for selected prisoners (mainly first offenders) are provided at the Berrima Training Centre, and the Cooma Prison is used mainly for the detention of homosexual offenders. Irwin House at Silverwater houses mainly vagrants and prisoners who are near completion of long sentences. Yarrangobilly Caves Place of Detention is used for prisoners who have been selected to engage, at a later date, in employment outside prison under the Department of Corrective Services work release programme. The fifth medium security prison is the Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women at Silverwater, which houses all female prisoners in New South Wales. A new medium security prison designed to hold 400 male prisoners is under construction at Cessnock.

The minimum security prisons are used for prisoners likely to co-operate in and benefit by training and other prisoners who appear to present no security risk. At Emu Plains Training Centre, prisoners—usually first offenders under 23 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes Afforestation Camp older men are employed on a pine plantation and a saw-mill and similar work is provided at the other afforestation camps situated at Kirkconnell, Laurel Hill, Mannus, Newnes, and Oberon. At these establishments the conditions of prison life are modified to conform with ordinary rural life, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination. Prisoners housed at Silverwater House Work Release Centre and the Emu House Work Release Centre engage in full-time employment outside the Centres during the day, returning to custody each evening and at weekends. The Periodic Detention Centre, Malabar, houses males sentenced under the Periodic Detention Act, 1970, which came into effect in February 1971. Such males are required to attend each weekend of their sentence under custody; returning to their normal routine from Monday to Friday. Sentences of periodic detention may vary from 3 to 12 months.

Local prisons at Broken Hill and Narrabri house prisoners committed for short terms from courts in these areas, but in various other country districts police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police. Persons detained in police lock-ups are not included in the statistics of prisoners shown in this chapter.

Education classes for prisoners were held in nine establishments at 30 June 1971, and during the year 1970-71, 1,677 prisoners attended classes; in addition, 1,226 prisoners were enrolled in correspondence courses. At 30 June 1971, libraries in prisons contained more than 59,000 volumes.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905 which empowered a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted of specified criminal offences for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time. Since June 1957, habitual criminals have been dealt with in accordance with the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957. This Act empowers a judge to pronounce as an habitual criminal any person aged 25 years or more convicted on indictment who has, on at least two occasions previously, served separate terms of imprison-

ment for convictions for indictable offences. The Act also provides for offenders convicted summarily to be pronounced habitual criminals, after application has been made to a judge on the direction of a stipendiary magistrate.

When an offender is pronounced an habitual criminal, the judge passes a further sentence on him, of from 5 to 14 years. Any sentence being served at the time of the pronouncement is served concurrently with the sentence passed following the pronouncement. When an habitual criminal has served two-thirds of the term of imprisonment, he may be granted a written licence by the Governor to be at large, if the Governor is satisfied that the prisoner's conduct and attitude warrant his release. Failure to comply with the conditions of such licence renders the habitual criminal liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES

Special provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900 for lenience towards any person convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to imprisonment, provided such person has not previously been convicted of an indictable offence. The term "minor offence" includes offences punishable summarily and any other offence to which the court applies these provisions of the Act. In such cases, the execution of the sentences is suspended upon the defendant entering into recognizance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months.

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain remission of part of their sentences as prescribed in the Prisons Regulations. The regular rate of remission for good conduct varies from one-third of their sentence for first offenders or prisoners who have served a sentence of less than three months in prison previously, to one-sixth for habitual criminals. Additional remission may be earned in certain circumstances. A prisoner granted remission may be released from prison unconditionally or upon such conditions as the Minister may order. Prisoners sentenced for less than one month are detained for the full period.

A prisoner may be released on a licence granted by the Governor. The conditions endorsed on the licence must be strictly complied with by the offender. Where a licence is revoked as a result of a breach of a condition, the offender may be returned to prison to undergo the remainder of his sentence.

THE ADULT PROBATION SERVICE

The Adult Probation Service was established in July 1951, to assist the Courts administer justice in the public interest. The Service is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Corrective Services and has two separate responsibilities—firstly to submit pre-sentence reports to assist the Courts in determining appropriate sentences, and secondly, to provide supervisory treatment in the community for selected individuals convicted of criminal offences. The persons selected are placed on a period of probation by the Court and during this period live a normal life in the community, regulate their conduct under the conditions imposed by the Court, and are subject to the supervision of a Probation Officer.

The Service at present operates within the Metropolitan Area and at Gosford, Newcastle, and Wollongong, and only services Higher Criminal Courts, but plans are advanced for its extension to Courts of Petty Sessions.

At 31 December 1971, there were 82 probation officers supervising 4,865 persons who had been released by the Courts. During the year ended 30 June 1971, 1,639 pre-sentence reports were made.

PAROLE AND AFTER-CARE OF RELEASED PRISONERS

Parole of prisoners in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Parole Board, established under the Parole of Prisoners Act, 1966. In accordance with the Act, Courts are required to specify a non-parole period in the case of a person sentenced to imprisonment for more than twelve months, unless reasons are given for not doing so; and they may, at their discretion, specify a non-parole period in the case of shorter sentences. The minimum non-parole period which may be specified is six months. At any time after the expiry of the non-parole period (or before the expiry of the non-parole period in special circumstances), the prisoner may be released on parole by the Board subject to such conditions as the Board may specify. The Board may revoke a parole order, if the parolee fails to comply with the conditions of the order, and the offender may be returned to prison to serve the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment.

The Parole Service, which is administered by the Department of Corrective Services, undertakes field investigations, supervision and after-care of released prisoners and provides reports on individual cases to the Parole Board. All parolees and prisoners released by the Governor on licence come under the supervision of the Service and other persons released from prison may also seek its assistance.

At 30 June 1971, there were 38 parole officers (including trainees) with a total of 1,066 persons under their supervision. During the year ended 30 June 1971, 935 prisoners were released on parole and 128 on conditional liberty. There were 194 parole and 20 conditional release orders revoked. Parole was refused in 703 cases. During the year ended 30 June 1971, parole was granted to 52 per cent. of prisoners eligible for parole.

Certain community organisations, such as the Prisoners' Aid Association and the Civil Rehabilitation Committees assist in the after-care of released prisoners.

PRISON STATISTICS

The basis of compiling statistics of persons held in custody in prison was changed from 1 July 1970. As a result, the numbers of persons recorded as received into, and released from, custody during 1970-71 are not strictly comparable with the figures compiled for earlier years. The break in comparability arises from the introduction of the concept of a Prison Episode and the counting of persons each time they are received or released in respect of an episode. Part of the increase in 1970-71 in the numbers received and released, particularly in respect of persons serving short sentences, is due to

the change. In general, prison episodes are divided into—

- (i) *episodes not under sentence*, which comprise all continuous periods in custody not under sentence; and
- (ii) *episodes under sentence*, which comprise all continuous periods in custody under sentence.

The new concept is explained in detail in the mimeographed publication "New South Wales—Prison Statistics 1970–71".

The following table shows for the last seven years the number of prisoners received into custody under sentence during each year and the number in custody at the end of each year:—

Table 546. Prisons: Persons in Custody

Year ended 30 June	Persons Received into Custody Under Sentence during Year*			In Custody at end of Year					
				Under Sentence			Not Under Sentence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1965	9,582	786	10,368	2,896	61	2,957	272	14	286
1966	10,618	801	11,419	3,070	70	3,140	270	10	280
1967	10,184	554	10,738	3,276	58	3,334	368	14	382
1968	9,233	622	9,855	3,238	54	3,292	401	20	421
1969	8,961	608	9,569	3,289	56	3,345	378	12	390
1970	9,189	632	9,821	3,346	83	3,429	427	19	446
1971†	10,914	778	11,692	3,420	73	3,493	487	14	501

* Counted each time received.

† See text preceding table.

Most of the prisoners received into custody under sentence are committed from lower courts. The total number received in 1970–71 included 9,138 (78 per cent.) committed from lower courts, 1,779 (15 per cent.) from higher courts, and 170 (1 per cent.) from Commonwealth Courts. In addition 114 prisoners whose paroles or licences were revoked were received into custody.

Ages of Prisoners under Sentence

The age distribution of prisoners received into custody under sentence in recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 547. Ages of Prisoners* Received into Custody under Sentence

Year ended 30 June	Under 21 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50 years or more	Age Not Stated	Total
1965	1,301	963	814	848	1,160	2,634	2,642	6	10,368
1966	1,457	1,169	942	917	1,201	2,906	2,779	48	11,419
1967	1,548	1,322	979	885	1,042	2,622	2,293	47	10,738
1968	1,450	1,229	969	826	870	2,419	2,051	41	9,855
1969	1,439	1,203	898	789	975	2,204	2,010	51	9,569
1970	1,404	1,250	939	743	946	2,343	2,177	19	9,821
1971†	1,917	1,730	1,201	912	920	2,543	2,426	43	11,692

* Counted each time received.

† Basis of compiling statistics changed—see text preceding Table 546.

In 1970-71, 48 per cent. of prisoners received under sentence (counted each time received) were aged from 25 to 49 years. Prisoners under the age of 25 years represented 31 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the age and sex of prisoners received into custody under sentence during 1970-71, and of those in custody at the end of the year:—

Table 548. Age and Sex of Prisoners under Sentence, 1970-71

Age in Years	Received* into Custody during Year			In Custody at end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 21	1,778	139	1,917	604	17	621
21 to 24	1,587	143	1,730	942	12	954
25 " 29	1,114	87	1,201	614	11	625
30 " 34	852	60	912	369	7	376
35 " 39	867	53	920	257	9	266
40 " 44	1,109	66	1,175	233	7	240
45 " 49	1,294	74	1,368	178	3	181
50 " 59	1,667	126	1,793	166	6	172
60 " 69	539	28	567	51	1	52
70 or more	65	1	66	5	...	5
Not stated	42	1	43	1	...	1
Total	10,914	778	11,692	3,420	73	3,493

* Counted each time received.

Sentences of Prisoners

The next table shows for the last three years the sentences imposed on prisoners received into custody during the year, and the sentences being served by those in custody at the end of the year:—

Table 549. Sentences of Prisoners under Sentence

Period of Sentence*	Prisoners Received† into Custody during Year			Prisoners in Custody at 30 June		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71‡	1969	1970	1971
7 days or less	2,788	3,039	3,358	8	21	15
8 days and under 1 month	1,358	1,279	1,661	56	68	51
1 month and under 3 months	1,427	1,580	2,134	96	125	130
3 months and under 6 months	1,314	1,261	1,517	230	253	244
6 months and under 1 year	981	931	978	393	348	348
1 year and under 2 years	705	638	728	523	470	482
2 years and under 3 years	717	802	468	1,151	1,159	497
3 years and under 5 years			416			655
5 years and under 10 years	139	156	204	490	549	554
10 years or more	31	35	55	174	204	225
Governor's Pleasure	5	7	9	21	22	21
Life	18	11	10	147	143	133
Balance of Licence¶	86	82	132	56	67	118
Periodic Detention .. .. .	...	...	22	...	...	20
Total	9,569	9,821	11,692	3,345	3,429	3,493

* Cumulative sentences are taken as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are taken as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.

† Counted each time received.

‡ Basis of compiling statistics changed—see text preceding Table 546.

¶ Comprises persons received into custody to serve the balance of their sentence after breaching conditions of previous release on licence, parole, or special authority.

The period of sentence was seven days or less for 29 per cent. of the male prisoners and 26 per cent. of the female prisoners received into custody during 1970-71. Of the persons in custody under sentence at 30 June 1971, 23 per cent. were serving sentences of under twelve months, 47 per cent. were serving sentences of from one to five years, and 26 per cent. sentences of five years or more.

Capital punishment was abolished, for all offences except treason and piracy with violence, by an amendment of the Crimes Act in 1955. Before this, death sentences imposed in New South Wales were usually commuted.

Among the special classes of prisoners are those known as "maintenance confinees", who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and children. Such prisoners are required to work, and the value of the work, after deductions towards the cost of the prisoner's keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the order for maintenance. Maintenance confinees received into custody numbered 393 in 1970-71; the number in custody on 30 June 1971 was 93. In 1970-71, 51 per cent. of those received into custody were sentenced to imprisonment for less than six months.

Offences for which Prisoners were Sentenced

An analysis of the prisoners received under sentence in 1970-71, according to their age and the type of offence committed, is given in the following table:—

Table 550. Ages and Types of Offences of Prisoners Received* into Custody under Sentence, 1970-71

Type of Offence	Age (years)							Not Stated	Total Prisoners
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 or more		
Against the Person—									
General	160	172	99	60	44	57	31	4	627
Sexual and Unnatural	33	34	33	19	16	18	8	...	161
Driving (excluding manslaughter)	3	6	6	2	...	2	2	...	21
Against Property—									
Break, Enter, and Steal	259	201	127	58	35	55	17	...	752
Larceny	502	332	196	120	84	201	118	2	1,555
Other	114	130	90	80	50	111	55	1	631
Against Good Order	420	410	306	331	485	1,806	2,083	27	5,868
Traffic Offences†	352	333	227	138	119	153	60	6	1,388
Other Offences	74	112	117	104	87	140	52	3	689
Total	1,917	1,730	1,201	912	920	2,543	2,426	43	11,692

* Counted each time received.

† Excludes offences against the person.

The next table shows particulars of prisoners received into custody under sentence during 1970-71, classified according to the offence committed and the sentence imposed:—

Table 551. Offence and Sentence of Prisoners Received into Custody under Sentence, 1970-71

Offence	Sentence Imposed										Total	
	Under 1 month	1 and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more	Periodic Detention	Other*	Males	Females	Persons
Murder .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	2	15
Manlaughter (incl. driving) ..	...	...	...	3	6	9	6	1	...	22	3	25
Malicious Wounding ..	...	...	5	15	14	9	4	...	...	47	2	49
Robbery .. .. .	...	...	...	35	49	68	29	3	1	191	1	192
Assault .. .. .	...	190	48	29	11	31	...	...	...	324	6	330
Sexual Offences .. .. .	...	9	12	40	31	31	9	1	...	133	...	133
Unnatural Offences .. .. .	...	1	5	10	9	3	...	...	...	28	...	28
Other Offences Against the Person ..	...	2	2	21	3	5	...	3	1	32	5	37
Total Offences Against the Person ..	49	203	78	153	123	128	48	9	18	790	19	809
Break, Enter, and Steal	1	36	102	360	188	55	6	4	...	744	8	752
Larceny of Vehicle or Boat ..	24	79	38	228	49	8	...	...	...	472	4	476
Larceny, Other	194	545	229	97	10	2	...	1	1	1,011	68	1,079
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Misappropriation	1	12	2	16	14	3	1	...	...	47	2	49
False Pretences and Passing Valueless Cheques ..	26	58	47	43	7	5	...	...	...	178	8	186
Receiving and Unlawful Possession ..	28	79	22	61	6	1	...	1	...	194	4	198
Forgery and Uttering	7	11	12	16	5	...	...	...	...	45	7	52
Other Offences Against Property	43	64	15	14	5	...	...	...	...	140	6	146
Total Offences Against Property	329	884	517	835	284	74	7	7	1	2,831	107	2,938
Drugs, Using, etc.	3	30	67	47	...	...	...	2	...	136	13	149
Drink and Consume Liquor in Public Place ..	3,094	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,971	178	3,149
Offensive Behaviour and Conduct	167	79	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	239	18	257
Offensive, etc. Language	264	78	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	52	343
Prostitution	39	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	213	213
Vagrancy and Conorting	324	969	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	137	1,344
Other Offences Against Good Order ..	205	157	29	18	2	2	...	...	...	395	18	413
Total Offences Against Good Order ..	4,096	1,542	156	67	3	2	...	2	...	5,239	629	5,868
Traffic Offences (excl. against person) ..	495	779	102	8	...	...	...	4	...	1,376	12	1,388
Maintenance Conferences	36	158	82	99	...	...	...	...	...	375	...	375
Breach of Licence, Parole, etc. .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	132	...	132
Other Offences .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	11	182
Total, All Offences	5,019	3,651	978	1,196	416	204	55	22	151	10,914	778	11,692

* Comprises "Life" (10 persons convicted of murder), "Governor's Pardon" (9 persons), and "Balance of Sentence" (132 persons).

Of the total prisoners received into custody under sentence in 1970-71, 50 per cent. were sentenced for offences against good order (mainly drunkenness), 25 per cent. for offences against property, and 7 per cent. for offences against the person. Of the total females received into custody under sentence, 27 per cent. were sentenced for prostitution.

Country of Birth of Prisoners Received under Sentence

Particulars of the country of birth of prisoners received into custody under sentence in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 552. Country of Birth of Prisoners Received* into Custody under Sentence

Country of Birth	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71†		
					Males	Females	Persons
Australia—							
New South Wales	6,711	6,388	6,319	6,358	7,002	493	7,495
Other States	1,759	1,522	1,444	1,468	1,628	187	1,815
New Zealand	132	150	112	189	193	20	213
Europe—							
United Kingdom and Eire	886	732	694	700	817	25	842
Italy	61	69	55	78	69	4	73
Germany	145	118	98	104	111	13	124
Other	873	721	718	798	904	25	929
America—							
Canada	19	21	14	17	27	...	27
Other	29	21	22	24	34	1	35
Africa	16	8	15	17	12	1	13
Asia	50	60	41	38	61	4	65
Other‡	57	45	37	30	56	5	61
Total	10,738	9,855	9,569	9,821	10,914	778	11,692

* Counted each time received.

† Basis of compiling statistics changed—see text preceding Table 546.

‡ Includes cases where country of birth is unknown.

Prisoners Released from Custody under Sentence

Table 553 shows prisoners released during 1970-71 from custody under sentence classified by offence committed and sentence served. Sentence served is the period elapsed between the effective date of commencement of sentence (or combined sentences if there are two or more) imposed and date of release from custody under sentence.

Table 553. Prisoners Released* from Custody under Sentence, 1970-71

Type of Offence	Sentence Served								Total
	Under 1 month	1 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more	Periodic Detention	
Against the Person—									
General ..	110	186	61	90	89	20	10	...	566
Sexual and Unnatural ..	5	25	42	43	34	7	...	...	156
Driving (excluding manslaughter) ..	...	5	12	1	...	...	...	...	18
Against Property—									
Break, Enter, and Steal ..	14	131	195	243	125	5	...	...	713
Larceny ..	429	713	253	161	39	3	...	...	1,598
Other ..	196	229	94	77	23	1	...	...	620
Against Good Order ..	4,823	994	40	12	4	...	...	...	5,873
Traffic Offences† ..	849	488	9	3	...	...	...	2	1,351
Other Offences ..	171	309	125	40	10	...	...	...	655
Total ..	6,597	3,080	831	670	324	36	10	2	11,550

* Counted each time released.

† Excludes offences against the person.

Most persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment of one month or more do not serve the full period of their sentence because they gain remission of part of the sentence or are released on parole (see pages 733 and 734). Of the persons released from custody under sentence in 1970-71, 57.2 per cent. were held in custody for under one month and 92.7 per cent. were held for under twelve months. There were 784 female prisoners released from custody under sentence in 1970-71, of whom 75.7 per cent. were held for under one month and 99.4 per cent. for under twelve months.

FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the City of Sydney and suburban municipalities, Cities of Newcastle, Wollongong, and Broken Hill, and other municipalities, and shires in respect of towns contained in them. The Board consists of a president and a deputy-president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and five members who are elected for a term of five years, one by the municipal and shire councils, two by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

The cost of the Board's services in each district is borne in the proportions of three-quarters by the insurance companies and one-eighth each by the State Government and the municipalities and shires concerned. The contributions by insurance companies represent a percentage of the premiums received in respect of fire and certain other policies.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer brigades which are subsidised out of the Board's funds. In the Sydney Fire District in 1971, the fire brigades comprised 1,602 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 230 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 186 officers and permanent firemen and 2,509 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last six years:—

Table 554. Fire Brigades: Revenue and Expenditure

Year	Fire Stations at end of Year			Revenue					Expen- diture
	Sydney Fire District	Other Districts	Total	Contributions by—			Other	Total	
				State Govern- ment	Local Govern- ment	Insurance Companies			
1966	69	209	278	\$ thous. 1,074	\$ thous. 1,074	\$ thous. 6,446	\$ thous. 116	\$ thous. 8,712	\$ thous. 8,561
1967	70	209	279	1,154	1,154	6,923	136	9,366	9,547
1968	70	213	283	1,365	1,365	8,193	138	11,061	11,201
1969	70	215	285	1,471	1,471	8,825	147	11,913	11,540
1970	70	218	288	1,511	1,511	9,054	165	12,241	13,277
1971	71	222	293	1,947	1,947	11,670	190	15,753	15,001

Of the Board's expenditure in 1971, the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented \$10,156,000 or 68 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised \$306,000, superannuation \$987,000, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure \$3,552,000. The assets of the Board at 31 December 1971 included land and buildings valued at \$4,776,000 and fire appliances valued at \$2,739,000.

Table 555 shows for the past six years the number of fires and non-fire alarms attended by fire brigades, and the type of property in which the fires originated:—

Table 555. Fires and Non-Fire Alarms Attended by Fire Brigades: Type of Property in which Fire Originated

Year	Fires Originating in—							Total Fires	Non-Fire Alarms*
	Buildings	Major Outdoor Structures	Bush, Grass, and Rubbish	Marine Transport	Motor Vehicles	Rail Transport	Other		
1966	4,806	375	9,521	36	1,004	19	354	16,115	10,893
1967	4,842	420	10,769	44	1,075	34	414	17,598	11,778
1968	5,620	615	21,628	35	1,284	47	630	29,859	14,547
1969	5,252	610	7,510	49	1,386	29	313	15,149	14,103
1970	5,911	892	21,184	36	1,681	42	425	30,171	17,578
1971	6,315	843	19,067	48	1,909	40	575	28,797	19,000

* Includes deliberate false alarms, and other false alarms.

The following table shows the causes of fires attended by Fire Brigades in each of the last five years:—

Table 556. Causes of Fires Attended by Fire Brigades

Cause of Fire	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Accidents etc. with tools and equipment (blowlamps, brakes, etc.)	284	338	316	359	352
Boiling over of fats, oils, tars, etc.	402	443	517	707	700
Controlled fires in the open	2,329	3,978	1,906	3,346	3,136
Electricity	1,157	1,246	1,364	1,504	1,496
Exhausts—					
Chimneys, flues, etc.	466	528	408	492	398
Other (incl. motor vehicles)	33	52	37	57	78
Fuels (town gas, petrol, etc.)—					
Supply lines	60	73	73	64	86
Stored	40	30	35	22	33
Heat producing appliances	783	960	944	798	924
Ignition through manufacture process	124	115	116	124	245
Incendiarism or suspicious circumstances	234	424	390	552	576
Lightning	23	22	49	39	28
Matches, smoking, fireworks—					
Children	2,078	3,997	1,217	4,775	5,647
Other	6,280	12,612	5,285	13,718	10,833
Motors or engines	382	483	442	433	482
Re-ignition of fires	224	686	163	246	345
Sparks	136	153	83	100	87
Spontaneous ignition	86	70	54	65	79
Other known causes	143	247	228	241	240
Cause unknown	2,334	3,402	1,522	2,529	3,032
Total Fires	17,598	29,859	15,149	30,171	28,797

BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Periodically, extensive property damage is caused in the less densely settled areas in the State by bushfires. In the summer of 1968–69, 6 lives were lost and 161 buildings destroyed in bushfires in the Wollongong and Blue Mountains districts.

The Bush Fires Act, 1949, makes provision for financing and strengthening the volunteer bush fire brigade system and co-ordinating its activities with the services of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Forestry Commission.

The volunteer brigades, which are organised by the local government authorities, have defined territories of operation and have wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. At 30 June 1971 there were an estimated 2,500 brigades with a total membership of about 65,000. A statutory fund was established under the Act to meet the expenditure on equipment supplied to the volunteer brigades and the operating costs of these brigades throughout the State. One-half of the expenditure from the Fund is met by fire insurance companies, one-quarter by the State Government, and one-quarter by local government authorities. Expenditure on bushfire publicity and bushfire prevention schemes, including the construction of fire trails into remote parts of the coastal and tableland areas of the State, is paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The following table shows particulars of expenditure from these funds, relating to bush-fire fighting for the past six years:—

Table 557. Bush Fire Brigades: Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Statutory Bush Fire Fighting Fund		Consolidated Revenue Fund		Total
	Purchase of Equipment	Other	Fire Prevention Schemes	Administration, Training, and Publicity	
	\$ thousand				
1966	961	176	175	14	1,327
1967	895	161	197	9	1,262
1968	1,037	204	200	10	1,450
1969	976	223	199	11	1,409
1970	1,022	408	218	13	1,661
1971	985	338	252	11	1,586

This table does not include details of expenditure by other bodies concerned with bushfire fighting such as the Forestry Commission or the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Chief Secretary is assisted by the Bush Fire Council in the consideration of all matters relating to bush fire prevention and control throughout New South Wales. This Council, constituted in 1970 by amending legislation to the Bush Fires Act, replaced the Bush Fire Committee which had existed since 1949. The legislation also provided for the establishment of a special Co-ordinating Committee within the Council, and for the appointment of a Chief Co-ordinator of Bush Fire Fighting who is responsible to the Committee. It is the function of the Committee to ensure that the facilities provided by the fire-fighting bodies and other sources in the eastern part of the State are co-ordinated to the most effective extent prior to and during the bush fire season, and particularly during bush fire emergencies. The amending legislation also provided for a Finance Committee of the Council, which is required to make annual estimates of the probable expenditure from the statutory bush fire fighting fund for each of the fire regions proclaimed under the Act.

Local government authorities must take all practical steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and during a proclaimed period of bush fire danger, private persons must obtain a permit from the local authority. Local authorities may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and in the event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire-fighting.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or regulations. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorus baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

Chapter 28

RURAL INDUSTRIES

The statistics relating to rural industries, as shown in this Year Book, have been compiled generally from statutory returns supplied annually by occupiers of rural holdings in New South Wales.

A *rural holding* is defined for statistical purposes as a landholding, of one acre or more in extent, used for the production of agricultural products (including fruit and vegetables, nursery plants, etc.) and/or for the raising of livestock (including poultry) and the production of livestock products.

An occupier who works more than one rural holding is in general required to supply a separate annual return for each holding. If, however, the holdings are not far apart and are worked as one, the occupier may (and in many instances does, in fact) supply a **single composite return** covering the holdings concerned. The holdings covered by a composite return are regarded, for statistical purposes, as forming a single rural holding.

The maintenance of comprehensive lists of rural holdings in New South Wales is facilitated by a system (introduced in 1957-58) of tracing the changes in ownership and tenancy reported by occupiers of rural holdings and by reports from local police officers. From time to time, as resources permit, the lists of rural holdings throughout the State, and of holdings engaged in specialised areas of farming, are reconciled with administrative records maintained by local government authorities and by such other authorities as the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the Western Lands Commission.

STATISTICAL AREAS

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a small number of geographical areas which are entitled Statistical Divisions.

New Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions of the State were adopted by the Bureau, for this purpose, from 1 January 1970. Under the new system, the primary division of the State is into twelve Statistical Divisions. Most of the Divisions are subdivided into two or three parts, to provide a second tier of statistical areas comprising two Statistical Districts and 21 Statistical Subdivisions.

Statistical Divisions, as now defined, are intended to represent "regions" of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. Because of the criteria upon which these new areas were identified, they are not necessarily suitable geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics. Statistical Subdivisions, on the other hand, have been delineated broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features, and therefore reflect (inter alia) some degree of homogeneity of type of agricultural activity. A full description of the new Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions

is given on page 6 of this Year Book, and their boundaries are shown in the endpaper map. The principal series of agricultural statistics for the new Divisions and Subdivisions are given in Appendix B of this Year Book.

For the summary presentation of agricultural statistics for New South Wales, Statistical Agricultural Areas have been specially defined, on the basis of topographical and/or climatic and other natural features which affect agriculture, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. These Statistical Agricultural Areas comprise groups of Statistical Subdivisions and Divisions, as shown in the following table. The boundaries of the Areas are shown in the endpaper map to this Year Book volume.

Table 558. Statistical Agricultural Areas, N.S.W.

Groups of Agricultural Areas	Agricultural Areas	Statistical Subdivisions (or Divisions—S.D.) Included *
Coastal Areas	Northern Coastal Area	5a. Richmond-Tweed 5b. Clarence 5c. Hastings
	Central Coastal Area	3. Hunter (S.D.)
	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	1. Sydney (S.D.) 2. Outer Sydney (S.D.) 4. Illawarra (S.D.) 9a. Lower South Coast
Tableland Areas	Northern Tableland Area	6a. Northern Tablelands
	Central and Southern Tableland Area	8a. Central Tablelands 9c. Southern Tablelands 9b. Snowy
Slope Areas	Northern Slope Area	6b. Northern Slopes 7a. Central Macquarie
	Central Slope Area	8b. Lachlan
	Southern Slope Area	10a. Central Murrumbidgee 11a. Upper Murray
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Northern Plains Area	6c. North Central Plain 7b. Macquarie-Barwon
	Southern Plains Area	10b. Lower Murrumbidgee 11b. Central Murray
Western Plains Area	Western Plains Area	7c. Upper Darling 11c. Murray-Darling 12. Far West (S.D.)

* Numbers shown below are the standard numbers for Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions—see page 7.

Dairying is the most important rural industry in the Coastal Agricultural Areas, although beef cattle raising, fruit-growing, and poultry farming are important in certain districts. Sheep and beef cattle grazing predominate in the Tableland Areas which are noted for the production of fine merino wools. The Slope Areas are particularly suitable for agriculture, and the growing of cereal grains in conjunction with sheep raising are the principal rural activities. The Northern and Southern Plains Areas are not as well watered as the Slope Areas—and while agriculture is important, the grazing of sheep is the dominant rural activity; large areas of cotton are grown under irrigation in the Northern Plains, and virtually all of the State's rice crop is grown in the irrigation areas and districts of the Southern Plains Area. Because of lack of rainfall, the Western Plains Area is devoted almost entirely to the extensive grazing of sheep; rural holdings are large in extent and the carrying capacity of the land is low.

CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT

The nature and pattern of rural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by rainfall and the configuration and varying quality of the land, by accessibility to markets, and by local factors such as water supply, forest stands, and means of communication.

The pastoral industry was the basis of initial settlement throughout the State. It is still nearly State-wide, but the Western Plains Agricultural Area is the only portion given over almost solely to grazing activities. In that Area land occupation retains its early characteristics of sparse settlement on large holdings, with only a small number of widely-scattered small towns. The progress of agriculture in the central districts, particularly in the 15 to 20 inches rainfall belt, at first caused substantial displacement of sheep grazing, but the widespread adoption of mixed farming has arrested and reversed that trend. Progressive development of schemes of water supply and irrigation, and better means of communication, have been material factors in promoting closer settlement within the central districts. Dairying, beef cattle raising, and intensive cultivation are the principal farming activities in the coastal districts.

The following table shows the rainfall, population, area, and major items of production of the Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State:—

Table 559. Rainfall, Population, Area, and Production, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Range of Average Annual Rainfall *	Population at 30 June 1971 †	Area at 30 June 1971 ‡	Production, 1970-71		
				Wool ¶	Wheat	Milk §
	Inches	Thousand	Thousand acres	Thousand lb.	Thousand bushels	Thousand gallons
Coastal Areas—						
Northern	39-78	222	8,862	253	4	101,520
Central	22-54	406	7,618	10,298	923	56,786
Sydney and Southern	31-55	3,206	7,495	1,695	...	79,969
Total .. .. .	...	3,834	23,975	12,247	927	238,275
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	30-42	61	8,087	38,294	495	2,279
Central and Southern	20-62	179	15,001	123,641	3,365	3,967
Total .. .. .	...	240	23,088	161,935	3,860	6,246
Slope Areas—						
Northern	21-29	137	17,264	83,705	28,116	3,264
Central	17-29	66	11,158	79,674	28,525	1,473
Southern	18-54	141	10,649	98,217	21,949	6,142
Total .. .. .	...	344	39,071	261,596	78,589	10,879
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	17-25	52	21,978	74,190	15,990	336
Southern	13-19	67	15,529	63,513	10,808	15,996
Total .. .. .	...	120	37,507	137,703	26,798	16,333
Western Plains Area	8-17	57	74,372	72,327	430	444
New South Wales .. .. .	...	4,601||	198,013	645,808	110,604	272,177

* At recording stations within the divisions, during the period 1931 to 1960.

† Final census results.

‡ Excludes 24,382 acres, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

¶ Shorn, crutched, and dead.

§ Approximate.

|| Includes 6,000 migratory persons not included in divisional totals.

The density of settlement throughout the State increases in a general way from west to east. Large tracts of very rugged and often wooded or poor country militate against settlement in the Tablelands and the southern half of the Sydney and Southern Coastal Agricultural Areas, but there is dense settlement in some parts of these Areas. The northern and central divisions of the coastal region, which are favoured with abundant rainfall, are by far the most densely occupied. Dairying and intensive agriculture on well compacted holdings characterise the fertile lands of the many river basins in the coastal region, while the more rugged and less accessible districts are devoted to cattle raising; sheep are few, and wheat growing is negligible. Even without the metropolis and the cities of Newcastle and Wollongong, the density of population in the Coastal Areas is much greater than in any other part of the State.

In the north, the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyets run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Southern Plains Agricultural Area lies about 80 miles further from the coast than does the north-western extremity of the Northern Plains Area, and, as the average annual rainfall diminishes with increasing rapidity towards the west, the Northern Areas shown above generally receive more rain than the Central, and the Central more than the Southern Areas.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 20 inches per year, and over almost three-fifths of it the average exceeds 15 inches per year. Where the rainfall is greatest, conditions generally favour the dairying industry, the areas with moderate rain fall being more suitable for sheep and wheat. In the dry western areas, woolgrowing is the only important rural industry.

The quantity and the seasonal incidence and reliability of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation, are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. Intermittency of rainfall adversely affects the western hinterland. The meteorological conditions of each division are discussed in greater detail in the chapter "Climate", which contains a diagrammatic map showing the configuration and rainfall distribution of the State.

COASTAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

In 1970-71, rural holdings occupied 13,084,000 acres in the Coastal Agricultural Areas, or 55 per cent. of the total area (excluding principal harbours). Much of the country not used for purposes of rural production is very rugged. Rural settlement is most dense in the Northern Coastal Area.

The character of settlement has been determined by the abundant rainfall, numerous fertile river valleys and basins, and the dense industrial markets of the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas.

The Coastal Agricultural Areas contained approximately 89 per cent. of the dairy cattle, 34 per cent. of the pigs, 29 per cent. of the beef cattle, and 67 per cent. of the total area of citrus orchards in New South Wales in the 1970-71 season. The whole of the sugar-cane and banana crops are grown in this part of the State. The main concentrations of commercial poultry farming—the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and their environs—are within the Coastal belt.

TABLELAND AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland Agricultural Areas, which comprise 23,088,000 acres, large expanses are rugged and rock-strewn and are not adaptable to agriculture. Grazing has remained the staple industry, although many farmers combine agriculture with grazing, and large areas are cultivated in suitable localities. The rainfall is ample throughout, and the headwaters of most of the principal rivers make this a well-watered region. Railway communications are good, but generally settlement is sparse, fewer towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. The development of dairying and agriculture has been limited.

Rural settlement is most dense in the central area of the Tablelands, which was the first portion to be settled. In 1970-71, the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 83 per cent. in the Northern, and 76 per cent. in the Central and Southern Tableland Agricultural Areas.

The Tableland Areas depastured 27 per cent. of the sheep and 22 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales at 31 March 1971.

Guyra (in the Northern Tableland) and Blayney, Crookwell, and Orange (in the Central and Southern Tablelands) are four of the main potato growing areas in the State. Parts of the Tableland Agricultural Areas are particularly suited to growing pome and stone fruits.

SLOPE AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The Slope Agricultural Areas comprise gently undulating lands with a westerly trend, watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and an adequate and regular rainfall. These fertile areas are eminently suitable for agriculture and are, with the irrigated regions of the Southern Plains Area, the most productive portions of the interior.

The area occupied by rural holdings in 1970-71 was 34,181,000 acres, or 87 per cent. of the total area. Rural settlement is most dense on the Southern Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is higher in the Northern and Central Slopes.

The Slope Agricultural Areas contained 66 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1970-71, and at 31 March 1971, depastured 40 per cent. of the sheep and 32 per cent. of the beef cattle in the State.

Tobacco is grown near the Macintyre River in the Northern Slope. Pome and stone fruits are produced at Batlow in the Southern Slope.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PLAINS AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas cover 37,507,000 acres, and constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country which stretches from the last hills of the Slope Areas to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 120 miles, the divisions comprise the great sheep districts of the State and about 20 per cent. of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower

courses, but these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their natural flow is irregular. Schemes of irrigation, however, are progressively increasing the productive capacity of these inland areas. Artesian water underlies a considerable area in the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas contained 28 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1970-71, and at 31 March 1971, depastured 20 per cent. of the sheep and 15 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales.

Virtually all of the State's rice crop is grown in the Southern Plains Agricultural Area, which is also the main area for the cultivation of wine grapes and an important area for the production of oranges and of peaches and apricots for canning. The main cotton-producing region in New South Wales is the Namoi Valley (in the Northern Plains Area), but cotton is also grown in the Macquarie Valley in this Area, and in the irrigation areas and districts of the Southern Plains.

WESTERN PLAINS AGRICULTURAL AREA

The Western Plains Agricultural Area, which covers 74,372,000 acres, seems unlikely ever to become a populous and highly productive region. One-half of the Area receives, on the average, less than 10 inches of rain per year, and the other half receives less than 15 inches. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain and of permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 90 inches per year, render it relatively unproductive. Except on the irrigation areas at Wentworth, there is little agriculture and dairying is negligible. By reason of the small rainfall, the sheep-carrying capacity of the land is only about one-fifth as great as that of the plains further east, but the climate is well suited to the production of high-grade merino sheep. Irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, and regulation of the flow of the Darling River, combined with dry-farming methods, may make agriculture possible on limited areas, and water and fodder conservation may increase sheep-carrying capacity.

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Western Plains was 71,415,000 acres in 1970-71. Almost all of the land occupied by these holdings is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown. The greater part of the land was let originally in very large holdings, but since 1934 the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the division during more recent years.

Excluding the mining districts, the Western Plains is a vast region comprising slightly more than one-third of the area of the State, depasturing little more than 10 per cent. of the sheep, and inhabited by some 27,000 persons (less than one per cent. of the State's population). Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead-zinc fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of about 30,000 persons.

RURAL HOLDINGS

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists of alienated lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31 March 1971, the number of rural holdings of one acre or more in extent was 75,365, embracing a total area of 171,068,000 acres.

The number and area of holdings in Statistical Agricultural Areas in recent seasons, compared with 1938-39, are given in the following table:—

Table 560. Number and Area of Rural Holdings, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	1938-39		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area
	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres
Coastal Areas—								
Northern	14,296	5,939	13,175	6,073	13,000	6,128	12,780	6,120
Central	5,851	4,903	5,842	5,005	5,866	4,982	5,889	4,936
Sydney and Southern	11,427	2,254	11,682	2,092	11,598	2,087	11,353	2,028
Total	31,574	13,097	30,699	13,170	30,464	13,197	30,022	13,084
Tableland Areas—								
Northern	3,694	6,611	3,718	6,628	3,689	6,681	3,659	6,694
Central and Southern	9,249	11,944	9,354	11,533	9,415	11,454	9,402	11,382
Total	12,943	18,555	13,072	18,160	13,104	18,135	13,061	18,076
Slope Areas—								
Northern	8,202	15,299	8,706	15,071	8,738	15,046	8,838	15,137
Central	5,964	10,067	5,587	10,263	5,617	10,273	5,572	10,233
Southern	7,657	9,647	7,235	8,853	7,179	8,750	7,106	8,811
Total	21,823	35,014	21,528	34,187	21,534	34,069	21,516	34,181
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—								
Northern	3,049	19,986	3,383	19,596	3,394	19,553	3,378	19,687
Southern	4,290	15,337	5,136	14,602	5,165	14,640	5,161	14,625
Total	7,339	35,323	8,519	34,198	8,559	34,193	8,539	34,312
Western Plains Area ..	1,686	72,672	2,285	71,305	2,247	71,036	2,227	71,415
New South Wales ..	75,365	174,660	76,103	171,020	75,908	170,630	75,365	171,068

SIZE OF RURAL HOLDINGS

Classifications of the rural holdings in New South Wales by the area of the holding and the size of their other principal characteristics (area under wheat, livestock numbers, etc.) have been undertaken at irregular intervals. The classification of holdings by area in 1970-71, is summarised in the next table:—

Table 561. Rural Holdings Classified by Area of Holding, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1970-71

Area of Holding (Acres)	Northern Coastal Area	Central Coastal Area	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Northern Table- land Area	Central and Southern Tableland Area	Northern Slope Area
1- 19	1,326	653	4,327	105	357	404
20- 49	867	483	2,181	163	540	390
50- 99	1,333	442	1,218	179	532	298
100- 199	3,001	651	1,157	202	676	396
200- 299	1,943	578	700	161	530	238
300- 399	1,145	465	491	161	499	236
400- 499	698	351	304	140	456	305
500- 599	437	308	235	112	444	251
600- 699	335	212	153	158	443	256
700- 799	246	183	117	119	395	211
800- 899	154	145	80	118	406	295
900- 999	132	123	70	107	344	307
1,000- 1,999	695	712	214	895	2,137	2,664
2,000- 4,999	335	450	81	785	1,351	2,149
5,000- 9,999	90	94	13	194	250	369
10,000-19,999	24	30	11	48	37	55
20,000-49,999	17	8	1	11	5	13
50,000 or more	2	1	...	1	...	1
Total Holdings	12,780	5,889	11,353	3,659	9,402	8,838

Area of Holding (Acres)	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
1- 19	138	258	38	360	207	8,173
20- 49	163	325	35	530	392	6,069
50- 99	117	265	31	435	79	4,929
100- 199	142	325	48	183	31	6,812
200- 299	163	276	31	117	9	4,746
300- 399	139	280	32	149	8	3,605
400- 499	172	283	44	252	3	3,008
500- 599	187	336	47	569	6	2,932
600- 699	247	457	49	337	8	2,655
700- 799	224	364	42	182	1	2,084
800- 899	249	398	41	152	3	2,041
900- 999	235	380	59	161	...	1,918
1,000- 1,999	1,803	2,140	541	647	41	12,489
2,000- 4,999	1,268	862	1,070	519	45	8,915
5,000- 9,999	254	121	733	267	49	2,434
10,000-19,999	57	24	402	156	186	1,030
20,000-49,999	14	9	117	100	628	923
50,000 or more	...	3	18	45	531	602
Total Holdings	5,572	7,106	3,378	5,161	2,227	75,365

Holdings of small size preponderate in the Coastal Areas, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise rural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Tableland and Slope Areas, where 67 per cent. in 1970-71 were from 500 to 5,000 acres in extent. The existence of irrigation settlements accounts for most of the small holdings in the Southern Plains and the Western Plains Areas. Holdings in the

largest size groups (owing to the sparse pastoral occupation which alone is practicable in that region) are mostly found in the Western Plains Area.

Similar classifications were undertaken for the year 1926-27 (summarised in the Official Year Book for 1928-29), for 1947-48 (page 549, Year Book No. 52), for 1949-50 (page 983, Year Book No. 55), for 1955-56 (page 923, Year Book No. 56), for 1959-60 (page 855, Year Book No. 58), for 1964-65 (page 863, Year Book No. 59), for 1965-66 (page 633, Year Book No. 60), and for 1968-69 (page 571, Year Book No. 61).

TYPES OF RURAL HOLDINGS

A detailed and systematic classification of rural holdings by type of activity was undertaken on the basis of information given in the annual census returns supplied for the 1968-69 season by occupiers of rural holdings.

In general, each holding was classified to the activity which accounted for more than half of the estimated gross receipts of the holding.

There were, however, exceptions to the general rule:—

- (a) Certain holdings were not classified by type. These consisted of (1) "sub-commercial" holdings (those with gross receipts of less than \$2,000), and (2) "unused" holdings (e.g. holdings not used in 1968-69, holdings used only for intermittent grazing and carrying no stock at the census date, and holdings with orchard trees which had not yet come into production).
- (b) In the case of holdings with sheep and cereal grain, the two activities were treated as a single joint activity if together they accounted for at least three-quarters of the holding's gross receipts and if neither activity contributed more than four times the other. Holdings which satisfied this condition were classified as "Sheep and Cereal Grain" holdings.
- (c) Holdings with milk cattle (i.e., cattle for milk production) and pigs contributing together more than half the gross receipts of a holding were classified as "Milk Cattle" holdings, irrespective of the relative contribution of each activity.
- (d) If no single activity accounted for at least half of the gross receipts, the holding was classified as a "Multi-purpose" holding.

The "gross receipts" of each holding were estimated from the areas of crops and numbers of livestock shown in the census return for 1968-69 and from unit values derived from average yields or turn-off and average prices (at the holding) of crops and livestock products marketed in the seasons 1964-65 to 1968-69.

A similar classification undertaken for the year 1965-66 is summarised on page 635 of Year Book No. 60.

Particulars of the classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1968-69 are summarised for each Statistical Agricultural Area of the State in the following table. The full series of classifications by type of activity is published in *Classification of Rural Holdings by Size and Type of Activity, 1968-69 Bulletin No. 1, New South Wales*.

Table 562. Rural Holdings Classified by Type of Activity, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1968-69

Type of Activity	Northern Coastal Area	Central Coastal Area	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Area	Northern Slope Area
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	...	162	1	111	641	3,231
Sheep	5	378	144	1,769	4,921	1,415
Cereal Grain	28	50	3	27	31	1,224
Meat Cattle*	2,290	1,038	483	605	378	272
Milk Cattle†	5,274	1,643	1,643	101	83	83
Vineyards .. .. .	...	17	31	...	...	2
Fruit	1,471	32	801	138	504	22
Vegetables: Potatoes ..	62	57	80	43	155	9
Other‡	155	101	754	21	75	72
Poultry	27	101	960	8	39	166
Pigs	90	31	171	17	42	122
Sugar	564	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco .. .. .	...	...	...	12	...	51
Other (One Main Purpose)	19	27	304	5	16	41
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings ..	9,985	3,637	5,375	2,857	6,885	6,710
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	101	128	78	125	338	778
Total Holdings Classified by Type ..	10,086	3,765	5,453	2,982	7,223	7,488
Sub-commercial	2,204	1,560	3,635	584	1,674	884
Unused Holdings	885	517	2,594	152	457	334
Total Holdings	13,175	5,842	11,682	3,718	9,354	8,706

Type of Activity	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	3,086	3,329	1,285	1,651	64	13,561
Sheep	625	1,255	883	518	1,339	13,252
Cereal Grain	674	361	696	740	25	3,859
Meat Cattle*	55	378	86	86	19	5,690
Milk Cattle†	21	210	13	304	11	9,386
Vineyards	3	3	...	265	333	654
Fruit	20	91	2	557	178	3,816
Vegetables: Potatoes ..	1	11	...	21	...	439
Other‡	31	18	2	101	38	1,368
Poultry	21	44	2	12	7	1,387
Pigs	99	51	25	26	8	682
Sugar .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	564
Tobacco .. .. .	...	2	...	...	...	65
Other (One Main Purpose)	42	35	70	19	5	583
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings ..	4,678	5,788	3,064	4,300	2,027	55,306
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	449	404	68	275	20	2,764
Total Holdings Classified by Type ..	5,127	6,192	3,132	4,575	2,047	58,070
Sub-commercial	342	821	157	392	151	12,404
Unused Holdings	118	222	94	169	87	5,629
Total Holdings	5,587	7,235	3,383	5,136	2,285	76,103

* Herds comprising beef-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or other cattle (cows, heifers, calves, steers, etc.) mainly for meat production.

† Herds comprising dairy-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale.

‡ Holdings where more than half of the gross receipts of the holding were derived from the production of vegetables of any kind (including potatoes), but where potatoes alone did not account for more than half the gross receipts.

LAND USE ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The following table shows the area of rural holdings and the land use on rural holdings in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1970-71:—

Table 563. Land Use on Rural Holdings, in Agricultural Areas, 1970-71

Statistical Agricultural Area	Total Area*	Total Area of Rural Holdings	Land Use on Rural Holdings			
			Land Used for Cropping†	Fallow Land	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers ‡	Balance of Area ¶
Thousand acres						
Coastal Areas—						
Northern	8,862	6,120	168	16	687	5,249
Central	7,618	4,936	304	33	417	4,182
Sydney and Southern ..	7,495	2,028	90	11	425	1,502
Total	23,975	13,084	562	60	1,529	10,933
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	8,087	6,694	199	18	1,176	5,301
Central and Southern ..	15,001	11,382	574	67	3,093	7,648
Total	23,088	18,076	773	85	4,269	12,949
Slope Areas—						
Northern	17,264	15,137	3,660	466	812	10,199
Central	11,158	10,233	2,310	850	1,526	5,547
Southern	10,649	8,811	1,754	343	2,740	3,974
Total	39,071	34,181	7,724	1,659	5,078	19,720
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	21,978	19,687	1,896	224	47	17,520
Southern	15,529	14,625	1,102	369	945	12,209
Total	37,507	34,312	2,998	593	992	29,729
Western Plains Area	74,372	71,415	84	25	12	71,294
New South Wales	198,013	171,068	12,141	2,422	11,879	144,626

* At 30 June 1971. Excludes 24,382 acres, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

† Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

‡ Excludes native grass and naturalised paspalum. Includes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers as at 31 March 1971.

¶ This is a balancing item.

The area of the State not occupied by rural holdings is approximately 27,000,000 acres, and includes approximately 3,000,000 acres covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc., 5,000,000 acres of rugged land unfit for occupation of any kind, town lands and holdings used for agricultural and pastoral purposes which are less than one acre in extent, land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied, and unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes (such as commons, travelling stock and water reserves, roadways, and railway enclosures). Most of the land unsuitable for settlement is in the Coastal and Tableland Areas, but proportionately smaller expanses are found in all Areas.

Trends since 1938-39 in the principal land uses on rural holdings in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 564. Land Use on Rural Holdings, N.S.W.

Season	Rural Holdings		Land Use on Rural Holdings			
	Number	Total Area	Land Used for Cropping*	Fallow Land	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers†	Balance of Area‡
		Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres
1938-39	75,365	174,660	7,044	2,876	3,200	161,540
1960-61	76,871	172,697	7,673	1,708	9,535	153,782
1961-62	76,949	172,327	8,059	2,183	9,994	152,092
1962-63	76,249	172,038	8,642	2,395	10,179	150,823
1963-64	77,339	172,076	8,670	2,440	10,625	150,342
1964-65	77,098	172,147	10,001	2,223	11,314	148,609
1965-66	76,152	171,200	8,789	3,771	10,884	147,757
1966-67	76,251	171,652	12,053	2,860	10,617	146,122
1967-68	76,225	171,767	12,845	2,865	10,475	145,582
1968-69	76,103	171,020	15,259	2,686	10,268	142,807
1969-70	75,908	170,630	14,302	1,589	11,078¶	143,661
1970-71	75,365	171,068	12,141	2,422	11,879¶	144,626

* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

† Excludes native grass and, from 1969-70, naturalised paspalum.

‡ This is a balancing item.

¶ Includes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers as at 31 March.

TENURE OF HOLDINGS

The tenure of landholdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied is rented from private owners, although the area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries, is therefore uncommon, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

Except in the Western Plains Agricultural Area, most land used for rural purposes falls in the class “alienated or virtually alienated”. In the Western Plains Area, almost all of the land is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

The next table shows the value of production of the rural industries in 1920-21 and later years. The gross value of production at the place of production represents the value of rural production at principal markets

(estimated by applying to recorded production the average annual whole-sale prices in the principal markets, and including subsidies paid to producers) less the estimated costs of marketing. The net value of production, which was not computed for years before 1930-31, is the gross value at the place of production less the costs incurred for seed, fertilizers, water for irrigation, sprays and dips, and stock feed.

Table 565. Value of Production of Rural Industries, N.S.W.

Season	Gross Value of Production at Place of Production				Net Value of Production at Place of Production			
	Pastoral	Agri- cultural	Dairying and Farmyard	Total	Pastoral	Agri- cultural	Dairying and Farmyard	Total
	\$ thousand							
1920-21	40,672	64,746	32,894	138,312	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
1930-31	35,670	24,656	24,078	84,404	35,184	19,552	20,766	75,502
1940-41	73,436	28,558	33,650	135,644	70,610	22,430	26,736	119,776
1950-51	610,468	100,914	91,570	802,952	605,284	88,984	77,704	771,972
1960-61	359,152	214,363	159,158	732,674	319,920	197,096	127,866	644,882
1961-62	400,230	205,841	152,806	758,878	366,004	187,716	117,804	671,524
1962-63	440,102	246,391	160,102	846,594	403,660	226,072	124,912	754,644
1963-64	540,912	265,508	168,944	975,364	503,090	245,906	131,838	880,834
1964-65	492,681	318,795	178,691	990,167	451,368	293,883	135,235	880,486
1965-66	430,951	199,137	192,687 _r	822,774 _r	356,470	172,876	132,732	662,078
1966-67	415,244	440,791	202,007 _r	1,058,041 _r	351,488	403,530	140,363 _r	895,381 _r
1967-68	391,130	267,181	207,233 _r	865,544 _r	330,338	227,386	147,254 _r	704,978 _r
1968-69	403,807	424,540 _r	208,380 _r	1,036,727 _r	349,380	378,027 _r	144,639 _r	872,045 _r
1969-70	418,254	356,835	215,309	990,398	373,033	312,584	158,052	843,670
1970-71	367,879	321,204	216,094	905,178	317,380	284,430	155,393	757,203

PERSONS RESIDENT ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The number of persons (of all ages) residing permanently on rural holdings in New South Wales has contracted during recent years, as shown in the following table. The figures given in this table exclude guests, visitors, and other persons temporarily on the holdings.

Table 566. Persons Permanently Resident on Rural Holdings, N.S.W.

At 31 March	Males	Females	Persons	At 31 March	Males	Females	Persons
1949	166,828	135,901	302,729	1965	156,171	135,439	291,610
1954	168,390	141,681	310,071	1966	155,818	135,582	291,400
1959*	167,050	143,490	310,540	1967	154,579	134,146	288,725
1961	160,702	138,426	299,128	1968	153,514	133,437	286,951
1962	159,174	137,393	296,567	1969	150,099	131,054	281,153
1963	157,446	136,025	293,471	1970	147,008	128,807	275,815
1964	158,216	136,922	295,138	1971	138,084	121,828	259,912

* Partly estimated

EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDUSTRIES

The following table shows the rural labour force in New South Wales as ascertained at the 1966 population census. For purposes of this census, the labour force was defined as including all persons who, in the week prior to the census, were working at (or temporarily absent from) a job or business, or who did any work at all for payment or profit, or who were actively seeking work.

Table 567. Rural Labour Force at 30 June 1966

Industry	Number			Proportion of Total Labour Force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	45,986	8,756	54,742	3.62	1.61	3.02
Grazing	39,097	6,902	45,999	3.08	1.27	2.54
Dairying	16,878	4,789	21,667	1.33	0.88	1.19
Pig Farming ..	556	114	670	0.04	0.02	0.04
Poultry Farming ..	3,251	1,611	4,862	0.26	0.30	0.27
Beekeeping ..	285	29	314	0.02	0.01	0.02
Other Farming ..	2,072	123	2,195	0.16	0.02	0.12
Total Rural Labour Force	108,125	22,324	130,449	8.50	4.11	7.19
Total Labour Force	1,271,387	542,765	1,814,152	100.00	100.00	100.00

Particulars of the persons engaged in rural industry are available also from the annual census returns supplied by occupiers of rural holdings. A classification of the persons engaged permanently in farm work on the holdings in 1931 and later years is given in the next table:—

Table 568. Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings, N.S.W.

At end of March	Owners, Lessees, Tenants, and Sharefarmers		Relatives (of Owners, etc.) Not Receiving Wages or Salary		Employees, including Managers and Relatives Receiving Wages or Salary		Total Permanently Engaged		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1931*	66,297	902	20,743	7,940	27,949	701	114,989	9,543	124,532
1939	68,009	872	17,555	5,442	40,777	745	126,341	7,059	133,400
1951	70,236	1,678	7,509	7,198	33,889	2,051	111,634	10,927	122,561
1955	70,815	1,514	7,462	6,251	32,578	1,074	110,855	8,839	119,694
1961†	65,105	522	3,718	5,298	26,764	1,012	95,587	6,832	102,419
1968	62,791	294	2,200	3,481	27,802	1,625	92,793	5,400	98,193
1969	61,609	307	1,992	3,245	27,347	1,716	90,948	5,268	96,216
1970	57,711	267	1,180	2,265	26,609	1,881	85,500	4,413	89,913
1971	54,232	247	744	1,499	24,821	2,139	79,797	3,885	83,682

* At end of June.

† Owing to changes in the Form used in the annual collection and other factors affecting the statistics, figures for 1961 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years. However, the longer term comparisons in the above table, though not strictly on a uniform basis, are broadly illustrative of the trends in the number of persons permanently engaged on rural holdings.

The number of seasonal and casual workers employed on wages or contract on rural holdings at the end of March declined from approximately 40,000 in 1939 to 28,934 in 1955, but rose to 29,245 (25,452 males and 3,793 females) in 1971.

The number of persons permanently engaged on rural holdings in the various Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State at 31 March 1971, is shown in the following table:—

Table 569. Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 31 March 1971

Statistical Agricultural Area	Owners, Lessees, Tenants, and Sharefarmers		Relatives (of Owners, etc.) Not Receiving Wages or Salary		Employees, including Managers and Relatives Receiving Wages or Salary		Total Permanently Engaged	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Coastal Areas—								
Northern	9,347	78	209	756	1,454	141	11,010	975
Central	3,730	18	50	148	2,117	239	5,897	405
Sydney and Southern ..	5,893	62	79	418	3,371	1,033	9,343	1,513
Total	18,970	158	338	1,322	6,942	1,413	26,250	2,893
Tableland Areas—								
Northern	2,294	7	30	14	1,269	25	3,593	46
Central and Southern ..	5,355	9	30	23	3,452	79	8,837	111
Total	7,649	16	60	37	4,721	104	12,430	157
Slope Areas—								
Northern	6,647	15	69	30	3,586	287	10,302	332
Central	5,053	17	85	10	1,653	37	6,791	64
Southern	6,316	15	102	23	1,976	65	8,394	103
Total	18,016	47	256	63	7,215	389	25,487	499
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—								
Northern	2,877	4	35	7	2,398	62	5,310	73
Southern	4,877	17	46	55	2,457	134	7,380	206
Total	7,754	21	81	62	4,855	196	12,690	279
Western Plains Area ..	1,843	5	9	15	1,088	37	2,940	57
New South Wales	54,232	247	744	1,499	24,821	2,139	79,797	3,885

CONDITIONS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Conditions of employment in the pastoral industry were first regulated by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1907. The award made by the Court in that year covered pastoral workers (other than station hands) on large holdings. Station hands were first covered by award in 1917.

From 1943 to 1948, the award was declared a "common rule" of the industry (in terms of National Security Regulations), and so applied to all employees where employers were predominantly engaged in the raising and/or shearing of sheep. It did not, however, apply to the employment of station hands on holdings depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

A comprehensive Commonwealth award for the pastoral industry was issued by a Conciliation Commissioner in 1948. This award, which rendered the "common rule" inoperative, did not apply to members of an employer's family, domestic servants, jackeroos, or certain salaried workers, nor to the employment of station hands on a property depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep. Subsequent awards were issued in 1950, in 1956 (when the

scope of the award was extended to cover the employment of station hands on properties depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep), and in 1965. A new award, issued in 1967, extended and clarified the scope of previous awards to cover the employment, by respondent employers, of station hands engaged in the management, rearing, or grazing of livestock other than sheep, the sowing, raising, or harvesting of crops, or the preparation of land for any of the above purposes or for sheep grazing.

The rates of wages prescribed since 1961 under the Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Award for shearers, shed hands, and station hands in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 570. Rates of Wages for Shearers and Shed and Station Hands

At 30 September	Shearers— Per 100 Ordinary Flock Sheep (Machine)	Shed Hands		Station Hands	
		With Keep	Without Keep	With Keep	Without Keep
	\$	\$ per week			
1961	16.65	41.22	51.22	24.93	33.00
1962	16.65	41.22	51.22	24.93	33.00
1963	16.65	41.22	51.22	24.93	33.00
1964	17.25	43.40	53.40	26.65	35.10
1965	18.75	46.95	58.75	27.60	36.05
1966	19.41	49.18	61.20	29.05	38.05
1967	19.71	49.70	61.80	29.65	38.65
1968	20.05	50.85	63.07	30.50	39.65
1969	20.52	52.40	64.79	31.58	41.00
1970	21.00	53.70	66.24	32.54	42.20
1971	21.94	56.37	69.24	34.56	44.70

Apart from the pastoral award and other Commonwealth awards and agreements relating to the fruit-growing and sugar-cane industries, rural employment in New South Wales generally was not subject to regulation by industrial tribunals in the decade before the last war. During the war period, the Commonwealth Government assisted the producers of certain crops and dairy products, and from 1943 the wages and working conditions of employees of these producers were regulated under National Security Regulations. These Regulations were continued in operation until 1950, when awards under them were deemed to have lapsed. Details of the awards are given on page 558 of Year Book No. 52.

Since 1943, the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, had provided that an award in respect of any rural industry could be issued only after the gazettal of a certificate by the Industrial Commission, after public enquiry, to the effect that the industry would be able to meet the award wages without becoming unprofitable. An amendment in 1951 removed this provision and brought the rural industries within the normal scope of the Act. Following this, ten conciliation committees were established to

deal with rural employees, and in 1953 and 1954 State awards were determined for most phases of rural employment not previously regulated. The following table shows the rates of wages prescribed in recent years for selected occupations covered by the principal awards:—

Table 571. Rates of Wages for Selected Rural Occupations under State Awards

Award	Occupation (Adult Males)	At 31 December					
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
		\$ per week					
Horticultural	General Hand ..	37.50	38.90	41.45	46.30	46.30	49.10
Sugar Field Workers	Cane Cutter*	42.00	43.80	45.10	46.50	48.40	51.30
Citrus, Apple and Pear							
Growing	General Hand† ..	37.80	39.20	40.55	41.74	43.80	46.40
Potato Growers ..	General Hand ..	37.40	38.80	40.15	41.40	43.50	46.10
Dairying	General Hand‡ ..	39.20	40.80	42.15	43.40	43.40	46.00

* Approximate weekly equivalent of day labour hourly rates.

† Class 1 General Hand (i.e. Hand who is a picker or does general work in addition to other specified duties).

‡ Class 2 General Hand (i.e. Hand who drives tractor, etc. in addition to general farm work).

Rural Workers Accommodation

Under the provisions of the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1969, employers of rural labour are required to provide for employees who are engaged for more than 24 hours and who are required by the terms of their employment to live on the premises, accommodation of prescribed standards for sleeping, dining, etc. (including hygiene facilities, sanitation, and the cleanliness of premises). The Act also specifies the facilities to be provided for non-resident workers. Unless otherwise provided by an industrial award, no charge is made for the accommodation and use of the facilities. Where the landholder or employer is a tenant, he may, after notifying the landlord, erect buildings in compliance with the Act and recover from the owner the current value of the buildings when tenancy ceases. Approval of the Department of Labour and Industry must be obtained in respect of a building being erected to house five or more rural workers.

Inspectors appointed under the Act are empowered to enter and inspect the accommodation. Notice of accommodation requirements may be given to employers, and action may be taken in Courts of Petty Sessions to enforce compliance with the Act. Full-time inspectors are employed, and police officers in charge of country stations also act as inspectors.

SHARE-FARMING

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land (usually requiring the land to be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time period), the share-farmer provides the necessary

labour, and the manner in which other costs are to be borne by owner and share-farmer is specified in the particular agreement. Arrangements are made for the sharing of farm proceeds between owner and share-farmer in certain agreed proportions. These arrangements, and the arrangements made for meeting costs other than labour costs, vary according to the relative contributions made by the owner and the share-farmer and according to the industry and area of the State involved. In dairy share-farming, the commonest type of arrangement provides for the owner to supply all livestock and equipment and to pay all maintenance costs and half the running costs of the farm, and for the farm proceeds to be divided equally between the owner and the share-farmer. In wheat share-farming, the share-farmer usually supplies all the plant required and pays farm maintenance and running costs; in northern wheat-growing districts, the share-farmer usually also supplies all the seed required and receives two-thirds of the farm proceeds, and in southern wheat-growing districts the share-farmer usually supplies a proportion of the seed and fertilizer required and farm proceeds are shared equally between the owner and the share-farmer.

Since 1 July 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941, which provides for a minimum tenancy of two years and establishes the right to compensation for improvements effected by tenants.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvement of holdings.

The Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941, which came into operation in 1943, applies to tenancies of agricultural and pastoral holdings of two acres or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of Year Book No. 50.

Agricultural committees are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute. Each committee consists of an officer of the Department of Agriculture as chairman and two members, one selected by the landlord and the other by the tenant from respective panels of landlords and of tenants appointed by the Minister.

MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Particulars of farm machinery on rural holdings in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 572. Machinery* on Rural Holdings, at 31 March

Type of Machinery	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Tractors	80,994	85,038	86,999	86,341	88,862	86,262
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers	14,866	15,636	16,103	16,232	15,458	15,586
Mouldboard Ploughs	†	25,956	†	†	21,348	†
Disc Implements (Ploughs, Harrows, etc.)	†	57,171	†	†	53,815	†
Tyne Implements—						
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc.	†	53,119	†	†	53,957	†
Tyne Harrows (Leaves)	†	146,562	†	†	138,972	†
Grain Drills: Combine Type	27,813	28,205	28,621	29,045	29,342	28,628
Other Types	5,765	5,781	5,911	5,969	5,669	5,193
Cotton Planters	n.a.	164	160	n.a.	460	577
Fertilizer Distributors and Broadcasters	21,417	23,017	23,836	25,062	25,096	25,186
Grain and Seed Harvesters (including Headers and Strippers)	19,052	19,869	21,097	21,263	19,749	20,213
Forage Harvesters	2,064	2,369	2,519	2,714	2,945	2,986
Reciprocating Mowers: Power Drive	n.a.	n.a.	20,286	†	†	19,116
Ground Drive	n.a.	n.a.	1,497	†	†	1,134
Rotary Mowers	n.a.	n.a.	7,503	†	†	10,660
Hay Rakes: Side Delivery	†	†	13,510	†	†	14,196
Buck	†	†	2,308	†	†	†
Dump	†	†	3,158	†	†	4,719
Pick-up Balers	9,899	10,711	11,245	11,755	11,923	12,069
Corn Pickers	†	†	315	†	†	410
Potato Diggers	†	†	1,608	†	†	1,518
Shearing Machines (Stands)	70,931	72,872	73,434	73,647	73,154	n.a.
Milking Machines (Units)	41,796	41,433	40,862	39,557	38,013	n.a.
Hammer Mills (incl. Roughage Mills)	†	†	7,927	†	†	9,078

* Serviceable machinery only.

† Particulars are available only at triennial intervals.

The marked increase since 1939 in the use of tractors on rural holdings is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 573. Tractors on Rural Holdings, at 31 March

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Holdings with Tractors				Number of Tractors*			
	1939	1969	1970	1971	1939	1969	1970	1971
Coastal	1,522	18,036	18,155	17,649	1,586	24,384	25,238	24,634
Tablelands	1,146	9,293	9,355	9,115	1,232	13,955	14,480	14,066
Slopes	7,235	17,755	17,771	17,396	7,992	31,492	32,139	30,791
Northern and Southern Plains	1,742	7,102	7,107	7,045	1,912	13,758	14,199	14,016
Western Plains	177	1,800	1,809	1,733	204	2,752	2,806	2,755
New South Wales.. .. .	11,822	53,986	54,197	52,938	12,926	86,341	88,862	86,262

* Serviceable tractors only, in 1969 and later years.

A classification of the tractors on rural holdings in March 1969, showing the type, horse-power, and age of the tractors and the type of fuel used (these particulars are collected triennially), is given in the following table.

Table 574. Tractors on Rural Holdings: Type, Horse-power, and Age of Tractor, and Type of Fuel Used, 31 March 1969

Maximum Horse-power* of Tractor	Type of Fuel Used			Age of Tractor (years)				Total Tractors
	Kero-sene	Petrol	Diesel	Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 or more	
WHEELED TYPE								
Up to 15	59	350	122	149	120	91	171	531
Over 15 and up to 25	3,228	3,888	1,049	69	216	1,622	6,258	8,165
" 25 " " 35	5,996	6,262	5,394	699	3,137	5,941	7,875	17,652
" 35 " " 45	3,008	2,198	18,079	6,037	6,856	6,284	4,108	23,285
" 45 " " 60	1,653	126	20,082	6,978	9,399	3,338	2,146	21,861
" 60 " " 80	20	64	6,947	5,275	1,150	442	164	7,031
" 80 " " 100	10	3	2,037	1,549	427	49	25	2,050
Over 100	...	2	179	135	33	7	6	181
Total, Wheeled Type ..	13,974	12,893	53,889	20,891	21,338	17,774	20,753	80,756
CRAWLER TYPE								
Under 10	1	195	5	3	34	85	79	201
10 and under 35	456	127	693	99	109	191	877	1,276
35 " " 45	68	12	1,669	123	213	587	826	1,749
45 " " 61	10	9	1,291	202	316	420	372	1,310
61 " " 85	3	...	543	62	60	171	253	546
85 " " 121	2	4	333	54	65	95	125	339
121 " " 171	2	1	134	22	12	36	67	137
171 or more	...	...	27	7	13	4	3	27
Total, Crawler Type..	542	348	4,695	572	822	1,589	2,602	5,585
ALL TYPES								
Total Tractors.. ..	14,516	13,241	58,584	21,463	22,160	19,363	23,355	86,341

* Power take-off horse-power for Wheeled-type tractors; drawbar horse-power for Crawler-type tractors.

Details of the types of cultivating implements, and grain and seed harvesters on rural holdings are available only at triennial intervals. Particulars for the latest year available are given in the next table:—

Table 575. Cultivating Implements and Grain and Seed Harvesters on Rural Holdings at 31 March 1970

Cultivating Implements*		Grain and Seed Harvesters*	
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers ..	15,459	Self-propelled Harvesters—	
Mouldboard Ploughs—		Width of Cut—	
Trailing Type	8,964	Up to 12 ft.	877
Tractor Mounted Type	12,383	Over 12 ft. and up to 18 ft. ..	3,062
		Over 18 ft.	717
Disc Implements†—		Tractor or Horsesdrawn Harvesters—	
Trailing Type	35,793	Width of Cut—	
Tractor Mounted Type	18,021	Up to 8 ft.	2,565
Type Implements—		Over 8 ft. and up to 10 ft. ..	3,820
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc.‡—		Over 10 ft. and up to 12 ft. ..	5,685
Trailing Type	27,894	Over 12 ft. and up to 14 ft. ..	2,888
Tractor Mounted Type	26,063	Over 14 ft.	135
Type Harrows¶—		Total Grain and Seed Harvesters	19,749
Trailing Type	110,885		
Tractor Mounted Type	28,056		

* Serviceable machinery only.

† Disc ploughs, disc cultivators, disc tillers, and disc harrows.

‡ Includes rippers and cultivators.

¶ Number of leaves.

ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Marked progress has been made since World War II in the improvement of the nutritional value of pastures by the sowing of non-native species of grasses. The grasses may be sown after cultivation and top-dressing of the soil with fertilizer (usually superphosphate), and the pasture may be further topdressed in subsequent years and renovated occasionally by further light cultivation. Some areas of improved pasture, however, have been established by sowing without cultivation, and some have been "self-sown" by the spread of non-native species from adjoining land. The sowing of pasture seed from aircraft has led in recent years to a significant extension of improved pastures in hilly areas unsuitable for cultivation.

Before the war, the main area of non-native grasses was in the Coastal areas, the predominant species being *paspalum*, largely self-sown. Since the war, however, pasture improvement has been undertaken primarily in inland areas, especially in the Tableland, Central and Southern Slope, and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, where the establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings. The species most widely used at present include lucernes, clovers, medics, *paspalum*, kikuyu, rye grasses, *phalaris* grasses, buffel grasses, and cocksfoot varieties. Recently introduced and bred sub-tropical grasses and legumes are proving useful on the North Coast.

The development of sown pastures has led to a rapid expansion in the local production of pasture seed. Much of the seed is produced under certification schemes controlled by the Department of Agriculture, and some species are now exported to other States and overseas.

Landholders are asked to show on their annual returns the area "under sown grasses and clovers". They are requested to include areas of *paspalum* and areas of lucerne sown with a mixture of pasture grasses, and to exclude native grasses. The following table, which summarises the figures reported by landholders, illustrates the progress made in the development of pastures:—

Table 576. Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers*, in Agricultural Areas

At 31 March	Coastal Areas			Tableland Areas		Slope Areas			Northern and Southern Plains Areas		New South Wales †
	North- ern	Central	Sydney and South- ern	North- ern	Central and South- ern	North- ern	Central	South- ern	North- ern	South- ern	
	Thousand acres										
1939	1,983	93	221	30	239	183	109	230	17	71	3,200
1956	1,290	258	284	425	1,765	489	779	1,854	48	510	7,712
1961	1,217	393	343	848	2,216	679	1,040	2,134	81	579	9,535
1966	900	412	409	1,300	2,626	729	1,252	2,491	21	732	10,884
1968	957	421	435	1,235	2,620	685	1,085	2,298	17	714	10,475
1969	892	429	395	1,199	2,629	668	1,078	2,229	17	721	10,268
1970†	872	426	411	1,186	2,893	792	1,317	2,367	25	777	11,078
1971‡	687	417	425	1,176	3,093	812	1,526	2,740	47	945	11,879

* Excludes native grass and, from 1970, naturalised *paspalum*.

† Includes Western Plains Area in addition to other Agricultural Areas shown.

‡ See footnote ¶, Table 564.

Another practice adopted to increase stock-carrying capacity is the top-dressing of pastures with fertilizer. The spread of this practice, particularly during the post-war years, is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 577. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers, N.S.W.

Season	Area of Pastures Treated with Artificial Fertilizers			Artificial Fertilizers* Used on Pastures			
	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Total per Acre
	Thousand acres			Tons			lb.
1935-36	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	351	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	16,736	107
1938-39	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	823	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	37,923	103
1948-49	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	1,132	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	54,178	98
1958-59	1,155	3,165	4,320	57,336	160,738	218,074	113
1960-61	2,229	4,348	6,577	114,436	227,641	342,077	117
1961-62	2,232	4,362	6,594	116,253	232,643	348,895	119
1962-63	2,682	4,699	7,381	138,751	249,919	388,670	118
1963-64	3,526	5,383	9,108	185,203	304,171	489,374	121
1964-65	4,522	6,444	10,967	240,134	362,460	602,594	123
1965-66	4,604	6,000	10,604	241,287	333,124	574,411	121
1966-67	4,061	5,866	9,927	212,604	328,244	540,848	122
1967-68	4,081	5,616	9,697	221,210	319,216	540,426	125
1968-69	3,436	4,431	7,867	192,063	271,062	463,125	132
1969-70	3,503	4,925	8,428	203,556	297,069	500,625	133
1970-71	3,252	4,766	8,018	184,796	282,167	466,963	130

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. From 1968-69, includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent.

The following table shows the area of pastures treated, and the quantity of artificial fertilizers used for this purpose, in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas:—

Table 578. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers in Agricultural Areas

Season	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
AREA OF PASTURES TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS (ACRES)						
1938-39	43,294	336,286	418,921	24,888	50	823,439
1965-66	1,071,298	4,690,809	4,346,776	492,554	2,838	10,604,275
1966-67	951,905	4,470,788	3,962,653	537,023	4,612	9,926,981
1967-68	1,125,732	4,442,119	3,633,068	488,066	7,733	9,696,718
1968-69	1,290,973	3,779,418	2,392,505	401,586	2,788	7,867,270
1969-70	1,421,687	3,939,718	2,669,230	394,995	2,382	8,428,012
1970-71	1,328,850	3,485,903	2,819,074	380,597	3,081	8,017,505
ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS* USED (TONS)						
1938-39	2,977	16,310	17,506	1,129	1	37,923
1965-66	75,304	256,952	208,836	33,116	203	574,411
1966-67	79,016	235,542	189,948	36,012	330	540,848
1967-68	95,519	234,930	176,047	33,572	359	540,426
1968-69	112,049	204,092	117,974	28,775	235	463,125
1969-70	126,440	215,147	130,626	28,240	172	500,625
1970-71	122,525	185,791	133,310	25,061	276	466,963

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. From 1968-69, includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single strength equivalent.

The next table shows the area of pastures treated with artificial fertilizers, and the quantity of various types of artificial fertilizers used, in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State during the 1970-71 season:—

Table 579. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers, 1970-71

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area of Pastures Treated	Artificial Fertilizers Used *				
		Superphosphate †		Nitrogen Types		Other Artificial Fertilizers ‡
		Single	Double and Treble	Anhydrous Ammonia	Other	
	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons "N"	Tons	Tons
Coastal Areas—						
Northern	429,541	31,005	4,915	6	4,085	3,421
Central	525,055	28,682	2,794	5	911	781
Sydney and Southern ..	374,254	27,845	3,209	13	1,788	2,147
Total	1,328,850	87,532	10,918	24	6,784	6,349
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	1,176,347	56,014	1,639	1	622	992
Central and Southern ..	2,309,556	116,512	2,885	2	438	2,162
Total	3,485,903	172,526	4,524	2	1,060	3,154
Slope Areas—						
Northern	603,901	25,454	1,076	3	314	741
Central	533,825	22,791	1,020	...	186	758
Southern	1,681,348	72,662	2,779	...	225	427
Total	2,819,074	120,907	4,875	3	725	1,925
Northern and Southern Plains						
Area—						
Northern	2,294	34	3	...	33	34
Southern	378,303	23,091	664	11	333	190
Total	380,597	23,125	667	11	366	225
Western Plains Area	3,081	236	6	...	8	20
New South Wales	8,017,505	404,326	20,990	40	8,944	11,673

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† Includes superphosphate with trace elements, sulphur, etc.

‡ Includes mixtures and compounds.

The use of aircraft for top-dressing and sowing (mainly of pastures) and for spraying and dusting of crops and pastures reached a peak in 1964-65, but has since declined. The following statistics have been compiled from returns collected from operators of aircraft for agricultural purposes.

Table 580. Aerial Agriculture, N.S.W.*

Season	Area Treated			Materials Used in Topdressing and Seeding		Aircraft Flying Time
	Topdressed and/or Seeded	Sprayed and/or Dusted	Total†	Super- phosphate	Seed	
	Thousand Acres			Tons	Thousand lb.	Hours
1960-61	3,824	305	4,134	180,380	428	32,712
1961-62	4,331	352	4,687	201,659	324	30,838
1962-63	5,079	400	5,481	239,264	306	36,226
1963-64	7,575	515	8,084	350,189	1,093	52,632
1964-65	10,047	681	10,722	446,362	1,711	67,038
1965-66	7,585	976	8,620	374,487	741	61,610
1966-67	6,859 ^r	n.a.	7,793 ^r	318,527 ^r	1,086	56,442 ^r
1967-68	6,418	990	7,716	308,786	n.a.	53,241
1968-69	4,969 ^r	n.a.	6,280 ^r	233,869 ^r	n.a.	43,420 ^r
1969-70	6,076	1,521	8,158	293,737	2,094	48,823
1970-71	4,609	1,203	5,959	207,890	1,758	39,846

* Includes details for the Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes area baited for rabbit destruction. Where an area has been treated with topdressing and spraying materials in mixture the area treated is counted in the total once only.

CONSERVATION OF FODDER

Fodder is conserved to maintain herds and flocks during winter months, when the growth of grass is retarded, and during recurrent periods of deficient rainfall. It is also used to increase production from cattle (particularly dairy cattle) in times of average to good rainfall. The Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations foster the practice of fodder conservation, and advise on methods of making silage and constructing silos and silage pits.

The production and farm stocks of fodder in New South Wales in each of the last eleven seasons are shown in the next table:—

Table 581. Production and Farm Stocks of Hay and Silage, N.S.W.

Season	Hay			Silage		
	Production *	Stocks at 31 March		Production	Stocks at 31 March	
		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	
1960-61	1,242,929	1,704,486	25,991	256,459	499,244	2,423
1961-62	922,404	1,775,977	26,296	196,625	567,801	2,543
1962-63	964,437	1,609,639	24,770	210,653	602,585	2,725
1963-64	1,005,844	1,610,063	24,132	222,126	565,457	2,425
1964-65	1,040,190	1,586,969	23,948	182,063	534,730	2,309
1965-66	977,628	1,158,481	23,964	139,438	365,995	1,962
1966-67	1,481,284	1,888,668	26,936	312,968	519,371	2,504
1967-68	805,733	1,273,385	25,715	134,408	365,488	1,970
1968-69	1,438,624	1,819,874	26,047	208,650	393,838	1,881
1969-70	1,405,573	2,536,522	27,614	426,738	690,892	2,398
1970-71	1,355,097	2,520,843	27,598	383,484	846,967	2,481

*Includes grass and pasture cut for hay.

The following table gives particulars of silage made in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1970-71 and earlier seasons:—

Table 582. Silage Made, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings on which Made	Silage Made					
		Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
	No.	Tons					
1938-39	1,476	78,908	7,173	29,703	8,712	...	124,496
1948-49	1,625	51,857	6,437	23,591	9,622	12	91,519
1958-59	1,754	68,869	34,350	98,177	40,989	1,605	243,990
1963-64	1,280	58,553	26,040	94,742	40,095	2,696	222,126
1965-66	1,168	59,177	10,028	61,833	8,128	272	139,438
1966-67	1,484	81,242	44,789	146,382	39,553	1,002	312,968
1967-68	859	71,366	16,175	37,838	7,589	1,440	134,408
1968-69	1,081	53,581	27,620	110,870	15,947	632	208,650
1969-70	1,524	111,022	85,504	179,013	50,830	369	426,738
1970-71	1,302	113,745	93,416	153,338	22,153	832	383,484

CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL

It was not until the late nineteen-thirties that the grave injury to national resources from the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be generally recognized, though early in the century problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds, and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared lands were receiving attention.

A survey in 1967 showed that roughly two-fifths (or 48,000,000 acres) of the eastern and central divisions of the State were affected by erosion. About 22,000,000 acres were affected by gully-type erosion (representing an increase of 2,000,000 acres in the area affected by this type of erosion since a previous survey conducted in 1943), and the remaining 26,000,000 acres were affected by sheet and wind erosion (representing a decrease of 15,500,000 acres since 1943). Of the area affected by gully erosion, 1,600,000 acres had been treated with structural works and the erosion brought under control. In the Western Lands Division, surveys have shown that large areas have become seriously eroded on the more susceptible soil types and, in the more arid regions, eroded country is beyond economic reclamation.

Under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, the Soil Conservation Service is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist landholders generally in their erosion problems. The Catchment Areas Protection Board, constituted under the Act, is concerned with land use and erosion in catchment areas.

Problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use, and cropping practices in relation to erosion and water disposal, are studied at Soil Conservation Research Stations at Wagga Wagga, Cowra, Wellington, Gunnedah, Inverell, and Scone.

The Soil Conservation Service is giving special attention to the control of erosion within catchment areas, and has undertaken a programme of reclamation in those most seriously affected. At 31 December 1971, nine projects (covering 577,000 acres, and aimed at the conservation of the soil in whole sub-valleys) were in progress. Methods of stabilising and re-vegetating wind-eroded lands in the western parts of the State are being studied in experimental areas set up by the Service. The Service has also investigated methods of controlling roadside erosion, and has prepared detailed schemes of control at the request of road authorities.

A major function of the Soil Conservation Service is the provision of technical advice and assistance to landholders. These extension activities are conducted through district soil conservation offices and technical officers located throughout the State. Compulsory action can be taken, in certain circumstances, against landholders whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storages and hydro-electric or irrigation projects.

In many cases, the soil conservation measures recommended to a landholder involve the construction of soil conservation works. The landholder may undertake these works with his own plant or may hire a private

contractor, but most landholders arrange for the Soil Conservation Service to undertake the works under the Service's Plant Hire Scheme. Under this Scheme, the Service provides the plant and skilled operators, and charges a hiring fee based on the full cost of operating the plant. The Service has 91 tractors and ancillary plant located throughout the State for hire to landholders.

Advances of up to 100 per cent. of the actual cost may be granted to landholders for approved soil conservation works, provided the landholder undertakes to maintain the works and to fulfil conditions imposed in relation to land use, etc. The advances are made through the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank, are repayable in half-yearly instalments over a period of up to fifteen years, and bear interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Between 1948 (when the advances scheme was introduced) and 31 December 1971, 822 advances were approved for amounts totalling \$2,328,282. Capital expenditure by landholders in preventing or remedying soil erosion has been allowed, since 1957, as a deduction from income for taxation purposes.

To 31 March 1971, the Soil Conservation Service had received requests for technical advice and assistance from 31,743 landholders, and 31,713 inspections of their properties had been made. Soil conservation works had been undertaken on 16,654 properties (with a total area of 20,809,000 acres) in the eastern and central divisions of the State and on 346 properties (with an area of 4,168,000 acres) in the western division; the works were constructed on a total of 2,555,000 acres within the properties (including 116,500 acres in the western division). Hirings under the Plant Hire Scheme numbered 29,927 and cost landholders a total of \$12,535,000 to 30 June 1971. From July 1971, the State contributes 25 per cent. of the cost of the farm water supply component in soil conservation schemes meeting prescribed conditions.

The Soil Conservation Service also carries out major works in collaboration with many other State and Commonwealth Government departments and with local government authorities.

A Hunter Valley Conservation Trust was constituted in 1950. The Trust, working in conjunction with government departments, is concerned with the implementation of schemes for the restoration of the Hunter Valley by mitigation of damage done by erosion and flood. To 6 December 1971, the Trust had allocated \$402,000 to landholders as a contribution of 25 per cent. to the cost of structural soil conservation works within the Hunter Valley.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND RURAL INDUSTRIES

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is the State authority responsible for rural industries in general. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to rural industries, and seeks, by scientific investigation and experiment and the dissemination of information, to promote improved methods of cultivation, possible new crops, means of combating pests, the use of fertilizers, irrigation, and better marketing of produce. It fosters a community spirit among farmers, and conducts the Hawkesbury, Wagga, Yanco, and Tocal Agricultural Colleges.

The Department is organised in divisions, as follows:—

Administration. Finance, staff and personnel, legal matters, registration and licensing, co-ordination of research services, administration of botanical gardens and associated public areas, and supervision of biometrical services, etc.

Plant Industry. Research and extension work in connection with field crops, vegetables, pastures, weeds, and fodder conservation; irrigation and land settlement; seed testing and seed certification.

Horticulture. Research and extension work in connection with fruit culture and viticulture; administration of Acts relating to pest and disease control and marketing of fruit.

Animal Industry. Investigation and control of animal diseases (including cattle tick); veterinary research; livestock production research, and extension services relating to sheep, wool, beef cattle, horses, goats, pigs, poultry, and bees; meat inspection.

Dairying. Herd recording services; research and extension work in connection with the quality (both on farms and in factories) of dairy products; administration of Acts relating to dairy produce manufacture; conduct of the School of Dairy Technology at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Biological and Chemical Research. Agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology) and chemistry, and entomology.

Marketing and Economics. Administration of Marketing of Primary Products Act; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of primary products; issue of crop reviews and forecasts; research and extension work in connection with agricultural economics, farm management, and the marketing of rural products.

Extension Services. Administration and co-ordination of regional extension and regional publicity; rural groups (Agricultural Bureau); editing and distribution of publications, film library, radio, television, photographic, and display services; extension methods training.

Research Services. Direction and control of Regional Research Centres and associated Research Stations and their research programmes; operation of an Agricultural Engineering Centre; the supervision of the capital works programme for departmental institutions.

Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are the responsibility of the State Department of Conservation. This Department comprises three organisations—the Soil Conservation Service, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, and the Forestry Commission—together with a central administration. The Conservation Authority of New South Wales co-ordinates the activities of the three organisations.

The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Industry is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, for trade promotion, and for the provision of advice to the Government on the formulation of trade policies.

The Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Industry in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection and certification of primary products intended for export and for the establishment of standards for the composition, quality, packaging, and labelling of foodstuffs exported.

Much of the work of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is for the advancement of rural industries. The Organisation maintains regional laboratories and field stations where research into agronomic and livestock problems is undertaken, and conducts research into the potentialities and processing of Australian primary products.

Commonwealth quarantine measures are administered by the Department of Health, in co-operation with the Department of Customs and Excise.

The Australian Agricultural Council, which was formed in 1934, is a permanent organisation to promote uniformity of action between Commonwealth and States in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems. The Council consists of the Ministers in charge of agricultural administration in the States and the Commonwealth Ministers for Primary Industry, Trade and Industry, Interior, and External Territories; other State or Commonwealth Ministers may be co-opted. The Standing Committee on Agriculture, which is a permanent technical committee, advises the Council; its members comprise the permanent heads of State Departments of Agriculture and the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry, a member of the executive committee of the C.S.I.R.O., and representatives of the Commonwealth Departments of Health, Interior, Trade and Industry, the Treasury, and External Territories.

COMMONWEALTH EXTENSION SERVICES GRANT

Since 1948-49, the Commonwealth Government has made annual grants to State Governments to assist them to develop their agricultural extension and regional research operations. The first grant was made specifically for the purpose of promoting efficiency on dairy farms. A second grant was made in 1952-53 to assist States to expand their agricultural extension services. These were combined into a single grant in 1967-68, when the amount allocated to New South Wales was \$757,000. The grants to States have increased each year since then, and in 1971-72 the allocation to New South Wales was \$1,400,000.

The grants have been used by the States to employ additional research and extension personnel (together with laboratory technicians and field assistants), to purchase research and extension equipment, to provide research laboratories and facilities, and to provide opportunities for studies of agriculture and related subjects both in Australia and overseas.

RURAL FINANCE

The problem of promoting and maintaining effective rural settlement in New South Wales is associated with that of rural finance. Substantial investment is necessary for the proper development of rural holdings and temporary financial assistance must be available to rural producers, particularly in periods of drought and low prices.

Active measures have been taken by the State and Commonwealth Governments from time to time to encourage settlement on the land and to assist settlers in times of adversity. Important among such measures have been the sale of Crown lands by deposit and instalments, the institution of closer settlement and soldier settlement schemes, and the provision of advances on conditions more liberal than are obtainable from the private financial institutions.

The trading banks, the Commonwealth Development Bank, pastoral finance companies, and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders, and the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia makes advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of primary products.

ADVANCES BY MAJOR TRADING BANKS

The loans made by trading banks have usually been in the form of overdrafts payable on demand, though in practice many of them continue for lengthy periods. As a general rule, security is lodged by the borrower, the amount of overdraft may fluctuate up to a certain limit, and interest is charged on the daily balance.

With the establishment of term-lending facilities in April 1962, the major trading banks have been enabled to make fixed term loans for capital expenditure. Borrowers in the rural industries may obtain term loans for the purchase of land for development, for land clearing, for building and fencing, for the purchase of heavy equipment, for pasture and livestock improvement, and for similar developmental purposes. The loans are made for fixed terms, ranging from about three to eight years, and are amortised by regular instalments.

Farm development loan facilities were established in April 1966 to provide loans for farm development, including measures for drought recovery and for mitigation of the effect of future droughts. The loans are medium to long term (terms ranging up to fifteen years), and are amortised by regular instalments.

The extent of rural lending in New South Wales by the major trading banks is illustrated by the following table, which shows the bank advances to borrowers in the rural industries outstanding on the second Wednesday in July in 1971 and earlier years.

Table 583. Advances* to Rural Industry Borrowers by Major Trading Banks N.S.W.†

On Second Wednesday in July	Main Industry of Borrower				Total Advances Outstanding
	Sheep Grazing	Wheat Growing	Dairying and Pig Raising	Other Rural Industries	
	\$ million				
1961	125.2	8.6	20.4	24.2	178.4
1962	127.0	9.2	20.0	27.0	183.2
1963	124.2	10.4	20.8	27.8	183.2
1964	119.8	10.4	21.6	31.6	183.4
1965	137.1	12.8	23.6	33.8	207.3
1966	168.3	17.3	22.8	41.2	249.6
1967	190.6	21.2	23.3	50.2	285.3
1968	225.5	36.6	27.2	62.6	352.0
1969	220.2	36.3	28.5	70.0	355.1
1970	236.2	40.6	28.4	81.2	386.4
1971	224.3	38.7	26.3	98.9	388.2

* Figures include term loans from 1962, and farm development loans from 1966.

† Including Australian Capital Territory.

The advances, which were mainly for business purposes, exclude loans made to governmental authorities. The "major trading banks" comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which operate in all Australian States.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank are described briefly in the chapter "Private Finance" and in more detail in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The Bank at present operates through two departments—the General Bank Department and the Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department conducts the general banking business. It makes loans and advances to borrowers in the rural industries, either by way of overdraft on current account or by fixed term loans according to the circumstances of the particular case. The Government Agency Department, which was established in 1934, administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government.

Four of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are actively concerned with rural finance—the Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, and Irrigation agencies. In respect of each of these agencies, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. Two other agencies associated with rural finance (the Closer Settlement and Government Guarantee agencies) are now restricted to the administration of outstanding advances or the recovery of debts previously written off. The functions of these two agencies were outlined on pages 595 and 600, respectively, of Year Book No. 61.

Rural Reconstruction Agency

The Rural Reconstruction Agency was established on 1 March 1935, but functioned under the name of the Farmers' Relief Agency until 22 November 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the former Rural Reconstruction Board, which exercised powers as described on page 780 and now gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Assistance Board (see page 781), which replaced the former Board as from 1 January 1972.

The Agency makes available approved advances, as decided by the Rural Assistance Board, for debt reconstruction, for the build-up of the size of farm properties, and for rehabilitation assistance to farmers obliged to leave the industry.

Particulars of advances in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 584. Rural Reconstruction Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30 June	Advances			Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Out- standing at 30 June*
	General	Debt Adjust- ment	Total		Principal	Revenue Charges		
\$ thousand								
1966	267	162	429	114	567	100	7	4,661
1967	513	704	1,217	122	646	92	4	5,259
1968	1,066	1,202	2,268	153	853	104	2	6,721
1969	1,468	1,667	3,135	210	925	134	13	8,994
1970	1,454	1,166	2,620	264	1,063	148	12	10,656
1971	1,918	1,367	3,285	340	826	123	20	13,312

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

The total amount of capital funds of the Agency at 30 June 1971 was \$6,036,000. This included \$1,042,000 for reconstruction of marginal wheat areas.

Rural Industries Agency

This Agency was established on 1 July 1935. The Agency makes advances to wheat growers who, as a result of adverse seasonal conditions, are unable to obtain accommodation through normal commercial channels, and to any type of primary producer who is in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, bush fire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are also available to dairy farmers and small graziers for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of primary producers for fodder storage facilities, pasture improvement, the establishment of farm woodlots, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve.

Table 585. Rural Industries Agency: Advances to Necessitous Farmers, and for Certain Other Purposes

Year ended 30 June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30 June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
	\$ thousand					
1966	6,342	99	975	76	...	7,983
1967	7,611	328	2,111	86	1	13,725
1968	4,175	422	1,974	77	5	16,267
1969	6,290	464	2,052	234	3	20,732
1970	731	459	2,595	424	6	18,898
1971	2,488	476	2,003	319	5	19,535

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Advances to Settlers Agency

This Agency, which was established on 1 July 1935, makes advances for permanent improvements on rural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years, with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Particulars of advances in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 586. Advances to Settlers Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30 June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30 June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
	\$ thousand					
1966	756	112	611	101	...	2,677
1967	724	118	668	114	...	2,736
1968	798	123	668	107	4	2,877
1969	532	124	621	130	2	2,780
1970	528	119	637	110	1	2,679
1971	732	115	552	102	3	2,868

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Irrigation Agency

Matters relating to the conservation of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, as described in the chapter "Water Conservation and Irrigation".

On 1 July 1935, administration of financial transactions between settlers and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to settlers in the irrigation areas, and collects interest and principal sums in respect of loans and land purchase, rentals, water rates, and other charges. It also collects payments to the Crown in respect of debts for shallow boring and charges for water in domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts. Under the Farm Water

Supplies Act, 1946, the Agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent. of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation (see page 907). Upon approval by the Minister for Conservation, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion.

Advances made by the Irrigation Agency and new capital debts incurred by settlers in each of the last six years are shown in the following table. It includes advances made to ex-servicemen settled on Irrigation Areas under the provisions of the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941. Amounts shown for new capital debts represent mainly the balance owing for the purchase of land sold by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the cost of improvements effected and shallow bores sunk by the Commission. The debts written off include debts on forfeited or surrendered holdings.

Table 587. Irrigation Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30 June	Advances	New Capital Debts Incurred	Revenue Charges, including Interest and Water Charges	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances and Capital Debts Outstanding at 30 June*
				Principal	Revenue Charges		
				\$ thousand			
1966	1,004	603	4,211	1,012	4,001	72	13,891
1967	1,102	685	4,518	962	4,349	50	14,835
1968	1,326	718	4,868	1,183	4,775	151	15,633
1969	1,135	702	4,040	1,271	4,185	60	15,990
1970	1,197	789	4,473	1,333	3,950	65	17,107
1971	1,382	542	5,054	1,120	4,552	87	18,323

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

New capital debts incurred in 1970-71 comprised \$262,000 for sale of land, \$5,000 for improvements, and \$276,000 for shallow bores. The total amounts of these in the years 1935-36 to 1970-71 were—sale of land \$6,742,000; improvements, \$976,000; and shallow bores, \$5,271,000.

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT LOANS AND ALLOWANCES

Under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-1962, re-establishment loans were made to ex-servicemen for agricultural purposes and re-establishment allowances were paid, by way of grant, until a venture became income-producing in terms of the Act.

No new loans have been made under the scheme, and no allowances have been paid, since 1957-58. Further details of the scheme were given on page 595 of Year Book No. 61.

ADVANCES FROM CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND

The operations of the Closer Settlement Fund were confined to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 and the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War. No advances have been made from the Fund since 1948-49. The Fund was closed in 1970—and the balance in credit was transferred to the Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund, which was created by State legislation on 1 July 1970.

WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES

The War Service Land Settlement Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in 1945 provided for the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Farms were allotted to ex-servicemen on a perpetual leasehold basis.

Under the Agreement, the costs of structural, minimum developmental, and pasture improvements on the farms were to be repaid by ex-servicemen settlers over an extended period, with interest in general at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Advances to the settlers for working capital, additional structural improvements, and the purchase of stock and equipment were repayable within varying maximum periods, with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Non-repayable living allowances were granted during the first year's occupancy of the farm.

Particulars of the financial assistance given to the ex-servicemen settlers in New South Wales were shown on page 596 of Year Book No. 61. With the expiry of the Agreement in June 1960, activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

RESERVE BANK AND COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Development Bank provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of rural industries.

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank (the forerunner of the Reserve Bank), may make short-term seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of primary produce. In lieu of making advances, the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions.

The Commonwealth Development Bank, which commenced operations in January 1960, was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank. The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers (and also to industrial undertakings), in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank has regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase.

Further particulars regarding these banking institutions are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES

The rural advances of major pastoral finance companies outstanding in New South Wales at the end of June in each of the last six years are shown below:

<i>At end of</i>	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>At end of</i>	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>At end of</i>	<i>\$ million</i>
<i>June</i>		<i>June</i>		<i>June</i>	
1966	62.4	1968	72.2	1970	76.7
1967	68.4	1969	77.6	1971	70.8

The figures, which are compiled by the Reserve Bank, relate to loans held by the New South Wales branches of the companies.

LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL AND CROPS

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the chapter "Private Finance". These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

RATES OF INTEREST ON RURAL LOANS

The trend in rates of interest on rural loans is illustrated in the following table. The table shows the rates current in January in 1939 and later years on rural loans made by the General Bank and Government Agency Departments of the Rural Bank, by the Commonwealth Development Bank, and by private trading banks. The rates shown in the following table for carry-on and debt adjustment advances through the Rural Reconstruction Agency of the Rural Bank are the maximum rates chargeable; the Rural Assistance Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions.

Table 588. Rates of Interest* on Rural Loans

Lending Authority	1939	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Per cent, per annum						
Rural Bank of N.S.W.—							
General Bank Department—							
Long-term Loans	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Overdrafts	4½	7½§	7½§	7½§	7½§	8½§	8½§
Loans to Co-operative Societies ..	4½	6½ and 6½	6½ and 6½	6½ and 7	6½ and 7½	6½ and 7½	6½ and 7½
Government Agency Department—							
Advances to Settlers	3	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Rural Industries Advances—							
Cereal Growers	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Herd Improvement	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½
Fodder Conservation .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Drought Relief (1965 Scheme)—							
Wheat .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
General .. ..	...	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other Relief Schemes (Flood, Bushfire, etc.) .. ..	...	1½ and 3½	3	3	3	3	3
Control of Serrated Tussock ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½ to 6	4½ to 6
Small Landowners Assistance ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Irrigation—							
Bore Advances	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Carry-on Advances .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Farm Water Supplies .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Soil Conservation .. ..	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Rural Reconstruction†—							
Carry-on Advances	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Debt Adjustment Advances ..	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
Farm Build-up .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½
Marginal Dairy Farm Reconstruction .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Commonwealth Development Bank—							
Long-term Loans‡ .. ..	...	6	6	6	6½	6½	6½
Private Trading Banks—							
Overdrafts	4½ to 5½	7½§	7½§	7½§	7½§	8½§	8½§

* Current in January of each year shown.

† Maximum rates; see text preceding table.

‡ Basic rate.

¶ 1½ per cent, for necessitous cases; 3 per cent, for non-necessitous.

§ Maximum rate.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Farmers' Relief and Rural Reconstruction Acts

The provisions of the Farmers' Relief Act, 1932, and the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on page 588 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, the Rural Reconstruction Board, constituted in 1939, assisted deserving farmers in financial difficulty which could not be resolved through normal commercial channels, to restore their farming venture to a sound basis. The Board made advances at low rates of interest to enable private debts to be discharged on a composition basis or in full, and provided the means of obtaining the capital items (power, plant, income-producing stock, and additional land, etc.) and working funds necessary for successful farming operations.

Applications received from farmers for debt adjustment up to 30 June 1971, numbered 7,397 and at that date 738 applications had been withdrawn and 3,443 rejected. Of the 3,216 applications which had been accepted by the Board, there were 427 in which the position of farmers under protection had improved sufficiently to enable them to carry on without debt composition, and 2,789 for which schemes of debt adjustment had been approved by the Board. At 30 June 1971, all applications under this scheme had been determined, and approved advances settled.

Particulars of the debt adjustment in respect of the 2,789 cases completed up to 30 June 1971, are shown below:—

Table 589. Adjustment of Farmers' Debt under Farmers' Relief Act, at 30 June 1971

Particulars	Govern- mental Bodies	Other Creditors		Total
		Secured	Unsecured	
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Debts Prior to Adjustment	9,913.4	29,806.5	4,209.4	43,929.3
Debts Written Off	1,124.6	3,500.5	1,290.9	5,916.0
Debts after Adjustment (including finance provided by the Board to effect debts composition and finance otherwise arranged at instigation of the Board)	8,788.7	26,306.0	2,918.5	38,013.2
Proportion of Debts Written Off	Per cent. 11.4	Per cent. 11.7	Per cent. 30.7	Per cent. 13.4

The item "debts written off" relates to amounts involved in compositions arranged by the Rural Reconstruction Board. It takes no account of amounts written off in settlers' debts to the Crown, pursuant to Government policy, by authorities other than the Rural Reconstruction Board.

Total advances to 30 June 1971, amounted to \$33,809,180 (\$18,281,539 for debt adjustment and \$15,527,641 for supplementary assistance), repayments to \$21,962,749 and advances written off to \$140,235. The advances current at that date totalled \$11,706,195.

State Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act, 1971, and Rural Assistance Act, 1971

The Commonwealth State Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act, 1971 made moneys available to the States for debt reconstruction, the build-up of the size of farm properties, and rehabilitation for those obliged to leave

their farms. The sum of \$100 million is to be made available to the States over a four-year period—of which \$75 million is to be in the form of loans, and \$25 million as grants. The New South Wales allocation is to be \$32 million. Complementary State legislation, the (N.S.W.) Rural Assistance Act, 1971, abolished the former Rural Reconstruction Board and created the Rural Assistance Board (with which was amalgamated the former Closer Settlement Advisory Board) to administer the scheme.

The functions of the Rural Assistance Board in respect of debt reconstruction are the same as those of the former Rural Reconstruction Board. Applications for debt reconstruction under the new scheme up to 30 June 1971 numbered 1,808—and at that date, 11 applications had been withdrawn, 403 rejected, and 1,064 were awaiting consideration. Of the 330 applications accepted by the Board, approved schemes of debt adjustment had been settled in 55 cases, creditors had signified assent in 54 cases, and in 180 cases negotiations with creditors were in progress. In the remaining 41 cases, the Board had agreed in principle to assist. Total advances to 30 June 1971 amounted to \$899,990, and repayments were \$10,990.

The farm build-up provisions of the scheme are intended to encourage the enlargement of farms which are too small for economically efficient operations. Loans are made to eligible farmers to purchase additional property at an interest rate of not less than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum, with a maximum repayment term of 20 years. At 31 December 1971, 200 applications under the farm build-up provisions of the scheme had been received—of which 97 had been rejected, and 62 were awaiting consideration. Total advances to 31 December 1971 in respect of the 41 applications approved by the Board amounted to \$1,177,000.

The rehabilitation provisions of the scheme are intended to provide limited assistance to those obliged to leave the agricultural industry where, in the opinion of the Board, this is necessary to alleviate conditions of personal hardship. Loans of up to \$1,000 may be granted—and at the end of December 1971, eight loans totalling \$8,000 had been approved.

Reconstruction in Marginal Wheat Areas

The Commonwealth Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 1938 (described on page 727 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38) made moneys available to the States for the purpose, *inter alia*, of moving farmers from marginal wheat areas and enabling the lands to be devoted to other uses in accordance with plans approved by the Commonwealth Minister on the advice of the State Minister.

A plan to operate in New South Wales was approved in 1940. Under this plan, farmers in marginal wheat areas who voluntarily vacated their lands were granted up to \$600, together with removal expenses and release from all liabilities in each case. To farmers who remained, advances on long terms were made to enable them to acquire enough vacated land to increase their farms to home maintenance standard for new uses, and to purchase the stock, plant, and other requisites needed in changing their farming activities.

The plan was administered by the Rural Reconstruction Board. The Board declared as Marginal Wheat Areas approximately 4,000,000 acres, embracing about 2,000 farms, in the counties of Nicholson, Sturt, Dowling, Cooper, and Gipps (between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers). Reconstruction of these areas has been completed.

Details of financial assistance made available under this scheme were given on page 600 of Year Book No. 61.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS

As a measure of assistance to the rural industries, the New South Wales Government guaranteed the repayment of certain advances made by banks and other lenders under the provisions of the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929. All loans guaranteed under this Act have been repaid.

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934, the State Treasurer is empowered to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of rural industry or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale, or disposal of rural products. The limit of guarantees (not the actual balance outstanding) under the Government Guarantees Act was \$2,416,170 to 30 June 1971.

At 30 June 1971 the amount claimed under the two Government Guarantees Acts was \$652,400.

Chapter 29

AGRICULTURE

Until the end of the nineteenth century, pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement became more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation, and after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Oats, lucerne, barley, maize, and sorghum have developed as the principal fodder crops grown. Rice, citrus, pome and stone fruits, sugar-cane, and bananas are grown extensively in certain areas, and cotton-growing has expanded rapidly in recent years.

The following table shows the area of crops in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1891 and in each of the last eleven seasons. Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop in 1940-41 and later seasons, but only once in earlier seasons.

Table 590. Area* of Crops in New South Wales

Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thous. acres
Average—		Average—			
1891-1895	1,049	1931-1935	6,043	1960-61	7,673
1896-1900	1,895	1936-1940	6,313	1961-62	8,059
1901-1905	2,437	1941-1945	5,487	1962-63	8,642
1906-1910	2,824	1946-1950	6,230	1963-64	8,670
1911-1915	4,025	1951-1955	5,024	1964-65	10,001
1916-1920	4,616	1956-1960	5,488	1965-66	8,789
1921-1925	4,665	1961-1965	8,609		
1926-1930	5,014	1966-1971	13,320	1966-67	12,053
				1967-68	12,845
				1968-69	15,259
				1969-70	14,302
				1970-71	12,141

* Since 1940-41, areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

Fluctuations in the area under crops are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheatgrowing. During the last ten seasons, the area sown with wheat represented, on the average, 60 per cent. of the total area under crops.

The establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings, particularly in the Northern Tableland, Central and Southern Tableland, Central Slope, and Southern Slope Statistical Agricultural Areas, which together accounted for 72 per cent. of the total area under sown grasses and clovers at the end of the 1970-71 season. Particulars of the area under sown grasses and clovers, which is not included in the area of crops, are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The number of holdings with one acre or more under cultivation in recent years, and the number of holdings on which one acre or more of the principal crops was grown, are shown in the following table:—

Table 591. Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown, N.S.W.

Crop	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Holdings* growing 1 acre or more of—							
Wheat	19,930	17,711	21,059	21,829	22,541	21,656	19,495
Maize	4,897	4,894	5,110	4,614	3,748	4,713	4,127
Barley	3,543	3,446	5,423	4,905	6,420	7,068	8,022
Oats	22,121	25,267	29,340	25,526	27,442	25,672	23,060
Rice	1,073	1,114	1,161	1,208	1,463	1,779	1,821
Lucerne	14,768	14,962	16,172	16,249	16,877	17,368	17,700
Potatoes	1,735	2,015	1,895	1,785	1,856	1,498	1,316
Tobacco	105	76	85	83	98	107	112
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) ..	595	603	685	672	655	605	619
Grapes	1,318	1,330	1,348	1,356	1,355	1,411	1,411
Orchard Fruit	5,256	5,162	4,960	4,850	4,696	4,541	4,389
Citrus	2,942	2,885	2,744	2,725	2,627	2,482	2,384
Other	3,302	3,248	3,136	3,015	2,912	2,844	2,754
Bananas	2,149	2,060	1,924	1,864	1,800	1,821	1,704
Cultivated Holdings †	45,967	48,157	51,103	50,105	50,708	50,002	46,991

* Holdings growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop.

† Holdings with one acre or more under cultivation, those with more than one crop being counted once only.

The number of holdings with one acre or more of orchard fruit is less than the combined total of those growing one acre or more of citrus and of other orchard fruit, because some holdings grow both kinds.

Although holdings on which oats were grown have outnumbered wheat farms for many years, the greater proportion of them had only small areas of oats, and the total area of this crop was much smaller than for wheat. The next table shows the number of holdings growing twenty or more acres of the major cereal crops and the number with five acres or more of sugar-cane cut for crushing:—

Table 592. Holdings Growing Cereal Crops and Sugar-cane, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings with 20 acres or more of—					Holdings with 5 acres or more of Sugar-cane cut for crushing
	Wheat for Grain	Oats for Grain	Maize for Grain	Barley for Grain	Rice	
1960-61	16,959	10,463	585	2,222	781	551
1961-62	17,489	8,691	625	2,350	873	563
1962-63	18,286	8,980	550	2,512	951	564
1963-64	17,753	9,362	547	2,463	1,027	576
1964-65	18,537	10,285	499	2,628	1,070	577
1965-66	16,194	10,760	529	2,469	1,111	564
1966-67	19,575	13,789	656	3,869	1,161	665
1967-68	20,619	9,567	695	3,398	1,207	646
1968-69	21,340	11,851	662	4,539	1,454	634
1969-70	20,608	9,646	917	4,962	1,770	588
1970-71	18,537	10,172	880	6,329	1,815	599

SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The area, production, and average yield per acre of the various crops grown in 1969-70 and 1970-71 are shown in the following table:—

Table 593. Area and Production of all Crops

Crop	1969-70			1970-71		
	Area *	Production	Average Yield per Acre †	Area *	Production	Average Yield per Acre †
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Grain: Wheat	8,622,652	162,786,160	18.9	5,475,088	110,604,084	20.2
Maize	80,780	4,005,600	49.6	82,318	4,190,735	50.9
Barley: 2-row	307,735	6,787,700	22.1	471,916	11,288,780	23.9
6-row	234,190	5,546,862	23.7	272,457	7,648,139	28.1
Oats	903,202	19,237,759	21.3	1,001,625	25,132,931	25.1
Rye	14,018	165,060	11.8	19,490	305,682	15.7
Rice	97,008	12,774,987	131.7	95,332	15,140,480	158.8
Sorghum	245,180	6,011,043	24.5	445,692	17,876,297	40.1
		Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Hay: Wheat	95,585	149,810	1.56	44,722	64,024	1.43
Barley	3,309	4,339	1.31	2,179	3,166	1.45
Oats	79,704	132,283	1.65	68,924	114,410	1.65
Rye	375	623	1.66	328	464	1.41
Lucerne	290,268	659,029	2.27	385,109	763,493	1.98
Green Fodder (cut and grazed)	2,888,759	...	...	3,143,261	...	...
Vegetables for Human Consumption: Potatoes	25,865	142,047	5.49	22,103	143,387	6.49
Other	45,028	...	...	45,181	...	...
Vegetables for Animal Fodder	20,452	...	...	10,550	...	...
		Bushels	Bushels		Bushels	Bushels
Broom Millet: Grain	1,535	5,698	3.7	1,130	3,934	3.5
Fibre	2,739	8,616	5.6	3,042	5,334	4.7
Tobacco	2,739	27,334‡	10.0‡	3,042	25,002‡	8.2‡
		lb.	lb.		lb.	lb.
Seed Cotton	56,662	138,783,369	2,449	65,242	85,121,745	1,305
Sugar-cane: Crushed	19,838	835,232	42.1	22,263	1,160,064	52.1
Not Cut	19,490	...	...	19,879	...	...
Used as Plants	487	...	...	471	...	...
Grapes—						
Bearing Vines, for—						
Drying	7,624	14,769¶	...	7,456	9,117¶	...
Table use	2,421	8,568	...	2,329	6,881	...
Wine	10,042	66,398	...	11,619	54,116	...
		Gallons	Gallons		Gallons	Gallons
Wine made .. ..	...	11,529,000	...	...	10,376,294	...
Young Vines, for—						
Wine	4,765	...	...	5,867	...	...
Other purposes	570	...	...	521	...	...
		Bushels	Bushels		Bushels	Bushels
Orchards: Bearing	59,477	13,685,350	230.1	58,524	15,055,011	254.5
Young Trees	14,929	...	...	14,431	...	...
Bananas: Bearing	18,236	3,820,697	209.5	17,723	3,788,623	213.8
Young Stools	1,899	...	...	1,125	...	...
Pineapples: Bearing	129	39,308	304.7	125	45,405	363.2
Young Plants	94	...	...	56	...	...
		\$	\$		\$	\$
Nursery Products (incl. cut-flowers)	1,519	7,262,236	4,780	1,464	7,839,887	5,355
Other Crops	125,196||	...	...	320,388||	...	...
Total Area of Crops	14,301,762||	...	...	12,139,930||	...	...

* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

† Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average.

‡ Dried leaf.

¶ Dried weight.

§ Area and production cannot be related because grapes are not always used for the purpose for which originally cultivated.

|| Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay and grasses and clovers harvested for seed.

Wheat (for grain) represented 45 per cent., and other grain crops 20 per cent., of the total area under crops in 1970-71.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows (for New South Wales) the gross value of production of crops at the place of production, and the average value per acre, in quinquennial periods since 1917 and in each season since 1960-61. These values represent the value of the crops at principal markets (ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets) less the estimated costs of marketing. Variations in the average value of crops per acre are partly attributable to fluctuations in the area of cereal crops, and the figures should therefore be read in conjunction with those in Table 596.

Table 594. Gross Value of Production of Crops* at Place of Production

Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Acre	Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Acre
	Thous. acres	\$ thous.	\$		Thous. acres	\$ thous.	\$
Average—							
1917-1921	4,350	33,973	7.77	1960-61	7,673	203,517	26.52
1922-1926	4,680	44,657	9.54	1961-62	8,059	200,226	24.85
1927-1931	5,468	33,685	6.16	1962-63	8,642	239,340	27.69
1932-1936	5,827	31,312	5.38	1963-64	8,670	256,000	29.52
1937-1941	6,440	39,135	6.08	1964-65	10,001	307,212	30.72
1942-1946	5,428	59,508	10.96	1965-66	8,789	189,079	21.51
1947-1951	5,964	117,495	19.70	1966-67	12,053	427,300	35.45
1952-1956	5,163	136,281	26.39	1967-68	12,845	261,863	20.39
1957-1961	5,931	148,616	25.06	1968-69	15,259	411,137 ^r	26.94 ^r
1962-1966	8,832	238,371	26.99	1969-70	14,302	345,709	24.17
1967-1971	13,320	351,728	26.41	1970-71	12,140	312,629	25.75

* Since 1955-56, excludes grass and pasture cut for hay and grasses and clovers harvested for seed.

The gross value of agricultural production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, are summarised in the following table for each of the last seven seasons. The total value of agricultural production includes the value of grass and pasture cut for hay and of grasses and clovers harvested for seed. To this extent, it exceeds the value of crops for 1955-56 and later seasons, when these items were excluded from statistics of crops.

Table 595. Gross Value of Agricultural Production at Place of Production

Crop	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand						
Wheat (grain)	171,108	46,755	242,955	109,644	218,333	159,351	117,219
Maize (grain)	2,329	2,877	3,114	2,668	3,792	4,526	4,107
Burley (grain)	6,094	4,043	11,306	4,902	9,986	8,777	13,463
Oats (grain)	12,816	12,102	31,162	6,670	18,669	7,310	8,545
Rice	8,323	9,893	12,154	12,823	14,313	11,497	11,097
Hay	22,772	28,875	32,335	20,117	39,134	32,354	27,658
Green Fodder	6,790	8,651	6,751	9,427	9,935	11,100	10,612
Sugar-cane	6,139	4,509	8,228	6,810	7,060	6,585	9,382
Cotton	5,942	11,131	8,767	15,734	16,913	14,896	9,752
Grapes	7,043	6,083	7,481	7,525	6,870	10,296	7,677
Fruit: Citrus	9,023	8,162	9,554	9,876	10,322	13,164	11,921
Other	28,013	26,644	31,498	25,023	28,936 ^r	32,440	27,171
Vegetables*—							
Potatoes	8,013	5,528	5,995	6,981	6,705	4,84 ^s	7,66 ^o
Other	13,611	16,097	16,573	16,807	18,243 ^r	18,930	22,023
Other	10,779	7,786	12,918	12,173	15,331	20,762	32,916
Total	318,795	199,137	440,791	267,181	424,540 ^r	356,835	321,204

* For human consumption.

The next table shows for recent seasons the average gross value of production of the principal crops per acre. These average values measure the effect from year to year of the yield obtained and the prices realised—that is, the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings.

Table 596. Average Gross Value of Production (at Place of Production) of Principal Crops per Acre, N.S.W.

Crop	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat, Grain	29.71	10.21	34.05	13.35	21.92	18.48	21.41
Maize, Grain	55.90	68.50	63.53 _r	51.74	69.60 _r	56.03	49.89
Oats, Grain	15.08	11.72	22.87	7.35	15.76	8.09	8.53
Rice	135.08	153.62	164.86	169.00 _r	172.92	118.52	116.40
Hay*	41.86	40.10 _r	42.31	34.46	49.63	47.99	39.78
Potatoes	390.31	252.27	254.13	286.88	229.33	187.32	346.55
Sugar-cane†	315.97	284.97	366.08	307.02 _r	318.38	331.94	421.42
Cotton	314.42	335.52	291.21	294.24	282.97	262.89	149.48
Grapes†	409.00	329.81	395.84 _r	385.70	351.38	512.55	358.70
Orchards†	469.39	406.17	385.22 _r	427.14 _r	515.35 _r	560.54	535.84

* Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay.

† Productive area only.

Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases, the value of agricultural production is estimated from recorded figures of quantities produced and certain materials used, together with information on market prices. The estimated values in the last eleven seasons are summarised in the following table:—

Table 597. Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production, N.S.W.

Season	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets	Estimated Costs of Marketing	Gross Production valued at Place of Production	Seed Used	Cost of Principal Other Materials Used	Net Value of Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
\$ thousand						
1960-61	269,150	54,786	214,364	8,532	8,736	197,096
1961-62	254,704	48,862	205,842	8,800	9,326	187,716
1962-63	308,260	61,870	246,390	9,724	10,594	226,072
1963-64	330,834	65,326	265,508	9,130	10,472	245,906
1964-65	395,283	76,488	318,795	12,388	12,524	293,883
1965-66	243,220	44,083	199,137	10,919	15,342	172,876
1966-67	546,679	105,888	440,791	15,966	21,295	403,530
1967-68	328,384	61,203	267,181	17,014	22,781	227,386
1968-69	542,788 _r	118,248 _r	424,540 _r	20,068	26,445	378,027 _r
1969-70	473,156	116,321	356,835	16,402	27,848	312,584
1970-71	422,166	100,962	321,204	14,853	21,921	284,430

Column (2) of the table is an estimate of the value of production at prices recorded for the various products in the principal markets, mainly metropolitan. The prices used for this purpose include any subsidy which may be paid to growers.

Column (4) shows the value of the same products at the place of production; in the case of agriculture this is at the farm or at the nearest rail siding. These figures, which are those published in Table 595, are obtained from those in column (2) by deduction of those in column (3), which are estimates of the costs of marketing (including freights, containers, handling charges, and commission).

The value of seed used within the agricultural industry is given in column (5). Estimates of the cost of certain other materials used in agriculture (fertilizers, sprays, and water for irrigation) are given in column (6).

The last column gives the estimated net value of production, which is obtained by deducting the figures in columns (5) and (6) from those in column (4). The net value of production represents the amount available to the producer to meet other expenses (wages, rent, depreciation, etc.) and to provide for income.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The following quotations are the average prices obtained for farm products (local and imported) in the various Sydney markets. The average for the year is the mean of the prices ruling during each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month are shown in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 598. Average Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat (f.a.q.) *	Bushel	1.572	1.660	1.711	1.726	1.743
Flour, Plain†	2,000 lb.	89.52	93.94	97.46	101.23	103.35
Bran, in 110 lb. sacks ‡	2,000 lb.	41.50	41.50	40.04	25.00	27.25
Pollard, in 140 lb. sacks§	2,000 lb.	43.50	43.50	42.04	27.00	29.25
Potatoes¶	Ton	72.90	84.22	49.23	73.98	71.92

* Australian Wheat Board's basic price for wheat for human consumption, f.o.r., Sydney. From December 1969, a lower price (\$1.645 per bushel until November 1970, \$1.66 per bushel from December 1970 to November 1971, and \$1.70 per bushel since November 1971) has been charged for wheat for flour for human consumption.

† Delivered, metropolitan area, in 150 lb. sacks (including cost of sack), when ordered in lots over $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.

‡ 2,000 lb. lots and over, ex mill.

§ No. 1 grade unwashed. Primary wholesale prices, ex trucks, Alexandria Markets. Prices are averages for sales by auction and by private treaty.

FERTILIZERS

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilizers, the proportion of such area to the total area of crops, and the quantity of superphosphates and other artificial fertilizers used in various seasons since 1920-21.

Table 599. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers, N.S.W.

Season	Area of Crops Treated			Area Treated as Proportion of Total Area of Crops	Artificial Fertilizers Used*	
	Wheat	Other Crops	Total		Super-phosphate†	Other
	Acres			Per cent.	Tons	
1920-21	n.a.	n.a.	1,991,736	44.6	42,656	7,253
1930-31	n.a.	n.a.	4,538,729	66.6	119,911	11,661
1938-39	n.a.	n.a.	4,670,693	66.3	131,116	17,530
1960-61	2,604,692	1,149,841	3,754,533	48.9	122,590	32,824
1961-62	2,916,604	1,038,833	3,955,437	49.1	129,651	33,655
1962-63	3,310,542	1,187,239	4,497,781	52.0	152,883	35,008
1963-64	3,103,501	1,311,155	4,414,656	50.9	158,530	36,065
1964-65	3,775,931	1,445,894	5,221,825	52.2	194,325	41,038
1965-66	3,715,544	1,778,348	5,493,892	62.5	216,472	49,067
1966-67	4,474,459	2,186,486	6,660,945	55.3	266,232	57,488
1967-68	5,363,394	2,191,693	7,555,087	58.8	275,976	77,066
1968-69	6,305,223	2,657,862	8,963,085	58.7	341,298	97,579
1969-70	5,509,111	2,403,429	7,912,540	55.3	303,354	104,077
1970-71	3,569,133	2,721,570	6,290,703	51.8	256,623	91,884

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† From 1968-69, includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent.

The area of crops treated with artificial fertilizers in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State, and the quantity and types of fertilizer used, are shown for the 1970-71 season in the next table:—

Table 600. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers, in Agricultural Areas, 1970-71

Statistical Agricultural Area	Total Area of Crops	Area of Crops Treated	Artificial Fertilizers Used *				
			Superphosphate †		Nitrogen Types		Other Artificial Fertilizers ‡
			Single	Double and Treble	Anhydrous Ammonia	Other Nitrogen Types	
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons "N"	Tons	Tons
Coastal Areas—							
Northern	168,481	108,268	4,989	929	70	7,024	13,446
Central	303,814	73,375	3,516	552	8	1,030	1,896
Sydney and Southern	90,056	56,914	4,489	635	20	2,091	8,641
Total	562,351	238,557	12,994	2,116	97	10,145	23,984
Tableland Areas—							
Northern	198,790	86,847	3,366	287	10	678	1,476
Central and Southern	574,363	387,115	14,833	2,913	12	614	3,336
Total	773,153	473,962	18,199	3,200	22	1,292	4,813
Slope Areas—							
Northern	3,659,603	1,163,025	17,600	9,402	1,200	2,338	12,254
Central	2,309,799	1,716,883	19,862	20,636	47	594	7,221
Southern	1,753,513	1,540,515	36,091	18,842	22	563	2,549
Total	7,722,915	4,420,423	73,553	48,879	1,270	3,495	22,024
Northern and Southern Plains Areas							
Northern	1,895,702	249,189	1,406	1,648	2,097	1,973	1,743
Southern	1,101,982	855,185	21,973	7,458	558	10,264	5,928
Total	2,997,684	1,104,374	23,379	9,106	2,655	12,238	7,671
Western Plains Area	84,455	53,387	1,350	274	22	1,138	1,019
New South Wales ..	12,140,558	6,290,703	129,475	63,574	4,066	28,307	59,511

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† Includes superphosphate with trace elements, sulphur etc.

‡ Includes mixtures and compounds.

Most of the superphosphate is used in the central and southern parts of the wheat belt. A significant proportion of the other fertilizers is used in the growing of fruit and vegetables, mainly in the coastal areas.

The following table shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilizers used on the principal crops in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1970-71:—

Table 601. Artificial Fertilizers* Used on Principal Crops, 1970-71

Crop	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
AREA OF CROPS TREATED (ACRES)						
Wheat	10,422	150,485	2,779,928	602,322	25,976	3,569,133
Vegetables	21,706	12,121	5,536	6,721	582	46,666
Fruit and Vines	33,066	9,815	3,009	23,181	9,049	78,120
Other Crops	173,363	301,541	1,631,950	472,150	17,780	2,596,784
Total Area Treated ..	238,557	473,962	4,420,423	1,104,374	53,387	6,290,703
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (TONS)†						
Wheat	498	6,621	108,041	21,707	644	137,510
Vegetables	3,081	1,196	257	1,172	153	5,859
Fruit and Vines	2,295	445	188	2,679	675	6,283
Other Crops	11,351	16,337	62,825	16,032	426	106,971
Total Superphosphate Used	17,225	24,599	171,311	41,590	1,898	256,623
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED (TONS)						
Wheat	163	1,139	12,681	2,637	95	16,715
Vegetables	8,388	808	362	1,481	100	11,138
Fruit and Vines	13,276	894	340	4,520	1,535	20,565
Other Crops	12,400	3,285	13,405	13,926	449	43,466
Total Other Artificial Fertilizers Used ..	34,227	6,126	26,788	22,564	2,179	91,884

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† Includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent.

The average quantity of artificial fertilizer per acre applied to crops of vegetables in 1970-71 was 7.3 cwt., including 2.5 cwt. of superphosphate. In fruit-growing, the average per acre was 6.9 cwt., including 1.6 cwt. of superphosphate.

In wheatgrowing, the average quantity of artificial fertilizer used per acre was 89.7 lb. in 1969-70 and 96.8 lb. in 1970-71, compared with about 56 lb. per acre before the war. In recent years, the proportion of artificial fertilizers other than superphosphate has increased steadily, and in 1970-71 accounted for 11 per cent. of all fertilizer applied to wheat. Tests conducted on farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the Southern Slope and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas,

which comprise the southern portion of the wheat belt. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat belt, and the least advantage is gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts. The use of artificial fertilizers on wheat crops in the principal wheatgrowing areas is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 602. Use of Artificial Fertilizers* on Wheat Areas, 1970-71

Wheatgrowing Areas	Area under Wheat	Wheat Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers		Artificial Fertilizers* Used	
		Area	Proportion of Area under Wheat	Total	Average per Acre Treated
	Acres	Acres	Per cent.	Tons	lb.
Northern Slope ..	1,517,542	681,581	44·9	26,862	88·3
Central Slope ..	1,331,023	1,257,065	82·8	50,173	89·4
Southern Slope ..	873,616	841,282	96·3	43,686	116·3
Northern Plains ..	1,114,892	143,608	12·9	4,549	71·0
Southern Plains ..	500,620	458,714	91·6	19,795	96·7
Total, N.S.W.†	5,614,657	3,569,133	63·6	154,225	96·8

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. Includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength super-phosphate converted to single-strength equivalent.

† Includes Coastal, Tableland, and Western Plains Areas.

DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:—

Crop	Most usual Months of—	
	Planting	Harvesting
Wheat	April-June	November-January
Maize	September-January	January-July
Oats	March-May	October-December
Barley	May	October-December
Rice	October	March-May
Sorghum	September-January	March-June
Linseed	April-May	November-December
Potatoes : early	July-August	October-January
late	November	February-August
Sugar-cane	September	July-November
Tobacco	November-December	March-April
Cotton	October-November	March-June
Broom Millet	September-November	January-May

WHEAT

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on a large proportion of the rural holdings of the State, and, prior to 1970-71, about 60 per cent. of the total area under crop has been devoted to its growth. However, in the 1969-70 season, a quota system was imposed on wheat deliveries—and for the 1970-71 season, the proportion of the total area under crop devoted to wheat fell to 46 per cent. (further details of delivery quotas are given on page 800). Relatively few farms are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat.

Particulars of a classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1968-69 are summarised on page 754. Special data indicating the extent to which wheatgrowing has been combined with other rural activities are given on page 545 of Year Book No. 52.

DEVELOPMENT OF WHEATGROWING

The following table, which shows the area under wheat, the yield of wheat, and the quantity exported overseas, illustrates the development of wheatgrowing in New South Wales since 1897-98 (the first season in which the area sown with wheat exceeded 1,000,000 acres):—

Table 603. Wheat: Area, Production, and Exports, N.S.W.

Season	Area Sown with Wheat*				Production of Wheat		Average Yield of Wheat per Acre		Wheat and Flour Exported Overseas. †
	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Fodder	Total	Grain	Hay	Grain	Hay	
	Thousand Acres				Thous. bush.	Thous. tons	Bushels	Tons	Thous. bush. ‡
Average—									
1898-1902	1,333	317	n.a.	1,650	12,885	267	9·7	0·84	1,917
1903-1907	1,684	308	n.a.	1,992	17,588	289	10·4	0·94	5,434
1908-1912	1,857	420	76	2,353	21,235	416	11·4	0·99	8,507
1913-1917	3,238	664	197	4,099	37,340	750	11·5	1·13	16,543
1918-1922	2,707	551	237	3,495	31,763	551	11·7	1·00	19,263
1923-1927	3,143	489	196	3,828	40,592	545	12·9	1·12	19,054
1928-1932	3,982	388	146	4,516	46,310	420	11·6	1·08	26,818
1933-1937	4,223	281	32	4,536	57,819	348	13·7	1·24	29,350
1938-1942	4,384	374	37	4,795	52,797	384	12·0	1·03	22,674
1943-1947	3,364	283	57	3,704	38,906	290	11·6	1·02	10,741
1948-1952	3,835	152	42	4,029	64,966	203	16·9	1·33	32,588
1953-1957	2,731	109	47	2,887	48,742	131	17·8	1·20	18,970
1958-1962	3,592	117	95	3,804	63,082	137	17·6	1·17	35,682
1963-1967	5,489	88	110	5,687	124,915	116	22·8	1·31	74,988
Season—									
1961-62	4,498	91	156	4,745	78,350	116	17·4	1·28	47,690
1962-63	5,008	85	149	5,242	109,002	123	21·8	1·44	76,109
1963-64	4,964	57	130	5,151	122,472	89	24·7	1·57	88,731
1964-65	5,760	62	107	5,929	151,483	96	26·3	1·56	84,523
1965-66	4,577	135	82	4,794	39,117	108	8·5	0·80	6,746
1966-67	7,135	103	81	7,319	202,501	163	28·4	1·59	118,830
1967-68	8,215	121	84	8,420	87,323	99	10·6	0·82	72,488
1968-69	9,962	126	86	10,173	215,119	183	21·6	1·45	96,261
1969-70	8,623	96	106	8,825	162,786	150	18·9	1·57	104,587
1970-71	5,475	45	95	5,615	110,604	64	20·2	1·43	101,773

* In 1928-29 and later seasons, areas of wheat which failed entirely are included in the column which corresponds to the purpose for which the wheat was sown. In 1927-28 and earlier seasons, however, all areas of wheat which failed entirely and were fed-off are included in the column "For Green Fodder".

† In calendar year following harvest.

‡ Flour has been expressed as its equivalent in wheat (1 ton of flour = 48 bushels of wheat prior to 1951, and 46·3 bushels in 1951 and later years).

Wheatgrowing expanded rapidly during the early part of the century, and in the 1915-16 season the area sown with wheat exceeded 5,000,000 acres. Progressively smaller acreages were sown in the seasons from 1916-17 to 1919-20, but wheatgrowing recovered during the nineteen-twenties, and in 1930-31 the area sown with wheat reached 5,674,000 acres. The area under wheat exceeded 4,500,000 acres, on the average, in the fifteen seasons from 1927-28 to 1941-42, but contracted to 3,900,000 acres, on the average, in the ten seasons from 1942-43 to 1951-52 and to 2,900,000 acres, on the average, in the five seasons from 1952-53 to 1956-57. From 1956-57, the area sown with wheat increased steadily, and averaged 5,700,000 acres in the five seasons ended 1966-67. The area under wheat in 1968-69 (10,173,000 acres, including 9,962,000 acres for grain) was the highest ever recorded. However, with the imposition of wheat delivery quotas from the 1969-70 season (see page 800) the area has declined considerably.

The average yield of wheat (grain) per acre has been subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons. The highest yields have frequently been recorded in seasons following drought, and, besides giving proof of the advantages of fallowing, have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. Since 1930-31, the average annual yield has fallen below 12 bushels per acre in only six seasons—in 1940-41 (when winter rains failed and the average was 5.4 bushels), in 1944-45 (when severe drought prevailed in southern wheat areas and the average yield was 6 bushels), in 1946-47 (where there was extreme drought in all areas and the average was 3.5 bushels), in 1957-58 (when severe drought again affected the principal wheatgrowing areas, and only 4.7 bushels per acre were harvested), in 1965-66 (when there was extreme drought in the northern half of the State and the average yield was 8.5 bushels), and in 1967-68 (when widespread drought reduced the average yield to 10.6 bushels). The highest average ever recorded was 28.4 bushels per acre in 1966-67.

Although the yield is influenced largely by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that the average is increasing, as scientific methods of cultivation are being more widely adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled, and fertilized, and as types of wheat are improved by plant breeding. In the ten seasons ended 1970-71, the average yield of wheat (grain) was 20 bushels per acre. In many seasons, the smaller area sown with wheat has been offset in part by the high yield per acre. In the 1968-69 season, however, both the acreage sown (10,173,000 acres) and the production of wheat for grain (215,119,000 bushels) were the highest ever recorded.

THE WHEAT BELT

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat belt of New South Wales was published on page 573 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The extension of the limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the year 1923, there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales, but during recent years there has been an increase in wheatgrowing on the western fringe of the wheat belt.

The principal wheat-producing districts of the State are the Slopes and the Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas. In 1970-71, 97 per cent. of the wheat sown for grain was in these Areas.

Table 604. Area Sown with Wheat for Grain, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Acres					
Northern Tableland	9,950	28,716	35,504	42,735	37,881	23,509
Central and Southern Tableland	149,155	188,719	212,288	281,260	196,816	146,720
Northern Slope—						
Northern Slopes Subdivision	387,390	1,086,262	1,188,508	1,368,566	1,200,809	774,608
Central Macquarie Subdivision	575,086	972,623	1,127,423	1,346,936	1,113,406	683,220
Central Slope	1,387,249	1,801,108	1,936,401	2,293,662	1,857,033	1,318,429
Southern Slope—						
Central Murrumbidgee Sub-division	728,931	840,376	875,136	1,119,453	965,051	665,149
Upper Murray Subdivision	268,688	279,608	286,680	310,663	295,950	193,465
Northern Plains—						
North Central Plain Sub-division	206,611	818,512	1,086,245	1,335,541	1,299,911	757,408
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	142,451	327,213	544,043	685,480	626,711	323,885
Southern Plains—						
Lower Murrumbidgee Sub-division	297,873	331,391	346,122	421,624	365,341	235,797
Central Murray Subdivision	341,343	343,857	416,783	507,620	454,362	259,205
Summary—						
Northern Wheat Areas	1,321,488	3,233,326	3,981,723	4,779,258	4,278,718	2,562,630
Central and Southern Wheat Areas	3,173,239	3,785,059	4,073,410	4,934,282	4,134,553	2,818,765
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas)	4,576,686	7,135,046	8,214,905	9,961,678	8,622,652	5,475,088

The great increase in the area sown for grain that has taken place in recent years has been most marked in the areas along the northern and western fringes of the wheat belt. In 1960-61, 12 per cent. of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Plains Area, but by 1970-71 the proportion had risen to 20 per cent. In the 1970-71 season, 47 per cent. of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Wheat Areas, and 51 per cent. in the Central and Southern Wheat Areas. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions. Of the total acreage of wheat for grain in 1970-71, 98.3 per cent. was within the eleven areas listed in the above table.

The following statement shows the average yield of wheat per acre in the five main areas of the wheat belt in recent seasons:—

Table 605. Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Season	Northern Slope Area	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Total, N.S.W. (including Coastal, Tableland, and Western Plains Areas)
	Bushels					
Average— 1961-62 to 1970-71 Season—	19.6	19.4	22.8	17.5	19.3	19.8
1960-61	19.0	21.9	25.3	14.4	21.4	20.8
1961-62	15.0	19.2	21.2	13.2	16.2	17.4
1962-63	22.0	19.0	24.7	23.3	20.5	21.8
1963-64	25.9	22.5	25.3	26.3	24.2	24.7
1964-65	28.0	26.2	25.0	27.3	23.7	26.3
1965-66	2.6	6.9	15.2	1.1	13.2	8.5
1966-67	30.6	28.7	30.1	26.4	21.5	28.4
1967-68	12.8	9.8	10.8	7.6	11.0	10.6
1968-69	21.5	21.2	25.5	20.1	19.2	21.6
1969-70	18.2	18.4	24.0	15.2	21.4	18.9
1970-71	19.3	21.6	25.7	14.6	21.8	20.2

SIZE OF WHEAT AREAS ON HOLDINGS

In 1938-39, the number of holdings growing wheat (17,650) was greater than in any season of the preceding two decades, and the average wheat area per holding was also high. The war-time restriction of wheatgrowing reduced the number of holdings and the average area, but expansion was resumed in 1944-45, and by 1947-48 the number of holdings with wheat for grain had risen to 17,682. The relatively high price of wool in subsequent seasons probably induced a large number of farmers to increase their sheep-raising activities at the expense of wheatgrowing, and the number of holdings with wheat for grain fell to 15,231 in 1955-56. A subsequent reversal of this trend led to the number of holdings growing wheat for grain rising to 19,278 in 1964-65, and to 22,019 in 1968-69. The wheat delivery quotas, imposed as from the 1969-70 season, reduced the number of holdings growing wheat for grain to 21,155 in 1969-70 and 19,088 in 1970-71.

The rural holdings growing wheat for grain in 1970-71 are classified in the following table according to the size of the area for grain on the holdings:—

Table 606. Rural Holdings with Wheat for Grain, Classified by Area of Wheat for Grain, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1970-71

Statistical Agricultural Area	Size of Area under Wheat for Grain on Holding						Total Holdings with Wheat for Grain
	1 to 49 acres	50 to 299 acres	300 to 499 acres	500 to 999 acres	1,000 to 1,999 acres	2,000 or more acres	
Coastal	69	163	26	19	4	2	283
Northern Tableland	67	98	15	6	1	...	187
Central and Southern Tableland	379	614	89	33	5	...	1,120
Northern Slope—							
Northern Slopes Subdivision	281	1,394	410	281	88	33	2,487
Central Macquarie Subdivision	229	1,521	548	292	32	5	2,627
Central Slope	229	2,110	1,184	553	93	18	4,187
Southern Slope—							
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision	187	1,980	519	179	30	4	2,899
Upper Murray Subdivision	100	732	112	47	10	2	1,003
Northern Plains—							
North Central Plain Subdivision	29	342	254	315	141	57	1,138
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	20	250	187	191	53	8	709
Southern Plains—							
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision	90	608	92	120	32	6	948
Central Murray Subdivision	237	962	130	89	18	2	1,438
Western Plains	1	22	13	16	7	3	62
Total, New South Wales	1,918	10,796	3,579	2,141	514	140	19,088

Similar classifications were undertaken for the 1947-48 season (summarised on page 615 of Year Book No. 52), the 1955-56 season (page 967 of Year Book No. 56), the 1959-60 season (page 901 of Year Book No. 58), the 1964-65 season (page 909 of Year Book No. 59), the 1965-66 season (page 680 of Year Book No. 60), and the 1968-69 season (page 613 of Year Book No. 61).

VARIETIES OF WHEAT GROWN

Progress in plant-breeding has been continuous since Farrer's work (between 1886 and 1905), though retarded during the war periods. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more serviceable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality, and productivity. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

Wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed in recent years to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the Northern Wheat Areas, where wheats of greater flour strength are produced.

In 1972, the Department of Agriculture recommended sixteen varieties of wheat for production of grain in specified regions of the New South Wales wheat belt. The varieties and their characteristics are listed in the following table. The order of sowing relates to the normal range of sowing dates for each district.

Table 607. Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1972

Variety	Agricultural Regions for which Recommended*	Characteristics				
		Baking Quality	Straw	Disease Resistance†		Other and General
				Flag Smut	Stem Rust	
FOR HAY AND GREEN FODDER‡						
Tarsa ..	N., N.W. ..	...	Med. tall	R.	R.	...
Olympic ..	All except N. and N.W.	...	Med. tall	M.R.	S.	...
FOR GRAZING AND GRAIN—VERY EARLY TO EARLY SOWING						
Winglen ..	N., N.W. ..	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	Escapes frost damage.
Windebri ..	N., N.W. ..	Strong	Tall	R.	S.	Escapes frost damage.
FOR GRAIN—EARLY TO MID-SEASON SOWING						
Dural, Duramba	N., N.W. ..	...	Tall	R.	M.R.	Suitable macaroni, etc. only.
Tarsa ..	N., N.W. ..	Strong	Medium- tall	R.	R.	Escapes frost damage.
Olympic ..	All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Medium- tall	M.R.	S.	...
Pinnacle ..	Southern Irrigation Areas only.	Soft	Short, strong	R.	S.	Late maturing.
Summit ..	Irrig. Areas and S., W. and M.W. ..	Soft	Short, strong	R.	S.	Late maturing.
FOR GRAIN—LATE SOWING						
Eagle ..	W., M.W., S., and S.W.	Medium- strong	Medium- strong	R.	R.	Frost susceptible.
Falcon ..	W., M.W., S., and S.W.	Medium- strong	Medium- strong	R.	S.	Frost susceptible.
Gamenya ..	All except N. and N.W.	Strong	Short, strong	S.	S.	Very adaptable.
Gamut ..	N., N.W., W. ..	Strong	Short, strong	S.	R.	...
Gatcher ..	N., N.W., W. ..	Strong	Medium	R.	R.	Resistant to leaf rust.
Robin ..	All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Short	R.	S.	Loose smut suscep- tible.
Spica ..	N., N.W. ..	Strong	Short, weak	M.R.	S.	Bearded heads good quality.
Timgalen ..	N., N.W. ..	Strong	Short	R.	R.	Resistant to leaf rust.

* Agricultural Regions used for regional extension purposes—N = Northern; N.W. = North-Western; W. = Western; M.W. = Mid-Western; S. = Southern; S.W. = South-Western.

† R. = Resistant; M.R. = Moderately resistant; S. = Susceptible.

‡ Also recommended for hay or green fodder in coastal districts—Early Sowing: Tarsa; Mid-Season Sowing: Gamenya.

New races of stem rust made their appearance in recent years. Only five of the varieties recommended are resistant to prevalent races of this disease, but all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. All commercial varieties of wheat except Gatcher and Timgalen are susceptible to leaf rust.

The area sown to the principal varieties of wheat in New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

Table 608. Varieties of Wheat Sown

Variety	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Variety	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Acres				Acres		
Bencubbin ..	95,674	55,574	39,634	Insignia ..	255,709	184,713	83,878
Dural	7,676	11,163	11,240	Mendos ..	965,416	741,835	321,306
Emblem ..	35,584	29,446	23,910	Mengavi ..	86,462	44,182	18,778
Eureka and Eureka 2 ..	34,398	20,191	*	Olympic ..	1,015,985	924,058	609,404
Falcon.. ..	1,020,469	660,259	587,745	Pinnacle ..	83,558	90,701	89,393
Festiguay ..	593,305	433,688	234,383	Robin	113,185	486,203	387,573
Gabo	56,772	25,475	10,712	Spica	56,788	94,023	46,885
Gamenya ..	830,862	442,522	199,737	Summit ..	*	*	17,841
Garnut ..	1,064,216	758,057	447,502	Timgalen ..	379,680	1,068,231	878,738
Gatcher ..	*	*	59,611	Winglen and Windebri ..	89,483	126,427	123,946
Glenwari ..	140,704	81,121	44,103	Other Varieties, Unspecified, etc.	431,268	420,670	307,563
Heron	2,815,864	2,126,197	1,070,775	Total Sown Area	10,173,058	8,824,736	5,614,657

* Information not compiled.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN WHEAT DISTRICTS

The next table shows the average actual monthly rainfall in each of the principal wheat districts of the State during 1971, and an index of rainfall which expresses the ratio per cent. of average actual to normal rainfall. The average actual rainfall is the mean of the readings at the various meteorological stations located within each wheat district, while the normal rainfall is the mean of the average actual rainfall in each district during the thirty year period 1931 to 1960.

The significant months as regards the effect of rainfall on wheat yields are from April to October—especially April, May, and September. The wheat districts extend over practically the whole hinterland, and seasonal conditions vary widely as between districts. The incidence of fallowing and fertilising, temperatures, and winds also plays a large part in modifying the effect of rainfall on yields.

Table 609. Average Annual Rainfall and Index of Rainfall, 1971

Statistical Subdivision	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Actual Rainfall (Inches)												
Northern Slopes ..	6.67	6.88	0.24	0.33	0.33	0.29	3.57	3.57	2.45	0.78	2.55	2.67
Central Macquarie..	6.77	6.10	0.88	0.66	0.58	0.21	2.52	2.76	1.92	0.31	2.84	2.62
Lachlan ..	3.23	4.01	1.08	0.82	0.64	0.58	2.14	1.83	1.28	0.31	4.22	4.41
Central Murrumbidgee	1.97	3.33	0.81	1.93	1.51	0.88	2.06	2.20	1.21	1.15	5.55	3.94
Upper Murray ..	1.29	2.22	1.05	1.98	1.79	1.26	1.89	2.71	1.28	1.04	4.11	2.69
North Central Plain	6.99	5.20	0.40	0.38	0.13	0.11	3.60	3.01	1.81	0.46	1.67	1.87
Macquarie-Barwon ..	5.22	3.69	1.28	0.33	0.22	0.12	2.25	2.20	1.23	0.36	1.87	1.26
Lower Murrumbidgee	0.43	2.98	0.41	1.27	0.51	0.49	1.96	0.91	0.48	0.26	4.31	1.45
Central Murray ..	0.90	2.36	1.53	1.48	0.84	0.61	0.96	0.93	0.63	0.46	4.22	1.51
Index of Rainfall (Ratio per cent. of average actual to normal* rainfall)												
Northern Slopes ..	214	199	12	22	20	15	192	212	144	29	102	100
Central Macquarie..	258	200	44	37	35	11	145	155	125	15	136	148
Lachlan ..	165	191	56	47	39	32	126	118	91	15	238	274
Central Murrumbidgee	106	181	39	94	72	35	85	95	62	44	278	263
Upper Murray ..	82	127	53	98	87	48	73	110	61	38	207	158
North Central Plain	242	166	20	30	9	7	222	251	138	22	79	102
Macquarie-Barwon ..	242	139	70	25	16	8	172	206	113	21	126	103
Lower Murrumbidgee	41	237	29	106	39	34	156	74	45	17	399	153
Central Murray ..	80	197	118	127	59	39	62	67	50	25	352	144

* Normal rainfall is based on the period 1931 to 1960.

WHEAT RESEARCH

In terms of Commonwealth legislation passed in 1957, a tax of 0.25 cents per bushel (0.21 cents per bushel before October 1965) is imposed on wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board, and the proceeds of the tax are paid to a Wheat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research into the scientific and economic problems of the wheat industry. A separate account is kept for the tax collected in respect of each State, and a Wheat Research Committee in each mainland State (appointed by the State Minister for Agriculture) allocates the amounts available for research. The State Committees must report the expenditure approved to the Wheat Industry Research Council, which comprises a representative of the Department of Primary Industry, two wheat-growers' representatives, one representative from each Department of Agriculture in the mainland States, one representative of the universities, and one representative of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds for research, up to an amount equal to the tax proceeds mentioned above. The Wheat Industry Research Council recommends the avenue of research on which the Commonwealth's contribution should be spent.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STABILISATION

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation plan which is authorised by joint Commonwealth and State legislation, and which is administered by a statutory authority (the Australian Wheat Board). Since the 1947-48 season, there have been five stabilisation plans (each covering a period of five seasons) and an "orderly marketing" scheme which applied only to the 1952-53 season.

The first four post-war wheat stabilisation plans (operative in respect of the seasons 1947-48 to 1951-52, 1953-54 to 1957-58, 1958-59 to 1962-63, and 1963-64 to 1967-68) each followed the same general lines, but differed

from each other in detail. Broadly, the plans provided for the fixing of a home-consumption price for each season, the pooling of the proceeds of local and overseas sales, the guarantee of a minimum price equal to the estimated cost of production, and the operation of a stabilisation fund to which were paid the proceeds of a tax on exports of wheat. The guaranteed minimum price was applicable to all domestic sales and to specified quantities of export wheat (100 million bushels for each season under the first three plans, and 150 millions for each season under the fourth plan). The tax on wheat exports was levied when export prices exceeded the guaranteed price, and the proceeds were paid into the stabilisation fund which was to be drawn upon when export prices fell below the guaranteed price. When export prices were below the guaranteed price the difference was met first from any balance in the stabilisation fund, and then by the Commonwealth Government. The home-consumption price for each season was fixed under the respective State Wheat Industry Stabilisation Acts. Further details of each of the first four post-war stabilisation plans and of the 1952-53 "orderly marketing" scheme are given on page 913 of Year Book No. 59.

During the life of the first post-war wheat stabilisation plan, and at times during the currency of the second plan (in 1953-54 and 1956-57), average export prices exceeded the guaranteed minimum price and the stabilisation fund was credited with the proceeds of the tax on exports in those years. The guaranteed minimum price exceeded the average export price in 1954-55, in 1955-56, and in all years from 1957-58 to 1967-68—and in these years, the proceeds of exports were augmented by withdrawals from the fund (until it was exhausted in 1959-60) or by contributions by the Commonwealth (in all years from 1959-60 to 1967-68). Commonwealth contributions in respect of the seasons 1959-60 to 1967-68 totalled approximately \$156 million (including an estimated \$43 million in respect of 1967-68). At the commencement of the fifth stabilisation plan (1968-69 season), the stabilisation fund held no moneys derived from the tax on wheat exports.

The fifth post-war stabilisation plan was introduced in 1968, in terms of the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1968, and is to operate in respect of the seven seasons 1968-69 to 1974-75. The new plan differs significantly from the earlier plans in that it (a) relates the initial guaranteed minimum price for exports to conditions in world wheat markets instead of to estimated costs of production in Australia, (b) increases the quantity of wheat subject to the guaranteed minimum price for exports (to 200 million bushels from any one season's crop), and (c) provides that annual adjustment of the guaranteed minimum price for exports and annual adjustments of the home-consumption price are to be calculated by reference to movements in an index of farm cash costs (including interest paid), rail freights, and handling charges (instead of by reference to movements in an index of total costs of production). The export tax is equal to the excess of the average export price over the sum of the guaranteed minimum export price and five cents, up to a maximum of fifteen cents per bushel. A ceiling of \$80 million has been established for the stabilisation fund, and any excess over this amount is to be returned to contributors on the "first-in-first-out" principle. For 1971-72, the home consumption price (fixed by reference to an estimated average cost of production) for wheat sold for human consumption is 178.0 cents a bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, and the guaranteed minimum price for exports is 151.8 cents a bushel for bulk wheat, f.o.b. vessel; in subsequent years, the amount of any adjustment

to these prices for movements in costs will be the same for each price. The home-consumption price includes a small loading (1.2 cents per bushel in 1971-72) to cover the cost of transporting wheat from mainland States to Tasmania. A premium of up to 2.5 cents per bushel on export prices is allowed to Western Australian growers in recognition of their natural freight advantage in overseas markets.

The guaranteed minimum price per bushel for bulk wheat f.o.r. ports (f.o.b. vessel for exports for the 1968-69 and subsequent seasons) in each of the last twelve seasons is shown below:—

<i>Season</i>	<i>Cents per bushel</i>	<i>Season</i>	<i>Cents per bushel</i>	<i>Season</i>	<i>Cents per bushel</i>
1960-61	151·7	1964-65	145·8	1968-69	145·0
1961-62	157·5	1965-66	151·7	1969-70	145·9
1962-63	158·3	1966-67	155·0	1970-71	147·5
1963-64	144·2	1967-68	164·0	1971-72	151·8

The yield per acre assumed for purposes of assessing average costs of production has been varied from time to time—it was 15.5 bushels under the third post-war stabilisation plan (1958-59 to 1962-63), 17 bushels under the fourth plan (1963-64 to 1967-68), and is 22.5 bushels under the current stabilisation plan.

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board consists of a chairman, a finance member, a representative of flour mill owners, and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and ten representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland).

The Board has control over the receipt and disposal of all wheat and wheat products. It also controls the handling, storage, and shipment of wheat. Under the stabilisation plan, the Board is the sole authority for marketing wheat within Australia and for marketing wheat and flour for export from Australia.

WHEAT DELIVERY QUOTAS

The relatively favourable level of wheat prices led to a marked expansion in the area sown to wheat and to the corresponding increase in production that has been the outstanding feature of recent years. The same period saw increased wheat production not only by the world's major exporters of wheat, but also in the wheat-importing countries of the world. Because of the resulting world over-supply of wheat, the Australian wheat industry encountered serious problems in storing and marketing the record intake of wheat from the 1968-69 harvest. Realising that another large crop in 1969-70 would aggravate the situation, the Australian Wheat Growers' Federation formulated a plan in March 1969, aimed at bringing production to manageable levels.

The main features of the scheme were (a) the imposition of basic quotas on deliveries to the Australian Wheat Board, with special provision for additional quotas to be allocated in respect of the more readily saleable prime hard wheat, and (b) the payment of a first advance of \$1.10 per bushel on all wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board within the limits of the quota system.

The scheme was supported by the wheat industry, the State and Commonwealth Governments, and the Reserve Bank, and was duly put into effect for the 1969-70 season.

The State Governments are responsible for implementing the scheme. In New South Wales, the Grain Elevators Board (see below) acts as the receival agent for the Australian Wheat Board and allocates quotas to individual growers based on average deliveries by growers over a recent period. The total quotas for the Commonwealth and the allocation for New South Wales, for the 1971-72 and 1972-73 seasons, are shown below:—

	1971-72 Million Bushels	1972-73 Million Bushels
<i>Australia : Basic</i>	314	388
<i>: Prime hard</i>	25	19
<i>Total</i>	339	407
<i>New South Wales : Basic</i>	114	148
<i>: Prime hard</i>	14	9
<i>Total</i>	128	157

BULK HANDLING

The bulk handling system in New South Wales is controlled and operated by the Grain Elevators Board. The Board comprises seven members, including four representatives of New South Wales wheatgrowers.

The system consists of concrete and steel shipping elevators at Sydney (with a storage capacity of 9,000,000 bushels at one filling) and Newcastle (with a capacity of 6,200,000 bushels), and storage units in country districts with an aggregate capacity of 198,766,800 bushels. The capacity of the country storage units consists of 103,120,000 bushels in 155 bulk wheat depots (59 of concrete construction and 96 of steel), 36,251,800 bushels in 207 concrete elevators, 30,800,000 bushels in 37 emergency bulk wheat depots of steel construction, 10,095,000 bushels in 89 bulkheads (34 of steel construction and 55 of timber and galvanised iron), and 18,500,000 bushels in four sub-terminals located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow wheat from elevator and other storage units during the harvest season. The total storage capacity of the complete system available for the 1972-73 wheat season was 213,966,800 bushels.

The terminal elevators at Sydney and Newcastle have been built and equipped for receiving, handling, and shipping classified wheats, and facilities for cleaning and conditioning are provided. The elevator at Sydney has a receiving capacity of 2,000 tons (approximately 75,000 bushels) per hour, and a shipping capacity of 3,200 tons (approximately 119,500 bushels) per hour. At Newcastle, the receiving capacity is 2,000 tons per hour and the shipping capacity 4,000 tons per hour.

The country storages are equipped for receiving wheat in bulk from farmers' waggons and loading into bulk trucks. Facilities are available for inwards weighing at all plants, the weighbridges at many units being built into the structure. The capacity of the individual country storages varies from 30,000 bushels to 2,000,000 bushels.

At one time, all of the wheat taken into the storages was transported from the farms in bags, either sewn or fastened by clips, the bags being emptied and returned to the grower for further use. Almost all of the wheat is now delivered in bulk waggons. Special railway trucks are provided for conveyance from the country stations to the terminals, sub-terminals, flour mills, and other destinations.

A certificate showing particulars of the wheat received from a grower is forwarded by the Grain Elevators Board to the Australian Wheat Board. Payment is then made to the grower, in accordance with the Wheat Board's approval, by cheque.

The development of the bulk handling system during the last ten seasons is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 610. Bulk Handling System: Capacity and Wheat Received, N.S.W.

Season	Capacity of Storages Available at Beginning of Season (at one filling)	Wheat Received *			Proportion of Total Crop Received in Storages	Wheat Handled from Bag Stacks, Interstate, etc.
		In Country Storages	In Terminal Elevators from Non-silo Stations	Total		
		Bushels			Per cent.	Bushels
1961-62	63,439,800	61,521,038	15,034	61,536,072	78.5	15,096
1962-63	66,971,800	89,696,830	17,675	89,714,505	82.3	...
1963-64	71,891,800	101,331,712	...	101,331,712	82.7	927,305
1964-65	84,451,800	125,527,888	...	125,527,888	82.8	57,815
1965-66	90,291,800	25,832,973	12,101	25,845,074	66.1	...
1966-67	104,481,800	173,852,443	...	173,852,443	86.6	101,144
1967-68	121,091,800	70,493,255	...	70,493,255	80.7	...
1968-69	148,431,800	192,658,477	...	192,658,477	89.3	...
1969-70	194,511,800	144,308,745	...	144,308,745	88.6	...
1970-71	209,646,800	92,529,997	...	92,529,997	83.6	...

* Excludes wheat handled through the storage system from bag stacks, interstate, etc. (see last column in table).

Under the system of pooling wheat, fees for the handling and storage of wheat by the Grain Elevators Board are paid by the Australian Wheat Board. Since November 1964, the basis of payment has been actual working expenses, plus an allowance to cover depreciation and debt charges. Financial operations in connection with the bulk handling system are shown for the last ten years (seasons) in the next table:—

Table 611. Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W.: Finances

Year ended 31 October	Capital Cost of Bulk Handling System (at end of season)	Receipts from Australian Wheat Board		
		For Working Expenses	For Capital Charges	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1962	21,021,534	2,778,964	1,299,526	4,078,490
1963	23,076,205	3,314,117	1,433,135	4,747,252
1964	26,258,784	3,905,039	1,635,626	5,540,665
1965	31,804,051	3,960,105	2,852,852	6,812,957
1966	37,536,266	2,444,126	3,390,636	5,834,762
1967	46,459,448	6,897,035	4,203,359	11,100,394
1968	64,085,742	7,308,760	5,861,315	13,170,075
1969	75,375,091	8,881,377	6,250,516	15,131,893
1970	83,971,894	9,525,331	6,860,977	16,386,308
1971	87,708,658	8,503,785	7,526,737	16,030,522

Until 1963-64, receipts from the Australian Wheat Board for working expenses included amounts to cover provisions for depreciation and renewal of assets, and the allowance for capital charges was equal to 5 per cent. of the capital cost (as at the beginning of the season) of bulk handling equipment. From 1964-65 until 1968-69 depreciation was covered by the "capital facilities" allowance, which was equal to 12½ per cent. of the cost of plant and equipment plus 7½ per cent. of the cost of structures, etc. (as

at the end of the season). Under the current (1969-70 to 1972-73) agreement with the Australian Wheat Board, depreciation is a special reimbursement item.

WHEAT RECEIVED BY WHEAT BOARD IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows for the last eight seasons the quantity of wheat received from growers by the Wheat Board in New South Wales. The figures in the table exclude New South Wales wheat delivered to the Wheat Board in Victoria.

Table 612. Wheat Received by Wheat Board in New South Wales

Season	Bulk (including Grain Elevators)	Bagged	Total	Proportion of Harvest*	Proportion of Receipts	
					In Bulk	In Bags
					Per cent.	
Thousand bushels						
1963-64	104,584	6,138	110,722	90.4	94.5	5.5
1964-65	129,551	7,943	137,494	90.8	94.2	5.8
1965-66	27,240	318	27,558	70.5	98.9	1.1
1966-67	177,989	6,655	184,643	91.2	96.4	3.6
1967-68	72,176	830	73,006	83.6	98.9	1.1
1968-69	194,902 ^r	1,930	196,832 ^r	91.5	99.0	1.0
1969-70	145,691	23	145,714	89.5	100.0	...
1970-71	93,860	2	93,862	84.9	100.0	...

* The remainder, apart from wheat retained on farms for seed or stock feed, was received by the Wheat Board in Victoria.

As a rule, small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually, all but a small proportion of the crop intended for sale is sent from the farm to the railhead before the end of February.

WHEAT POOLS MANAGED BY THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD

Wheat of each harvest received and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. The wheat received and the advances made by the Board in respect of the pools which have been finalised (or which are nearing finality) for recent harvests are shown in the following table:—

Table 613. Australian Wheat Pools

Pool No.	Harvest	Wheat Received in—		Advances (including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund)			
		New South Wales	All States	Total *		Per Bushel—ex Trucks, Terminal Port	
				New South Wales	All States	Bagged	Bulk †
				\$ thousand		Cents	Cents
27	1963-64	110,721	307,837	152,409	423,998	144.3	137.2
28	1964-65	137,494	346,511	186,154	469,521	142.9	134.9
29	1965-66	27,558	234,396	38,881	330,783	148.8	141.0
30	1966-67	184,643	439,237	262,164	623,442	150.8	141.7
67/68	1967-68	73,006	247,370	107,494	364,224	154.0	147.2
68/69†	1968-69	196,832	515,626	243,566	638,240	125.6	123.7

* Including freight.

† The following additional amounts per bushel were paid to Western Australian growers:—

Pool No.	Cents	Pool No.	Cents
27	0.80	30	0.94
28	0.83	67/68	0.49
29	1.00	68/69	0.16

‡ Pool not yet finalised. Further payments may be made.

Each year, the amount of the first advance to growers is announced before the commencement of the season. The features of the wheat stabilisation plan, which give considerable assurance to the receipts of a pool, make a large first advance possible. The advance is payable by the Wheat Board on receipt of growers' claims. Additional payments are made as sufficient funds become available to the Board from sales realisations.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENTS

Details of the first and second International Wheat Agreements are given on page 1044 of Year Book No. 55, and of the third International Wheat Agreement on page 844 of Year Book No. 57. Details of the fourth International Wheat Agreement, which operated from 1 August 1959 to 31 July 1962, are given on page 918 of Year Book No. 59.

The fifth International Wheat Agreement operated from 1 August 1962 to 31 July 1967 (to 31 July 1968 in respect of its administrative provisions). The main objective of the Agreement was to obtain an element of stability in world wheat marketing by ensuring that a significant proportion of the wheat entering international trade was bought and sold at prices within a prescribed price range. The agreed price range was expressed in terms of Canadian currency per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat in bulk in store at Fort William-Port Arthur. Without adjustment for the difference in quality between the basic wheat and f.a.q. Australian wheat, the maximum price was equivalent to about 183 cents (Australian currency) per bushel, f.o.b. Australian ports, and the minimum price (which is subject to variations in relative transport costs in moving Australian and Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom) was about 145 cents per bushel.

An International Grains Arrangement came into force on 1 July 1968, and operated for a period of three years. It consisted of (a) a Wheat Trade Convention, which continued the basic arrangements of the International Wheat Agreements, and (b) a Food Aid Convention, under which certain member countries agreed to give, in each year, a total of 4.5 million metric tons of grains for human consumption in developing countries.

Under the Wheat Trade Convention, minimum and maximum prices were prescribed for 17 types of wheat. Member importing countries undertook to buy each year from member exporting countries at least a specified proportion of their total commercial import requirements—and if they imported wheat from non-member countries, to do so at prices consistent with the price ranges. Exporting countries undertook to supply wheat to importing countries in quantities sufficient to meet their commercial requirements, at prices consistent with the price ranges; if market prices reached the maxima of the relevant price ranges, they were to supply specified minimum quantities at prices no higher than the maximum prices—and they undertook not to sell wheat below minimum prices to any purchaser. Member countries also undertook to conduct any concessional transactions (i.e. transactions additional to the commercial sales which could be expected) in a way which would not adversely affect normal patterns of commercial trade. Provision was made in the Convention for adjustment of the price ranges, and for a Prices Review Committee to review world wheat prices in relation to the prescribed minimum and maximum prices. The agreed price range was expressed in terms of United States currency per bushel for a basic wheat (United States Hard Red Winter No. 2 Ordinary Protein) and 16

other wheats f.o.b. loading ports in the Gulf of Mexico; under the International Wheat Agreements prices were specified for only one type of wheat (No. 1 Manitoba Northern). For the basic wheat, the price range (in United States currency) was 173 cents to 213 cents; for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat it was 195½ cents to 235½ cents, and for f.a.q. Australian wheat it was 168 cents to 208 cents.

From its commencement, the International Grains Arrangement was subject to severe pressures because of the increasingly intense competition amongst exporters of wheat in declining world markets. It became apparent that the minimum price provisions of the Agreement (which had been set in a time of relative stability in the world wheat economy) could not be maintained in the prevailing situation of surplus supply, particularly since exporting countries which were not members of the I.G.A. were able to undersell member countries which were bound to sell at not less than the specified minimum prices. These circumstances led to a meeting of exporting member countries in July 1969, when an understanding was reached that member countries could sell wheat at prices competitive with those offered by non-member exporters. It was also agreed, however, that fixed minimum price levels would be adhered to as soon as competitive circumstances permitted.

Under the Food Aid Convention, donor countries made their contributions to developing countries in wheat, coarse grains, or cash (used to purchase grains), and they specified the countries to which the grain was supplied. The main contributors to the programme were the United States (42 per cent.), The European Economic Community (23 per cent.), Canada (11 per cent.), and Australia, the United Kingdom, and Japan (each 5 per cent.). Australia's annual contribution was 225,000 metric tons (8,267,000 bushels).

A new International Wheat Agreement came into force on 1 July 1971, and is to operate for three years. Like the International Grains Arrangement, the International Wheat Agreement comprises a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention, both having similar characteristics to the conventions existing under the previous arrangement. With the entry of the U.S.S.R. and Brazil, membership of the Trade Convention accounts for approximately 95 per cent. of the world trade in wheat.

An important departure from the previous Wheat Trade Convention is that the new Convention specifies no pricing provisions. However, the Convention provides that, at any time, prices can be negotiated in a council constituted by member countries. The Convention provides for the establishment of a sub-committee to advise on market conditions.

Under the International Wheat Agreement, the Food Aid Convention contains slightly fewer members. Australia's annual contribution remains at 225,000 metric tons (8,267,000 bushels). Donor countries can now make their contributions of wheat, rice, or other coarse grains (and/or cash) by way of gifts, grants, sales or credit terms of 20 years or more, and sales in the currency of the recipient country.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

The movement of wheat and flour overseas from New South Wales in the years 1939 to 1971 is shown in the following table. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30 November, and

represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed at its equivalent in wheat, 2,000 lb. of flour being taken as equal to 46.3 bushels (48 bushels before July 1951) of grain.

The greater portion of the wheat exported from Australia is shipped in specially chartered vessels under the Australian Grain Charter ("Aust-wheat") terms and conditions.

Table 614. Overseas Exports and Stocks of Wheat and Flour, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 November	Exports Overseas from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *	Year ended 30 November	Exports Overseas from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *
	Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat		Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
1939	13 993	15,808	6,674	1966	3,504	4,150	3,365
1961	53,849	9,987	7,701	1967	108,700	5,867	43,203
1962	41,199	7,794	5,574	1968	69,502	6,325	10,128
1963	65,262	7,501	10,879	1969	93,730	6,179	84,803
1964	78,647	10,815	7,308	1970	98,493	5,903	96,574
1965	81,667	7,363	15,235	1971	94,228	4,481	55,220

* At mills, sidings, ports, and depots.

GRADING OF WHEAT

Wheat for export was marketed almost entirely on the basis of an "f.a.q." (fair average quality) standard until the 1966-67 season—when 11 grades of Australian wheat were defined, ranging from prime hard wheats, through f.a.q. hard wheats and f.a.q. soft wheats, to soft wheats. Pinched and damaged grain with a bushel weight of less than 60 lb. is normally classified as "off-grade" and is sold separately. In the 1968-69 season, however, the high baking quality of significant quantities of lightweight wheat produced in New South Wales warranted special treatment, and was marketed separately as New South Wales Lightweight Prime Hard. Three grades are generally defined for New South Wales wheat—Prime Hard (a uniformly vitreous free milling high-protein wheat producing a strong flour of well-balanced dough qualities), Northern F.A.Q. or Northern Hard (a predominantly hard grain of good strength with relatively high-protein content), and Southern-Western F.A.Q. (a predominantly soft wheat of moderate strength and medium-protein content).

A standard for each grade of wheat is determined annually by a Wheat Standards Committee established in each State by the Australian Wheat Board. This Committee comprises representatives of the Wheat Board, the State Department of Agriculture, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organisations, and shippers and millers. Bushel weights for each grade are determined using a Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer. The bushel weights determined for each grade of New South Wales wheat for the 1966-67 to 1971-72 seasons were:—

Season	Prime Hard lb. per bushel	Lightweight Prime Hard lb. per bushel	Northern F.A.Q. lb. per bushel	Southern-Western F.A.Q. lb. per bushel
1966-67	63	...	63	62½
1967-68	62½	...	64½	64
1968-69	61	58	62½	63½
1969-70	62½	...	62½	63
1970-71	63	...	63	62
1971-72	63½	...	63½	62½

Normally, wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight (bushel of 60 lb.), and not by volume.

A description of the former f.a.q. standard system is given on page 919 of Year Book No. 59.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Estimates of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales are based upon total recorded production, net exports, and changes in recorded stocks (excluding seed wheat and wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown). For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1 December to 30 November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November, and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain, it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years.

The apparent average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was 39,600,000 bushels in the five seasons to 1970-71, compared with 36,300,000 bushels in the five seasons to 1965-66 and about 22,700,000 bushels prior to the 1939-1945 War. In recent years, consumption of wheat as flour has been fairly steady—but its use as stock feed has fluctuated sharply (it was a record in 1964-65). The imposition of wheat delivery quotas and the adoption of lower seeding rates has caused a substantial fall in the quantity of wheat used for seed in the seasons 1969-70 and 1970-71. For the 1968-69 and earlier seasons, the average seeding rate was estimated at 50 lb. per acre—but based on a survey taken in 1969, the average seeding rate was reduced to 37 lb. per acre for the 1969-70 and subsequent seasons. Compared with the previous five seasons, the average annual consumption in the five seasons to 1970-71 increased by 9 per cent. (wheat used as flour or in breakfast foods by 10 per cent., wheat sold as stock feed or retained on farms—except seed wheat—by 4 per cent., and seed wheat by 18 per cent.).

An indication of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales in the past ten seasons, according to the purpose for which it was used, is shown in the next table:—

Table 615. Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales

Season	Flour (as Wheat)	Breakfast Foods	Stock Feed Wheat Sales	Seed	Other Wheat Retained on Farms*	Total Wheat Consumed
Thousand bushels						
1961-62	15,215	500	3,796	4,745	4,002	28,258
1962-63	15,225	441	3,355	5,242	4,492	28,755
1963-64	16,475	486	5,025	5,151	6,600	33,737
1964-65	17,336	598	17,967	5,929	8,062	49,892
1965-66	17,368	541	10,913	4,794	7,424	41,040
1966-67	17,714	536	6,173	6,099	7,691	38,213
1967-68	18,131	522	9,393	7,016	5,228	40,290
1968-69	17,621	460	3,688	8,478	7,297	37,544
1969-70	18,326	272	9,211	5,442	7,866	41,117
1970-71	18,602	268	12,104	3,462	6,215	40,651

* Includes wheat retained for stock feed.

PRICES OF WHEAT

The trend in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 616. Export and Domestic Prices of Australian Wheat*

Year	Export Price†	Home Price for Human Consumption‡	Year	Export Price†	Home Price for Human Consumption‡
	cents per bushel			cents per bushel	
1953-54	165.8	141.2	1962-63	144.4	159.6
1954-55	145.0	141.2	1963-64	152.7	145.8
1955-56	133.7	134.6	1964-65	142.3	146.7
1956-57	134.7	137.9	1965-66	143.4	153.1
1957-58	145.0	174.5	1966-67	154.4	156.5
1958-59	138.3	146.7	1967-68	142.3	165.5
1959-60	133.2	150.0	1968-69	141.5¶	171.0
1960-61	135.2	153.3	1969-70	130.5¶	172.5
1961-62	144.4	158.3	1970-71	139.5¶	174.0
			1971-72	133.8¶	178.0

* See text following table.

† Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended July.

‡ Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended November.

¶ Wheat sold under International Grains Arrangement.

The export prices shown in the table are the Board's basic selling prices for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b., Sydney. These quotations are more or less nominal, with sales being made above and below the basic price from time to time. Actual selling prices are lower than the basic price particularly where other exporting countries have a geographical freight advantage.

Until 1952-53, separate export prices applied for wheat sold under the terms of the International Wheat Agreements and the International Grains Arrangement, and for other wheat. The maximum and minimum prices during the International Grains Arrangement (1968-69 to 1970-71) for f.a.q. Australian wheat, were approximately 186c and 150c per bushel (Australian currency), f.o.b. Gulf ports.

The home prices shown in the table are the Australian Wheat Board's prices for bulk wheat (f.o.r., Sydney) sold to millers for gristing into flour for consumption in Australia. The prices include a loading (1.5 cents per bushel in 1970-71) used to meet freight charges on wheat shipped to Tasmania. The price for 1957-58 includes an additional loading (40c per bushel until 18 June 1958, and 20c for the remainder of the year) to meet the cost of importing wheat from Canada and Western Australia to supplement the poor harvest in New South Wales.

From 1953-54 until 1968-69, the prices charged by the Wheat Board for wheat for stock feed in Australia were the same as those charged for wheat for human consumption; before 1953-54, differential rates had been charged in some years. For the 1971-72 season the price per bushel of whole wheat for human consumption was 178.0 cents. The price of wheat for flour for human consumption was 170.0 cents. Wheat for the manufacture of flour for industrial use was priced at 178.0 cents. The basic price of wheat

for stock feed was 160.0 cents; however, any purchaser who agreed to buy the whole of his requirements for stock feed purposes from the Wheat Board throughout the year ended 30 November 1972 was charged 145.0 cents per bushel. All these prices for 1971-72 are on the basis f.o.r. ports.

ESTIMATED RETURN TO WHEATGROWERS FOR WHEAT

The following table shows for a long series of seasons the estimated net return (as at country rail sidings, and allowing for the cost of bags) to New South Wales wheatgrowers. For 1938-39 and earlier seasons, the estimated return represents the weighted average price of wheat delivered at country railway sidings. The return to wheatgrowers in 1939-40 and later seasons has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board.

Table 617. Estimated Return to Wheatgrowers (as at Country Sidings)

Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)
	Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents
1927-28	45.8	1938-39	22.3	1949-50	123.8	1960-61	105.9
1928-29	40.0	1939-40	29.9	1950-51	118.6	1961-62	124.0
1929-30	31.7	1940-41	35.8	1951-52	129.1	1962-63	118.4
1930-31	15.8	1941-42	33.0	1952-53	130.5	1963-64	116.2
1931-32	29.6	1942-43	39.7	1953-54	111.2	1964-65	113.0
1932-33	25.0	1943-44	48.0	1954-55	97.8	1965-66	119.5
1933-34	24.6	1944-45	52.3	1955-56	99.0	1966-67	121.8
1934-35	29.3	1945-46	69.7	1956-57	107.6	1967-68	125.6
1935-36	33.3	1946-47	103.2	1957-58	111.8	1968-69	104.2
1936-37	46.7	1947-48	136.0	1958-59	105.8	1969-70	97.9
1937-38	33.7	1948-49	106.3	1959-60	110.3	1970-71	110.5

Payments to wheatgrowers in the nature of bounty, drought relief, and payments from flour tax are included in the estimated net return. These were as follows:—

	<i>c per bushel</i>		<i>c per bushel</i>		<i>c per bushel</i>		<i>c per bushel</i>
1931-32	3.6	1935-36	2.3	1941-42	1.2	1945-46	1.4
1932-33	2.6	1938-39	4.4	1942-43	1.3	1946-47	19.2
1933-34	3.2	1939-40	0.8	1943-44	3.4	1947-48	0.2
1934-35	4.6	1940-41	4.8	1944-45	15.9		

In calculating the averages (per bushel) shown above, drought relief paid in some seasons on acreages which failed to produce a minimum yield of wheat was taken into account.

The net return also includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the stabilisation fund. These reimbursements have been included in the season of production.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF WHEAT CROPS

Wheatgrowing has been outstandingly the major source of income of agriculturists in New South Wales, although the value of production from wheat crops fluctuates considerably from year to year in consequence of the

nature of seasons and variations in the area sown and the price of wheat. The gross value of production of wheat crops (at place of production) in 1920-21 and later seasons is shown in the next table. The value of wheat grown for green fodder is not available.

Table 618. Gross Value of Production of Wheat Crops at Place of Production, N.S.W.

Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops	Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1920-21	38,938	6,882	45,820	1962-63	129,110	1,754	130,864
1930-31	10,430	2,372	12,802	1963-64	142,358	1,374	143,732
1936-37	25,978	2 114	28,092	1964-65	171,108	1,652	172,760
1940-41	8,572	1,692	10,264	1965-66	46,755	2,668	49,423
1946-47	16,182	1,792	17,974	1966-67	242,955	2,650	245,605
1947-48	129,516	4,278	133,794	1967-68	109,644	1,800	111,443
1950-51	51,322	1,822	53,144	1968-69	218,333	3,928	222,261
1960-61	98,100	2,440	100,540	1969-70	159,351	2,469	161,820
1961-62	97,168	1,700	98,868	1970-71	117,219	987	118,206

In 1966-67, the average yield of wheat (grain) per acre (28.4 bushels), and the value of wheat grain produced (\$242,955,000) were the highest ever recorded.

MAIZE

The area sown with maize has declined considerably since the nineteen-thirties, primarily because the cost of producing maize is appreciably higher than that for alternative grain crops. In the five seasons from 1964-65 to 1968-69, the annual average area under maize for grain was only 47,747 acres, compared with 124,308 acres in the period 1936-37 to 1940-41. Since 1968-69, however, both the area sown and production of maize have revealed an increase with the wider use of new hybrid varieties and irrigation. The yield of 56.6 bushels per acre in 1968-69 was the highest on record.

A certification scheme for hybrid maize was instituted by the Department of Agriculture in 1948. Nearly all of the maize harvested for grain is now of hybrids. For use in the 1971-72 season, the Department certified 16,600 bushels of hybrid seed (656 bushels of early-maturing hybrids, 801 bushels of mid-season, and 15,143 bushels of late-maturing hybrids). Early-maturing hybrids not produced under the seed certificate scheme have been released in recent years by commercial seed companies, and have proved very successful in producing high yields.

Mechanical harvesting, bulk handling, and artificial drying methods are being used increasingly, and the proportion of the crop still harvested by hand is relatively small.

Table 619. Maize* Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Area Sown with Maize			Production of Maize (Grain)		Gross Value of Production of Maize (Grain) (at farm)	
	For Grain	For Green Fodder	Total	Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
	Acres			Bushels		\$	\$
Average—							
1927-1931	119,479	21,280	140,759	3,167,620	26·5	1,324,920	11.08
1932-1936	114,406	38,014	152,420	3,060,320	26·8	978,660	8.58
1937-1941	124,308	43,579	167,887	3,297,500	26·5	1,282,520	10.32
1942-1946	102,123	37,406	139,529	2,744,710	26·9	1,503,620	14.72
1947-1951	80,077	26,624	106,701	2,251,885	28·1	1,847,800	23.08
1952-1956	55,943	21,338	77,281	1,779,112	31·8	2,598,020	46.44
1957-1961	54,799	14,557	69,356	2,350,842	42·9	2,932,560	53.52
1962-1966	45,262	10,654	55,916	2,013,727	44·5	2,661,066	58·79
1967-1971	63,634	8,494	72,128	3,214,096	50·5	3,641,390	57·22
Season—							
1960-61	49,269	11,779	61,048	2,227,008	45·2	2,987,880	60.64
1961-62	51,434	10,660	62,094	2,349,096	45·7	2,760,180	53.67
1962-63	46,537	9,234	55,771	2,145,078	46·1	2,466,840	53.01
1963-64	44,679	8,947	53,626	2,089,239	46·8	2,872,700	64.29
1964-65	41,660	10,829	52,489	1,878,057	45·1	2,328,790	55.90
1965-66	42,000	13,602	55,602	1,607,166	38·3	2,876,822	68·50
1966-67	49,019	11,628	60,647	2,471,037	50·4	3,113,507	63.52
1967-68	51,569	8,599	60,168	2,320,372	45·0	2,668,428	51.74
1968-69*	54,484	8,120	62,604	3,082,736	56·6	3,791,765	69.59
1969-70	80,780	8,396	89,176	4,005,600	49·6	4,526,328	56.04
1970-71	82,318	5,727	88,045	4,190,735	50·9	4,106,920	49.89

* Figures for the seasons prior to 1968-69 relate to the crop harvested in the year first named. Figures for 1968-69 and later years relate to the crop harvested in the year last named.

Maize for grain is cultivated in the valleys of the coastal rivers, on the Northern Tableland Area, and (in recent years) in irrigated areas west of the Great Dividing Range. The following table shows the area and production of maize for grain in the principal maize growing areas of New South Wales in the last two seasons, compared with the averages in the five preceding seasons:—

Table 620. Maize* for Grain: Area and Production, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area Sown			Production			Average Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Acres			Bushels					
Coastal Areas—									
Northern ..	25,730	35,061	30,031	1,245,314	1,861,016	1,316,434	48.4	53.1	43.8
Central ..	3,411	4,889	4,476	161,925	269,995	158,668	47.5	55.2	35.4
Sydney and Southern ..	3,508	2,741	2,497	180,165	124,535	79,172	51.4	45.4	31.7
Total ..	32,649	42,691	37,004	1,587,404	2,255,546	1,554,274	48.6	52.8	42.0
Tableland Areas—									
Northern ..	5,481	8,949	10,703	192,578	374,946	345,969	35.1	41.9	32.3
Central ..	371	76	106	9,866	3,189	6,219	26.6	42.0	58.7
Southern ..									
Total ..	5,852	9,025	10,809	202,445	378,135	352,188	34.6	41.9	32.6
Slope Areas—									
Northern ..	5,355	15,283	17,612	266,880	784,961	1,089,666	49.8	51.4	61.9
Central ..	215	789	506	23,336	40,128	43,061	108.5	50.9	85.1
Southern ..	1,113	1,316	1,673	46,873	77,065	112,614	42.1	58.6	67.3
Total ..	6,683	17,388	19,791	337,088	902,154	1,245,341	50.4	51.9	62.9
Rest of N.S.W. ..	2,562	11,676	14,714	144,936	469,765	1,038,932	56.6	40.2	70.6
Total, N.S.W. ..	47,746	80,780	82,318	2,271,873	4,005,600	4,190,735	47.6	49.6	50.9

* See note*, Table 619.

The usage of maize grain for livestock feed is increasing, and most of the grain produced in the coastal areas is now retained on the farm for this purpose. Most of the maize used as green fodder is grown for stock in the dairying districts.

SORGHUM

Sorghum is a summer-growing annual palatable to stock, and more drought-tolerant than maize. Like maize, it is cultivated both for fodder and for grain. The growing of this crop for grain in New South Wales dates from the introduction of dwarfed varieties from the United States in the early 1940's. The vegetative portions of the shorter-growing sorghums are less bulky and nutritious than those varieties used for forage purposes—but the proportion of grain is higher, and they are capable of being harvested more easily with wheat or rice harvesting machinery.

Most of the grain produced in Australia is used for stock feed, but it is also used as a raw material in the manufacture of starch.

In summer rainfall areas, grain sorghum is often sown following the failure of the wheat crop, in order to supplement farm income and to meet drought feeding requirements. In recent years, however, two factors significantly influencing the marked expansion in the area under grain sorghum have been the increased availability of irrigation water (which increases the reliability and profitability of the crop) and the rapidly expanding Japanese market for the grain.

In 1970-71, the average yield of sorghum (grain) per acre (40.1 bushels), the total production of sorghum for grain (17,876,000 bushels), and the value of sorghum grain produced (\$12,692,000) were the highest ever recorded.

Table 621. Sorghum*: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Area Sown with Sorghum			Production of Sorghum (Grain)		Gross Value of Production of Sorghum (Grain) (at farm)	
	For Grain	For Green Fodder	Total	Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
	Acres			Bushels		\$	\$
Average—							
1952-56	11,181	23,450	34,631	239,006	21.4	199,728	17.86
1957-61	43,256	39,060	82,316	834,295	19.3	688,728	15.92
1962-66	73,170	36,221	109,391	1,281,461	17.5	1,162,216	15.88
1967-71	201,401	55,750	257,151	6,202,557	30.8	4,924,746	24.45
Season—							
1960-61	41,585	48,489	90,074	583,491	19.3	514,900	12.38
1961-62	71,250	50,866	122,116	1,321,347	18.6	1,165,860	16.36
1962-63	80,855	28,890	109,745	1,909,053	23.6	1,575,720	19.49
1963-64	61,508	22,693	84,201	1,272,864	20.7	1,258,120	20.45
1964-65	51,868	20,373	72,241	1,276,266	24.6	1,218,937	23.50
1965-66	100,370	58,281	158,651	627,777	17.5	592,442	5.90
1966-67	99,390	45,052	144,442	1,572,840	15.8	1,511,418	15.21
1967-68	79,797	36,283	116,080	1,625,266	20.4	1,595,819	20.00
1968-69*	136,945	33,287	170,232	3,927,338	28.7	3,534,604	25.81
1969-70	245,180	67,144	312,324	6,011,043	24.5	5,289,718	21.57
1970-71	445,692	96,982	542,674	17,876,297	40.1	12,692,171	28.48

* See note *, Table 619.

Most of the grain sorghum cultivated under dryland conditions is in the northern half of the State, where summer rain is fairly reliable and where the crop fits in well with the rotation practice on wheat farms, but the

proportion grown under irrigation (in this area) is increasing. Nearly all the grain sorghum grown in the Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area is irrigated, which accounts for the high average yields per acre obtained in that Area, as shown in the following table:—

Table 622. Sorghum*: Area and Production, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area Sown			Production			Average Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1968-69	1969- 70	1970- 71
	Acres			Bushels			Bushels		
Coastal Areas ..	3,630	15,223	29,190	74,296	479,519	1,591,676	20.5	31.5	54.5
Tableland Areas ..	1,629	4,960	4,803	34,063	116,378	144,267	20.9	23.5	30.0
Slope Areas—									
Northern	49,285	119,088	227,134	798,288	2,860,396	9,200,051	16.2	24.0	40.5
Central	3,525	10,375	7,668	128,900	202,586	305,403	36.6	19.5	39.8
Southern	288	2,920	2,131	12,501	101,806	107,308	43.4	34.9	50.4
Total	53,098	132,383	236,933	939,689	3,164,788	9,612,762	17.7	23.9	40.6
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern	26,013	66,853	159,095	328,152	1,472,675	5,679,228	12.6	22.0	35.7
Southern	8,996	25,391	15,021	425,209	775,083	815,892	47.3	30.5	54.3
Total	35,009	92,244	174,116	753,361	2,247,758	6,495,120	21.5	24.4	37.3
Western Plains Area	308	370	650	4,488	2,600	32,472	14.6	7.3	50.0
Total, N.S.W. ..	93,674	245,180	445,692	1,805,897	6,011,043	17,876,297	19.3	24.5	40.1

* See note *, Table 619.

A Grain Sorghum Board (of seven members, five of whom are elected by New South Wales growers) commenced operations in 1972. The Board acquires the total grain crop—and is responsible for disposing of it, on both the home and the export markets. The Board is also empowered to fix minimum local market prices, to make advance payments to growers, and to set quality standards for the grain it receives.

OATS

Most of the oats crop in New South Wales is grown as fodder for sheep (either as grain, hay, or green fodder), a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested being milled for human consumption. Some of the area sown for grain is customarily grazed by stock during the growing period. The following table shows the area of oats sown for each purpose in recent seasons:—

Table 623. Area and Purpose of Oats Crops, N.S.W.

Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown
	Acres					Acres			
1959-60	567,341	58,722	469,456	1,095,519	1965-66	1,032,659	110,595	592,969	1,736,223
1960-61	917,516	98,059	554,682	1,570,257	1966-67	1,362,607	129,059	694,740	2,186,406
1961-62	713,331	64,786	578,856	1,356,973	1967-68	907,252	104,869	799,367	1,811,488
1962-63	707,855	65,096	570,465	1,343,416	1968-69	1,184,751	155,254	785,927	2,125,932
1963-64	794,069	63,744	657,706	1,515,519	1969-70	903,202	79,704	892,258	1,875,164
1964-65	850,147	65,832	718,999	1,634,978	1970-71	1,001,625	68,924	845,519	1,916,068

Because of its earlier maturity, good grain characteristics, and moderate resistance to smut, Belar had for many years been by far the most popular variety of oats, particularly in the main wheatgrowing districts. In recent years, however, some newer varieties—e.g., Cooba (a variety noted for prolonged grazing) and Avon (a variety with high grain yield and resistance to shattering)—have become more popular. In 1970-71, Belar accounted for only 7 per cent. of the total area under oats, compared with 36 per cent. for Cooba, 14 per cent. for Avon, and 9 per cent. for Algerian (which is later maturing than Belar, and is grown mainly in the cooler districts of the slopes and tablelands).

Table 624. Varieties of Oats Sown

Variety	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Variety	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Acres				Acres		
Acacia	30,110	26,267	22,087	Coolabah	27,429	101,267	189,710
Algerian	225,717	196,910	165,126	Fulghum	89,568	73,170	59,615
Avon	372,399	259,789	262,945	Fulmark	130,190	92,956	66,060
Belar	186,893	138,237	126,266	Other	298,789	287,764	303,183
Bundy	38,397	38,473	36,383				
Cooba	726,440	660,331	684,693	Total Area Sown	2,125,932	1,875,164	1,916,068

The development of the cultivation of oats for grain is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 625. Oats for Grain: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Area Sown	Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
		Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
	Acres	Bushels		\$	\$
Average—					
1927-1931	140,972	2,301,560	16.3	566,880	4.02 _r
1932-1936	207,226	3,562,220	17.2	561,400	2.71
1937-1941	306,516	4,218,626	13.8	817,380	2.67
1942-1946	454,160	6,052,040	13.3	1,531,980	3.38
1947-1951	450,468	6,501,706	14.4	2,562,080	5.69
1952-1956	678,546	10,891,591	16.1	7,079,200	10.43
1957-1961	750,229	14,107,503	18.8	7,868,720	10.48
1962-1966	819,612	16,912,725	20.6	10,398,596	12.69
1967-1971	1,071,887	24,212,429	22.6	14,471,296	13.50
Season—					
1960-61	917,516	21,466,032	23.4	11,269,660	12.28
1961-62	713,331	13,224,966	18.5	6,392,160	8.98
1962-63	707,855	16,035,345	22.7	9,621,200	13.59
1963-64	794,069	19,811,592	24.9	11,061,600	13.93
1964-65	850,147	22,885,074	26.9	12,815,640	15.07
1965-66	1,032,659	12,606,648	12.2	12,102,382	11.72
1966-67	1,362,607	41,002,794	30.1	31,162,123	22.87
1967-68	907,252	8,234,788	9.1	6,670,178	7.35
1968-69	1,184,751	27,453,874	23.2	18,668,634	15.76
1969-70	903,202	19,237,759	21.3	7,310,348	8.09
1970-71	1,001,625	25,132,931	25.1	8,545,196	8.53

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats may be cultivated with excellent results, as oats are able to withstand a severe winter. The next table shows, for recent seasons, the area and production of oats for grain in each of the six areas which together account for over 95 per cent. of the State's total production of oats.

Table 626. Oats for Grain: Area and Production, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area for Grain			Production			Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1968-69	1969- 70	1970- 71
	Acres			Bushels					
S. Slope ..	341,594	301,432	312,171	9,279,647	8,584,459	10,151,600	27·2	28·5	32·5
C. Slope ..	251,605	174,720	236,377	4,690,385	3,676,779	5,806,455	18·6	21·0	24·6
N. Slope ..	183,977	172,531	171,842	3,180,530	2,447,128	3,273,321	17·3	14·2	19·0
C. and S. Tableland	93,013	74,207	72,361	2,192,371	1,419,887	1,721,687	23·6	19·1	23·8
S. Plains ..	106,543	68,811	98,685	1,716,876	1,484,386	2,558,515	16·1	21·6	25·9
N. Plains ..	59,214	69,056	70,735	818,069	885,657	1,032,395	13·8	12·8	14·6
Rest of N.S.W. ..	31,537	42,445	39,454	558,759	739,463	588,958	17·7	17·4	14·9
Total, N.S.W.	1,067,483	903,202	1,001,625	22,436,637	19,237,759	25,132,931	21·0	21·3	25·1

An Oats Marketing Board (of four members, three of whom are elected by New South Wales growers) will market the 1972-73 and subsequent oats crops. The functions of the Board will be similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Board, details of which are given on page 813.

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 630.

BARLEY

Barley-growing (and particularly the growing of barley for grain) has expanded rapidly during the last ten seasons. Although there are several districts where the conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the two-row (malting) varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Slope and Southern Plains Areas. The areas under the crop in other districts are relatively small.

The next table shows the area and production of barley in 1938-39 and later seasons. Of the total area sown to barley (for all purposes) in 1970-71, 57 per cent. was for two-row barley, 32 per cent. for six-row barley grain, and 11 per cent. for hay or green feed. In 1970-71, the area (744,373 acres) of barley sown for grain was the highest ever recorded.

Table 627. Barley: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Area Sown					Production		
	Barley for Grain		Hay	Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Barley (Grain)		Hay
	2-row	6-row				2-row	6-row	
	Acres					Bushels			Tons
1938-39	6,961	7,233	2,225	7,737	24,156	111,780	105,900	2,238
1960-61	119,352	70,071	812	21,036	211,271	2,946,981	1,838,892	1,284
1961-62	125,984	74,771	446	24,946	226,147	2,562,183	1,574,619	470
1962-63	139,705	80,770	1,272	32,000	253,747	3,328,227	2,033,019	1,981
1963-64	126,865	84,692	772	38,203	250,532	3,194,232	2,156,364	883
1964-65	148,239	90,744	723	34,093	273,799	4,040,460	2,666,646	1,037
1965-66	136,463	99,631	2,316	24,901	263,311	2,200,638	1,600,644	1,926
1966-67	245,489	139,685	2,643	43,716	431,533	7,359,243	4,436,877	4,201
1967-68	256,758	110,722	3,681	54,694	425,855	3,474,207	1,359,936	2,808
1968-69	290,917	195,434	3,825	57,618	547,794	6,032,341	5,179,410	5,252
1969-70	307,735	234,190	3,309	95,027	640,261	6,787,700	5,546,862	4,339
1970-71	471,916	272,457	2,179	83,983	830,535	11,288,780	7,648,139	3,166

A Barley Board of seven members, five of whom are elected by New South Wales growers, will market the 1972-73 and subsequent barley crops. The functions of the Board will be similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Board, details of which are given on page 813.

RICE

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales on a commercial basis was first undertaken in 1924-25 on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Rice growing has since been extended to the Tabbita, Benerembah, and Wakool Irrigation Districts (in 1943-44), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (in 1948-49), the Denimein and Deniboota Irrigation Districts (in 1954-55 and 1955-56), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (in 1960-61), and the Berriquin Irrigation District (in 1968-69). Medium-grain varieties predominate, but the production of long-grain varieties is increasing. These irrigation areas are the only localities in Australia where rice has been grown extensively, although rice-growing has been attempted in the Northern Territory and in Queensland and Western Australia. The amount of water available, and the fact that the use of water for rice growing in certain areas is injurious to adjacent holdings, makes it necessary to limit the area of rice sown in each season. Agricultural research stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco and Leeton, where plant breeding, seed selection, and general experimental work are undertaken. Research investigations are also conducted on farms throughout the rice-growing areas.

The progress of rice-growing in New South Wales since 1925-26 is illustrated in the next table. The production of rice in 1970-71 was easily a record; the highest area sown was attained in 1969-70, and the average yield per acre in 1968-69.

Table 628. Rice-growing, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings on which Rice was Grown	Area Sown with Rice	Production of Paddy Rice		Gross Value of Production of Paddy Rice (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	Bushels *	Bushels *	\$	\$
1925-26	30	1,556	61,100	39-21	24,060	15.46
1930-31	270	19,825	1,427,413	72-00	519,220	26.20
1935-36	304	21,705	2,163,520	99-68	709,240	32.68
1948-49	406	32,689	2,738,970	84-00	1,745,680	53.40
1958-59	779	47,054	6,618,933	140-70	6,844,400	145.46
1962-63	951	54,929	7,119,413	129-61	6,928,080	126.12
1963-64	1,029	59,398	7,454,827	125-51	7,221,860	121.52
1964-65	1,073	61,617	8,029,600	130-31	8,322,680	135.07
1965-66	1,114	64,398	9,539,893	148-14	9,893,466	153.63
1966-67	1,161	73,724	11,250,080	152-60	12,154,314	164.86
1967-68	1,208	75,874	11,591,840	152-78	12,823,473	169.01
1968-69	1,463	82,773	13,392,320	161-80	14,313,042	172.92
1969-70	1,779	97,008	12,774,987	131-69	11,497,488	118.52
1970-71	1,821	95,332	15,140,480	158-82	11,097,026	116.40

* 42 lb. per bushel.

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act. The average selling price of rice per ton to millers, f.o.r. Leeton, was approximately \$45 in 1970-71.

Particulars of the production and overseas exports of rice in 1961-62 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 629. Production and Overseas Exports of Rice

Year ended 30 June	Rice (Paddy) Produced in N.S.W.*	Rice Exported Overseas from Australia		
		Quantity		Total Value
		Cleaned	Uncleaned	
		Tons		\$A f.o.b.
1962	132,100	37,446	14,027	5,771,990
1963	133,489	45,279	11,991	6,887,914
1964	139,778	49,436	6,427	7,251,180
1965	150,555	59,560	4,276	7,976,592
1966	178,873	57,961	5,582	8,079,874
1967	210,939	82,894	5,679	11,532,822
1968	217,347	96,151	4,276	13,957,716
1969	251,106	104,691	4,844	15,696,561
1970	239,531	105,830	20,919	16,220,307
1971	283,884	80,521	20,296	13,214,941

* Since 1956-57, small quantities of rice have been produced elsewhere in Australia.

The bulk of Australia's exports of cleaned rice is shipped to Papua and New Guinea (43 per cent. in 1970-71), the United Kingdom (15 per cent.), and Hong Kong (11 per cent.).

HAY

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops, and the market demand for hay. In favourable years, considerable quantities are baled for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay tends to be less variable than that of wheaten and oaten hay.

The following table shows the area and production of each of the principal kinds of hay since 1940-41. Particulars of grass and pasture cut for hay are not available for seasons before 1945-46.

Table 630. Hay: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Wheaten	Oaten	Lucerne	Barley and Rye	Grass and Pasture	Total
AREA (Acres)						
Average—						
1941-1945	293,150	276,111	85,138	2,846	n.a.	657,245*
1946-1950	242,965	190,100	87,232	1,122	7,835	529,254
1951-1955	124,890	106,132	110,581	938	44,415	386,956
1956-1960	102,236	86,014	180,068	1,347	172,696	542,361
1961-1965	79,084	71,503	200,123	933	271,339	622,982
1966-1970	115,970	115,896	256,542	3,565	250,565	742,538
Season—						
1965-66	135,209	110,595	241,171	2,553	243,429	732,957
1966-67	102,740	129,059	269,158	3,003	319,279	823,239
1967-68	120,539	104,869	231,844	4,114	124,129	585,495
1968-69	125,779	155,254	250,268	4,470	287,070	822,841
1969-70	95,585	79,704	290,268	3,684	278,917	748,158
1970-71	44,722	68,924	385,109	2,507	259,247	760,509

Table 630. Hay: Area and Production (*continued*)

Season	Wheaten	Oaten	Lucerne	Barley and Rye	Grass and Pasture	Total
PRODUCTION (Tons)						
Average—						
1941-1945	278,491	265,431	138,286	2,753	<i>n.a.</i>	684,961*
1946-1950	281,823	212,865	161,990	1,211	10,612	668,501
1951-1955	147,340	123,733	199,960	1,086	60,596	532,715
1956-1960	116,693	103,743	294,595	1,458	259,637	776,126
1961-1965	115,549	105,261	398,860	1,305	414,186	1,035,161
1966-1970	140,560	160,564	527,002	4,231	389,359	1,221,715
Season—						
1965-66	108,224	114,676	407,312	2,273	345,143	977,628
1966-67	163,028	208,254	595,796	4,661	509,545	1,481,284
1967-68	99,038	96,210	426,869	3,140	180,476	805,733
1968-69	182,698	251,396	546,002	6,120	452,358	1,438,574
1969-70	149,810	132,283	659,029	4,962	459,272	1,405,356
1970-71	64,024	114,410	763,493	3,630	409,540	1,355,097
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE (Tons)						
Average—						
1941-1945	0.95	0.96	1.62	0.97	<i>n.a.</i>	1.04*
1946-1950	1.16	1.12	1.86	1.08	1.35	1.26
1951-1955	1.18	1.17	1.81	1.16	1.36	1.38
1956-1960	1.14	1.21	1.64	1.08	1.50	1.43
1961-1965	1.46	1.47	1.99	1.40	1.53	1.66
1966-1970	1.21	1.39	2.05	1.19	1.55	1.65
Season—						
1965-66	0.80	1.04	1.69	0.89	1.42	1.33
1966-67	1.59	1.61	2.21	1.55	1.59	1.80
1967-68	0.82	1.92	1.84	0.76	1.45	1.38
1968-69	0.45	1.62	2.18	1.37	1.58	1.75
1969-70	1.57	1.66	2.27	1.35	1.65	1.88
1970-71	1.43	1.65	1.98	1.45	1.57	1.78

* Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay.

Information regarding the storage of hay on rural holdings is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

SUGAR-CANE

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions—cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall, and reasonable freedom from frost—are found.

In New South Wales, the planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil, and climatic conditions. Three crops are usually harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting is a standardised process carried out on a contract basis.

The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres. The area cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of mills to treat cane within seasonal limits, and a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be cut for crushing is imposed upon individual growers.

The area and production of sugar-cane in New South Wales in selected seasons since 1915-16 are shown in the following table:—

Table 631. Sugar-cane: Area and Production

Season	Area under Sugar-cane			Production of Cane		Gross Value of Production of Cane (at farm)	
	Cut for Crushing	Not Cut*	Total†	Total	Average Yield per Acre Cut	Total	Average per Acre Cut
	Acres			Tons		\$	\$
1915-16	6,030	5,228	11,258	157,748	26.16	410,140	68.02
1925-26	8,688	10,675	19,363	297,335	34.22	795,380	91.55
1930-31	7,617	8,007	15,624	160,209	21.03	559,400	73.44
1938-39	10,458	10,772	21,230	336,701	32.20	965,040	92.28
1955-56	7,522	8,728	16,250	284,539	37.83	2,161,380	287.34
1965-66	15,824	23,350	39,174	609,320	38.51	4,509,345	284.97
1966-67	22,475	18,548	41,023	1,171,441	52.12	8,227,681	366.08
1967-68	22,181	18,761	40,942	1,038,507	46.82	6,810,466	307.04
1968-69	22,174	18,588	40,762	997,813	45.00	7,059,670	318.37
1969-70	19,838	19,490	39,328	835,232	42.10	6,584,597	331.92
1970-71	22,263	19,879	42,142	1,160,064	52.11	9,381,678	421.40

* Stand-over and newly-planted cane.

† Excludes the small acreages cut for green food and for plants.

After a steady increase during the 1960's, the area under sugar-cane reached a record of 42,142 acres in the 1970-71 season. The average yield of cane per acre varies considerably from season to season; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultural methods, and variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane.

The sugar industry in Australia has been regulated since 1923 in terms of agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The current Sugar Agreement, which became effective on 1 July 1969, and which is to operate until 30 June 1974, preserves the main features of the previous agreements. In particular, it provides for an embargo on the overseas importation of sugar and fixes the maximum wholesale prices of refined sugar and other sugar products on a uniform basis throughout Australia. Under the Agreement, the Queensland Government determines peak quotas (the quantity of raw sugar the Government undertakes to acquire) for each sugar mill in Queensland on the understanding that mills allot quotas to individual cane-growers, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales, makes sugar and sugar products available in Australia at no more than the stipulated prices, accepts responsibility for losses arising from the export of surplus sugar, meets the cost of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-growing and fruit-processing industries.

The Queensland Sugar Board, as agent for the Queensland Government, arranges for the refining of the raw sugar acquired and for the local and overseas marketing of sugar. The proceeds of sales at the fixed domestic prices and of export sales of sugar, less transport and administrative costs, are pooled, and the Board pays to the mills an average net realisation price in respect of the raw sugar acquired in each season. The mills retain approximately 30 per cent. of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

The following table shows the average net returns from domestic and export sales, the average net realisation prices paid to mills for raw sugar, and the average wholesale and retail prices of refined sugar in 1938 and recent years:—

Table 632. Prices of Australian Sugar

Year ended 31 December	Raw Sugar (94 Net Tonne)			Refined Sugar		
	Average Net Return per ton from—		Average Net Realisation Price per ton Paid to Mills	Average Wholesale Price, Australia*	Average Retail Price, Sydney*	
	Domestic Sales	Export Sales			Cents per lb. shop-packed	Cents per 4lb. packet
	\$	\$	\$	\$ per ton		
1938	48.00	16.42	30.39	66.40	3.3	—
1966	121.25	57.47	75.01†	180.52	—	38.0
1967	142.80	59.42	82.03†	191.04	—	40.8
1968	143.20	63.04	82.10	201.55	—	43.9
1969	143.10	80.83	99.76	201.55	—	43.8
1970	140.30	87.83	103.66‡	201.55	—	43.7
1971	138.70	100.94	110.35	201.55	—	42.4

* Unweighted average of the prices ruling at the middle of each month in the year.

† Excludes payments from Commonwealth advances to Queensland Government—see text below table.

‡ Excludes repayment of Commonwealth advances.

World open-market prices of sugar fell sharply after 1964—and in 1967–68, the Commonwealth made advances totalling \$23,767,000 to the Queensland Government, to enable it to bring the average return for No. 1 Pool Sugar (sugar produced within peak quotas) of the 1966 and 1967 seasons to a maximum of \$86 per ton 94 net tonne. Payments to the mills from the advances are omitted from Table 632; they amounted to \$8.10 per ton in respect of the 1966 season and \$1.73 per ton for the 1967 season.

Under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which became effective in 1953 and (from 1968) is subject to review triennially, Australia has a Negotiated Price Quota of 335,000 tons per annum to the United Kingdom. The price negotiated for 1969 to 1971 (£stg. 43.5 per long ton of bulk raw sugar f.o.b. and stowed) is the same as the price for 1966 to 1968. For the period 1972 to 1974, the agreed price is £stg50 per long ton. The Agreement also allows an Overall Agreement Quota (which includes the Negotiated Price Quota) of 630,000 tons per annum to Australia—which can be adjusted from time to time as a result of reallocations of short-falls of other Commonwealth Sugar Agreement exporters, and for other economic or political reasons (Australia's actual quota for 1969 to 1971, and for 1972 to 1974, is 662,000 tons). The balance of this quota over the Negotiated Price Quota is for sale within the Commonwealth countries at world prices plus tariff preferences, and forms part of Australia's export quota under the International Sugar Agreement (see below). If the United Kingdom becomes a member of the European Economic Community, it is not committed by the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement after 31 December 1974.

Some 35 to 50 per cent. of the sugar produced in Australia from the crop of a normal season is sold under arrangements which assure firm prices—on the domestic market at fixed prices, to the United Kingdom at negotiated prices, and to the United States (under quota arrangements)

at that country's domestic sugar prices—and the balance is sold at fluctuating prices on the world open market. The 1968 International Sugar Agreement, which is to operate for a period of five years from 1 January 1969, seeks to modify movements in prices on the open market by limiting or regulating the quantity of sugar made available for sale when the market price is at or below a specified level. Broadly, export quotas (based on basic tonnages prescribed in the Agreement) may be reduced when the open-market price (expressed in terms of United States currency) is below 4 cents per lb., and they must be increased if the price exceeds 4 cents per lb. If the open-market price exceeds 4.75 cents per lb., sugar from reserve stocks held for the purpose by the exporting countries is to be released for sale—and if it exceeds 5.25 cents per lb., the quotas are to be suspended. Participating exporting countries have agreed to supply traditional customers with sugar (up to specified quantities) at a maximum price of 6.5 cents per lb.—and participating importing countries have agreed to limit imports from non-member countries, and to prohibit them when the open market price is below 3.25 cents per lb. Australia's basic export tonnage (1,100,000 metric tons per annum) is additional to her exports to the United Kingdom under the negotiated price provisions of the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (340,000 metric tons) and her sales to the United States (about 178,000 metric tons). Particulars of the 1953 and 1958 International Sugar Agreements are given on page 932 of Year Book No. 59.

COTTON

Cotton-growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to Queensland, and the quantity produced represented only a small proportion of Australia's annual consumption of raw cotton. In recent years, however, there has been a rapid increase in the area sown to cotton in New South Wales, the area increasing from 97 acres in 1959-60 to 65,242 acres in 1970-71, and New South Wales now produces approximately three-quarters of Australia's raw cotton requirements.

The main area in which cotton is grown in New South Wales is the Northern Plains Area (along the Namoi and Macquarie Rivers), which in 1970-71 accounted for over 95 per cent. of the total crop. All cotton grown in the State is cultivated on irrigated holdings. Eleven ginneries have been built in the main cotton-growing areas (eight in the Namoi Valley, two in the Macquarie Valley, and one at Darlington Point).

The development of cotton-growing in New South Wales is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 633. Cotton-growing, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings growing 5 or more acres of Cotton	Area Sown with Cotton	Production of Seed Cotton		Gross Value of Production of Seed Cotton (at farm)*	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	lb.	lb.	\$	\$
1963-64	41	10,947	8,166,567	746	993,000	90.7
1964-65	56	18,897	45,950,942	2,432	5,941,590	314.4
1965-66	58	33,176	103,280,003	3,113	11,131,340	335.5
1966-67	93	30,104	79,182,250	2,630	8,766,690	291.2
1967-68	98	53,474	170,064,281	3,180	15,733,952	294.2
1968-69	108	59,769	173,759,192	2,907	16,912,604	283.0
1969-70	93	56,662	138,783,369	2,449	14,896,352	262.9
1970-71	87	65,242	85,121,745	1,305	9,752,417	149.5

* Includes bounty payments.

Under the Raw Cotton Bounty Act, 1963-1969, a bounty was payable, from 1 January 1964, on raw cotton produced in Australia. Until 28 February 1968, the bounty (maximum \$4 million in any one year) was payable only in respect of cotton sold for use in Australia—and was at the rate of 13.4375 cents per lb. for middling white raw cotton of a staple length of one inch, with premiums and discounts for other grades and staple lengths. From 1 March 1968, the bounty was payable in respect of all "good" quality cotton produced in Australia, but the total amount was limited to \$4 million in respect of the 1968 and 1969 crops, \$3 million in respect of the 1970 crop, and \$2 million in respect of the 1971 crop. No bounty is payable in respect of the 1972 or subsequent crops.

TOBACCO

Tobacco-growing has been encouraged by the Commonwealth and State Governments for many years, but the industry in New South Wales has not progressed greatly.

The principal tobacco-growing districts in the State are in the Northern Slope and the Northern Tableland Areas. Trends in the cultivation of tobacco leaf since 1941-42 are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 634. Tobacco-growing, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco	Area Planted	Production (Dried leaf)		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	\$	\$
Average—						
1942-1946	39	643	5,064	7.88	117,700	183.05
1947-1951	22	383	2,895	7.56	116,890	305.20
1952-1956	29	581	4,972	8.55	560,050	963.94
1957-1961	73	1,863	14,595	7.83	1,672,660	897.83
1962-1966	105	2,691	22,201	8.25	2,285,750	849.41
1967-1971	97	2,319	22,371	9.65	2,639,626	1,138.26
Season—						
1965-66	76	1,742	15,159	8.70	1,649,175	946.71
1966-67	85	1,794	18,842	10.50	2,085,820	1,162.66
1967-68	83	1,831	18,529	10.12	2,215,949	1,210.23
1968-69	98	2,190	22,148	10.11	2,659,675	1,214.46
1969-70	107	2,739	27,334	9.97	3,238,997	1,182.55
1970-71	112	3,042	25,002	8.22	2,997,687	985.43

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and the Department of Agriculture undertake research into many problems associated with tobacco culture, and the Department undertakes extension activities to assist farmers. Most of the expenditure on these services is met from levies paid by tobacco growers and manufacturers and from contributions by the Commonwealth and the States where tobacco is grown.

The tobacco industry has a highly protective tariff. Manufacturers of Australian cigarettes and tobacco are granted a lower rate of duty on imported tobacco leaf if the imported leaf is blended with a prescribed minimum percentage of Australian leaf (50 per cent. since July 1966).

In 1965, the Commonwealth and the tobacco-producing States introduced a stabilisation scheme for the tobacco-growing industry. The scheme provided for the establishment of an Australian Tobacco Board (representative of the Commonwealth, the producing States, growers, and manufacturers), for an annual quota of leaf which is sold under an agreed grade and price schedule providing for an average minimum price based on a normal crop

fall-out, and for the overall quota to be divided among the States and, in turn, among individual growers. A Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board administers the scheme in New South Wales.

GRAPES

The most important viticultural districts in New South Wales are the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire, the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, the irrigated areas in Wakool Shire, and in the Central Coast Area (particularly the Hunter Valley).

The following table shows the total area under grape vines in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 635. Grapes: Area Under Vines, N.S.W.

Season	Bearing vines	Young vines (not yet bearing)	Total area under vines	Season	Bearing vines	Young vines (not yet bearing)	Total area under vines
	Acres				Acres		
1938-39 ..	15,688	1,291	16,979	1965-66 ..	18,444	2,848	21,292
1960-61 ..	15,557	1,431	16,988	1966-67 ..	18,899	2,358	21,257
1961-62 ..	15,809	1,798	17,607	1967-68 ..	19,511	2,644	22,155
1962-63 ..	15,953	1,751	17,704	1968-69 ..	19,550	3,199	22,749
1963-64 ..	16,707	2,008	18,715	1969-70 ..	20,395	4,846	25,241
1964-65 ..	17,220	3,244	20,464	1970-71 ..	21,402	6,389	27,792

Fluctuations in the demand for grapes for specific purposes (table, drying, and wine-making) has led to the development of multi-purpose grape varieties. The principal varieties of grapes grown in New South Wales in 1969-70 (the first season for which varietal statistics were collected) and 1970-71 are shown in the following table:—

Table 636. Grape Varieties, N.S.W.

Variety	1969-70			1970-71		
	Bearing vines	Young vines (not yet bearing)	Total area under vines	Bearing vines	Young vines (not yet bearing)	Total area under vines
	Acres					
Cabernet Sauvignon	150	335	485	242	548	790
Currant (Zante, Cape)	365	10	375	341	2	343
Doradillo	677	34	710	680	29	709
Grenache	863	227	1,091	878	257	1,135
Mataro (Morrastel Burgundy) ..	72	86	159	100	196	295
Muscat Gordo Blanco (Muscatel)	1,274	170	1,444	1,347	152	1,498
Muscat Hamburgb (Black Muscat)	1,216	110	1,326	1,133	113	1,246
Palomino*	618	75	694	530	73	603
Purple Cornichon	568	14	581	558	20	578
Riesling—Rhine, Clare	33	77	110	182	175	358
Semillon (Hunter River Riesling)	2,012	900	2,912	2,215	1,065	3,281
Shiraz†	2,039	2,036	4,076	2,582	2,955	5,537
Sultana	7,498	327	7,825	7,355	309	7,665
Trebbiano‡	1,224	200	1,423	1,238	172	1,410
Waltham Cross¶	641	27	668	643	27	670
Others	1,145	218	1,362	1,378	296	1,674
Total	20,395	4,846	25,241	21,402	6,389	27,792

* Also known as Paulo or Listan.

† Also known as Red Hermitage.

‡ Also known as White Hermitage, White Shiraz or Ugni Blanc.

¶ Also known as Malaga.

Prior to 1970-71, production of grapes for table use (fresh market), drying, or wine-making was reported by growers according to the purpose for which they were intended (as recorded on annual agricultural census returns supplied by growers). The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated for a particular purpose might be used ultimately in a different way. For the 1970-71 season, growers were asked to report the production according to the purpose for which the grapes were sold or used.

The following table shows the quantities of grapes produced in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 637. Grapes: Production, N.S.W.

Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made	Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Thous. gals.		Tons	Tons	Tons	Thous. gals.
1938-39	4,034	6,076	16,613	2,502	1965-66	7,699	11,929	41,839	6,439
1960-61	5,570	11,758	25,535	4,904	1966-67	8,201	14,751	47,145	8,138
1961-62	5,917	13,499	33,538	6,442	1967-68	7,783	13,049	49,536	8,410
1962-63	6,537	9,023	34,028	5,858	1968-69	7,470	8,257	54,313	8,597
1963-64	7,012	13,184	39,080	6,030	1969-70	8,568	14,769	66,398	11,529
1964-65	8,251	13,473	40,833	6,404	1970-71	6,881	9,117	54,116	10,376

Seasonal conditions affect average yields greatly. The most critical periods are during bloom and post-bloom (in November) and from February to April, when the grapes are ripening and picking and drying are in progress.

Particulars regarding the types of dried grapes—currants, sultanas, and lexias—are shown on page 829.

A Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the State Marketing of Primary Products Act, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

For many years, the wine export trade was assisted by a Commonwealth bounty, paid under Wine Export Bounty Acts, on all wine shipped overseas. Payment of the bounty was discontinued in 1947. Under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1947, \$1,000,000 of the sum available to meet bounty payments was transferred to the Wine Industry Assistance Account. This money was to be used for the assistance of the wine industry, requests for assistance being subject to investigation by the Tariff Board and approval by the Minister for Trade and Customs.

The Australian Wine Research Institute was established in 1955, at Urrbrae (near Adelaide). Under the Wine Research Act, 1955, \$200,000 was paid to the Institute, from the Wine Industry Assistance Account, for capital expenditure on land, buildings, and laboratories, and the balance of the account was invested to provide income for the Institute.

Under the Wine Overseas Marketing Act, 1929-1966, an Australian Wine Board has been established to organise the export trade in Australian wine and brandy, to ensure the quality of the wine exported, and to promote the sales of Australian wine and brandy both in Australia and overseas. The Board, which comprises representatives of wineries and distilleries, grape-growers, and the Commonwealth Government, maintains a Wine Centre in London as a retail outlet for Australian wines and a medium for promoting interest in these products. To meet the Board's expenses, a levy is imposed on grapes used in Australia for making wine, brandy, or spirit used for fortifying wine. The levy for 1970-71 was at the rate of \$1.50 per ton of fresh grapes and \$4.50 per ton of dried grapes (used in some years, under special approval, for the production of fortifying spirit).

FRUIT

With the climate ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be cultivated within New South Wales. In the vicinity of Sydney, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, passion fruit, and strawberries are most generally planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and all the fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits are cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, pineapples, avocados, macadamia nuts, and other tropical fruits are grown.

The usual periods of harvesting are in the summer and early autumn. Bananas and citrus fruits are harvested throughout the year. Apples and pears are harvested from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, apricots from November to January, and cherries from October to January.

The following table shows the area (bearing and not bearing) and production of the principal kinds of fruit on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last three seasons:—

Table 638. Fruit: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Fruit	Area under Cultivation			Production		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Acres			Bushels		
Citrus Fruit—						
Oranges: Navel	11,030	11,037	10,976	1,986,335	1,872,643	2,120,540
Valencia	16,367	15,957	15,662	3,606,076	3,486,607	4,101,788
Other	404	422	439	64,566	80,879	98,799
Total	27,801	27,416	27,077	5,656,977	5,440,129	6,321,127
Lemons	2,832	2,964	3,124	503,321	629,004	650,453
Mandarins	2,484	2,435	2,282	205,237	258,814	252,175
Grape Fruit	728	759	841	209,792	255,614	274,771
Other	37	84	78	5,542	10,920	5,536
Total, Citrus Fruit	33,882	33,658	33,402	6,580,869	6,594,481	7,504,062
Other Orchard Fruit—						
Apples	18,826	19,014	18,416	3,700,903	4,100,499	4,016,028
Apricots	1,819	1,709	1,635	306,614	219,077	367,379
Avocados	105	129	136	3,389	5,429	4,891
Cherries	2,852	3,177	3,365	123,017	135,379	172,550
Figs	45	41	41	11,077	11,085	14,724
Nectarines	449	484	482	63,767	41,206	53,694
Peaches: Canning	3,950	3,976	3,791	693,991	819,503	1,052,577
Other	3,562	3,619	3,665	429,693	366,366	473,483
Pears: Canning	1,134	1,020	995	186,361	267,092	231,458
Other	1,971	2,030	1,910	463,452	549,253	504,056
Plums	1,798	1,858	1,854	160,568	127,642	192,257
Prunes	3,228	3,260	3,286	304,795	423,782	442,517
Other	88	95	94	13,067	15,454	13,995
Total, Other Orchard Fruit	39,827	40,412	39,670	6,460,694	7,081,767	7,539,609
Plantation Fruit—						
Bananas	19,434	20,135	18,849	3,694,722	3,820,697	3,788,623
Papaws	9	11	17	923	1,478	3,116
Passion Fruit	918	472	408	26,204	55,964	36,981
Pineapples	194	223	181	39,677	39,308	45,405
Total, Plantation Fruit	20,555	20,841	19,455	3,761,526	3,917,447	3,874,125
Berry Fruit	87	80	127	2,063*	3,614*	4,917*
Olives	130	141	146	9,190*	4,551*	5,670*
Edible Nuts—						
Macadamia Nuts	148	149	312	52,978†	60,301†	52,595†
Other	56	45	55	22,911†	17,126†	19,457†
Total, All Fruit	94,685	95,326	93,167	...	...	...

* Cwt.

† lb.

CITRUS FRUITS

Particulars of the area and production of citrus fruit in the State are shown in the next table:—

Table 639. Citrus Fruits: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Area under Cultivation			Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Total	Average Yield per Acre Bearing	Total	Average per Acre Bearing
	Acres			Bushels		\$	\$
Average—							
1947-1951	25,146	6,610	31,756	3,638,917	145	3,546,580	141.04
1952-1956	26,348	6,295	32,643	3,701,807	140	6,073,980	230.52
1957-1961	24,206	6,386	30,592	3,889,732	161	6,489,120	268.08
1962-1966	25,450	7,816	33,266	5,462,341	215	8,134,827	319.64
1967-1971	27,160	6,467	33,627	6,599,407	243	10,827,444	398.65
Season—							
1938-39	23,416	4,072	27,488	3,108,859	133	1,646,600	70.32
1963-64	25,676	7,984	33,660	5,327,022	207	8,387,060	326.65
1964-65	26,294	7,878	34,172	6,036,996	230	9,023,240	343.17
1965-66	26,427	7,895	34,322	5,221,165	198	8,162,253	308.86
1966-67	26,709	7,225	33,934	6,107,914	229	9,554,165	357.71
1967-68	27,010	7,147	34,157	6,209,708	230	9,876,343	365.66
1968-69	27,641	6,241	33,882	6,580,869	238	10,321,880	373.43
1969-70	27,692	5,966	33,658	6,594,481	238	13,163,604	475.36
1970-71	27,647	5,755	33,402	7,504,062	271	11,921,226	431.19

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated about Gosford, Wyong, Windsor, Colo, Baulkham Hills, and Hornsby, within about 50 miles of Sydney, and in the Murrumbidgee, Curlwaa and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. Of 32,500 acres under citrus fruits in 1970-71, approximately 15,000 acres were in the areas first named and about 8,100 acres were in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

The number of citrus fruit trees of bearing age and the production of the various kinds of citrus fruits in 1938-39 and recent seasons are shown in the following table:—

Table 640. Citrus Fruits: Trees and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Oranges				Lemons	Mandarins	Other Citrus Fruit	Total, Citrus Fruit
	Navel	Valencia	Other	Total Oranges				
TREES OF BEARING AGE (Thousands)								
1938-39	643.7	802.3	185.7	1,631.7	207.5	332.0	39.6	2,210.8
1964-65	745.5	1,419.3	45.2	2,210.0	200.4	154.0	44.2	2,608.6
1965-66	778.1	1,417.5	37.0	2,232.6	195.9	151.8	43.4	2,623.7
1966-67	802.0	1,405.5	45.7	2,253.2	193.6	158.2	45.7	2,650.7
1967-68	819.3	1,407.3	34.8	2,261.4	202.4	172.0	48.7	2,684.5
1968-69	841.1	1,438.9	34.0	2,314.0	207.2	173.9	51.6	2,746.7
1969-70	865.6	1,409.5	36.8	2,311.9	216.6	180.6	60.2	2,769.2
1970-71	885.6	1,371.6	40.0	2,297.2	220.1	183.8	63.7	2,764.7
PRODUCTION (Thousand bushels)								
1938-39	1,078.3	1,172.6	227.2	2,478.1	256.5	305.8	68.5	3,108.9
1964-65	1,755.1	3,372.8	84.7	5,212.6	453.2	178.8	192.4	6,037.0
1965-66	1,555.8	2,826.8	63.8	4,446.4	421.7	174.1	178.9	5,221.2
1966-67	1,731.5	3,422.4	104.1	5,258.0	488.0	180.5	181.5	6,107.9
1967-68	1,781.8	3,316.7	66.8	5,165.3	572.7	262.2	209.5	6,209.7
1968-69	1,986.3	3,606.1	64.6	5,657.0	503.3	205.2	215.3	6,580.9
1969-70	1,872.6	3,486.6	80.9	5,440.1	629.0	258.8	266.5	6,594.5
1970-71	2,120.5	4,101.8	98.8	6,321.1	650.4	252.2	280.3	7,504.1

Oranges predominate, with valencias comprising 60 per cent. and navels 39 per cent. of the orange trees. The number of orange trees of bearing age increased by 41 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1970-71, lemon trees remained relatively stable throughout the period, and mandarin trees decreased by 45 per cent.

Seasonal conditions cause rather marked fluctuations in production. In 1970-71, both the total production of citrus fruit and the average yield per acre were the highest ever recorded.

NON-CITRUS ORCHARD FRUIT

The following table shows the area and value of production of non-citrus orchard fruit in New South Wales at intervals since 1936-37:—

Table 641. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit*: Area and Production

Season	Area under Cultivation			Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Total	Average per Acre Bearing
	Acres			\$	\$
Average—					
1937-1941	33,927	9,957	43,884	1,865,690	54.99
1942-1946	31,860	6,889	38,749	3,909,730	122.72
1947-1951	32,697	6,936	39,633	5,641,470	172.53
1952-1956	29,696	7,477	37,173	10,746,810	361.89
1957-1961	27,361	9,585	36,946	12,292,940	449.28
1962-1966	30,390	10,758	41,148	15,320,643	504.13
1967-1971	31,721	9,545	41,266	19,065,448	601.04
Season—					
1938-39	34,037	9,955	43,992	1,798,240	52.83
1965-66	31,599	10,383	41,982	15,437,736	488.55
1966-67	31,807	10,260	42,067	20,847,293	655.43
1967-68	31,492	9,880	41,372	14,973,162	475.46
1968-69	31,505	9,574	41,079	20,047,991	636.34
1969-70	32,042	9,177	41,219	20,398,235	636.61
1970-71	31,757	8,834	40,591	19,060,557	600.20

* Includes Passion Fruit.

Of the total area under these fruits in 1970-71, 20,048 acres were in the Tablelands Areas, 6,988 acres were in the Sydney and Southern Coastal Area (mostly near Sydney), and 7,488 acres (mostly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area) were in the Southern Plains Area.

Apples are the principal kind of non-citrus fruit and, with pears, are grown extensively around Bathurst and Orange (Central Tableland), Batlow and Tumbarumba (Southern Slope), Uralla, Armidale, and Tenterfield (Northern Tableland), Bilpin (near Sydney), and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

The number of trees of bearing age and the production of the principal varieties of non-citrus fruit in 1938-39 and recent seasons are shown in the next table:—

Table 642. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit: Trees and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Apricots	Plums	Prunes	Cherries
TREES OF BEARING AGE							
1938-39	1,104,399	290,942	496,560	146,969	201,000	248,567	268,643
1965-66	1,287,594	248,793	650,694	167,601	136,801	259,261	187,623
1966-67	1,302,663	255,760	649,661	170,277	136,959	267,873	196,840
1967-68	1,326,539	248,375	648,732	158,431	132,575	265,591	173,723
1968-69	1,371,551	253,166	607,942	156,501	135,708	279,130	170,802
1969-70	1,427,675	247,470	624,584	148,092	139,541	273,962	185,076
1970-71	1,409,149	245,563	605,522	145,046	140,730	272,508	196,885
PRODUCTION (Bushels)							
1938-39	936,766	338,467	583,833	153,685	114,140	146,409	127,459
1965-66	2,923,947	576,034	1,303,965	323,627	170,853	270,765	195,145
1966-67	3,329,292	666,898	1,464,281	472,517	181,717	491,350	118,114
1967-68	3,287,124	581,909	1,390,721	242,481	123,010	152,324	114,925
1968-69	3,700,903	649,813	1,123,684	306,614	160,568	304,795	123,017
1969-70	4,100,499	816,345	1,185,869	219,077	127,642	423,782	135,379
1970-71	4,016,028	735,514	1,526,060	367,379	192,257	442,517	172,550

BANANAS

The development of banana-growing since 1929-30 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 643. Banana-growing, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings Cultivating Bananas	Area under Cultivation			Production	Gross Value of Production (at farm)
		Bearing	Not Bearing	Total		
		Acres			Bushels	\$
1929-30	523	1,806	1,534	3,340	175,680	215,680
1934-35	2,117	12,179	3,893	16,072	1,589,064	612,440
1938-39	1,501	11,677	2,194	13,871	1,582,706	1,170,540
1948-49	2,876	19,684	3,242	22,926	2,404,200	3,579,780
1958-59	2,997	20,786	4,411	25,197	3,917,640	10,586,280
1961-62	2,513	20,781	2,184	22,965	4,165,596	10,490,560
1962-63	2,469	22,319	1,872	24,191	4,023,758	10,495,320
1963-64	2,330	21,997	1,390	23,387	4,497,024	8,394,420
1964-65	2,149	19,516	1,396	20,912	4,113,406	10,118,980
1965-66	2,060	18,654	2,028	20,682	3,742,644	11,156,176
1966-67	1,924	17,920	2,234	20,154	3,920,595	10,496,311
1967-68	1,864	18,023	1,970	19,993	4,134,993	9,931,427
1968-69	1,800	18,124	1,310	19,434	3,694,722	8,756,412
1969-70	1,821	18,236	1,899	20,135	3,820,697	11,839,191
1970-71	1,704	17,723	1,125	18,849	3,788,623	7,816,110

Banana-growing in New South Wales is almost confined to the Northern Coastal Area, where it is extensive in the Tweed River and Coff's Harbour districts. The acreage increased rapidly during the depression years, but with more prosperous conditions and a recurrence of bunchy-top, it contracted during the later nineteen-thirties. Since the war, the industry has expanded, and the area under cultivation has generally exceeded 20,000 acres. The production of bananas in 1963-64 was a record.

Following a period of over-production in 1968, New South Wales banana growers voted in favour of the establishment of the Banana Marketing Control Committee. The Committee, constituted under the Banana Industry Act, 1969, held its first meeting in July 1970. It is composed of the board of directors of the Banana Growers' Federation (a growers' co-operative organisation which handles the marketing of bananas and other produce to southern markets), a State Government nominee, and a consumers' representative.

Before the formal constitution of the Committee, the Banana Growers' Federation had been imposing quotas (since December 1969) on the quantity of bananas that could be transported to southern markets, in an effort to achieve orderly marketing and stable prices. The Banana Marketing Control Committee assumed this responsibility—and, in order to function effectively, is empowered to impose certain charges on the production of bananas and to issue certain directions relating to the marketing of bananas. The Committee also has the power to impose penalties for contravention of such directions, and to require returns to be submitted, by banana growers and other persons associated with the marketing of bananas, showing particulars of banana production.

DRIED FRUITS

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas (on the Murray River, near Wentworth) and in the Goodnight and Koraleigh Irrigation Trust Districts (on the Murray River, near Swan Hill). Prunes are grown mainly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district. Small quantities of dried fruits are also produced in the Albury and Euston districts.

The following table gives particulars of the production of the principal dried fruits in New South Wales in the last ten years, as recorded by the State Dried Fruits Board. Fluctuations in production are mainly due to seasonal factors.

Table 644. Dried Fruits: Production, N.S.W.

Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes	Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes
	Tons					Tons			
1962	410	11,615	1,474	2,842	1967	643	12,381	1,727	5,313
1963	463	7,322	1,238	4,564	1968	505	10,726	1,393	1,197
1964	710	11,935	1,633	4,205	1969	428	6,800	1,029	2,962
1965	632	11,237	1,692	4,496	1970	651	13,348	770	4,018
1966	450	9,697	1,782	2,686	1971	610	7,437	1,070	4,090

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses, and graded and packed hygienically in properly branded containers. The N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board has regulated the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales since 1928, and the Australian Dried Fruits Control Board has controlled exports since 1924. The system of marketing gives to each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable overseas marketings. Quotas, which are declared by the State Boards each

season, and which are uniform for all States, fix the proportion of the production of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State. The quotas for dried fruits produced in each of the last ten years are given in the next table:—

Table 645. Quotas for Intrastate Sales of Dried Fruit

Kind of Dried Fruit	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	Per cent. of Production									
Currants	50	56	37	33	55	45	50	60	51½	50
Sultanas	15	24	16	16	20	17½	20	35	17½	30
Lexias	45	54	46	40	35	50	55	80	99½	65
Prunes	50	40	45	50	75	62	100	87½	65	60

A stabilisation scheme for the Australian dried vine fruits industry operated for the five seasons from 1964 to 1968. The scheme provided for the guarantee by the Commonwealth of a minimum average return on a substantial part of each season's production and the operation of stabilisation funds (one for each variety of fruit) to which growers were required to contribute.

No stabilisation scheme operated in respect of the 1969 and 1970 seasons. In September 1971, growers agreed to a new scheme to operate for the five seasons 1971 to 1975. The provisions of this scheme are similar to those of the 1964 to 1968 scheme, details of which are shown on page 713 of Year Book No. 60.

VEGETABLES

The following table shows the area and production of the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last two seasons:—

Table 646. Vegetables for Human Consumption: Area and Production

Vegetable	Area		Production		
	1969-70	1970-71	Unit of Quantity	1969-70	1970-71
	Acres	Acres			
Potatoes	25,865	22,103	Ton	142,047	143,387
Carrots	2,808	2,995	Ton	23,625	26,439
Onions	1,485	2,047	Ton	13,381	17,338
Parsnips	476	378	Ton	3,077	2,647
Beetroot	623	415	Ton	4,152	3,016
Tomatoes	4,814	5,251	Half-case	3,861,980	3,962,873
Beans, French	6,199	5,633	Bushel	1,025,124	828,941
Peas, Green	8,965	6,327	Bushel	944,723	596,227
Cabbages	1,492	1,397	Dozen	537,703	473,602
Cauliflowers	2,207	1,950	Dozen	654,938	540,202
Lettuce	1,708	1,756	Case	870,838	941,039
Asparagus	3,346	3,766	lb.	9,389,713	9,435,716
Other Vegetables	10,905	13,266	...	...	...
Total, All Vegetables	70,893	67,284	...	...	...

All persons growing more than one acre of potatoes must be licensed under the State Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940. The licence fees collected are expended in meeting the cost of administration and for the benefit of the industry.

Local potatoes meet only part of the State's requirements, and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria. Most of the local potatoes are grown in the Coastal and Tableland Areas, as the following table shows:—

Table 647. Potatoes: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Area				Production			
	Coastal Areas	Table-land Areas	All Other Areas	Total, N.S.W.	Coastal Areas	Table-land Areas	All Other Areas	Total, N.S.W.
	Acres				Tons			
1960-61	6,337	10,929	1,099	18,365	34,529	45,933	4,720	85,182
1961-62	7,303	11,598	1,308	20,209	24,528	53,233	5,540	83,301
1962-63	9,615	15,905	1,900	27,420	49,318	76,684	6,967	132,969
1963-64	9,209	13,380	1,763	24,352	43,416	48,625	6,267	98,308
1964-65	8,589	10,640	1,301	20,530	44,657	25,664	5,338	75,659
1965-66	10,745	9,602	1,566	21,913	55,560	40,268	8,819	104,647
1966-67	11,966	10,095	1,529	23,590	65,809	52,356	8,018	126,183
1967-68	10,882	11,704	1,748	24,334	58,311	55,862	8,622	122,795
1968-69	13,010	13,015	3,211	29,236	73,964	67,631	19,228	160,823
1969-70	12,316	10,201	3,348	25,865	62,768	58,584	20,696	142,047
1970-71	9,850	9,045	3,207	22,103	62,831	61,067	19,489	143,387

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING

The following table shows the production of canned and bottled fruit and vegetables in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years:—

Table 648. Production of Canned and Bottled Fruit and Vegetables

Year ended 30 June	Fruit, Canned or Bottled		Vegetables, Canned or Bottled		Fruit Juice (natural)	
	Quantity	Value (at factory)	Quantity	Value (at factory)	Quantity	Value (at factory)
	Thous. lb.	\$ thous.	Thous. lb.	\$ thous.	Thous. gals.	\$ thous.
1938-39	28,387	1,014	4,902*	340*	53	32
1965-66	70,935	9,985	68,764	13,409	1,089	1,347
1966-67	78,799	10,525	72,042	14,074	2,051	2,766
1967-68	71,051	10,454	68,563	13,409	2,990	3,760
1968-69	56,609	n.y.a.	72,282	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
1969-70	70,372	n.y.a.	77,583	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
1970-71	81,224	n.y.a.	72,028	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

* Excludes pickled vegetables.

Under the Sugar Agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Government (see page 819), the Queensland Government, on behalf of the sugar industry, contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee (constituted by the agreements) for the payment of domestic and export sugar rebates. The domestic sugar rebate (\$10 per ton of refined cane sugar from 1 June 1960 to 30 June 1969, and \$15 per ton since 1 July 1969) is designed to assist the Australian fruit processing industry, and is paid in respect of the cane sugar used in the manufacture of approved fruit products for home consumption or export. The export sugar rebate is paid in respect of approved fruit products exported, to ensure that the manufacturers concerned do not pay higher prices for Australian sugar than the price for which the cheapest imported sugar could

be landed duty-free in Australia. Under the current agreement, which is to operate until 30 June 1974, the Queensland Government contributes \$924,000 annually to the Committee and, in addition, reimburses the Committee for the actual expenditure on the export sugar rebates and the domestic rebates in respect of approved fruit products ultimately exported. Funds which remain after the payment of rebates and administrative expenses may be used by the Committee to promote the use and sale of Australian manufactured fruit products, for research directed to increasing the yield per acre of fruit required for Australian manufactured fruit products, and for economic research to ascertain information about Australian fresh marketable fruits.

Domestic and export sugar rebates paid in respect of New South Wales fruit products amounted to \$398,582 in the year ended 30 June 1970, and \$468,096 in the year ended 30 June 1971.

The export of canned fruit is supervised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board, under the Canned Fruits Export Marketing Act, 1963-1970.

The Canned Fruits Board estimated the total Australian production in 1970 at 11,495,000 basic cartons (twenty-four 29 oz. cans or their equivalent) of deciduous tree fruits and 3,185,000 basic cartons of canned pineapple products (including 1,108,000 cartons of juice). New South Wales production represented approximately 11 per cent. of Australian deciduous fruits produced.

The Australian exports of canned deciduous fruits during 1970 totalled approximately 6,506,000 cartons, of which 66 per cent. went to the United Kingdom. About 3,300,000 cartons were delivered to the domestic market, which is estimated to have absorbed also some 2,700,000 cartons of pineapple products. Exports of canned pineapple products amounted to about 440,000 cartons.

MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The State's principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled (since 1 January 1969) by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Markets are received by road and rail (and occasionally by sea and air) from intrastate and interstate sources. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market. The Markets are to be transferred to a new site at Flemington.

Large quantities of hard vegetables (potatoes, onions, pumpkins, swedes, etc.), received by rail, road, and sea from intrastate and interstate sources, are sold on a commission basis at the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard and at Perry Park (a nearby road delivery centre) by Farm Produce Agents. Sales at Alexandria are mainly by private treaty—and at Perry Park, both by private treaty and auction.

Most fruit is sold in bushel or half-bushel cases or cartons. Pineapples, however, are packed in tropical cases (1.6 bushels), and cherries and figs in $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel cases. The principal varieties of fresh fruit marketed and the approximate weight per bushel of each are shown below:—

Table 649. Fruit: Principal Varieties Marketed and Approximate Weight

Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel
	lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.
Apples ..	40	Grapes ..	48	Oranges ..	50	Pineapples ..	46
Apricots ..	55	Lemons ..	52	Passion Fruit	30	Plums ..	60
Bananas ..	54	Mandarins ..	45	Peaches ..	50	Quinces ..	40
Cherries ..	48	Nectarines ..	50	Pears ..	50	Tomatoes ..	52
Figs ..	48						

Vegetables are marketed in crates, cases, bags, bunches, and loose, and are generally sold as received.

Officers of the Department of Agriculture attend the markets to ensure that vegetables and fruit have been graded and packed, and that disease-affected produce is destroyed (as required under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924), to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect data on the wholesale prices and quantities of produce sold.

Farm Produce Agents Act

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry and honey must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926. However, co-operative societies which dispose of the agricultural products of their members only, do not come within the provisions of the Act, and auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station, and Real Estate Agents Act, 1941, need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney.

Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, and must keep books in the form prescribed. The fees, charges, and commission which an agent may charge are fixed by regulation. The current maximum commission which may be charged for fruit, vegetables, and potatoes and other edible roots and tubers is 10 per cent. (subject to minimum rates of 12c per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel case, 10c per bushel case, 8c per $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel case, and 5c per $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel case for fruit and tomatoes).

At 1 January 1972, the number of agents registered was 264, of whom 247 were in the metropolitan area, 15 in Newcastle, and 2 in the country.

Chapter 30

PASTORAL INDUSTRY

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are eminently suited for pastoral pursuits, and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Despite the growth of other rural industries, the pastoral industries continue in most years to contribute between 45 and 55 per cent. of the total value of rural production.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Industries". Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit, and is the principal rural enterprise in practically every Statistical Agricultural Area except the Coastal. Beef cattle are raised mainly in the Northern and Central Coastal, and the Tableland, Slope, and Northern Plains Areas. Pigs are bred principally in conjunction with dairying in the Northern Coastal Area, and with wheatgrowing in the Northern and Central Slope Areas.

LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1961, and at the end of each of the last ten seasons:—

Table 650. Livestock in New South Wales

Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,000	146,091	1962	167,868	4,398,678	69,498,000	471,579
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,279,000	213,193	1963	166,280	4,569,143	70,021,000	391,999
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,592,000	213,916	1964	163,240	4,788,976	71,764,000	391,300
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,000	253,189	1965	157,928	4,619,067	72,396,000	448,661
1901	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,000	265,730	1966	150,807	4,152,872	61,396,000	479,768
1911†	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093	1967	146,129	4,145,660	63,848,000	513,575
1921†	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253	1968	n.a.	4,554,524	67,786,000	645,196
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331	1969	131,566	4,864,409	68,153,000	690,226
1941	531,776	2,769,061	55,568,000	507,738	1970	136,212	5,637,039	72,284,000	707,831
1951	328,428	3,702,848	54,111,000	316,833	1971	n.a.	6,493,774	70,605,000	796,184
1961	192,254	4,241,860	68,087,000	455,345					

* At 31 December in 1861 to 1911, at 30 June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31 March in 1941 and later years.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other Australian States is shown below:—

Table 651. Livestock in Australia, 31 March 1971

State	Horses*	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	Thousands			
New South Wales	136	6,494	70,605	796
Victoria	53	5,061	33,761	498
Queensland	173	7,944	14,774	491
South Australia	16	1,196	19,166	389
Western Australia	29	1,781	34,709	278
Tasmania	6	733	4,517	113
Northern Territory	41	1,145	9	3
Australian Capital Territory	1	18	251	...
Total, Australia	456	24,372	177,792	2,568
Proportion per cent. in N.S.W.	29.8	26.6	39.7	31.0

* At 31 March 1970.

An indication of the fluctuations in the number of livestock depastured in the State since 1861 is given in the next table. For this purpose, an arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock is used to express sheep, horses, and cattle in common terms, pigs being disregarded. The resulting sheep equivalent is shown for significant years between 1861 and 1957 and for each of the last eleven years.

Table 652. Livestock—Sheep Equivalent

Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands
1861	30,666	1916	67,743	1951	94,424
1870	41,636	1918	81,560	1957	109,133
1875	60,272	1920	70,616	1961	112,428
1877	52,267	1921	78,134	1962	115,163
1881	66,551	1923	77,872	1963	117,375
1884	49,283	1927	90,350	1964	121,286
1891	87,816	1930	80,931	1965	120,166
1895	74,118	1933	90,399	1966	104,433
1899	60,706	1935	93,504	1967	106,766
1901	67,199	1939	82,309	1968	114,721†
1902	48,563	1940	87,347	1969	118,113
1905	67,955	1945	82,473	1970	130,016
1910	89,489	1947	76,734	1971	136,903†

* At 31 December in 1861 to 1910, at 30 June in 1916 to 1930, and at 31 March in later years.

† Partly estimated. The number of horses was not collected in 1968 or in 1971.

The substantial increase during the nineteenth century was due mainly to the rapid development of sheep grazing. It has been held that the peak figure of 1891 was the result of overstocking, in relation to the scanty pastoral improvements then to be found in the hinterland. Unfavourable seasons are reflected in the low livestock numbers in 1884, 1902, 1916, 1920, 1939, 1947, and 1966. Fluctuations in livestock numbers have, in general, been rather less marked in the last three decades. The increase during the post-war years in the sheep equivalent of livestock grazed reflects the reduction of rabbit infestation by the introduction of myxomatosis, the progress in pasture improvement, and the use of improved farm equipment.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of livestock in New South Wales at intervals since 1941.

Table 653. Livestock, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Livestock Numbers (Thousands)				Proportion per cent. of Total			
	1941	1951	1961	1971	1941	1951	1961	1971

SHEEP								
Coastal	1,801	1,711	1,855	1,384	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.0
Tableland	12,105	12,082	15,721	19,174	21.8	22.3	23.1	27.0
Slope	22,117	21,442	27,685	28,726	39.8	39.6	40.7	40.7
Northern and Southern Plains	13,062	13,059	15,640	14,176	23.5	24.1	23.0	20.1
Western Plains	6,482	5,817	7,187	7,146	11.7	10.8	10.6	10.1
Total, N.S.W.	55,568	54,111	68,087	70,605	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS IN COMMERCIAL DAIRIES*								
Coastal	944	881	864	582	89.5	91.4	91.4	89.5
Tableland	34	27	20	14	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.2
Slope	68	47	40	22	6.4	4.9	4.2	3.4
Northern and Southern Plains	7	8	21	31	0.7	0.9	2.2	4.8
Western Plains	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total, N.S.W.	1,055	964	946	650	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

OTHER CATTLE								
Coastal	691	990	1,093	1,749	40.3	36.2	33.2	29.9
Tableland	389	566	716	1,247	22.7	20.7	21.7	21.3
Slope	422	748	942	1,858	24.6	27.3	28.6	31.8
Northern and Southern Plains	161	359	463	861	9.4	13.1	14.0	14.7
Western Plains	51	76	81	129	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2
Total, N.S.W.	1,714	2,739	3,296	5,843	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

HORSES								
Coastal	157	124	65	44†	29.6	37.7	33.9	32.6†
Tableland	80	56	33	26†	15.0	17.0	17.0	19.1†
Slope	208	95	55	40†	39.1	29.0	28.6	29.0†
Northern and Southern Plains	64	40	29	20†	11.9	12.1	15.0	14.7†
Western Plains	23	14	11	6†	4.4	4.2	5.5	4.6†
Total, N.S.W.	532	328	192	136†	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0†

* Excludes heifer calves.

† The number of horses was not collected in 1971. The figures shown relate to 1970.

The table shows that the main increase in sheep during the last thirty years has occurred in the Tableland Areas, in which more than one quarter of the State's sheep are now to be found. It also illustrates the predominance in dairying of the Coastal Areas, which have about 90 per cent. of the dairy cows and heifers in commercial dairies.

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES AND FODDER CONSERVATION

Information regarding the improvement of pastures (by fertilization of the land and by cultivation of suitable grasses) and the conservation of fodder is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

SHEEP

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1961 and at the end of each of the last ten seasons, as well as the average rate of increase or decrease in each period:—

Table 654. Sheep Numbers

Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease
	Thous.	Per cent.		Thous.	Per cent.		Thous.	Per cent.
1861	5,615	...	1916	36,490	(—)5.6	1962	69,498	2.1
1866	11,562	15.5	1921	37,750	0.7	1963	70,021	0.8
1871	16,278	7.1	1926	53,860	7.4	1964	71,764	2.5
1876	25,269	9.2	1931	53,366	(—)0.2	1965	72,396	0.9
1881	36,591	7.7	1936	51,936	(—)0.5	1966	61,396	(—)15.2
1886	39,169	1.4	1941	55,568	1.4	1967	63,848	4.0
1891	61,831	9.6	1946	44,076	(—)4.1	1968	67,786	6.2
1896	48,318	(—)4.8	1951	54,111	4.6	1969	68,153	0.5
1901	41,857	(—)2.8	1956	62,988	3.3	1970	72,284	6.1
1906	44,132	1.1	1961	68,087	(—)4.1	1971	70,605	(—)2.3
1911	48,830	2.0						

* At 31 December in 1861 to 1911, at 30 June in 1916 to 1931, and at 31 March in later years.

Before 1956, the number of sheep was greatest in 1891. During the thirty years following 1891, the decline in the number of sheep seems to have been due mainly to a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The rabbit pest, too, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

In the nineteen-twenties and later years, the grazing capacity of the pastoral lands was improved by increased conservation of water, control of the rabbit pest, the fertilizing of pastures and cultivation of grasses, and improvements in facilities for the transfer of stock from localities where seasonal conditions had become unfavourable. Between 1923 and 1926, the number of sheep rose by 15 millions, and remained above 50 millions (except in 1930 and 1939) until 1945, when it fell sharply to 46,700,000. High wool prices and a succession of good seasons brought about a rapid recovery after 1947; sheep numbers continued to expand in subsequent years, and a record number of 72,400,000 was reached in 1965. Numbers fell sharply in 1966 as a result of drought conditions (the number in that year, 61,400,000, being the lowest recorded since 1955)—but with improved seasons in the following years, sheep numbers recovered to 72,284,000 in 1970. The decline to 70,605,000 in 1971 reflects the effect of low prices for wool, which has resulted in some growers converting to beef cattle raising as an alternative to woolgrowing.

The numbers of sheep in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in 1926 and later years are shown in the next table:—

Table 655. Sheep Numbers, in Agricultural Areas

At 31 March	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas		Slopes Areas			Plains Areas			Total, N.S.W.
		N.	C. & S.	N.	C.	S.	N.	S.	W.	
	Thousands									
1926*	1,624	2,784	6,895	8,909	5,312	5,503	9,951	6,040	6,842	53,860
1936	1,867	3,095	8,093	9,824	5,198	5,966	8,159	4,453	5,281	51,936
1946	1,634	2,763	7,736	9,133	4,502	4,914	7,583	2,604	3,205	44,076
1956	1,889	3,456	10,078	10,723	6,756	7,762	9,970	4,994	7,360	62,988
1966	1,592	4,694	11,988	9,503	7,274	9,040	6,726	5,840	4,740	61,396
1967	1,827	5,210	12,750	9,962	7,443	9,398	6,996	5,466	4,795	63,848
1968	2,151	6,106	13,085	10,952	7,822	8,753	8,410	5,020	5,487	67,786
1969	1,895	5,523	12,874	10,413	7,896	9,136	7,890	5,797	6,729	68,153
1970	1,785	5,350	13,868	10,639	8,649	10,071	8,306	6,419	7,195	72,284
1971	1,384	5,025	14,149	9,792	8,704	10,229	7,815	6,361	7,146	70,605

* At 30 June.

The following table shows as closely as possible the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep during each of the last eleven seasons:—

Table 656. Sheep: Elements of Increase and Decrease

Season	Lambs Marked	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered	Net Exports of Sheep	Approximate Number of Deaths on Holdings (Balance) *	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Sheep at 31 March
	Thousands					
1960-61	17,176	11,457	2,731	5,901	(—) 2,913	68,087
1961-62	19,466	11,707	1,879	4,469	(+) 1,411	69,498
1962-63	19,960	11,777	2,648	5,012	(+) 523	70,021
1963-64	20,881	11,888	2,712	4,538	(+) 1,743	71,764
1964-65	20,477	11,785	2,949	5,111	(+) 632	72,396
1965-66	14,256	11,115	3,656	10,485	(—) 11,000	61,396
1966-67	18,434	10,258	1,749	3,975	(+) 2,452	63,848
1967-68	21,114	11,631	1,854	3,691	(+) 3,938	67,786
1968-69	20,593	12,765	2,530	4,931	(+) 367	68,153
1969-70	23,422	13,369	721	5,200	(+) 4,131	72,284
1970-71	21,621	14,269	3,331	5,700	(—) 1,679	70,605

* The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations.

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions—losses by death attributable mainly to floods or to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States.

Apart from temporary set-backs in 1957-58 and in 1960-61, the sheep population had increased steadily during the decade prior to 1965-66, the number of sheep in March 1965 (72,396,000) being the highest ever recorded. A sharp fall in 1965-66 was the result of drought conditions in that year, affecting both the number of lambs marked and the number of deaths on holdings. The significant recovery in the number of lambs marked from 14,256,000 in 1965-66 to an average of 20,891,000 in the four following seasons (an increase of 47 per cent.) was the principal factor in the increase in sheep numbers to 72,284,000 in March 1970. The decrease

in the number of lambs marked and the increase in the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered in 1970-71 were the main elements contributing to the fall in sheep numbers to 70,605,000 at March 1971.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCKS

The sheep flocks on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1971 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock, for groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas:—

Table 657. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock, 31 March 1971

Size of Sheep Flock	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	Total, N.S.W.
Under 50	650	540	850	265	17	2,322
50-99	121	299	403	135	12	970
100-199	91	542	604	168	19	1,424
200-299	64	406	529	182	18	1,199
300-399	64	427	592	193	14	1,290
400-499	49	358	658	193	15	1,273
500-999	209	1,725	3,528	1,046	38	6,546
1,000-1,999	229	2,394	5,502	1,445	75	9,645
2,000-4,999	149	2,394	3,864	1,603	625	8,635
5,000-9,999	34	601	609	465	574	2,283
10,000-19,999	11	152	108	113	60	444
20,000-49,999	...	23	18	44	3	88
50,000 or more	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total Holdings	1,671	9,861	17,265	5,855	1,470	36,122

About 70 per cent. of the sheep flocks in the State contained from 500 to 4,999 sheep. The most numerous flocks were those with 1,000 to 1,999 sheep, and they represented 27 per cent. of the total number of flocks. About one-quarter of the total flocks contained less than 500 sheep, and only three flocks had 50,000 or more sheep.

Trends since 1901 in the size of sheep flocks on rural holdings in the State are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 658. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock

Year	Size of Sheep Flock								Total Rural Holdings with Sheep
	Under 500 Sheep	500 to 999 Sheep	1,000 to 1,999 Sheep	2,000 to 4,999 Sheep	5,000 to 9,999 Sheep	10,000 to 19,999 Sheep	20,000 to 49,999 Sheep	50,000 or more Sheep	
1901	8,838	2,962	2,351	1,722	729	465	344	88	17,499
1911	13,895	3,878	3,510	2,735	847	507	296	59	25,727
1921	15,431	4,474	3,459	2,310	722	349	149	28	26,922
1929	13,061	6,789	5,669	4,271	1,209	518	171	20	31,708
1941	12,517	7,681	6,563	5,326	1,384	471	143	13	34,098
1950	11,111	8,990	7,252	4,815	1,042	280	71	5	33,566
1960	9,060	9,041	11,701	8,201	1,930	387	84	4	40,408
1966	9,626	8,960	10,698	7,731	1,381	278	59	3	38,736
1969	8,970	7,757	10,259	8,276	1,977	404	79	3	37,725
1971	8,478	6,546	9,645	8,635	2,283	444	88	3	36,122

AGE AND SEX OF SHEEP

The following table gives an approximate age and sex distribution of the sheep in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 659. Sheep: Sex and Age

At 31 March	Number of Sheep					Proportion of Total Sheep				
	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers			Rams	Ewes	Wethers		
	Thousands					Per cent.				
1961	894	36,242	17,476	13,475	68,087	1·3	53·2	25·7	19·8	100·0
1962	882	36,322	17,038	15,256	69,498	1·3	52·2	24·5	22·0	100·0
1963	885	36,487	17,294	15,355	70,021	1·3	52·1	24·7	21·9	100·0
1964	879	37,051	17,824	16,010	71,764	1·2	51·6	24·9	22·3	100·0
1965	897	37,422	18,577	15,500	72,396	1·2	51·7	25·7	21·4	100·0
1966	818	33,859	16,278	10,441	61,396	1·3	55·2	26·5	17·0	100·0
1967	791	34,666	14,857	13,534	63,848	1·2	54·3	23·3	21·2	100·0
1968	810	35,384	14,826	16,766	67,786	1·2	52·2	21·9	24·7	100·0
1969	844	36,912	15,189	15,209	68,153	1·2	54·2	22·3	22·3	100·0
1970	851	38,113	16,103	17,217	72,284	1·2	52·7	22·3	23·8	100·0
1971	840	37,621	15,926	16,218	70,605	1·2	53·3	22·6	23·0	100·0

LAMBING

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for autumn lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January, and February. Seasonal changes play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase. It is possible to breed from ewes twice a year, but it is not considered good policy and is rarely practised, except after severe losses.

Lambing results in quinquennial periods since 1941-42 and in each of the last fifteen seasons were as follows:—

Table 660. Lambing

Season	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Season	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands		Per cent.		Thousands		Per cent.
Average—							
1942-1946	20,307	12,855	63·3	1960-61	25,217	17,176	68·1
1947-1951	18,893	12,732	67·4	1961-62	26,520	19,466	73·4
1952-1956	20,258	13,669	67·5	1962-63	26,827	19,960	74·4
1957-1961	24,791	16,920	68·3	1963-64	27,548	20,881	75·8
1962-1966	26,486	19,008	71·8	1964-65	27,131	20,477	75·5
1967-1971	27,725	21,041	75·9	1965-66	24,404	14,256	58·4
Season—				1966-67	25,652	18,434	71·9
1956-57	24,012	16,967	70·7	1967-68	28,126	21,114	75·1
1957-58	23,841	14,273	59·9	1968-69	27,489	20,593	74·9
1958-59	24,227	16,856	69·6	1969-70	29,304	23,442	80·0
1959-60	26,656	19,330	72·5	1970-71	28,054	21,621	77·1

* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the period shown.

During the twenty seasons from 1941-42 to 1960-61, the number of ewes mated in the season averaged 21,062,000, the number of lambs marked averaged 14,044,000, and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated averaged 66.7 per cent. With particularly favourable seasonal conditions in the four seasons 1961-62 to 1964-65, the average number of ewes mated was about 27,000,000, the average number of lambs marked exceeded 20,000,000, and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated rose to 74.8 per cent. In 1965-66, as a result of drought conditions, the number of ewes mated declined (to 24,040,000), and the number of lambs marked (14,256,000) and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated (58.4 per cent.) declined sharply as compared with previous seasons. In the five seasons 1966-67 to 1970-71, the average number of ewes mated (27,725,000), the average number of lambs marked (21,046,000), and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated (75.9 per cent.) recovered to pre-drought levels.

Particulars of lambing in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in the last two seasons are shown in the next table. The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Plains Area (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole.

Table 661. Lambing, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	1969-70			1970-71		
	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Ewes Mated*	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands		Per cent.	Thousands		Per cent.
Coastal Areas	653	535	81.9	521	355	68.1
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	1,658	1,324	79.9	1,547	1,133	73.2
Central and Southern	4,870	4,093	84.0	4,674	3,897	83.4
Total	6,528	5,417	83.0	6,221	5,029	80.8
Slope Areas—						
Northern	4,233	3,398	80.3	3,995	3,077	77.0
Central	3,650	2,909	79.7	3,653	2,902	79.4
Southern	4,166	3,344	80.3	4,156	3,335	80.2
Total	12,049	9,651	80.1	11,803	9,314	78.9
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	3,666	2,864	78.1	3,631	2,584	71.2
Southern	3,181	2,611	82.1	3,002	2,454	81.7
Total	6,847	5,474	79.9	6,633	5,038	76.0
Western Plains Area ..	3,227	2,343	72.6	2,876	1,885	65.5
Total, N.S.W.	29,304	23,422	79.9	28,054	21,621	77.1

* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

BREEDS OF SHEEP

The merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is essentially a wool-producing animal, and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. It is noted for its hardiness and its ability to endure extreme weather conditions, and is therefore the most suitable sheep for the far-western areas, where pastures are sparse and the climate hot and dry.

Although the running of crossbreds is encouraged by closer settlement and pasture improvement, both of which have increased in recent years, favourable wool prices until recent years have caused the high proportion of merinos to be maintained. The British breeds and the various types of crossbreds used mainly for the production of meat require good grazing conditions, and are therefore found in the higher rainfall areas of 20 or more inches per annum. Australasian breeds, such as the Corriedale and Polwarth, which have been evolved specially for Australian conditions, are valuable as dual-purpose sheep, breeding a marketable lamb and producing a good quality saleable fleece. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and merino ewes, and the Polwarth a fixed comeback bred from the mating of merino rams with Lincoln-merino ewes.

The numbers of the principal breeds of sheep in New South Wales in 1939 and more recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 662. Breeds of Sheep

Breed	Total Sheep (Rams, Ewes, Wethers, Lambs, and Hoggets)					Rams (1 year and over)
	1939	1962	1965	1968	1971	1971
Merino	40,861,601	54,095,959	56,232,050	48,977,322	53,016,579	530,290
Other Recognised						
Breeds—						
Corriedale	471,134	3,978,613	3,801,651	3,507,996	2,641,465	32,755
Polwarth	25,089	555,071	587,798	492,226	447,782	5,931
Border Leicester ..	124,774	1,652,110	2,083,503	1,256,949	901,590	114,252
Romney Marsh .. .	45,277	304,512	298,764	283,435	169,366	3,434
Dorset Horn	20,610	550,137	586,455	589,089	692,167	133,491
Southdown	19,033	50,340	31,721	37,437	98,270	4,221
Other	12,701	112,400	211,078	165,493	244,988	13,846
Total, Other Recognised Breeds	718,618	7,203,183	7,600,970	6,332,625	5,195,628	307,930
Merino Comeback .. .	2,483,916	1,864,449	1,162,621	1,846,123	1,663,446	814
Crossbred	4,812,528	6,334,409	7,400,359	10,629,930	10,729,347	1,217
Total, All Breeds .. .	48,876,663	69,498,000	72,396,000	67,786,000	70,605,000	840,251

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent. of the sheep in New South Wales during the years 1932 to 1939, but had declined to 72 per cent. by 1947. This decline was due, firstly, to the development of the prime lamb industry, and, later, to severe drought in areas where most merinos were depastured. With recovery from drought, and in response to a post-war demand for fine wools, the proportion of merinos increased to 79 per cent. in 1956. Following severe losses during the 1965-66 drought in areas where merino sheep predominate, the proportion decreased to 72 per cent. in 1968. The increase in dual-purpose sheep flocks, which include crossbreds for prime lamb production, also contributed to the decreasing importance of merino breeds after 1956. However, in 1971, the proportion of merinos increased to 75 per cent.

In normal circumstances, the number of crossbred sheep depends on prospects for the marketing of prime lambs. These types represented 10 per cent. of the total sheep in 1939, but rose to 18 per cent. in 1947 for the reasons stated above. The proportion declined to 9 per cent. during the years 1956 to 1962, but rose to 10 per cent. in 1965, and to 15 per cent. in 1968 and 1971.

The breed of ram used for mating is usually determined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which, in turn, is determined to some extent by climate and topography. In all sheep-raising divisions of New South

Wales, flocks bred from merino rams predominate. In the drier and non-irrigated parts of the Plains Areas, the merino ram is used almost exclusively, with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly on the Central and Southern Tableland, the Slope, and Southern Plains Areas, prime lambs may be bred, by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English shortwool breeds, mainly Dorset Horn. The lambs mature rapidly, and are usually marketed at about four months of age without having been shorn. This type of breeding, which is highly specialised and requires good pastures and management, is also suitable for irrigated areas where feed is assured. Where the rainfall is lighter and less reliable, there are many dual-purpose flocks. The most common rams used in these flocks are the long-wool English breeds, Border Leicester and Romney Marsh, and they are mated with merino ewes. The progeny may be sold as prime lambs if the season and markets are good, or kept for wool-growing or for later fattening as mutton. Another type of dual-purpose flock is that consisting of Corriedale or Polwarth sheep.

STUD SHEEP

Stud flocks of sheep in New South Wales have reached a high standard, and further development can be expected with the introduction of new methods of breeding and feeding. There are registers of studs, based on specified standards for each breed of sheep, and registration is controlled by the executives of the various breeding associations.

The number of stud flocks listed with the principal breeding organisations at 31 December 1969, was: Merino (including Poll Merino) 645; Corriedale, 139; Polwarth, 741; British Breeds, 1,258.

An embargo on the export of stud merino sheep, which had existed since 1929, was partially relaxed (subject to annual review) in 1970. In the first twelve months after the change a maximum of 300 rams (sold at specified stud stock sales) were permitted to be exported from Australia.

SHEEP EXPERIMENT WORK

The Department of Agriculture conducts a number of research stations on which sheep breeding and feeding problems are investigated. Among these are the Trangie Agricultural Research Station, where there is a wool laboratory and the work is concentrated on merino breeding. At Leeton and Yanco Agricultural Research Stations in the irrigation area, the production and feeding of prime lambs is investigated. Shannon Vale Nutrition Station, at Glen Innes on the Northern Tableland, has made a considerable contribution to improved husbandry and management of sheep in this environment.

WOOL PRODUCTION

Most of the wool produced in New South Wales is obtained by shearing the live sheep. Considerable quantities of wool are, however, obtained by fellmongering, and a small quantity is picked from the carcasses of dead sheep on the holding. In normal times, many sheep skins are exported overseas and interstate, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

The weight of the wool clip is stated as "in the grease", because precise data of the clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in recent years is estimated to have yielded about 55 per cent. clean scoured weight.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average clip per sheep, and the quantity of shorn and other wool produced in New South Wales in quinquennial periods from 1930-31, and in each of the last eleven seasons, are shown in the following table:—

Table 663. Sheep Shorn and Wool Produced

Season	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Average Clip (greasy) *	Quantity of Wool Produced (as in the grease)				
			Shorn and Crutched	Dead	Fell- mongered	Exported on Skins	Total Production
Thousands.	lb.	Thousand lb.					
Average—							
1931-1935	53,691	8.2	438,594	1,035	34,109	14,326	488,064
1936-1940	54,426	8.2	445,206	1,815	26,172	17,716	490,929
1941-1945	56,696	8.2	463,871	1,155	41,712	6,770	513,508
1946-1950	48,677	8.4	409,027	776	24,346	18,787	452,936
1951-1955	56,930	8.4	475,379	688	18,094	20,325	514,486
1956-1960	68,874	8.7	596,209	534	18,761	26,690	642,194
1961-1965	73,004	8.8	645,281	384	19,675	33,972	699,311
1966-1970	68,349	8.9	608,439	351	13,973	32,439	655,202
Season —							
1960-61	70,931	8.6	607,216	492	21,633	34,935	664,276
1961-62	72,248	8.9	646,111	393	21,071	33,593	701,168
1962-63	72,345	8.9	640,509	399	20,866	31,960	693,734
1963-64	74,924	9.0	678,021	352	18,301	34,642	731,316
1964-65	74,570	8.8	654,547	283	16,502	34,729	706,061
1965-66	67,458	7.9	533,454	648	14,098	31,275	579,475
1966-67	64,454	9.0	579,217	427	14,275	28,826	622,745
1967-68	68,445	8.8	603,474	242	14,462	32,242	650,420
1968-69	68,513	9.1	623,352	240	14,490	35,448	673,530
1969-70	72,874	9.6	702,698	196	12,540	34,406	749,840
1970-71	71,720	9.0	645,708	100	10,838	36,297	692,943

* Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

High average clips, combined with a small increase in the numbers shorn in 1955-56 and a marked increase in 1956-57, resulted in wool production rising sharply to 594,000,000 lb. in 1955-56 and 660,000,000 lb. in 1956-57. In 1963-64, the average cut per head was 9.05 lb., and the number of sheep shorn (75,000,000) and the total wool production (731,000,000 lb.) were at record levels. Seasonal conditions were rather less favourable in 1964-65, and the average cut per head and total wool production contracted. In 1965-66, as a result of drought conditions, the number of sheep shorn, the total wool clip, and the average cut per head all declined markedly, the number of sheep shorn being the lowest since the 1955-56 season. The number of sheep shorn declined still further in 1966-67 (to 64,454,000)—but with an average clip per head of 9.0 lb., the total wool production recovered to 622,745,000 lb. With continued improved conditions in the three seasons 1967-68 to 1969-70, both the number of sheep shorn and the total wool produced increased, and with a record average cut per head (9.6 lb.) in 1969-70 total wool production increased to 750,000,000 lb., the highest ever recorded. In 1970-71, both the numbers of sheep shorn and average cut per head were lower than in 1969-70, and total wool production declined to 693,000,000 lb.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1891 and for each of the last sixteen seasons, the quantity and value of wool produced in New South Wales:—

Table 664. Quantity and Value of Wool Produced

Average of Seasons	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production * at Principal Market	Season	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production *	
					At Principal Market	At Place of Production
	Thous. lb.	\$ thous.		Thous. lb.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1891-1895	362,726†	19,610	1955-56	593,712	298,256	280,902
1896-1900	281,648†	17,194	1956-57	660,343	434,248	412,560
1901-1905	260,517†	18,688	1957-58	557,287	286,674	269,756
1906-1910	369,321†	29,916	1958-59	684,184	269,526	250,580
1911-1915	357,256	30,936	1959-60	715,445	336,224	314,462
1916-1920	328,065	37,014	1960-61	664,276	277,762	257,278
1921-1925	323,635	48,544	1961-62	701,168	309,840	287,684
1926-1930	457,712	61,296	1962-63	693,734	332,340	310,958
1931-1935	488,064	41,358	1963-64	731,316	416,832	393,006
1936-1940	490,929	54,694	1964-65	706,061	336,676	314,011
1941-1945	513,508	56,622	1965-66	579,475	278,295	259,297
1946-1950	452,936	138,798	1966-67	622,745	286,293	265,197
1951-1955	514,486	381,120	1967-68	650,420	265,527	244,185
1956-1960	642,194	384,986	1968-69	673,530	296,005	273,971
1961-1965	699,311	334,690	1969-70	749,840	275,385	250,344
1966-1970	655,202	280,301	1970-71	692,943	198,688	175,702

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. (See page 853.)

† Excludes wool exported on skins.

The marked changes in the value of wool produced have generally been caused by fluctuations in price rather than variations in production. For the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46, the value was based on the average price under the agreement with the United Kingdom Government for the purchase of the Australian clip. Wool prices advanced rapidly during the seasons 1946-47 to 1949-50, and rose sharply to a peak in 1950-51, when the value of wool produced (\$563,000,000) was the highest ever recorded. Prices fell heavily during 1951-52, and the value of wool produced was less than half that of the previous season. Between 1952-53 and 1964-65, fluctuations in the value of wool produced were in most seasons caused by movements in the same direction in both prices and the quantity produced. With significantly higher prices and with production the highest recorded up to that time, the value of wool produced rose to \$393,000,000 in 1963-64—but prices fell sharply in 1964-65, and with lower wool production, the value of wool produced contracted to \$314,000,000. The sharp decline in the value of wool produced in 1965-66 (to \$259,000,000) was due to a fall in the quantity of wool produced, resulting from drought conditions during that season. The quantity of wool produced increased in each season from 1966-67 to 1968-69—but due to lower prices, the value of wool production increased only slightly in 1966-67 (to \$265,000,000) and then fell sharply in 1967-68 (to \$244,000,000). With a partial recovery in wool prices and the continued increase in production in 1968-69, the value of the clip increased significantly to \$274,000,000. The quantity of wool produced in 1969-70 (749,840,000 lb.) was the highest ever recorded, but the value of wool production was lower than in 1968-69, because of lower prices. Prices continued to deteriorate in 1970-71 and with decreased production, the value of wool production in that year fell to \$175,702,000, the lowest since 1948-49.

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHEARING

A special analysis of the seasonal distribution of general shearing was undertaken in respect of the 1955-56 season. The results of the analysis are summarised on page 729 of Year Book No. 60. This analysis revealed that, in the 1955-56 season, more than 75 per cent. of the sheep shorn in the season were shorn in the months from July to October.

Since 1955-56, there has been a general tendency throughout the State towards spreading shearing more evenly throughout the season. Only about 50 per cent. of the sheep shorn during a season are now shorn during the July to October period, the balance of the shearing being spread fairly uniformly throughout the rest of the season. This trend has been most evident in the Plains Agricultural Areas, but is less marked in the Tableland and Slope Areas.

QUALITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL

Details of all greasy wool (other than from Joint Organisation stocks) appraised or sold at auction in Australia since 1940-41 have been recorded by the Central Wool Committee (covering the seasons 1940-41 to 1945-46), the Australian Wool Realisation Commission (covering the period from 1946-47 to October 1953), the Australian Wool Bureau (from October 1953 to April 1963), and the Australian Wool Board (from May 1963), and have been analysed in respect of qualities, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. The summary which follows covers the analyses relating to greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn; sales at Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre) are not included.

The following table shows the proportional distribution, by predominant spinning quality counts, of the greasy wool sold at auction in New South Wales in the last eight seasons. The figures under the heading "Spinning Quality Group" indicate the degree of fineness of the wool fibre, in descending order.

Table 665. Quality Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Spinning Quality Group	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales							
70's and over	4.6	5.3	6.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.1
64/70's	10.8	12.1	15.6	9.9	8.4	6.8	5.4	6.5
64's	17.1	18.3	21.8	15.9	15.3	12.2	8.6	9.7
64/60's and 60/64's	39.3	37.5	29.4	36.6	37.0	38.4	37.7	37.5
60's	13.3	12.5	11.0	15.5	16.5	18.0	24.1	21.7
58's	4.7	4.5	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.3	4.1	3.7
56's	5.5	5.5	5.3	6.7	6.8	7.5	6.9	5.9
50's	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.4
Below 50's	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.7
Oddments	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.4	4.1	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Excludes sales at Albury.

Production of 64's and finer wools, which represented 71 per cent. of the total in 1940-41, declined to 40 per cent. in 1945-46, after drought had reduced the number of sheep by over ten million. This downward trend was reversed with the recovery in the number of merinos, and the proportion of 64's or better rose from 47 per cent. in 1946-47 to 58 per cent. in 1951-52. However, the proportion fell sharply to 41 per cent. in 1952-53 and, apart from the rise to 51 per cent. in 1957-58, has generally continued to decline; it fell to 21 per cent. in 1970-71.

An analysis of combing or carding groups is given for recent seasons in the following table. Noble combing wools, which predominate in the New South Wales clip, consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault and those free or nearly free of vegetable fault. Only a small proportion of the French combing wools, which are usually of shorter length, are free of vegetable fault.

Table 666. Combing and Carding Group Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding	Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales				Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales		
1961-62	71.3	13.7	15.0	1966-67	68.5	16.2	15.3
1962-63	70.1	15.3	14.6	1967-68	68.6	15.7	15.7
1963-64	72.1	13.6	14.3	1968-69	71.5	14.0	14.5
1964-65	71.5	14.0	14.5	1969-70	72.0	11.7	16.3
1965-66	63.7	21.2	15.1	1970-71	69.7	14.0	16.3

* Excludes sales at Albury.

The incidence of vegetable fault in the New South Wales clip in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

Table 667. Vegetable Fault Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions, N.S.W.*

Year	Free or Near Free	Light Burr and/or Seed	Medium Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Heavy Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Carbonising	Total
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales					
1960-61	24.0	42.1	15.6	7.4	10.9	100.0
1961-62	26.5	39.8	16.5	6.7	10.5	100.0
1962-63	25.7	42.2	15.7	6.4	10.0	100.0
1963-64	27.9	40.0	16.4	6.3	9.4	100.0
1964-65	30.4	34.8	17.0	7.9	9.9	100.0
1965-66	31.9	33.1	16.9	7.8	10.3	100.0
1966-67	33.4	32.4	17.0	7.4	9.8	100.0
1967-68	24.8	37.6	19.2	7.3	11.1	100.0
1968-69	27.1	38.6	17.4	7.1	9.8	100.0
1969-70	28.8	36.8	16.9	6.9	10.8	100.0
1970-71	26.9	38.5	15.4	6.8	12.4	100.0

* Excludes sales at Albury.

In a normal season, approximately 65 per cent. of the clip is free of vegetable fault, or contains light vegetable fault, 25 per cent. contains medium or heavy burr and/or seed, and 10 per cent. is carbonising wool. The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the relative importance of free or nearly free wools increases. On the other hand, in good seasons, when more seed is present in the pastures, there is a decline in the proportion of free wools.

The three preceding tables relate to wool sold at New South Wales selling centres. Table 668 shows the total Australian sales of wool of New South Wales origin, classified by the predominating spinning quality group, combining or carding groups, and vegetable fault analysis of the wool.

Table 668. Greasy Wool of New South Wales* Origin, Sold at Auction in Australia:
Quality, Combining or Carding Group, and Vegetable Fault Analysis, 1970-71

Source: Australian Wool Board

Combing or Carding Group and Vegetable Fault Analysis	Predominating Spinning Quality Group						
	70's and over	64/70's and 64's	64/60's and 60/64's	60's and 60/58's	58's, 56's, 50's	46's and under	Total†
	Bales						
Noble Combing Wools— Free or Near Free .. Light Burr and/or Seed .. Medium Burr and/or Seed .. Heavy Burr and/or Seed ..	34,714 17,203 1,233 137	75,715 72,503 20,950 2,656	136,170 194,865 94,051 28,187	90,064 121,455 61,738 25,758	113,522 122,811 40,760 13,454	13,062 10,906 4,138 18,62	463,247 539,743 222,870 72,054
Total Noble Combing ..	53,287	171,824	453,273	299,015	290,547	29,968	1,297,914
French Combing Wools— Free or Near Free .. Light Burr and/or Seed .. Medium Burr and/or Seed .. Heavy Burr and/or Seed ..	4,194 7,648 866 51	7,610 26,612 8,531 3,615	9,422 46,080 35,068 36,756	2,216 9,885 9,405 10,065	8,962 17,553 9,583 3,953	960 1,083 578 186	33,364 108,861 64,031 54,626
Total French Combing ..	12,759	46,368	127,326	31,571	40,051	2,807	260,882
Total Combing Wools ..	66,046	218,192	580,599	330,586	330,598	32,775	1,558,796
Carding Wools— Free or Near Free .. Odd Burr or Light Seed .. Carbonising ..	72 2,359 320	518 9,677 12,360	1,302 18,867 41,242	961 15,899 120,144	1,381 20,641 53,987	13 849 2,226	4,247 68,292 230,279
Total Carding Wools ..	2,751	22,555	61,411	137,004	76,009	3,088	302,818
Total, New South Wales Wool ..	68,797	240,747	642,010	467,590	406,607	35,863	1,861,614

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Excludes 33,818 bales of unclassified oddments and 25,273 bales of rough fleece.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions. It is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. Over the last ten seasons, the average clip per head (excluding crutchings) was 9.6 lb. for sheep.

3.3 lb. for lambs, and 8.6 lb. for sheep and lambs combined. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs), in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas, are shown in the next table:—

Table 669. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep (excluding Lambs), in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Season	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal Areas)
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1961-62	9.0	9.4	10.4	11.2	9.7
1962-63	8.8	9.2	10.3	11.4	9.6
1963-64	9.3	9.5	10.4	11.4	9.8
1964-65	8.9	9.3	10.1	10.3	9.5
1965-66	8.0	8.2	8.9	9.1	8.4
1966-67	9.2	9.6	10.2	10.6	9.7
1967-68	8.8	9.4	10.5	11.0	9.6
1968-69	9.0	9.5	10.6	11.4	9.7
1969-70	9.6	10.4	11.3	11.5	10.5
1970-71	9.1	9.6	10.5	10.6	9.7
Average, 10 seasons ended 1970-71 ..	9.0	9.4	10.3	10.8	9.6

The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and from lambs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the following table. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent. of total wool production, are not included.

Table 670. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep and Lamb

Statistical Agricultural Area	Sheep			Lambs		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	8.76	8.88	8.27	2.92	3.10	3.11
Central and Southern	9.04	10.31	9.44	2.74	2.85	2.90
Total	8.96	9.63	9.13	2.78	2.88	2.92
Slope Areas—						
Northern	9.42	9.92	9.09	3.37	3.30	3.17
Central	9.78	10.78	9.92	3.36	3.47	3.43
Southern	9.24	10.54	9.79	3.13	3.30	3.35
Total	9.46	10.39	9.64	3.28	3.35	3.32
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	10.93	11.31	10.52	4.29	4.32	4.39
Southern	10.19	11.22	10.52	3.51	3.70	3.63
Total	10.63	11.27	10.52	3.99	4.03	4.02
Western Plains Area ..	11.41	11.49	10.63	4.53	4.33	4.40
New South Wales (including Coastal Areas) ..	9.73	10.52	9.73	3.56	3.58	3.55

As the figures quoted in the preceding tables relate to greasy wool, comparisons between Statistical Agricultural Areas necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter, such as dust, burr, and seed. Generally, the greasy wool from the Tableland Areas produces the highest yield of scoured wool.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN SHEEP DISTRICTS

The next table shows the average actual monthly rainfall in each of the principal sheep districts of the State during 1971, and an index of rainfall which expresses the ratio per cent. of average actual to normal rainfall. The average actual rainfall is the mean of the readings at the various meteorological stations located within each sheep district, while the normal rainfall is the mean of the average actual rainfall in each district during the thirty year period 1931 to 1960.

Table 671. Average Annual Rainfall and Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts, 1971

Statistical Subdivision (or Division—S.D.)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Actual Rainfall (Inches)												
Northern Tablelands ..	7.78	7.19	1.05	0.79	0.61	0.82	3.49	3.52	3.10	2.01	3.75	4.04
Central Tablelands ..	3.99	6.60	0.91	1.01	1.44	0.72	1.89	3.90	3.70	0.57	4.35	6.39
Southern Tablelands ..	2.92	4.88	0.86	0.90	1.15	0.41	0.96	1.82	1.26	1.05	3.64	4.22
Snowy ..	3.86	7.20	1.80	0.46	0.97	0.22	0.73	1.11	1.45	1.44	3.04	2.29
Northern Slopes ..	6.67	6.88	0.24	0.33	0.33	0.29	3.57	3.57	2.45	0.78	2.55	2.67
Central Macquarie ..	6.77	6.10	0.88	0.66	0.58	0.21	2.52	2.76	1.92	0.31	2.84	2.62
Lachlan ..	3.23	4.01	1.08	0.82	0.64	0.52	2.14	1.83	1.28	0.31	4.22	4.41
Central Murrumbidgee ..	1.97	3.33	0.81	1.93	1.51	0.88	2.06	2.20	1.21	1.15	5.55	3.94
Upper Murray ..	1.29	2.22	1.05	1.98	1.79	1.26	1.89	2.71	1.28	1.04	4.11	2.69
North Central Plain ..	6.99	5.20	0.40	0.38	0.13	0.11	3.60	3.01	1.81	0.46	1.67	1.87
Macquarie-Barwon ..	5.22	3.69	1.28	0.33	0.22	0.12	2.25	2.20	1.23	0.36	1.87	1.26
Lower Murrumbidgee ..	0.43	2.98	0.41	1.27	0.51	0.49	1.96	0.91	0.48	0.26	4.31	1.45
Central Murray ..	0.90	2.36	1.53	1.48	0.84	0.61	0.96	0.93	0.63	0.46	4.22	1.51
Upper Darling ..	2.04	3.57	2.62	0.72	0.44	0.13	1.55	1.22	1.07	0.19	1.05	1.64
Murray-Darling ..	0.21	1.42	1.11	2.19	0.26	0.44	0.90	0.72	0.48	0.09	1.74	0.55
Far West S.D. ..	0.15	2.06	5.16	0.93	0.32	0.31	1.12	0.55	0.74	0.05	0.94	0.45
Index of Rainfall (Ratio per cent. of average actual to normal* rainfall)												
Northern Tablelands ..	178	166	37	49	37	36	158	187	149	64	119	108
Central Tablelands ..	140	244	41	43	66	26	73	149	169	19	160	254
Southern Tablelands ..	119	209	36	38	48	16	45	82	66	37	161	191
Snowy ..	150	309	73	19	43	8	35	49	73	48	117	91
Northern Slopes ..	214	199	12	22	20	15	192	212	144	29	102	117
Central Macquarie ..	258	200	44	37	35	11	145	155	125	15	136	148
Lachlan ..	165	191	56	47	39	32	126	118	91	15	238	274
Central Murrumbidgee ..	106	181	39	94	72	35	85	95	62	44	278	263
Upper Murray ..	82	127	53	98	87	48	73	110	61	38	207	158
North Central Plain ..	242	166	20	30	9	7	222	251	138	22	79	102
Macquarie-Barwon ..	242	139	70	25	16	8	172	206	113	21	126	103
Lower Murrumbidgee ..	41	237	29	106	39	34	156	74	45	17	399	153
Central Murray ..	80	197	118	127	59	39	62	67	50	25	352	144
Upper Darling ..	143	191	161	69	37	11	149	140	138	14	91	141
Murray-Darling ..	24	130	146	304	23	42	87	77	57	7	191	74
Far West S.D. ..	18	160	469	153	39	43	160	93	147	5	118	59

* Normal rainfall is based on the period 1931 to 1960.

There is a close relationship between rainfall and the weight of the fleece, years of poor rainfall almost invariably resulting in a decline in the quantity of wool shorn per sheep. Whilst satisfactory seasonal conditions throughout the year are needed for good results, summer and autumn rains exercise a considerable influence upon wool production.

WOOL MARKETING

For many years, the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in London. As the number of continental buyers increased, however, there developed a tendency to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance. The proportion of the clip shipped overseas before sale nowadays rarely reaches 1 per cent.

WOOL SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney is the largest primary wool market in the world, and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. Sales are also held regularly in Newcastle and Goulburn and in Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Generally, at least one series is held in Sydney each month during the season, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. About 95 per cent. of the total wool clip is sold through the auction system, and only a small quantity of wool is sold privately (to dealers, direct to Australian manufacturers, or exported for sale overseas). Wool auctions were suspended during the seasons from 1939-40 to 1945-46, when wool was acquired under the appraisement system associated with the United Kingdom Government's purchase of the Australian wool clips. Auctions were resumed in Sydney on 2 September 1946.

Apart from a small quantity of good quality free wool selected for sale from November each year, wool is offered for sale strictly in order of arrival at brokers' stores. The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally, wool of relatively low quality predominates at sales from April to August, and fine wool predominates from November to February. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; wool from early-shearing districts is generally coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter and dust than that from late-shearing districts.

Particulars of wool auction sales in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons are shown in the next table. In 1970-71, 876,000 bales (greasy and scoured) were sold in Sydney, 323,000 bales in Newcastle, and 173,000 bales in Goulburn.

Table 672. Wool Auction Sales in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30 June	Wool Sold			Proportion of Bales of each Description Sold						Average Weight per Bale Sold	
	Greasy	Scoured	Amount Realised	Breed		Growth		Condition		Greasy	Scoured †
				Merino	Other than Merino	Fleece, etc.	Lambs	Greasy	Scoured		
Thous. bales	\$ thous.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	lb.	lb.					
1939†	1,119	58	31,042	91	9	97	3	95	5	302	233
1961	1,554	30	204,190	85	15	95	5	98	2	297	236
1962	1,522	25	213,630	84	16	95	5	98	2	303	233
1963	1,523	22	230,384	83	17	95	5	99	1	301	224
1964	1,599	17	284,984	84	16	95	5	99	1	301	219
1965	1,588	10	232,170	84	16	95	5	99	1	296	226
1966	1,289	7	190,555	84	16	96	4	99	1	296	229
1967	1,317	3	193,362	82	18	95	5	100	II	308	225
1968	1,452	41	191,889	81	19	95	5	100	II	306	222
1969§	1,443		205,468	79	21	96	4				307
1970	1,585		190,163	80	20	n.a.	n.a.				308
1971	1,371		128,666	81	19	n.a.	n.a.				306

* Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

† Includes skin wool.

‡ Sydney and Newcastle. Goulburn centre not then in operation.

¶ Less than 0.5 per cent.

§ From 1969 no dissection is available between greasy and scoured wool.

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with records of production. They include wool carried forward from the preceding season and small quantities of wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or overseas.

In 1970-71, 1,921,000 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were sold in Australian auction centres. Particulars of the quantity sold in each centre are as follows:—

Table 673. Sales of Greasy Wool of New South Wales* Origin in Australian Auction Centres, 1970-71

Source: Australian Wool Board

Particulars	Sydney	Newcastle	Goulburn	Albury	Melbourne	Geelong	Brisbane	Adelaide
Bales Sold (thous.)	843	311	169	138	343	5	53	59
Proportion per cent. of Total Sales	43.9	16.2	8.8	7.2	17.9	0.3	2.8	3.1

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Broker's Association show that it is exceptional for a significant proportion of the wool received by brokers not to be sold during the season in which it reaches the stores. The following table shows the carry-over in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn for each of the last twelve seasons. Frequently, much of the wool carried-over consists of autumn shearings and crutchings which have not reached the selling centre in time for offering at the final sale of the season.

Table 674. Wool (Greasy and Scoured) Carried-over at N.S.W. Auction Centres*

At 30 June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30 June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30 June	Quantity Carried-over
	Bales		Bales		Bales
1960	81,628	1964	87,341	1968	63,441
1961	57,279	1965	99,985	1969	71,521
1962	66,565	1966	65,315	1970	47,557r
1963	66,676	1967	75,021	1971	75,716

* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

WOOL MARKETING

The Australian wool clips of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 seasons were purchased by the United Kingdom Government in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Details of the purchase arrangements are given on page 418 of Year Book No. 51. The United Kingdom Government also purchased the New Zealand and South African clips of the same seasons.

A Joint Organisation (U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd.) was set up by the United Kingdom, Australian, New Zealand, and South African Governments in 1945 to dispose of the stocks of Dominion wool accumulated by the United Kingdom Government under the war-time purchase arrangements. A subsidiary of the Joint Organisation, the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, was appointed to control operations in Australia. The accumulated stocks were sold at auction, in conjunction with current clips, under a reserve price scheme. With very favourable marketing conditions in the early post-war years, the stocks were disposed of rapidly and large-scale support of the sale of new clips proved unnecessary. The Joint Organisation went into liquidation in January 1952, and since then the auction system has operated without any reserve on prices. Details of the operations of the Joint Organisation are given on page 1118 of Year Book No. 55, and page 737 of Year Book No. 60.

A plan to establish an organisation with similar functions to those of the Joint Organisation and to continue a reserve price scheme after the Joint Organisation ceased operations was rejected at a referendum of Australian woolgrowers in 1951. Details of the plan are given on page 807 of Year Book No. 53.

A later proposal to establish a reserve price scheme administered by a statutory marketing authority, within the wool auction system, was rejected at a referendum of Australian woolgrowers in 1965. Details of the plan are given on page 738 of Year Book No. 60.

In recent years significant changes in the marketing of Australian wool have taken place. The organisations charged with operating several wool marketing schemes during the 1970-71 and 1971-72 wool selling seasons are discussed below:—

Australian Wool Marketing Corporation Pty. Ltd. In 1970 a non-statutory body, the Australian Wool Marketing Corporation Pty. Ltd. (A.W.M.C.), was formed to administer a new wool marketing scheme. This scheme, the principal provisions of which relate to the improvement of the standard of preparation of the entire Australian wool clip, the elimination of the marketing of one, two, and three-bale lots of wool, and the introduction of a Price Averaging Plan (see below) for wool from these lots, came into operation at the start of the 1970-71 wool selling season. The scheme arose from a report presented by the Australian Wool Board to the Australian Wool Industry Conference in October 1967. The Board's recommendations were subsequently modified after consideration by woolgrowers, wool selling brokers, the trading banks, and finally the Commonwealth Government, which agreed to give financial assistance to the scheme for a trial period from 1970-71 to 1972-73.

In addition to the operation of the Price Averaging Plan the A.W.M.C. set and enforced uniform standards of clip preparations based on industry requirements. This ensured that when a lot is rejected because of sub-standard preparation, it is re-classed at the owner's expense—unless the wool had been prepared by a selling broker or an independent central classing house, in which case the broker or the classing house bears the cost. A right of appeal lies with an owner when a lot is rejected. Other functions of the A.W.M.C. included the operation of the Wool Statistical Service (a function taken over from the Australian Wool Board) and the operation of a scheme for the voluntary registration of woolclassers.

In November 1970 the functions of the A.W.M.C. were taken over by the Australian Wool Commission and the Corporation was formally wound up in July 1971.

Australian Wool Commission. In November 1970 the Australian Wool Commission was established, in terms of the Australian Wool Commission Act 1970, to operate a Flexible Reserve Price Scheme (see below) for wool sold at auction and to carry out a number of other functions to improve the marketing of Australian wool.

The Commission consists of seven members appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry—a Chairman (appointed after consultation with the Australian Wool Board), two members who represent the Australian wool growers (appointed after consultation with the Australian Wool Industry Conference), a representative of the Commonwealth Government, and three other members with special qualifications (appointed after consultation with the Australian Wool Board). These three other members are required to have had experience in the fields of marketing of wool or wool products; in the processing of wool or the manufacture of wool products; or in commerce, finance, or economics.

The Act, in addition to introducing the Flexible Reserve Price Scheme, provided for the Commission to take over the functions of the Australian Wool Marketing Corporation Pty. Ltd. (see above) including the operation of the Price Averaging Plan, the formulation and enforcement of standards of clip preparation for wool sold, and the operation of the Wool Statistical Service.

Other functions and powers given to the Wool Commission by the Act include:—

- (i) the operation, when required, of a voluntary pool for lots exceeding three bales and the payment of advances to owners of such wool,
- (ii) the formulation and adoption of terms and conditions governing the sale of wool at auction,
- (iii) the registration of firms operating outside the auction system, the power to obtain information on the type, yield and price of wool handled by these firms, and the power to make recommendations to the Government concerning the regulation of the private buying and selling of wool,
- (iv) the power to make arrangements concerning wool auction sale rosters and offerings,
- (v) the power to sell outside the auction system or have wool processed before sale, and
- (vi) the power to introduce technical aids to more efficient wool marketing (such as the adoption of pre-sale objective measurement of wool, or the establishment, in conjunction with the Australian Wool Board, of integrated wool selling complexes).

The Commission began operating almost immediately (end of November 1970) and introduced the Flexible Reserve Price Scheme for the remainder of the 1970-71 season. The Commission acted as agent for the A.W.M.C. in the Administration of the Price Averaging Plan until it replaced the

A.W.M.C. on 1 July 1971. During the 1971-72 wool selling season the Wool Commission also administered the Deficiency Payments Scheme (see below) under the terms of the Commonwealth Wool (Deficiency Payments) Act 1971.

Three separate wool marketing schemes were thus operating in 1971-72. Brief descriptions of each of these schemes are given below:—

Price Averaging Plan. The aim of the Price Averaging Plan (P.A.P.) is to improve the presentation of small lots of wool offered for sale at auction and thereby improve the returns to woolgrowers for their smaller lines.

One, two, and three-bale lots are inter-lotted, bulk-classed, etc. to reach the minimum lot size of four bales of a uniform type. The wool derived from building up lot sizes is marketed through the Price Averaging Plan (P.A.P.) within the auction system. The wool is still physically offered for sale by the wool selling brokers, but the Commission represents the owner by setting a valuation on the wool, and by deciding when it is to be offered at auction and/or withdrawn or re-offered, according to market conditions. There are two price averaging periods in New South Wales in each wool selling season; the first period covers wool received into store between July and December, and the second period covers wool received between January and June. Under the scheme, growers receive an advance payment of approximately 60 per cent. (increased to 75 per cent. for the first pool of the 1971-72 season and 85 per cent. for the second) of the estimated gross value of the wool when it is identified in store as being subject to the Price Averaging Plan. Whether or not the wool is sold during its price averaging period, the owner receives a final payment at the end of the period, based on the average price for each wool type sold under the P.A.P. in the State in that period. Any P.A.P. wool remaining unsold at the end of a price averaging period is purchased by the Commission at the average price for its type. It then becomes the property of the Commission and is re-offered in the next price averaging period.

The Commonwealth Government meets half the cost of handling (inter-lotting, bulk-classing, etc.) all lots covered by the P.A.P. and half the broker's administrative charges relating to the Plan. It will also meet any losses incurred by the Commission in the first three years of operation of the system. The Commission is permitted to hold any profits made in the first three years to build up a reserve, but thereafter the Government and the Commission share both the profits or the losses equally. The purchase and carry-over of unsold P.A.P. wool is financed by borrowing from trading banks up to a maximum of \$14 million at any one time.

During the 1971-72 season it was recognised that with the replacement of the Australian Wool Marketing Corporation by the Wool Commission, many of the procedures of the Price Averaging Plan had become either redundant or unnecessarily cumbersome and complex. The Commission therefore, in consultation with the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia, carried out detailed investigations into developing a Lot Building Plan to replace the Price Averaging Plan. Because of administrative and legislative difficulties, the Lot Building Plan could not be introduced before the opening of the 1972-73 wool selling season, but is expected to come into operation about April 1973.

Flexible Reserve Price Scheme. The Commission operates this scheme by determining, in the light of bidding at recent auctions and any other relevant information available to it, flexible reserve prices for the various types of wool being offered at each auction. In the event that bidding at the auction does not reach the reserve price, the Commission buys the wool at the reserve price and pays the wool-selling broker who received the wool into store. The wool-selling broker deducts his normal charges from the Commission's payment and accounts to the grower for the balance. In terms of the Wool Commission Act, the Commission may require brokers to deduct an additional amount to defray the administrative costs of the Commission in operating the Flexible Reserve Price Scheme. The Commission has not in fact required brokers to make such a deduction—thus the grower has received exactly the same amount for the wool purchased by the Commission as he would have received had the wool been purchased by a normal commercial buyer at the same price. The Commission may dispose of wool bought at auction either through the auction system or privately to the trade. Any profit made by the Commission is to be applied in the first instance to repaying to the Commonwealth Government any moneys borrowed to cover losses in previous years, and any balance remaining is to be transferred to a reserve for meeting losses in subsequent years.

Wool Deficiency Payments Scheme. In terms of the Wool (Deficiency Payments) Act 1971 the Commonwealth Government introduced a scheme to give wool growers an assured return for the wool-selling season of 1971-72. This Wool Deficiency Payments Scheme was administered by the Australian Wool Commission and financed by the Commonwealth Government. Under the scheme a national price schedule was calculated for all wool types which gave an average price of 36 cents per lb. (equivalent to 79.37 cents per kilo) greasy over the season for the full clip. This schedule was based on the average greasy wool prices achieved during the 1970-71 wool selling season. At the end of each auction week the Commission calculated the difference between total proceeds realised for wool offered at all selling centres which the Commission operated in that week, and the total proceeds which would have resulted if the national prices had been received for the same wool types. This difference was calculated as a percentage and applied to the gross value of the wool sold by the producer to determine his deficiency payment. Certain inferior wool types, making up approximately ten per cent. of the clip were, however, excluded from entitlement to deficiency payments. Wool sold under the Price Averaging Plan, provided that it was not of the inferior types, was included, under special provisions, in the Deficiency Payments Scheme.

In 1972 the Government extended the Deficiency Payments Scheme to cover the 1972-73 wool selling season.

Australian Wool Corporation. In 1972 the Commonwealth Government legislated to amalgamate the Australian Wool Board and the Australian Wool Commission into a new Statutory body known as the Australian Wool Corporation (see page 861). The establishing act, the Wool Industry Act, 1972, provided for the new Corporation to carry out the functions in relation to wool marketing previously carried out by the Australian Wool Commission. In addition the Corporation was given wide investigatory powers in regard to wool marketing and was empowered to recommend to the Government and the Australian Wool Industry Conference any changes considered necessary in marketing arrangements.

PRICES OF WOOL

The following table shows the average prices realised for greasy wool in New South Wales in each season since 1930-31. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since 1899. The average prices (stated in Australian currency) shown for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46 have been based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government.

Table 675. Average Price Realised for Greasy Wool at N.S.W.* Auctions

Season ended 30 June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30 June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30 June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30 June	Average Price per lb.
	Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents
1931	7·2	1942	10·9†	1953	70·9	1964	58·6
1932	6·9	1943	12·6†	1954	68·2	1965	49·0
1933	7·1	1944	12·7†	1955	58·8	1966	49·7
1934	13·2	1945	12·6†	1956	51·3	1967	47·6
1935	8·1	1946	12·6†	1957	67·1	1968	43·1
1936	11·6	1947	19·7	1958	52·3	1969	46·4
1937	13·7	1948	31·6	1959	40·2	1970	38·9
1938	10·6	1949	39·0	1960	47·8	1971	30·6
1939	8·6	1950	51·5	1961	43·2		
1940	11·2†	1951	121·1	1962	45·5		
1941	10·9†	1952	63·7	1963	49·6		

* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Prices for 1930-31 to 1938-39 are those obtained at Sydney auctions.

† Based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government. Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of wool clips.

These figures represent the average price of the wool sold during a season, and usually furnish an accurate guide to the average value per pound (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The prices are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merinos, other recognised breeds, merino comebacks, and crossbreds in the sheep flocks, and by variations in the quality of the wool within these broad classifications. In the short run, the prices are affected by the impact of seasonal conditions on the quality, length, soundness, colour, and style of the wool, and on the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip. These variables, in any season, within limits set by the composition of the flocks, determine the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities in the clip. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

MONTHLY WOOL PRICE INDEX

The average price of wool sold each month is comparable only to a limited extent with that of wool sold in other months, or during the whole season. The qualities and types of wool sold differ markedly from month to month, partly because they are drawn from different parts of the State, in accordance with the seasonal pattern of shearing. A further reason is the practice mentioned above of offering selected free wool of good quality at auction from November onwards.

The index shown in Table 676 below is the result of an endeavour to eliminate the effects of the monthly variation in quality, type, and condition from the average monthly price. The aim is to measure changes in the average price that would have been attained each month had the composition of qualities, types, and conditions of the wool sold been approximately the same as the average composition of the entire clip in the weighting base period. The index measures changes in the average price, clean on the selling floor (Sydney), of thirty-three types of wool selected as representative of an average New South Wales clip. The number of types selected to represent each quality group, fault classification, etc., is in approximately the same proportion to thirty-three as the quantity of wool in that quality group is to the total quantity of wool in an average New South Wales clip in the weighting base period, i.e. the 1946-47 season. The simple average of the prices of the thirty-three types therefore gives approximately the average price that would be realised if a New South Wales clip of standard annual composition were sold at prices ruling in the month in question.

Table 676. Wool Price Index, Sydney*

Base: 1966-67 = 100

Month	1950-51	1955-56	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Clean basis									
July ..	134.6	114.8	108.1	94.3	109.1	94.7	92.6	88.5	76.2	62.7
August ..	196.4	102.9	108.1	94.3	107.0	88.5	92.6	88.5	72.0	60.8
September ..	202.3	99.4	106.4	96.1	102.9	88.5	94.7	88.5	69.0	60.8
October ..	202.3	99.4	104.6	101.3	98.8	88.5	98.8	86.4	60.7	60.8
November ..	219.6	99.4	102.9	104.6	98.8	88.5	100.9	84.4	65.9	60.8
December ..	221.3	102.9	97.8	104.6	98.8	90.6	96.7	84.4	62.8	60.8
January ..	284.7	104.6	94.3	104.6	96.7	90.6	96.7	84.4	61.7	63.6
February ..	304.4	104.6	96.1	105.0	98.8	94.7	96.7	82.3	61.7	77.7
March ..	326.9	102.9	91.0	107.0	96.7	94.7	94.7	80.3	61.7	74.8
April ..	248.6	106.4	91.0	109.1	96.7	94.7	94.7	82.3	61.7	79.6
May ..	221.3	113.2	92.6	109.1	98.8	94.7	94.7	80.3	61.7	84.2
June ..	163.0	114.8	92.6	109.1	96.7	94.7	92.6	76.2	62.8	93.6
Weighted Average for Season† ..	242.0	104.9	99.6	104.4	100.0	92.5	97.0	84.3	64.0	71.0

* See text preceding table.

† Averages of monthly index numbers weighted by the quantities of greasy wool sold at N.S.W. auctions in the respective months.

The index illustrates the substantial general decline in wool prices from the record level in March 1951, until December 1971. In January 1972, the market recovered slightly and by the end of the 1971-72 season, prices were showing a marked upward trend.

Price series are given in the next table for wool of two significant quality groups—64's and 64/70's. These made up 9.7 per cent. and 6.5 per cent., respectively, of the New South Wales clip in 1970-71. The prices are expressed as clean on the selling floor in Sydney, being converted, in accordance with estimates of yield, from actual greasy prices realised. The prices given in the table are the unweighted average prices of twenty representative types of combing and carding wools, selected in the same way as the prices included in the monthly price index.

Table 677. Average Monthly Prices in Sydney of 64's and 64/70's Wools

Month	1969-70			1970-71		
	64's Quality (11 Types)	64/70's Quality (9 Types)	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types)	64's Quality (11 Types)	64/70's Quality (9 Types)	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types)
	Cents per lb., clean on the selling floor					
July	79	90	84	66	84	74
August	78	89	83	59	77	68
September	76	88	82	57	75	65
October	76	89	82	52	70	60
November	75	89	81	56	72	63
December	74	89	80	54	67	60
January	74	89	80	51	62	56
February	73	89	80	50	62	55
March	68	87	76	49	61	54
April	68	87	76	49	61	54
May	68	86	76	51	63	56
June	66	84	74	51	63	56

WOOL PROMOTION AND RESEARCH

AUSTRALIAN WOOL BOARD

An independent Wool Marketing Committee of Inquiry, appointed by the Commonwealth Government in 1961 to inquire into the marketing and promotion of Australian wool and related matters, recommended that wool promotion, research, and testing should be brought under the control of a single body, which should also act as an advisory authority on wool marketing. This recommendation was implemented under the Wool Industry Act, 1962, which re-established the Australian Wool Board.

The Australian Wool Board, which was constituted on 1 May 1963, comprises a chairman, six members representing woolgrowers, three members experienced in certain fields (wool marketing and manufacturing, wool research, or finance and commerce), and a representative of the Commonwealth Government. The woolgrower representatives are nominated by the Wool Industry Conference, and the three members with special experience are appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry after consultation with the Conference. On the formation of the Australian Wool Commission on 4 November 1970, the Chairman of the Commission automatically assumed a position on the Board as one of the three members with special qualifications.

The Wool Board assumed the functions of the Australian Wool Bureau (described on page 895 of Year Book No. 57), the Wool Research Committee (see below), and the Wool Testing Authority. Its functions include the promotion of the use of wool in Australia and overseas, the provision of a testing service for wool and wool products, the preparation of annual programmes of wool research expenditure (which are subject to the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry), the provision, or the encouragement of the provision of, wool selling centres, and (with the assistance of an ancillary Wool Marketing Committee appointed by the Board) the continuing investigation of all aspects of wool marketing. The Board's promotional activities overseas are carried out through the International Wool Secretariat, which has headquarters in London and branches in twenty-nine countries and is maintained jointly by the Wool Boards of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Uruguay.

Table 678. Australian Wool Board: Income and Expenditure

Year	Income				Expenditure		
	Proceeds of Wool Levy	Commonwealth Grant for Wool Promotion	Other	Total Income	International Secretariat	Other	Total Expenditure
\$ thousand							
1965-66	14,074	9,095	2,290	25,458	19,137	3,409	22,546
1966-67	13,945	8,837	2,821	25,602	20,797	4,008	24,805
1967-68	9,009	8,950	3,159	21,117	19,084	3,936	23,02
1968-69	11,340	9,886	3,438	24,664	21,381	4,340	25,722
1969-70	9,572	9,556	4,274	23,403	21,450	5,209	26,656
1970-71	2,582	18,184	4,298	25,065	22,575	5,905	28,480

As from 1 January 1973, the Australian Wool Board and the Australian Wool Commission (see page 855) have been merged in a single entity, the Australian Wool Corporation, in terms of the Wool Industry Act, 1972. The merging of the Board and the Commission will permit the integration of research, promotion, and marketing of the wool clip and thus enable a co-ordinated approach to be adopted in stimulating a demand for wool. In brief, the functions of the Australian Wool Corporation will include wool marketing, wool use promotion, wool testing, wool research, and wool stores administration. The Corporation will consist of a chairman; four representatives of Australian woolgrowers to be appointed on the nomination of the Australian Wool Industry Conference; one member to represent the Commonwealth Government; and three other members experienced in the marketing of wool or wool products, in the processing of wool or the manufacture of wool products, or in commerce, finance, economics or science.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

The Wool Industry Conference was formed by woolgrowers in 1962 to provide an organisation with sufficient authority to speak for the wool-growing industry as a whole. The Conference, which is not a statutory body, comprises 25 members appointed by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council, 25 members appointed by the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, and an independent chairman.

The Conference makes recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on matters of policy concerning the wool industry, including the rates of wool levy to be paid by woolgrowers to finance wool research and wool promotion.

WOOL LEVY

Levies or contributory charges on woolgrowers have been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since the 1936-37 season, to provide funds for wool promotion and research and, in the years in which contributory charges were made, to meet part of the costs of the Joint Organisation. Details of these levies and contributory charges up to 1964 are given on page 742 of Year Book No. 60.

The basis of the wool levy was changed in 1964, from an amount per bale to a percentage of the value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool. The rate of levy was fixed at 1½ per cent. for the 1964-65 season and 2 per cent. for the 1965-66 to 1969-70 seasons. The rate was reduced to 1 per cent. for the 1970-71 and 1971-72 wool selling seasons. Of the total

levy, an amount equivalent to 20c per bale was allocated to wool research, and the balance to wool promotion in the seasons 1964-65 to 1966-67; and since 1967-68 the allocation of proceeds has been determined by the Minister for Primary Industry.

From 1944-45 to 1966-67, the Commonwealth Government contributed to wool research on the basis of a certain amount per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia. The contribution was 20c per bale from 1944-45 to 1956-57 and 40c per bale from 1957-58 to 1966-67. In addition to this contribution to wool research, the Commonwealth Government contributed to wool promotion, in the three seasons from 1964-65 to 1966-67, an amount equal to the excess of the proceeds of the wool levy over \$1.20 per bale. In 1967, the Wool Industry Act was amended to introduce more flexibility into the allocation of funds between wool research and promotion and to increase the total government contributions for these activities. In terms of this amendment, the Commonwealth Government undertook, for the three financial years 1967-68 to 1969-70, to contribute for wool research and promotion on a dollar-for-dollar basis, matching woolgrowers' contributions by levy, to a maximum of \$14,000,000 in any one year. The amendment also provided that the proportions in which the levy proceeds and the government grant were to be allocated between wool research and wool promotion were to be decided annually by the Minister for Primary Industry (after consideration of the recommendations of the Australian Wool Industry Conference). In 1970, the Act was again amended to make the Commonwealth Government contribution independent of the woolgrowers' levy, and to increase the contribution to an average of \$27,000,000 per year from 1970-71 to 1972-73.

WOOL RESEARCH

Since 1945, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has been responsible for scientific and technical research into sheep raising and wool production, as well as wool textile research, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (a division of the Department of Primary Industry) has been responsible for research into the economics of wool-growing and sheep-station management and other economic aspects of the wool industry.

From 1945 to 1957, finance for research purposes was provided from the Wool Research Trust Account and the Wool Industry Fund. The revenue of the Trust Account was the Commonwealth Government's contribution to wool research, equivalent to 20c for each bale of shorn wool produced in Australia. The Wool Industry Fund was established in 1946 from funds accumulated by the Central Wool Committee; the income from investments of the Fund was available for research purposes.

Under the Wool Research Act, 1957, the Trust Account and the Wool Industry Fund were combined to form the Wool Research Trust Fund. The Act also provided for the Commonwealth contribution to wool research to be raised to 40c per bale, and for part of the proceeds of the levy on wool growers (amounting to 20c per bale) to be paid into the new Fund. The 1967 amendment to the Wool Industry Act provided for the Commonwealth to contribute to the Trust Fund at the rate of \$1 for \$1 paid to the Fund from woolgrowers' contributions by levy. This provision was repealed in 1970. Commonwealth contributions from 1970-71 are to be such amounts as the Minister determines are necessary to meet expenditure from the Fund, subject to a limit (on Commonwealth contributions to the Wool Board and Fund) of \$81 million during the three-year period 1970-71 to 1972-73.

Until 1963, expenditure from the Wool Research Trust Fund was made on the recommendation of the Wool Research Committee, which comprised representatives of the C.S.I.R.O., the Department of Primary Industry, the universities, and other interested bodies. From January 1964, to May 1970, expenditure from the Fund was made, in terms of the Wool Industry Act, on the recommendation of the Australian Wool Board. Since June 1970, grants to the C.S.I.R.O. and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have been approved by the Minister for Primary Industry (in consultation with the Minister for Education and Science, for grants to the C.S.I.R.O.) after considering advice from the Wool Board on the general scope of their research programmes in relation to wool industry problems. Expenditure from the Fund in 1970-71 amounted to \$10,829,000.

CATTLE

The number of cattle in New South Wales at intervals since 1861 is shown on page 835. An age and sex distribution of the cattle in each of the last eleven years is given in the next table:—

Table 679. Cattle: Sex and Age

At 31 March	Bulls (1 year and over)	Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)		Bullocks, Steers, etc.	Calves (under 1 year)		Total Cattle
		For Commercial Milk, etc.*	Other†		Heifer Calves*	Other†	
1961	82,131	946,036	1,648,071	556,767	139,574	869,281	4,241,860
1962	86,148	938,643	1,747,735	550,968	144,089	931,095	4,398,678
1963	86,697	929,302	1,851,541	525,465	146,249	1,029,889	4,569,143
1964	88,845	933,133	1,953,092	558,260	152,929	1,102,717	4,788,976
1965	86,918	909,963	1,897,645	549,921	145,533	1,029,087	4,619,067
1966	82,949	870,480	1,682,984	549,354	134,147	832,958	4,152,872
1967	82,531	833,026	1,726,228	482,907	126,914	894,054	4,145,660
1968	84,923	798,402	1,901,327	513,377	134,399	1,122,096	4,554,524
1969	90,782	755,176	2,146,296	560,861	117,705	1,193,589	4,864,409
1970	102,359	709,442	2,610,147	618,258	107,323	1,489,510	5,637,039
1971	115,035	650,360	3,030,293	757,192	103,135	1,837,759	6,493,774

* Cattle used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

† Cattle mainly for meat production.

The number of cattle in the State varies under the influence of three factors—natural increase (excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering), net imports, and slaughterings. Available particulars of the increases and decreases in recent seasons are shown in the next table. Adequate records of calving are not available, and the figures in the table therefore do not balance from season to season. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

Table 680. Cattle: Elements of Increase and Decrease

Season	Slaughterings *		Deaths of Cattle (Disease, Drought, etc.)	Net Imports of Cattle	Calves Surviving at end of Season	Total Cattle at end of Season
	Calves	Other Cattle				
1960-61	500,278	772,343	121,381	219,796	1,008,855	4,241,860
1961-62	535,448	1,079,704	114,116	84,319	1,075,184	4,398,678
1962-63	567,709	1,248,067	131,740	128,087	1,326,588	4,569,143
1963-64	561,955	1,373,753	139,348	122,703	1,255,646	4,788,976
1964-65	633,342	1,531,677	158,450	134,516	1,174,620	4,619,067
1965-66	537,404	1,247,178	377,726	59,453	967,105	4,152,872
1966-67	448,205	1,010,252	165,337	98,501	1,020,968	4,145,660
1967-68	414,787	1,035,320	128,900	198,110	1,256,459	4,554,425
1968-69	384,827	1,035,719	169,018	325,462	1,311,294	4,864,409
1969-70	257,007	1,291,404	147,324	375,001	1,596,833	5,637,039
1970-71	229,612	1,346,941	188,505	151,548	1,940,894	6,493,774

* Year ended June.

There is, in most seasons, a heavy import of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria; the interchange with South Australia is usually small. Because of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is regulated closely.

CATTLE TYPES

The cattle in New South Wales in each of the last six seasons are classified in the following table according to whether they were raised for milk production or for meat production. The number of cattle used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale declined during these seasons, and was at an appreciably lower level than in the years before the 1939-1945 War. On the other hand, the number of cattle raised mainly for meat production has shown a marked increase since the War, almost all of the increase occurring among cows (including heifers of one year and over) and calves (under one year). The increase in the numbers of cattle for meat production from 3,536,800 in 1968 to 5,625,244 in 1971, clearly indicates the extent to which wool growers have converted to beef cattle raising as a means of offsetting the low prices for wool.

Table 681. Cattle, by Type

Classification	At 31 March					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Bulls (1 year and over) used (or intended) for service—						
Dairy Breeds	19,007	18,261	16,963	15,229	13,275	12,031
Beef Breeds	63,942	64,270	67,960	75,553	89,084	103,004
Total Bulls	82,949	82,531	84,923	90,782	102,359	115,035
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows	675,482	668,197	644,887	604,256	568,440	526,591
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	194,998	164,829	153,515	150,920	141,002	123,769
Heifer calves (under 1 year) ..	134,147	126,914	134,399	117,705	107,323	103,135
Total	1,004,627	959,940	932,801	872,881	816,765	753,495
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)*	1,682,984	1,726,228	1,901,327	2,146,296	2,610,147	3,030,293
Calves (under 1 year)	832,958	894,054	1,122,096	1,193,589	1,489,510	1,837,759
Bullocks, Steers, etc.	549,354	482,907	513,377	560,861	618,258	757,192
Total	3,065,296	3,103,189	3,536,800	3,900,746	4,717,915	5,625,244
Total Cattle	4,152,872	4,145,660	4,554,524	4,864,409	5,637,039	6,493,774

* Includes house cows and heifers kept for own milk supply (73,896 in 1971).

The next table contains separate particulars of the cattle in commercial dairies and on other rural holdings in each of the last two years, and illustrates the extent to which the raising of cattle for meat production is combined in commercial dairies with the raising of cattle for commercial milk and cream.

Table 682. Cattle in Commercial Dairies and on Other Rural Holdings

Classification	At 31 March					
	1970			1971		
	In Commercial Dairies*	On Other Rural Holdings	Total, All Rural Holdings	In Commercial Dairies*	On Other Rural Holdings	Total, All Rural Holdings
Bulls (1 year and over) used (or intended) for service—						
Dairy Breeds	11,073	2,202	13,275	9,764	2,267	12,031
Beef Breeds	6,214	82,870	89,084	6,146	96,858	103,004
Total Bulls	17,287	85,072	102,359	15,910	99,125	115,035
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows	568,440	...	568,440	526,591	...	526,591
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	141,002	...	141,002	123,769	...	123,769
Heifer Calves (under 1 year) ..	107,323	...	107,323	103,135	...	103,135
Total	816,765	...	816,765	753,495	...	753,495
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)	83,944	2,526,203	2,610,147	85,661	2,944,632	3,030,293
Calves (under 1 year)	67,463	1,422,047	1,489,510	75,511	1,762,248	1,837,759
Bullocks, Steers, etc.	34,565	583,693	618,258	38,669	718,523	757,192
Total	185,972	4,531,943	4,717,915	199,841	5,425,403	5,625,244
Total Cattle	1,020,024	4,617,015	5,637,039	969,246	5,524,528	6,493,774

* Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE

Most of the dairy cattle in commercial dairies in New South Wales (90 per cent. in 1971) are in the Coastal Areas, principally the Northern and Central Coastal Areas. In inland areas, dairy farming is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of dairy herds near the southern border and in irrigation settlements.

Table 683. Dairy Cattle* in Commercial Dairies†, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

At 31 March	Coastal Areas					Table- land Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Total, N.S.W. ‡
	Northern			Central	Sydney and Southern				
	Rich- mond- Tweed	Clarence	Hastings						
1961	333,869	103,405	144,144	205,625	201,578	23,604	46,718	25,983	1,085,610
1962	326,945	100,192	142,804	206,589	205,913	22,544	47,439	29,614	1,082,732
1963	316,586	96,408	143,808	206,722	210,583	22,523	44,489	33,853	1,075,551
1964	308,809	95,147	142,119	212,735	221,186	22,580	44,421	38,031	1,086,062
1965	304,920	92,209	138,063	202,761	215,682	23,050	40,583	37,282	1,055,496
1966	287,715	86,002	133,660	187,447	209,703	20,071	39,217	39,788	1,004,627
1967	266,218	82,889	131,193	182,023	202,442	19,282	35,926	38,940	959,940
1968	254,388	79,450	126,819	179,034	201,207	18,796	31,709	40,380	932,801
1969	229,645	73,192	120,247	172,288	188,738	18,584	29,926	39,205	872,881
1970	204,050	64,254	111,650	160,953	188,935	15,536	29,120	38,765	816,765
1971	181,885	58,185	102,210	147,783	180,822	16,414	27,229	37,859	753,495

* Cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

† Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

‡ Includes Western Plains Area.

Cattle raised mainly for meat production are more widely distributed throughout the State. The principal Areas for these cattle are the Northern Coastal (15 per cent. of the State total in 1971), Central Coastal (10 per cent.), Northern Tableland (9 per cent.), Central and Southern Tableland (13 per cent.), Northern Slope (15 per cent.), and Southern Slope (11 per cent.).

Table 684. Cattle for Meat Production*, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

At 31 March	Coastal Areas		Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Areas	Northern Slope Area	Central and Southern Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Total, N.S.W. †
	Northern	Central						
1961	476,467	354,422	330,383	368,256	468,201	445,120	449,324	3,074,119
1962	487,171	360,679	319,622	409,949	490,714	477,189	480,413	3,229,798
1963	509,739	389,373	353,009	438,995	513,546	483,336	499,821	3,406,895
1964	523,786	407,748	394,439	465,989	537,784	490,638	548,213	3,614,069
1965	533,574	375,052	381,204	450,727	531,924	480,401	508,730	3,476,653
1966	531,205	324,390	313,068	432,844	426,647	472,860	379,627	3,065,296
1967	573,858	335,426	316,333	440,262	427,969	484,399	333,295	3,103,189
1968	668,553	420,035	388,092	451,402	512,406	465,582	388,694	3,536,800
1969	706,264	452,250	407,777	478,002	570,590	588,109	461,856	3,900,746
1970	746,706	504,622	430,263	600,786	709,499	775,769	660,781	4,717,915
1971	844,752	540,575	491,542	728,933	861,101	957,216	839,341	5,625,244

* Cattle raised mainly for meat production. Excludes bulls used (or intended) for service and cows and heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

† Includes Sydney and Southern Coastal and Western Plains Areas.

HORSES

The number of horses on rural holdings in New South Wales at decennial intervals since 1861 is shown on page 835. The record number of horses in the State was 764,170 in 1913, but since then, with the mechanisation of transport and farming, the number has declined very markedly. Particulars of the horses in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 685. Horses in N.S.W.*

At 31 March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses	At 31 March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses
1939	29,282	216,173	531,355	1964	11,664	11,837	163,240
1958	13,820	39,957	220,684	1965	12,147	9,094	157,928
1959	11,933	35,785	214,445	1966	11,211	7,559	150,807
1960	13,052	29,426	204,011	1967	10,981	5,832	146,129
1961	12,317	23,803	192,254	1969*	10,924	4,014	131,566
1962	11,126	18,289	167,868	1970*	n.a.	n.a.	136,212
1963	10,950	14,813	166,280				

* Horse numbers were not collected in 1968 and 1971.

PRICES OF LIVESTOCK

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in 1966 and later years. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, the monthly prices being the averages for all stock sold during the month.

Table 686. Average Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Stock	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cattle—						
Steers	124.81	130.51	134.91	131.70	139.02	142.89
Cows, Heavy	127.73	131.85	133.42	135.81	140.82	145.15
Sheep and Lambs—						
Merino Wethers, Prime	7.62	7.17	5.88	6.22	5.18	4.08
Merino Ewes, Prime	6.63	6.31	4.88	5.58	4.54	3.42
Lambs and Suckers, Prime	8.54	8.44	6.98	7.14	6.65	6.45

Prices of livestock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline; but with the advent of relief rains, stock are retained on the holdings for fattening or breeding and prices tend to rise. Under normal conditions, prices of cattle at Homebush are influenced by the demand for beef for local consumption, by the condition of the export trade, and by the supply of cattle from Queensland for the New South Wales market. The price of wool is a further factor affecting prices of sheep and lambs.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of livestock are shown in the next table:—

Table 687. Monthly Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Steers			Merino Wethers, Prime			Lambs and Suckers, Prime		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	137.56	129.25	142.12	5.61	5.48	4.11	6.97	7.52	6.26
February	132.25	135.56	144.19	5.25	5.59	3.87	7.48	7.44	6.72
March	131.67	138.08	144.22	5.53	5.35	3.84	7.56	7.32	6.46
April	136.50	136.39	139.38	5.78	5.64	3.66	7.69	7.12	6.01
May	133.94	139.00	135.78	6.12	5.87	3.64	7.06	7.40	6.01
June	131.00	140.72	146.00	6.94	5.62	4.02	6.91	7.17	6.78
July	129.61	142.28	143.56	6.61	5.46	4.38	7.02	6.34	7.63
August	132.25	136.67	150.44	6.99	4.97	5.32	7.39	5.94	7.93
September	131.61	144.00	157.00	6.83	5.03	5.22	7.05	5.88	6.62
October	128.67	141.72	141.38	6.32	4.48	3.71	6.72	5.48	5.80
November	129.19	139.22	133.33	6.89	4.47	3.54	7.06	5.85	5.63
December	126.12	145.31	137.25	5.75	4.14	3.59	6.73	6.31	5.53
Average for year	131.70	139.02	142.89	6.22	5.18	4.08	7.14	6.65	6.45

The quantity of wool carried affects the price of sheep considerably. As a general rule, sheep at market in January and February have been shorn, during March and April they have growing fleece, from May to August they are woolly, and from September to the end of the year both shorn and woolly sheep are marketed.

Monthly prices of various classes and grades of fat stock are published in the *Statistical Register*. Prices of certain types of pigs are given in Table 707.

SLAUGHTERING OF LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State in quinquennial periods since 1921, and in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 688. Slaughtering of Livestock

Period	Slaughtering Establishments	Stock Slaughtered in Slaughtering Establishments and on Rural Holdings								Pigs
		Sheep			Cattle					
		Sheep	Lambs	Total	Bullocks *	Cows†	Calves	Total		
No.	Thousands									
Average 5 years ended—										
1921 (June)	926	3,788	337	4,125	275	136	55	466	296	
1926 (June)	1,077	3,625	809	4,434	397	218	139	754	348	
1931 (June)	1,078	4,272	1,364	5,636	312	246	154	712	421	
1936 (Mar.)	1,132	4,581	2,309	6,890	323	218	292	833	488	
1941 (Mar.)	1,018	4,040	2,889	6,929	350	326	449	1,125	569	
1946 (Dec.)	800	5,129	3,558	8,687	361	267	390	1,018	538	
1951 (Dec.)	685	3,096	2,968	6,064	458	308	385	1,151	464	
1957 (June)	528	3,839	3,284	7,123	980		556	1,536	542	
1962 (June)	519	5,410	4,758	10,168	561	477	573	1,611	652	
1967 (June)	384	5,714	5,611	11,325	671	611	550	1,832	728	
Year ended June—										
1961	515	6,512	5,253	11,765	427	345	500	1,273	660	
1962	497	5,979	5,581	11,559	623	456	535	1,615	760	
1963	452	5,799	5,953	11,752	683	565	568	1,816	692	
1964	410	6,023	5,944	11,967	734	640	562	1,936	640	
1965	410	6,127	5,655	11,782	754	777	633	2,164	677	
1966	347	6,165	4,950	11,115	614	633	537	1,784	777	
1967	303	4,454	5,552	10,006	570	441	448	1,459	853	
1968	309	6,004	6,136	12,140	601	434	415	1,450	912	
1969	280	5,836	7,143	12,979	621	414	385	1,421	1,012	
1970	277	5,883	7,463	13,347	811	480	257	1,548	1,070	
1971	262	7,069	8,023	15,092	839	508	230	1,577	1,098	

* Includes a small number of bulls.

† Includes heifers.

The slaughter of livestock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

In the County of Cumberland, the slaughter of stock for human consumption is controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, which comprises a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir and the new Homebush Saleyards, controlled by the Board, are located at Homebush Bay. The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Board's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning.

Abattoirs are operated by five county councils and by the Newcastle City Council and eight other municipalities—and a further nineteen abattoirs are operated by co-operative societies and other companies.

Meat inspection at the State Abattoir and at the majority of country abattoirs is carried out by inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture, except in the case of meat for export, which is inspected jointly by veterinary officers and meat inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture and the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. At others abattoirs, inspection for local consumption is carried out by meat inspectors employed by either the Department of Agriculture or local authorities.

MEAT PRODUCTION

Trends in meat production in New South Wales since 1935-36 are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 689. Meat Produced

Period	Beef and Veal*†‡	Mutton*§	Lamb*§	Pig Meats†‡	Bacon and Ham§
	Tons				
Average, 5 years ended—					
1939-40	176,706	73,744	29,714	25,936	10,533
1944-45	145,149	89,196	50,619	35,291	15,705
1949-50	160,415	66,710	47,160	28,375	14,734
1954-55	206,146	66,101	45,757	28,722	12,403
1959-60	236,322	81,814	60,382	28,322	11,196
1964-65	250,218	108,031	89,747	30,459	12,538
1969-70	233,036	101,403	102,396	42,020	15,250
Year:					
1960-61	168,045	115,155	81,262	29,048	11,328
1961-62	233,582	107,821	89,023	32,677	12,248
1962-63	263,054	103,687	95,186	30,283	12,907
1963-64	286,417	107,199	94,858	28,717	13,556
1964-65	303,419	105,678	89,558	31,509	13,923
1965-66	244,527	104,691	79,832	35,343	15,055
1966-67	209,403	82,194	91,663	38,283	15,367
1967-68	220,880	105,045	98,124	41,129	15,134
1968-69	217,012	105,734	118,211	46,313	14,748
1969-70	273,358	109,353	124,148	49,032	15,947
1970-71	277,910	125,467	133,100	49,438	18,537

* Bone-in weight basis.

† Bone-in weight of dressed carcasses. Includes meats later converted into bacon and ham.

‡ Cured weight. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a bone-in weight basis in 1951-52 and later years, and on a bone-out weight basis in earlier years.

§ Includes the relatively small quantities produced from stock slaughtered on rural holdings.

§ Production on rural holdings is included in 1963-64 and earlier years, but excluded from 1964-65. In recent years, production on rural holdings has been negligible.

Beef and veal production rose steadily during the post-war years, reflecting the relatively favourable seasonal conditions for the beef industry, generally rising cattle numbers, and assured prices for meat in the United Kingdom. Production fell sharply in 1959-60 and 1960-61, mainly because of the reduced number of cattle available for slaughter following the high rates of slaughtering in the previous years, and a contraction in the United Kingdom market. With greatly expanded exports to the United States, a recovery in the United Kingdom market, and developing exports to other overseas markets, the production of beef and veal rose sharply in each of the years 1961-62 to 1964-65, reaching a record level in 1964-65. Production declined sharply during 1965-66 and 1966-67 because of unfavourable seasonal conditions. Improved seasonal conditions, producers converting from sheep to beef because of unsatisfactory wool prices, and buoyant markets for Australian beef overseas, have all contributed to the recovery in production in recent seasons.

The production of mutton and lamb has increased markedly since the mid-fifties, reflecting the relatively favourable seasonal conditions, higher sheep numbers, lower wool prices, the rising domestic consumption of lamb, and the higher level of mutton exports to the United States and (in recent years) to Japan and Canada. However, there was a temporary setback to lamb production in 1965-66 and to mutton production in 1966-67, because of unfavourable seasonal conditions.

MEAT LEVIES AND MEAT RESEARCH

Levies on meat exported overseas were imposed by the Commonwealth Government from 1935 to 1964, in terms of the Meat Export Charge Act, to provide funds to finance the operations of the Australian Meat Board. From 1960 to 1964, funds for research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the beef industry were provided from the proceeds of a levy imposed by the Commonwealth Government on cattle (over 200 lb. dressed weight) slaughtered for human consumption; the Commonwealth contributed additional funds matching the proceeds of the levy.

From 1 August 1964, the levy on meat exports and the levy for cattle research were replaced by a single levy on all cattle (over 200 lb. dressed weight), sheep, and lambs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption. The new levy is imposed under the Livestock Slaughter Levy Act, which prescribes maximum rates of 75c per head for cattle and 7½c per head for sheep and lambs. The actual rates are fixed on the recommendation of the Australian Meat Board, after consultation with the main industry organisations concerned and with the Australian Meat Research Committee (formerly the Cattle and Beef Research Committee). The current rates of levy are 45c per head for cattle and 3.75c per head for sheep and lambs (33c and 3.1c, respectively, before February 1971).

Part of the proceeds of the levy (equivalent to 25c per head of cattle and, since August 1966, 1½c per head of sheep and lambs) is allocated to research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the meat industry, and the balance is used to finance the operations of the Australian Meat Board. In addition, a levy on meat processors of 1c per head of cattle and 0.1c per head of sheep and lambs was introduced in January 1969, for a period of three years and subsequently extended until 31 December 1974, to finance the Industry Service and Investigation Section of the C.S.I.R.O. Meat Research Laboratory. The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The funds available for research are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of a Research Committee. With the scope of the research scheme extended to cover mutton and lamb as well as beef, the former Australian Cattle and Beef Research Committee was re-constituted, in March 1966, as the Australian Meat Research Committee. The Committee now comprises the Chairman of the Australian Meat Board, seven members representing meat producers, and one representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the universities concerned with meat research, the C.S.I.R.O., and the Department of Primary Industry.

In New South Wales, research sponsored under the meat research scheme is being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at agricultural research stations and on several private properties. Herd improvement based on selective breeding methods, animal response to pasture production, the milk production of beef cows, and other breeding and feeding problems have been investigated. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is undertaking a survey into the economics of beef production, and the C.S.I.R.O. and the Universities of Sydney and New England are engaged on several scientific and technical research projects concerned with beef, mutton, and lamb production.

MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The meat export trade began to assume importance in New South Wales towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated shipping space, and has since expanded considerably. A satisfactory method for transporting meat from Australia in a chilled condition was evolved by 1932. Exports of chilled meat grew rapidly in the following years, but were suspended during the war and remained negligible until the recent introduction of fast reliable refrigerated container shipping services. New techniques of handling chilled beef in boneless form have also been associated with the development of a rapidly expanding market for this product, particularly in Japan. In recent years, the quantity of boneless beef and mutton exported has exceeded that in carcass form.

The following table shows the quantity of frozen and chilled beef, mutton, and lamb, and of canned meats exported from New South Wales to overseas destinations in 1938-39 and recent years. Ships' stores are excluded from the table; in 1970-71, these were valued at \$656,000 and consisted mainly of frozen or chilled meats (1,539,000 lb. valued at \$637,000). Exports of rabbits and hares are shown in Table 693, and bacon and ham in Table 708:—

Table 690. Overseas Exports of Meats from New South Wales

Year	Frozen or Chilled			Offals	Preserved in Tins, etc.	Value of All Meats Exported *
	Beef and Veal	Mutton	Lamb			
	Thousand lb.					\$A thous.f.o.b.
1938-39	13,292	10,880	34,104	†	2,326	3,429
1960-61	49,243	10,739	5,290	4,362	8,734	23,599
1961-62	86,296	11,696	1,961	6,889	11,449	32,633
1962-63	105,092	17,922	5,090	8,227	6,324	39,542
1963-64	109,246	21,854	5,060	7,869	5,718	41,370
1964-65	133,758	25,350	6,147	8,586	4,819	50,482
1965-66	104,652	21,961	2,572	5,945	3,981	45,198
1966-67	76,677	11,024	4,684	5,734	3,599	35,714
1967-68	75,661	26,184	3,702	5,128	3,184	36,797 ^r
1968-69	70,657	31,278	8,598	6,395	1,878	38,625
1969-70	107,119	43,891	16,946	10,988	1,883	62,791
1970-71	114,952	40,781	19,663	10,080	4,616	64,856

* Includes poultry, rabbits and hares, pork, bacon and ham, etc. Excludes deficiency payments under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement with the United Kingdom.

† Not recorded separately.

Beef (113,956,000 lb. in 1970-71) is the principal meat export from New South Wales and has dominated the meat export trade since 1952-53.

The high level of overseas meat exports (and particularly of beef exports) between 1952-53 and 1958-59 reflected the guaranteed prices for meat sold in the United Kingdom under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement, generally rising livestock numbers, relatively favourable seasonal conditions for the pastoral industries, and lower wool prices. Exports of meat to the United Kingdom contracted sharply between 1958-59 and 1962-63, but recovered in 1963-64 and 1964-65. Exports of meat (particularly of boneless manufacturing beef) to the United States of America, on the other hand, continued to expand strongly during this period. As a result of poor seasonal conditions in pastoral areas of the State, exports generally both of beef and veal and of mutton and lamb declined in 1965-66 and again in 1966-67

(the decline in beef exports to the United Kingdom being particularly marked). Although mutton and lamb exports had recovered by 1968-69 to be the highest for more than twenty-five years, beef and veal exports continued to fall until 1969-70. There was a further slight increase in beef and veal exports in 1970-71 despite a reduction in exports to the United States. The United States of America has in recent years been the principal market for Australian beef; the United States, Japan and Canada are important markets for Australian mutton, and the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada are the major markets for Australian lamb.

CONTROL OF MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The export of Australian meat is controlled by the Australian Meat Board under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, 1964-1969. Beef, veal, mutton and lamb, meat products, and edible offal may be exported only by the Meat Board or by licensed exporters, and subject to such conditions as are prescribed after recommendation by the Board. The Board advises the Minister for Primary Industry on the quality standards and grading of meat for export, and is empowered to regulate shipments and to arrange contracts in respect of freights and insurances.

Special attention is given to the preparation and transport of meat for export. The meat is inspected by veterinary officers of the Department of Primary Industry, and its shipment is stringently regulated by the Department.

Australian Meat Board

The Australian Meat Board, which was originally set up in 1935, was reconstituted, from 1 July 1964, under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, 1964-1969.

The Board consists of a chairman, six members representing meat producers, two representatives of meat exporters, and a representative of the Commonwealth Government. All members of the Board are appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry. The chairman is appointed after consultation with the Australian Meat Board Selection Committee, a non-statutory body established by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council and the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation. The producer representatives are appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Selection Committee, and the exporter representatives from a panel of names submitted by the Australian Meat Exporters' Federal Council.

Under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, the Meat Board is able to control the export of meat and its sale and distribution overseas. The Board is also empowered to encourage and assist the export of meat from Australia, to promote the consumption of meat both in Australia and overseas, to purchase and sell meat (in its own right) for the purposes of developing overseas markets or administering an international undertaking entered into by the Commonwealth Government, and to assist research designed to improve the quality of Australian meat and methods of producing, storing, and transporting it. Finance for the Board's operations is derived for the most part from levies imposed on cattle, sheep, and lambs slaughtered for human consumption (see page 870)

MEAT AGREEMENTS WITH UNITED KINGDOM

Before the outbreak of war in 1939, Australian meat was exported, for sale in the United Kingdom, under free market conditions. In September 1939, the United Kingdom and Australian Governments agreed to the export of Australian meat for sale to the U.K. Ministry of Food on a bulk contract basis. The initial contract was renewed from time to time until 1952, when it was allowed to lapse, and shipments on a bulk contract basis ceased after the 1953-54 season. In 1952 a new agreement between the two governments, the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement, came into operation. This Agreement terminated on 30 September 1967, and since that date exports to the United Kingdom have again been subject to free market conditions.

The objects of the Agreement which came into force in July 1952 were the promotion of meat production in Australia, enabling increased exports to be made to the United Kingdom, and the provision of a satisfactory market in the United Kingdom for that meat. The Agreement applied to mutton, lamb, and beef; canned meats and pig meats were not included. Further details of the Agreement are given on pages 754 and 755 of Year Book No. 60.

LAMB GUARANTEED PRICES

With the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry, the Australian Meat Board has, since 1962-63, guaranteed exporters a minimum price (higher than the price guaranteed under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement) on all lambs 36 lb. and under shipped to the United Kingdom. For the 1967-68 and 1968-69 seasons, the guaranteed f.a.s. prices were set at 17.0c per lb. for the period September to November and 15.5c per lb. for the following three months—and for 1969-70 and 1970-71, the corresponding prices were 18.0c per lb. and 16.5c per lb. The Board introduced a liberalised scheme for 1971-72 by increasing the period of operation to a full 12 months from August to July. Guaranteed minimum prices to apply to shipments during this period were August 19c per lb; September to November 18.5c per lb; December to July 16.5c per lb (all prices quoted on an f.a.s. basis). The scheme was reviewed in January 1972 when the Board decided the scheme was not serving the purpose for which it was introduced at the end of March 1972 and the Board has no plans for a guaranteed minimum price scheme for 1972-73.

MEAT AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES

An agreement between the Australian and United States Governments was concluded in February 1964, to limit the export of beef, veal, and mutton from Australia to the United States to predetermined levels for the years 1964 to 1966, on the understanding that access to the U.S. market would not be affected by tariff increases. Under the agreement, Australia undertook to limit its exports to 242,000 tons in 1964, 251,000 tons in 1965, and 260,000 tons in 1966.

However, legislation enacted by the U.S. Congress in August 1964 imposed limits on the total quantity of fresh, frozen, or chilled beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat that could be imported into the U.S. in 1965 and

later years, and provided for quotas to be imposed on individual supplying countries if total imports were expected to exceed, by 10 per cent. or more, an adjusted base level of imports. The base level is adjusted each year in accordance with the variation in domestic commercial production of the meat covered. The limit has risen in each year from 1965 (416,800 tons), to 1971 (518,000 tons), and may be varied by the President of the United States if the U.S. domestic supply is inadequate. In June 1972, the United States decided to remove restrictions on meat imports for the remainder of 1972.

The agreed level of Australian exports to the United States of these meats is controlled by licences issued by the Australian Meat Board. In 1970 the agreed level was initially 235,400 tons which was later increased to 245,000 tons. In 1971 the agreed level was 250,000 tons and in 1972, 268,000 tons.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of pastoral production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1901 and later seasons. These values represent the value of the items of pastoral production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 691. Gross Value of Pastoral Production at Place of Production

Season	Wool	Sheep		Cattle		Total Value of Pastoral Production‡
		Slaughtered *	Net Exports	Slaughtered †	Net Exports	
	\$ thousand					
1901	16,850	4,142	...	2,458	...	24,894
1920-21	26,046	4,626	...	5,946	...	40,672
1938-39	34,152	7,074	394	8,990	(—) 1,172	49,788
1959-60	314,462	36,480	5,728	81,145	(—) 14,960	423,626
1960-61	257,278	47,888	8,420	65,370	(—) 20,532	359,152
1961-62	287,684	41,546	5,924	70,134	(—) 5,954	400,230
1962-63	310,958	44,550	6,680	86,590	(—) 9,730	440,102
1963-64	393,006	49,229	8,762	97,998	(—) 9,394	540,912
1964-65	314,011	52,567	8,750	127,437	(—) 11,435	492,681
1965-66	259,297	52,592	10,196	112,912	(—) 5,380	430,951
1966-67	265,197	51,248	4,655	103,379	(—) 10,721	415,244
1967-68	244,185	51,805	4,659	111,834	(—) 23,103	391,130
1968-69	273,971	50,651	2,169	106,116	(—) 30,703	403,807
1969-70	250,344	56,433	5,586	136,144	(—) 31,845	418,254
1970-71	175,702	48,830	5,002	146,209	(—) 10,069	367,879

* The value of skin wool obtained from sheep is included under "Wool"

† Excludes cattle culled from dairy herds and all other calves.

‡ Includes the value of stud yearling horses sold, not shown separately.

(—) denotes excess of imports.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in wool prices. Despite a 28 per cent. increase in the value of cattle slaughtered between 1968-69 and 1969-70, low wool prices resulted in the total value of pastoral production increasing by only 4 per cent. between the two years. In 1970-71, a further decline in wool prices caused the total value of pastoral production to decrease to \$367,879,000, the lowest since 1960-61.

The net value of pastoral production is obtained by deducting from the gross value (at place of production) the value of certain materials (fodder consumed by stock, fertilizer and seed used on pastures, water purchased for irrigation, and dips and sprays) used in the pastoral industry. The value of these materials in 1970-71 was \$50,499,000.

The total value of pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products) exported overseas from New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 692. Overseas Exports of Pastoral Products from New South Wales

Year ended June	Wool	Meat	Livestock	Hides and Skins	Other	Total Pastoral Products	Proportion of Total Exports (Merchandise)
\$A thousand, f.o.b.							Per cent.
1939	34,442	3,090	134	3,154	1,292	42,112	58.0
1966	206,119	45,726	1,513	20,122	6,033	279,513	35.6
1967	215,706	33,819	1,635	16,617	5,442	273,219	33.8
1968	202,848	35,178	1,098	13,047	4,043	256,214	30.0
1969	215,403	37,303	1,309	15,860	5,440	275,315	30.4
1970	209,094	60,659	1,049	17,608	2,994	291,403	21.9
1971	141,041	62,968	2,235	12,731	3,278	222,253	20.9

The values of pastoral exports, shown in the above table, should not be related to the values of pastoral production shown in Table 691. The exports include products of other States shipped overseas from N.S.W. ports, but exclude products of New South Wales shipped overseas from ports in other States. Moreover, they relate to year of export and not to year of production, they are valued on an "f.o.b., port of shipment" basis rather than at place of production, and they contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and other processes.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the dingo (or so-called native dog) and the fox (which has been introduced from abroad); but graminivorous animals, such as rabbits (which are of a foreign origin), kangaroos, and wallabies, are deemed by the settlers to be even more noxious. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commission is required to take measures to destroy dingoes, and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the western border; a small rate is imposed on the land to pay expenses.

RABBITS

The rabbit has done incalculable damage to pastures since it first became a problem about 1881. It rapidly spread over the whole State, and is believed to have played a major part in the decline, which occurred in the thirty or so years following 1890, in the capacity of sheep properties to carry stock and resist drought. By the late 'thirties, through the expenditure of much money and effort, the rabbit pest had been brought under control by landholders in many parts of the State, though it continued to limit carrying capacity and the control measures were costly to maintain. During the war, scarcity of labour, fumigants, and wire-netting made it difficult to keep the rabbit pest in check, and it became an increasing

menace over wide areas. The problem was entirely transformed, however, after 1951, when the virus disease myxomatosis, introduced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, spread rapidly down the Murray Valley, up the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, and then over the rest of the State. By mid-1953, it was estimated by the Organisation that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia, and that there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling. The surviving rabbits have shown increased resistance to the disease, possibly owing to a decline in its virulence, and complete eradication is believed to depend on their destruction by other means. Poisoning by sodium fluoroacetate, under the supervision of Pastures Protection Board officers trained in its use, is now being fostered as a method of rabbit control. More rabbit inspectors have been employed by Pastures Protection Boards to carry out rabbit control measures.

Particulars of the export trade in frozen rabbits and hares and rabbit and hare skins are shown in the following table:—

Table 693. Rabbits and Hares: Overseas Exports from New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Quantity		Value		
	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Total
	Thous. lb.*	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.
1939	<i>n.a.</i>	1 662	55	395	450
1964	2,843	697	717	603	1,320
1965	2,834	580	707	414	1,121
1966	3,234	561	884	306	1,190
1967	2,137	611	511	250	761
1968	2,035	635	503	215	718
1969	1,554	315	289	161	450
1970	1,563	351	347	216	563
1971	1,605	184	332	79	411

* Excludes a small quantity of furred rabbit and hare carcases for which weight is not available.

PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act, 1934 (which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and other noxious animals, and certain other matters), the State is divided into 59 Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Pastures Protection Board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates.

These rates are levied by the Boards upon landholders with five or more head of large stock or 50 or more sheep, and are based on the total number of stock or sheep on the holding. A rebate of 50 per cent. may be made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with rabbit-proof wire netting fences, if the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding year. The Boards are required to pay 3 per cent. of their annual revenue to the State Treasury to cover the cost of administration.

Pastures Protection Boards are empowered to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits. Veterinary inspectors, rangers, and rabbit inspectors are employed by the Boards as field staff.

The Boards levy rates on travelling stock, except in the Western Division to raise funds for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves.

Tenders are called by the Boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received, supplemented by grants from the State Government, are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee for watering stock which is fixed by regulation.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS

Large stock brands, which may be used on either cattle or horses, are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act, 1921. Each large stock brand can be registered by only one owner within the State.

Sheep brands and earmarks are issued for Pastures Protection Districts. A brand may not be duplicated in any one District, but the same brand may be issued in several Districts.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases (e.g., rinderpest, bluetongue, foot and mouth disease, rabies, swine fever, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis) which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923, and powers are provided for the inspection and testing of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine, and destruction of diseased stock.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled, and inspectors are maintained where required along the borders. This work is of particular importance along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick in that State. Power is provided to enforce the dipping of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses before they enter New South Wales.

The work in connection with the control of livestock diseases is administered by the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors are stationed throughout the country, under the supervision of district veterinary officers. These officers investigate livestock sicknesses and deaths, control diseases scheduled under the Act, advise stock owners on the control of other diseases, and act as extension officers in respect of livestock health matters.

The most serious diseases dealt with under the Stock Diseases Act are tuberculosis, anthrax, bovine brucellosis, infectious laryngotracheitis, cattle tick, and pullorum disease. Official schemes aimed at the elimination of bovine tuberculosis and bovine brucellosis are in operation. The Dairy Industry Authority requires that any raw milk sold in distributing districts under its control must be the product of tubercle-free cows.

From November 1969, New South Wales cattle over three months old delivered for sale or slaughter within the State must have a tail tag attached, so that carcasses found to be disease infected at abattoirs may be traced to their place of origin.

Work at the well-equipped veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field. Diagnostic work is also carried out at the district veterinary laboratories at Armidale and Wollongbar.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratories, located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, in co-ordination with similar activities in other States, and the Organisation also studies animal genetics at a laboratory in North Ryde, Sydney. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has an area of 1,250 acres at Badgery's Creek which is used mainly as a field station in connection with the Sydney laboratories and for genetic work on sheep. A modern sheep biology laboratory has been established at Prospect and an associated laboratory and field station at Armidale.

CATTLE AND SWINE COMPENSATION ACTS

To assist eradication of disease (especially tuberculosis) from cattle, compensation is paid, in terms of the Cattle Compensation Act, 1951, for cattle condemned as being diseased and for carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption. The funds required to meet the compensation payments are raised by means of a per capita tax on cattle (collected from owners by Pastures Protection Boards) and a stamp duty on the delivery of cattle to an abattoir for slaughter.

Compensation is also paid, in terms of the Swine Compensation Act, 1928, for pigs and pig carcasses condemned because of disease. Funds to meet these payments are raised by means of a stamp duty on the delivery of pigs for slaughter.

CATTLE TICK CONTROL AND ERADICATION

The cattle tick is a serious external parasite which attaches to cattle and other livestock. The tick first extended into New South Wales in 1907, and has now invaded some 6,500 square miles of the far north coast.

The cost of control and eradication is borne by the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments. In 1970-71, the total cost amounted to approximately \$3,482,758, of which \$824,306 was borne by the Commonwealth. Cattle tick control is administered by a Cattle Tick Control Commission comprising representatives of the New South Wales, Queensland, and Commonwealth Governments.

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, 1923

The Veterinary Surgeons Act provides for the registration of veterinary surgeons and regulation of the practice of veterinary science. The Act, which is administered by the Board of Veterinary Surgeons, specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons. Since 1952, qualified alien veterinary surgeons have been able to become registered after passing a special examination. The number of registered veterinary surgeons was 884 at 30 June 1971.

Chapter 31

DAIRYING, POULTRY, BEEKEEPING

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions in parts of New South Wales are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The introduction of refrigeration, pasteurisation, and other mechanical processes for the treatment of milk made possible the manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate, and gave a marked impetus to the industry. With improvement in shipping facilities, butter and processed milk products became important export items.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry in both the manufacture and distribution of produce.

Dairying in New South Wales reached a peak in 1933-34. During the early 'thirties, producers had endeavoured to offset low prices by increasing production, and new producers had been attracted to the industry to augment shrinking incomes from other forms of rural activity.

During World War II, labour difficulties and unfavourable seasons proved so detrimental that in 1948 the Commonwealth Government introduced annual dairy industry grants to help promote efficiency on dairy farms. In recent years, increased mechanisation on farms, improved breeding of cattle, the development of improved pastures and better farming practices generally, and the Commonwealth stabilisation plans have assisted the industry.

SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Since July 1970, in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970, all dairymen and milk vendors in the State must register with the Dairy Industry Authority, and their premises are subject to inspection by the Authority.

The manufacture of dairy produce in New South Wales is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, 1915. Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Cream and milk supplied to a dairy produce factory must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid on the basis of butter-fat content or computed cheese yield. Margins of payment for the different grades of the various dairy products are fixed by regulations under the Act. Butter must be graded on a uniform basis, and packed in boxes bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and the factory where it was produced. Testing, grading, and the manufacture of butter and cheese at the factory may be undertaken only by persons holding certificates of qualification.

In each of the State's thirteen dairying districts, a dairy officer of the Department of Agriculture supervises the dairy factories and administers the provisions of the Dairy Industry Act. He instructs factory managers, and certificated butter and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises dairy farmers, inspects animals and buildings, supervises the quality of dairy products manufactured and organises herd recording units. Livestock Officers (Dairy Cattle) advise farmers on herd improvement and breeding and feeding programmes.

OVERSEAS MARKETING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The overseas marketing of Australian dairy produce has been organised and controlled by the Australian Dairy Produce Board (formerly the Australian Dairy Produce Control Board) since 1924. As reconstituted in 1963, the Board comprises three members as representatives of Australian dairy farmers, one member from each State to represent co-operative butter and cheese factories in the State, two members to represent proprietary and privately-owned butter and cheese factories in Australia, one member representing butter and cheese factory employees, and a chairman who represents the Commonwealth Government.

The Board's functions under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act include the purchase and sale of dairy produce intended for export, control of the handling, storage, treatment, transfer, and shipment of the produce purchased, the issue of licences to exporters of dairy produce, and the promotion of the overseas sales of Australian dairy produce. All butter and cheese exported to the United Kingdom is purchased by the Board before shipment from Australia, and is sold in the United Kingdom by approved agents acting under the general direction of the Board.

The Board's activities in the promotion of the sales of dairy produce and in the administration of dairy produce research programmes are described on page 884.

Butter for export is graded by Commonwealth official graders according to grades fixed by regulation, and each box is branded to indicate the quality of the butter and the factory which made it. A national brand (the kangaroo) is stamped on all boxes of "choicest" quality butter. The trade description for "choicest" must contain the word "Australian" in the centre of an outline map of Australia, the name of the State, the registered number of the factory, and the net weight; in addition, a word registered by the factory may be added to the approved design. In 1970-71, 93.6 per cent. of the Australian butter for export was graded as "choicest" quality, 5.5 per cent. as first quality, and 0.9 per cent. as second or lower quality.

STABILISATION OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

The returns to producers of butter and cheese in Australia are determined through the operation of a marketing scheme with the following features:—

- (a) a fixed home-consumption price;
- (b) pooling of the proceeds of local and overseas sales and payment of an average realisation price;
- (c) payment by the Commonwealth Government of a subsidy to lift the producer's average return, and (prior to 1970-71) the underwriting by the Commonwealth of a minimum average return.

EQUALISATION

From 1926 to 1934, a voluntary marketing scheme known as the "Pater-son Plan" was in operation to stabilise the price of butter. The scheme provided for a levy on all butter produced in Australia and the payment, from the proceeds of the levy, of a bonus on butter exported. Further details of the scheme are given on page 530 of the Year Book for 1934-35.

In May 1934, the Paterson Plan, which had applied only to butter, was superseded by a compulsory equalisation scheme authorised by Commonwealth and State legislation. This scheme provided for a fixed home-consumption price for butter and for cheese, the equalisation to producers (by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd.) of the proceeds of local and export sales, the determination by State Dairy Products Boards of quotas representing the proportion of local production which may be sold for local consumption, and the determination of corresponding export quotas and the licensing of inter-State trade by the Commonwealth Government. In 1936, the Privy Council held that this type of restriction on interstate trade was beyond the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth.

Since the Privy Council decision, the equalisation scheme has been continued in operation by the voluntary co-operation of producers. The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., which had been formed in 1934, and which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products, enters into agreements with manufacturers throughout Australia to secure to them equal rates of return from all sales of butter and of cheese. Each season, the Committee calculates the average price realised for all sales (local, interstate, and export), and establishes this price, by a system of rebates and reclamations, as the average equalisation price received by all manufacturers. The Commonwealth Government subsidy (described below) is distributed by the Committee only to manufacturers participating in the equalisation scheme.

In 1970 the Commonwealth Government introduced legislation to provide statutory support to the equalisation scheme. This legislation, designed to permit the continuation of the existing voluntary equalisation arrangements, enables the Government to impose a levy on the production of dairy produce (to provide the necessary finance for equalisation) should the existing voluntary scheme break down. The introduction of this legislation was conditional on the ratification by a majority of dairy farmers, and this was obtained at a referendum held in February 1971. The implementation of the legislation will not be necessary unless the existing scheme is threatened—such as by the withdrawal of a large manufacturer from the voluntary scheme.

The average returns realised on local, interstate, and overseas sales of butter and cheese and the average equalisation rates determined by the Equalisation Committee in recent years are shown on page 883.

Dairy Products Boards, established in each State, determine monthly quotas representing the maximum proportion of local butter and cheese production which may be sold by manufacturers in the State, at the fixed home-consumption price, for local consumption. In practice, however, no restriction is placed upon the quantity of local sales, and the necessary adjustment is achieved through equalisation between manufacturers participating in the voluntary equalisation scheme. In New South Wales, the Dairy Products Board comprises a government representative (appointed by the Minister for Agriculture) and six other members representing the proprietary and co-operative manufacturers and the Primary Producers' Union; the Board's administrative expenses are met by the imposition of a levy of 20c per ton of butter and 10c per ton of cheese manufactured in the State.

COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDIES AND STABILISATION PLANS

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts and Dairying Industry Acts (the first of which was passed in 1942), the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk (or cream) supplied for the manufacture of butter and cheese and (since July 1962) butter-fat products containing not less than 40 per cent. butter-fat. Subsidies are distributed by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., through factories to milk producers, by payments on butter, cheese, and butter-fat products manufactured.

Details of the Commonwealth subsidies paid in the years 1942-43 to 1961-62 are given in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Under the five-year stabilisation plan which operated in respect of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, the Commonwealth Government provided a subsidy of \$27,000,000 per annum, which was applied to the total production of butter, cheese, and butter-fat products (containing not less than 40 per cent. butter-fat) brought under the equalisation scheme administered by the Equalisation Committee, and guaranteed an average return to dairy farmers in respect of the butter, cheese, and butter-fat products taken into the equalisation scheme. Under the plan, the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese for home consumption were determined by the Australian Dairy Industry Council (see below). The guaranteed average return was fixed before the commencement of each year of the plan, and was set at 33½c per lb. (commercial butter basis) for all years. The actual average return to dairy farmers (including subsidy) exceeded the guaranteed average return in each year without any further government assistance, but the existence of the guarantee enabled the Equalisation Committee to make higher initial payments to factories (for distribution to farmers) than would otherwise have been possible without over-payment. Under this stabilisation plan, the Commonwealth discontinued the guarantee it had given (under previous plans) of a minimum average return to dairy farmers, related to costs of efficient production, in respect of a part of total production.

The five-year stabilisation plan which operated in respect of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72, was essentially the same as the previous plan (described above). It provided for a fixed ex-factory domestic price of butter and cheese and (in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, 1962-1967) for a Commonwealth Government subsidy totalling \$27,000,000 per annum. For each of the first three years of the plan (1967-68 to 1969-70), the guaranteed average return to dairy farmers was fixed at 34c per lb. (commercial butter basis).

For 1970-71 and 1971-72 the Commonwealth Government abandoned its underwriting scheme but granted the industry \$15.8 million in 1970-71 and \$13.8 million in 1971-72 in addition to its basic annual subsidy of \$27 million.

In 1972 the Government amended the Dairy Industry Act to provide for a two-price quota system to operate under a new five-year plan commencing on 1 July 1972. This scheme provides for the establishment of a national butter-fat quota (based on home and overseas market requirements) and for the allocation of that quota amongst the States (based on production over a recent base period). State dairy authorities are to allocate their quota among individual dairy farmers. A premium price is to be paid on quota

production, but over-quota production is to receive only the basic export price. Commonwealth financial assistance under this new five-year plan is to be determined in the light of current industry needs, although a minimum of \$27 million per year has been set. In 1972-73, the total subsidy will be \$28.5 million.

In 1970-71 the Commonwealth Government paid an export bounty of \$3,379,000 on skim-milk powder, casein, and other non-fat products produced and exported during the year. This payment was the final phase of compensation paid to the dairy industry following the devaluation of sterling in November 1967.

The determination of the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese for home consumption is the responsibility of the Australian Dairy Industry Council, which comprises representatives of the Australian Dairy Farmers' Federation, the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Limited, and the Australian Dairy Produce Board. Before 1962-63, these prices were fixed by the Commonwealth Government (with the concurrence of the States).

Since 1962-63, the Commonwealth Government has provided bounties, in terms of the Processed Milk Products Bounty Act, on processed milk products exported overseas. The bounty is payable on the butter-fat content of the products, at a rate equivalent to the final butter subsidy rate for the particular year. If the total bounty payable for a year exceeds the maximum amount of bounty provided for the year by the Commonwealth the bounties payable are reduced proportionately. The maximum total bounty provided was \$700,000 for 1962-63, \$1,000,000 for 1963-64, and is \$800,000 for each of the years 1964-65 to 1971-72. In 1972 the Government extended these bounty payments for a further five years to 30 June 1977.

RETURNS FROM BUTTER AND CHEESE SOLD

The average realisations from the sales of butter and cheese and the average subsidy rates paid in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 694. Returns from Butter and Cheese Sold

Year ended 30 June	Average Proceeds of Sales			Equalisation Rate	Subsidy Rate	Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer
	Local	Interstate	Overseas			
	\$ per cwt.					
BUTTER						
1966	48.53	47.47	30.63	40.27	6.01	46.28
1967	48.22	47.46	29.87	39.38	5.66	45.04
1968	47.44	47.17	27.60	39.50	6.31	45.81
1969	47.68	47.54	26.67	38.91	6.02	44.93
1970*	48.89	48.45	26.95	38.04	5.40	43.44
1971*	48.90	48.30	25.65	38.50	9.40	47.90
CHEESE						
1966	29.43		21.38	25.98	2.36	28.34
1967	31.24		21.52	27.01	2.04	29.05
1968	31.53		17.81	25.04	2.38	27.42
1969	31.51		17.73	24.84	2.87	27.71
1970*	31.30		19.25	25.60	2.58	28.18
1971*	32.30		17.65	26.00	4.24	30.24

* Preliminary

Average prices paid to dairy farmers in respect of cream supplied to butter factories are shown on page 892.

DAIRY INDUSTRY STABILISATION FUND

The export prices of butter and cheese in the years 1948-49 to 1950-51 exceeded the estimated farm and factory costs of production, and the excess export proceeds were retained in a Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund established for use in stabilising returns from exports. No payments from export sales have been made to the Fund since 1950-51. During 1951-52, the Fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not realise sufficient to meet the guaranteed return to the factory.

From July 1952 to June 1957, the Fund was available to the Australian Dairy Produce Board to be used to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent, provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan (see page 1046 of Year Book No. 56). An amendment to the Dairy Industry Act in 1957 authorised the Board to use the Fund for any additional purpose approved by the Minister for Primary Industry, and since 1962-63 the Fund has been used in the establishment of milk processing plants in Asian countries (see below). The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1971, was \$5,385,000.

DAIRY INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND SALES PROMOTION

Under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, the Australian Dairy Produce Board is responsible for the promotion of overseas sales of Australian dairy produce. The Board maintains offices in London and Kobe (Japan), contributes funds to the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee, the Butter Information Council, and the Cheese Bureau for promotion activities in the United Kingdom, and carries out advertising campaigns in many other countries. The Board has also provided capital and marketing, promotional, and technical advice for the establishment of milk processing plants in the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia and Cambodia; these plants, except Singapore, which has been sold, are operated in association with overseas interests, and are designed to produce condensed and evaporated milk from Australian butter oil and skim milk powder. The cost of the Board's overseas promotional activities is met partly from the proceeds of a levy on dairy products (see below) and partly from the proceeds of the sale of Australian dairy products in the United Kingdom.

Under the Dairy Produce Research and Sales Promotion Act, 1958-65, the Dairy Produce Board is responsible for the promotion of the sales of dairy produce in Australia and for the administration of programmes of scientific, technical, and economic research into dairy industry problems. In respect of research, the Board is advised by the Dairying Research Committee, which comprises certain members of the Board and a representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the Department of Primary Industry, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, and a representative of dairy farmers engaged in the production of whole milk for human consumption. Funds for the research and Australian sales promotion programmes are obtained from the proceeds of a levy on dairy products (see below).

Experimental and educational work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at State agricultural research stations, Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, and the Hawkesbury, Wagga, C. B. Alexander (near Maitland) and Yanco Agricultural Colleges. The breeds of stud cattle kept at the agricultural colleges include Australian Illawarra Shorthorn and Friesian at C. B. Alexander, Guernsey at Yanco, Jersey at Wagga Wagga, and Friesian at Hawkesbury; Guernsey cattle are kept at Wollongbar Research Station.

Various divisions of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and the Camden Dairy Research Unit (conducted by the University of Sydney) are also active in investigations into dairy industry problems.

LEVIES ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

Levies on overseas exports of dairy products were imposed by the Commonwealth Government from 1924 to 1965, in terms of the Dairy Produce Export Charges Act, to finance the overseas promotional activities and administrative expenses of the Australian Dairy Produce Board. From 1958 to 1965, funds for the sales promotion of dairy products within Australia and for research into dairy industry problems were provided from the proceeds of levies imposed by the Commonwealth, in terms of the Dairy Produce Levy Act, on dairy products manufactured in Australia. The Commonwealth Government contributed additional funds for research, matching the proceeds of the levy allocated to research. Details of these levies are given on pages 982 and 987 of Year Book No. 58.

From 1 July 1965, the levies on dairy exports and on dairy products manufactured in Australia were replaced by a single levy on the butter-fat content of all butter, cheese, and related products manufactured in Australia directly from milk or cream. The levy is imposed under the Butter-fat Levy Act, 1965, which prescribes a maximum rate of levy of 60c per cwt. of butter-fat. The Act also provides for part of the proceeds of the levy (up to a maximum of 24c per cwt. of butter-fat) to be allocated to overseas market development and the Australian Dairy Produce Board's administrative expenses, for part (up to 24c per cwt.) to be allocated to sales promotion within Australia, and for part (up to 12c per cwt.) to be allocated for research into dairy industry problems. The actual rate of levy (and allocation of the proceeds) is determined on the recommendation of the Australian Dairy Produce Board. The rate of levy operative from 1 September 1971 is 58c per cwt. of butter-fat (24c for overseas marketing and administration, 24c for local sales promotion, and 10c for research).

In 1972 the Government, in terms of the Dairy Research Levy Act, separated the collection of the research levy from the marketing and promotion levies, and extended it to include milk for human consumption and processed and condensery products. The Act provides for the maximum levy for research to be either 12c per cwt. of butter-fat or 0.04c per gallon of whole milk, although the actual rate on butter-fat remains at 10c per cwt. and the rate for whole milk is 0.033c per gallon. The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on approved research projects.

The proceeds of the levies imposed by the Commonwealth Government on dairy products in recent years, and their allocation for promotion and research purposes, are summarised below:—

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Overseas Marketing and Admin- istration	734	816	766	775	867	874
Local Sales Promotion	824	891	804	812	908	923
Research	310	406	364	368	413	387
Total Proceeds	1,868	2,113	1,934	1,955	2,188	2,184

DAIRY INDUSTRY EXTENSION GRANT

During the fifteen years from 1948-49 to 1962-63, the Commonwealth Government made an annual grant of \$500,000 to be expended by the State Governments in promoting efficiency on dairy farms. This assistance was extended for a further period of five years from 1963-64, the annual grant being increased to \$700,000. The amounts allocated to New South Wales (including \$130,000 in each year from 1954-55 to 1962-63 and \$178,000 in each year from 1963-64 to 1966-67) have enabled the appointment of additional advisory officers, the extended organisation of schools, field days, and demonstrations on farms, more extensive publicity, and assistance to farmers in dairy herd recording. From 1967-68, the grant for promotion of efficiency on dairy farms, and a Commonwealth grant (made since 1952-53) to assist the States to expand agricultural advisory services, have been combined into a single grant for agricultural extension services, which is described on page 772.

COMMONWEALTH DAIRY RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME

When the 1967-68 to 1971-72 stabilisation scheme came into operation, the Commonwealth Government offered to provide up to \$25 million over a four year period (commencing in July 1970) to assist in the reconstruction of dairy farms. The reconstruction scheme has three main objectives—to assist low-income dairy farmers to leave the industry if they so desire, to assist in the amalgamation of unprofitable holdings, and to encourage alternative forms of land use to butter-fat production. Under the scheme, which is operated in conjunction with State Governments, the Commonwealth provides the States with one-half of the \$25 million in the form of grants, and one-half in the form of loans. The New South Wales Government entered into an agreement to participate in the scheme from 1 June 1971.

HERD RECORDING

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher productive ability, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of uniformly high-producing cows.

A herd production improvement scheme is conducted by the State Department of Agriculture in two divisions—one for registered pure bred cows for which official production certificates are issued if required standards are reached, and one for grade cows and registered pure bred cows for which a certificate is not sought. The aim is to ascertain the milk and butter-fat production of each cow in the herd. A detailed description of the herd recording system is given on page 727 of Year Book No. 52.

The number of dairy cows recorded under the State herd production improvement scheme in recent years was as follows:—

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Registered Pure Bred Cows (Official Certificate)	9,177	9,897	10,131	11,573
Other Cows	97,966	92,289	90,759	90,981
Total Cows Recorded	107,143	102,186	100,890	102,554

The Commonwealth Government has subsidised the cost of approved grade herd recording projects since 1945. In each year since 1953, the Commonwealth has met approximately 20 per cent. of the cost, up to a limit of \$71,200. The dairy farmer meets about one-third of the cost of recording, and the New South Wales Government meets the remainder.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF CATTLE

The artificial breeding of dairy cattle is becoming accepted in Australia as a means of controlling disease and accelerating improvements in the quality and productivity of the average commercial dairy herd.

Commercial artificial breeding centres have been established at Berry (on the South Coast) and at Aberdeen (in the Upper Hunter area). By 1971, 15 permanent and 15 seasonal sub-centres (for storage, sales, and inseminations) had been established in country towns in the principal dairying districts of the State. These centres and sub-centres are under the control of the N.S.W. Dairy Industry Authority, although the Department of Agriculture is responsible for scientific and technical aspects of artificial breeding. An Artificial Breeding Advisory Board was constituted in 1970 to assist in the development of artificial breeding.

Table 695. Artificial Breeding of Dairy Cattle, N.S.W.

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Bulls at Breeding Centres—					
Friesians	24	29	28	28	35
Jerseys	15	18	21	26	28
A.I. Shorthorns	11	11	12	10	11
Other Breeds	22	26	19	17	20
Total	72	84	80	81	94
Inseminations Carried Out by Dairy Industry Authority—					
First Service	87,421	99,610	94,423	102,202	101,034
Return Services	41,737	45,873	41,648	46,375	42,910
Total	129,158	145,483	136,071	148,577	143,944
Conception Rate*	72%	72%	74%	73%	72%
Semen Sold by Dairy Industry Authority	23,109	29,904	20,893	27,927	23,049

* Estimate in respect of Dairy Industry Authority inseminations—based on non-returns within 30-60 days of first service in 1966-67 and later years.

The Dairy Industry Authority provides an initial breeding service for a fee and, if necessary, two free repeat services within three months of the first service. The Authority also sells semen to private inseminators and to other organisations and institutions.

DAIRY CATTLE

Particulars of the dairy cattle in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, it is known that in the dairy herds in this State the Jersey and Friesian predominate. The popularity of other dairying breeds (Australian Illawarra Shorthorn, Ayrshire, and Guernsey) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands. The origin of the Australian Illawarra Shorthorn is attributed to the foresight of the early settlers in the Illawarra or South Coast district of New South Wales, who recognised the need for developing a breed of cattle adaptable to the wide variety of conditions in the State's dairying districts.

MILK

Cows producing milk for sale are inspected by government officers, who have power to condemn and to prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk to be sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means, the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

Throughout New South Wales, responsibility, since 1 July 1970, for regulating and controlling the quality, supply, and distribution of milk (including cream) rests with the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970. All milk supplied for human consumption (including milk for use in the manufacture of "dairy products") vests in the Authority which comprises five members who are appointed by the Governor—chairman, deputy chairman, two representing registered dairymen, and one representing milk consumers. The Authority replaced the former Milk Board which, until June 1970, controlled the supply and distribution of milk and cream in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong and eighteen other proclaimed distributing districts of the State (see Chapter 41), and also took over control of the sale of milk from 51 local government authorities in areas outside the Milk Board's jurisdiction. Powers exercised by the Authority include regulating the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk, the grading of milk for sale, the inspection of dairy premises and cool stores, and the determination of quantities of milk to be supplied to the Authority. Similar powers, together with that to fix prices of milk and cream (now vested in the Minister on the recommendation of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal—see page 476), were exercised by the former Milk Board in the areas under its jurisdiction.

Particulars of the prices paid or fixed by the Dairy Industry Authority for fresh milk distributed in its metropolitan distributing district are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION OF WHOLE MILK

The total production of milk is not known precisely, as few dairy farmers record the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout a year. Close estimates of milk production may, however, be obtained by converting

milk products to their equivalent in whole milk on the basis of butter-fat content, and by adding the quantity of fresh milk used for human consumption and other purposes.

The next table shows the estimated production of whole milk in New South Wales, and the quantity of this milk used for various purposes, in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 696. Production and Utilisation of Whole Milk, N.S.W.

Season	Total Milk Produced	Milk Used for—				
		Butter*	Cheese†	Other Milk Products‡	Whole Milk Distribution by Dairy Industry Authority¶	Other Purposes§
Thousand gallons						
1938-39	311,384	225,565	7,715	9,645	26,457	42,002
1944-45	262,939	160,540	4,561	18,340	37,281	42,217
1948-49	291,915	165,969	5,553	25,017	56,093	39,283
1954-55	315,719	187,960	5,762	16,896	65,606	39,495
1958-59	327,679	182,705	10,746	19,061	75,491	39,676
1961-62	344,724	182,209	12,628	24,025	82,465	43,397
1962-63	324,113	169,114	10,541	22,580	83,170	38,708
1963-64	322,547	165,483	10,541	22,437	85,367	38,719
1964-65	291,931	128,148	8,177	28,873	89,154	37,580
1965-66	300,740	134,437	8,898	27,925	90,947	38,533
1966-67	322,995	157,360	9,956	29,644	89,927	36,108
1967-68	310,056	145,920	10,466	28,335	92,993	32,343
1968-69	278,930	107,461	10,386	34,012	94,656	32,415
1969-70	310,876	132,300	16,340	35,009	95,185	32,043
1970-71	272,177	97,191	14,397	30,438	98,660	31,492

* Milk and milk-equivalent of cream used in New South Wales for butter production in factories and (before 1964-65) on farms.

† Factory production now accounts for virtually all cheese produced in N.S.W. Figures shown for 1958-59 and earlier seasons include estimates of the quantity of milk used for making cheese on farms.

‡ Includes sweet cream, ice cream, concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk, etc.

¶ Distributing districts under the control of the Authority (or Milk Board) have been extended during the seasons covered by the table.

§ Includes milk-equivalent of cream supplied to factories outside New South Wales, and (from 1964-65 estimates of the quantity of milk used for making butter on farms.

Fluctuations in the quantity of milk produced are mainly the result of varying seasonal conditions. With the marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk, and the manufacture of condensed, concentrated, and powdered milk, etc., the proportion of milk production used for butter-making has been much lower in recent years than before the war.

AVERAGE YIELD PER COW

Estimates of the productivity, in terms of commercial butter, of cows in commercial dairies in New South Wales are shown for 1929-30 and later seasons in the following table. For the purpose of these estimates, the mean of the number of cows (both in milk and dry) at the beginning and end of a season has been taken to represent the average number kept for milking during that season, and estimates have been made (on the basis of butter-fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which could be obtained from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The estimated number of cows (excluding heifers) in commercial dairies during the season, shown in the column B of the table, represents the mean of the numbers at the beginning and end of the season concerned. The estimated production per cow, shown in column F, is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the quantity of commercial butter produced or producible from the milk of cows in commercial dairies in the respective seasons (column E). This average production therefore relates to all milking cows in commercial dairies, irrespective of periods of lactation and including heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

Table 697. Productivity of Cows in Commercial Dairies*

Season	Cows (excl. heifers) in Commercial Dairies at end of Season	Estimated Number of Cows (excl. heifers) in Commercial Dairies during Season	Butter Produced in Factories from Milk Produced in New South Wales	Estimated Commercial Butter Producibile from Milk (of Cows in Commercial Dairies) Used for Other Purposes	Total Commercial Butter Produced or Producibile from Milk of Cows in Commercial Dairies	Estimated Production of Commercial Butter per Cow
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	
			Thousand lb.			lb.
1929-30	777,815	777,069	100,603	24,808	125,411	161.4
1934-35	957,987	951,446	145,843	28,375	174,218	183.1
1938-39	886,911	896,212	105,537	32,305	137,842	153.8
1944-45	823,157	830,146	70,670	39,682	110,352	132.9
1948-49	770,701	768,098	74,835	50,303	125,138	162.9
1954-55	770,032	774,435	88,041	49,715	137,756	177.9
1958-59	761,332	768,086	86,533	56,571	143,104	186.3
1961-62	749,101	748,830	90,824	61,679	152,503	203.7
1962-63	752,099	750,600	83,813	60,143	143,956	191.8
1963-64	743,175	747,637	82,796	60,484	143,280	191.6
1964-65	718,665	730,920	65,073	63,925	128,998	176.5
1965-66	675,482	697,073	68,605	64,863	133,468	191.5
1966-67	668,197	671,840	78,884	65,254	144,138	214.5
1967-68	644,887	656,542	72,157	65,636	137,793	209.9
1968-69	604,256	624,572	53,604	69,627	123,231	197.3
1969-70	568,440	586,348	65,648	72,404	138,052	235.4
1970-71	526,591	547,016	48,978	71,156	120,134	219.6

* Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

The estimated production per cow (calculated as indicated above) fluctuated considerably over the period covered by the table with the extremes reflecting the incidence of lush seasons and years of drought, as well as variations in the proportion of cows in milk to all cows in commercial dairies. The estimated average yield per cow was the lowest on record (132.9 lb.) in 1944-45, and the highest on record (235.4 lb.) in 1969-70.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN DAIRYING DISTRICTS

The next table shows the average actual monthly rainfall in each of the principal dairying districts of the State during 1971, and an index of rainfall which expresses the ratio per cent. of average actual to normal rainfall. The average actual rainfall is the mean of the readings at the various meteorological stations located within each dairying district, while the normal rainfall is the mean of the average actual rainfall in each district during the thirty year period 1931 to 1960.

Table 698. Average Annual Rainfall and Index of Rainfall in Principal Dairying Districts, 1971

Statistical Subdivision (or Division—S.D.)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Actual Rainfall (Inches)												
Richmond-Tweed	7.95	11.95	6.23	3.08	1.30	1.84	1.55	1.70	2.47	0.80	3.20	3.87
Clarence	6.86	11.17	9.85	3.25	1.75	5.93	0.72	1.51	2.46	0.75	2.42	3.72
Hastings	7.62	8.48	5.96	2.54	1.28	8.98	1.52	1.66	2.40	0.89	2.30	8.96
Hunter S.D.	9.53	7.64	2.14	0.98	1.95	2.76	1.39	1.38	1.23	0.31	1.78	6.44
Illawarra S.D.	3.69	19.82	3.12	1.75	1.84	0.56	0.83	2.82	1.42	0.83	2.58	6.09
Lower South Coast ..	3.93	21.19	2.04	1.26	0.93	0.14	1.47	1.70	0.46	0.88	3.37	1.42
Index of Rainfall (Ratio per cent. of average actual to normal* rainfall)												
Richmond-Tweed	116	135	80	63	30	44	47	75	110	23	84	75
Clarence	106	136	122	68	48	129	21	50	97	23	64	71
Hastings	127	118	86	50	37	189	42	49	79	26	61	196
Hunter S.D.	270	187	61	34	88	89	64	63	58	12	74	212
Illawarra S.D.	86	387	64	41	40	11	26	97	51	21	87	178
Lower South Coast ..	108	590	58	37	29	4	69	77	23	28	115	49

* Normal rainfall is based on a period 1931 to 1960.

BUTTER

The following table shows the total production of butter in New South Wales, and in each of the principal butter-producing Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State, in 1933-34, 1938-39, and in each of the last eleven years. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States; the quantity was 93,897 lb. in 1970-71.

Table 699. Butter Production*

Year ended 30 June	Coastal Areas						Rest of New South Wales	Total, New South Wales
	Northern			Central	Sydney and Southern			
	Richmond- Tweed	Clarence	Hastings					
Thousand lb.								
1934	54,075	17,430	18,977	20,512	16,024	21,849	148,868	
1939	45,637	15,704	18,125	15,214	12,085	12,056	118,821	
1961	31,098	6,876	11,903	10,998	10,718	7,659	79,252	
1962	37,037	8,812	13,413	11,557	10,830	6,726	88,375	
1963	31,192	7,705	10,886	14,353	10,647	6,555	81,338	
1964	31,720	7,391	10,517	13,856	10,009	8,039	81,532	
1965	27,179	6,121	7,513	8,749	7,963	9,556	67,081	
1966	29,171	7,094	8,743	8,586	6,941	13,366	73,901	
1967	31,510	6,023	13,885	13,315	8,925	12,734	86,392	
1968	30,773	5,690	12,334	12,623	7,489	2,371	71,281	
1969	22,146	4,037	9,178	9,705	5,247	1,858	52,172	
1970	26,211	5,335	11,038	11,162	7,364	2,771	63,881	
1971	19,145	3,946	7,506	6,896	7,195	2,246	46,933	

* Production on farms is included in 1963-64 and earlier years, but excluded from 1964-65 and later years. The quantity of butter produced on farms has been declining for many years, and in 19 63-64 amounted to only 652,000 lb.

The highest level of butter production was reached in the seasons of 1933-34 and 1934-35, partly because of farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production and partly because of a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland. In recent years, production of butter

has been declining—and in the five years from 1966–67 to 1970–71, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was 52 per cent. less than in the five years ending with 1934–35.

Approximately two-thirds of the butter produced in New South Wales is made in the Northern Coastal Area. The other major butter-producing Areas are the Central Coastal (15 per cent. of the total production in 1970–71), and the Sydney and Southern Coastal Areas (15 per cent.). The quantity of butter produced on farms has been declining for many years, and factory production now accounts for virtually all the butter produced in the State.

Butter production is subject to seasonal variation during each year. Production increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between November and January, and decreases during the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July. The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in each month of 1933–34 (the year of greatest production) and more recent years:—

Table 700. Monthly Production of Butter in Factories

Month	1933-34	1938-39	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Thousand lb.							
July	5,929	4,437	2,209	2,602	3,251	2,281	2,941	2,443
Aug.	6,306	4,887	3,927	4,476	4,654	3,294	4,277	2,853
Sept.	8,102	6,915	6,713	7,231	6,678	4,985	6,230	3,533
Oct.	13,046	10,842	8,862	9,945	8,961	5,905	7,728	4,783
Nov.	15,607	12,589	9,048	11,289	9,840	5,248	7,955	5,996
Dec.	17,606	11,423	10,464	10,946	8,826	5,719	8,124	6,571
Jan.	18,293	9,707	9,816	10,180	8,338	6,194	7,024	6,613
Feb.	14,950	10,826	6,593	8,939	7,287	4,522	6,034	4,750
Mar.	15,480	12,137	6,528	8,438	5,540	5,335	5,369	3,976
Apr.	12,064	11,880	4,746	5,207	3,806	3,695	3,723	2,442
May	9,135	10,456	2,916	4,281	2,386	2,675	2,517	1,674
June	6,690	7,742	2,080	2,859	1,714	2,318	1,959	1,298
Total	143,208	113,841	73,901	86,392	71,281	52,172	63,881	46,933

PRICES OF BUTTER

Trends since 1938–39 in the export and wholesale prices for New South Wales butter and in the net return to dairy farmers in New South Wales are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 701. Butter: Export and Wholesale Prices and Return to Farmer*

Year ended 30 June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer	Year ended 30 June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer
	Cents per lb.				Cents per lb.		
1939	11.0	14.2	10.8	1963	30.1	45.2	37.5
1955	35.0	37.3	38.7	1964	32.3	45.2	38.1
1956	34.7	40.2	37.4	1965	33.2	46.7	38.4
1957	27.2	41.7	35.9	1966	29.3	46.9	36.8
1958	22.1	41.7	36.4	1967	28.3	47.0	35.6
1959	27.4	43.3	37.0	1968	25.7	47.0	35.9
1960	34.1	43.3	38.8	1969	23.5	47.6	35.2
1961	25.1	44.8	37.4	1970	23.2	49.3	34.0
1962	26.2	45.1	36.4	1971	26.4	49.3	37.1

* See text following table. Prices quoted to nearest decimal.

The export prices shown in the table are for choicest grade butter, and are expressed in Australian currency. The price for 1938-39 is the Sydney parity of the average top price, London, weighted by monthly N.S.W. exports. The price for 1954-55 is the f.o.b. contract price for butter sold to the United Kingdom Government. The prices from 1955-56 are the weighted average prices, f.o.b., Australia, of butter sold in the United Kingdom.

The wholesale prices shown in the table are also for choicest grade butter. Except between 1939 and 1948, when prices were controlled by the Commonwealth Government, the wholesale price of butter for consumption in New South Wales has been determined, under the equalisation scheme (see page 880), by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. For purposes of the dairy stabilisation plan (see page 882), the ex-factory price of butter has been fixed by the Commonwealth Government (from 1951-52 to 1961-62) or the Australian Dairy Industry Council (from 1962-63), and the Equalisation Committee has determined the wholesale price by adding wholesaler's commission to the ex-factory price.

The net return to farmer, as shown in the table, is the weighted average price, per lb. of commercial butter, paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales. It includes the Commonwealth subsidy which has been paid in each year since 1942-43.

The initial payment to the dairy farmer for cream supplied to a butter factory is based on a price which is estimated to be slightly below the final price he will receive. Further payments are made as amounts become available from the proceeds of butter sales and from Commonwealth subsidy payments. The final payment is made, after the end of the season, when the final proceeds of butter sales and the final subsidy payments are distributed to butter factories by the Equalisation Committee.

CHEESE

Although conditions for cheese-making are favourable, the production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States. The following table shows the production of cheese in New South Wales in recent years:—

Table 702. Cheese Production

Year ended 30 June	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Rest of New South Wales*	Total, New South Wales	Month	New South Wales		
					1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
					Thousand lb.		
1960	5,259	4,482	9,740	July	429	911	889
1961	6,530	5,333	11,863	August	699	1,170	1,026
1962	6,593	6,743	13,336	September ..	976	1,749	1,315
1963	6,570	5,311	11,881	October	1,154	2,077	1,772
1964	7,010	4,517	11,527	November ..	1,128	2,184	1,929
1965	6,297	2,948	9,244	December ..	1,176	2,153	2,033
1966	6,046	3,043	9,088	January	1,287	1,890	1,822
1967	7,375	3,855	11,231	February ..	976	1,438	1,127
1968	7,425	3,655	11,079	March	981	1,201	1,229
1969	7,000	3,991	10,990	April	712	983	853
1970	10,453	6,837	17,291	May	779	784	658
1971	10,151	5,084	15,235	June	693	749	580

* Predominantly in Northern Coastal Area.

Most of the cheese produced in the State is made in the Sydney and Southern Coastal (67 per cent. of total production in 1970-71) and Northern Coastal Areas, and most is of cheddar variety. Production is

subject to a marked seasonal pattern, and usually attains a maximum between September and January. The quantities of cheese made on farms have been negligible in recent years.

PIGS

Pig production in New South Wales is usually carried on in association with other types of farming activities from which the bulk of the pig feed is provided. Before the 1939-1945 War, pig breeding was usually undertaken in association with dairy farming, but it has since expanded considerably throughout the State as a mixed-farming activity. In recent years, some attention has been given to specialised pig production.

Under the influence of war-time demands, the number of pigs on rural holdings in New South Wales rose to a high of 561,924 in 1944. The number then declined almost continuously to 292,829 in 1952—but it has since risen markedly, and in 1971 reached the record level of 796,184. In the last seven years, the size of the average breeding herd on rural holdings has almost doubled.

Pig slaughtering was at high levels during World War II, but decreased sharply during the early post-war years. The number of pigs slaughtered has increased rapidly in recent years, and in 1970-71 was the highest ever recorded.

The number of pigs in the State at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown on page 835. The next table shows the number of pigs and the number of pig slaughtering in 1936 and later years:—

Table 703. Pig Numbers and Pig Slaughtering, N.S.W.

Five Years ended 31 March	Pigs at end of period	Pigs Slaughtered (annual average)	Year ended 31 March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year	Year ended 31 March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year
1936	436,944	488,016	1939	377,344	552,939	1964	391,300	639,794†
1941	507,738	568,596	1957	386,789	546,645†	1965	448,661	676,823†
1946	432,612	591,965*	1958	397,011	644,072†	1966	479,768	777,257†
1951	316,833	461,165*	1959	348,730	609,303†	1967	513,575	852,693†
1956	336,235	531,429	1960	398,959	588,956†	1968	645,196	911,959†
1961	397,367	609,841†	1961	455,345	660,229†	1969	690,226	1,012,067†
1966	436,661	709,166†	1962	471,579	759,824†	1970	707,831	1,070,415†
1971	670,602	988,967†	1963	391,999	692,132†	1971	796,184	1,097,702†

* Year ended previous 31 December.

† Year ended 30 June.

Trends in the industry are also revealed by changes in the number of breeding stock from year to year. Particulars for each of the last twelve years are as follows:—

Table 704. Breeding and Other Pigs

At 31 March	Boars	Breeding Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs	At 31 March	Boars	Breeding Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs
1960	10,077	59,821	329,061	398,959	1966	10,188	69,779	399,801	479,768
1961	11,131	69,322	374,892	455,345	1967	10,425	77,101	426,049	513,575
1962	11,002	68,610	391,967	471,579	1968	11,958	98,924	534,314	645,196
1963	9,420	57,344	325,235	391,999	1969	11,572	98,107	580,547	690,226
1964	9,405	59,660	322,235	391,300	1970	11,748	103,693	592,390	707,831
1965	10,086	67,952	370,623	448,661	1971	12,333	118,313	665,538	796,184

The following table shows the number of pigs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales during the last six years:—

Table 705. Pigs, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	At 31 March					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Coastal Areas—						
Northern	149,107	166,139	195,329	195,293	177,876	166,103
Central	15,372	16,159	19,988	16,446	14,983	13,769
Sydney and Southern ..	59,825	63,144	70,963	67,462	69,598	90,702
Total, Coastal Areas ..	224,304	245,442	286,280	279,201	262,457	270,574
Tableland Areas	30,349	31,096	43,056	47,556	50,472	53,380
Slope Areas	190,120	202,207	269,573	307,552	330,320	389,743
Other Areas	34,995	34,830	46,287	55,917	64,582	82,487
Total, N.S.W.	479,768	513,575	645,196	690,226	707,831	796,184

In 1971, 21 per cent. of the pigs in the State were in the Northern Coastal Area, 13 per cent. were in the other Coastal Areas, and 49 per cent. were in the Slope Areas.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF PIG HERDS

The rural holdings with pigs in New South Wales in 1971, are classified in the following table according to the size of the pig herd:—

Table 706. Rural Holdings with Pigs, Classified by Size of Pig Herd, 31 March 1971

Statistical Agricultural Area	Size of Herd								Total Rural Holdings with Pigs
	1 to 4 pigs	5 to 9 pigs	10 to 14 pigs	15 to 19 pigs	20 to 29 pigs	30 to 49 pigs	50 to 99 pigs	100 or more pigs	
Coastal Areas—									
Northern	221	190	207	156	306	497	612	399	2,588
Central	158	65	40	38	42	40	40	30	453
Sydney and Southern ..	180	72	71	39	90	121	128	165	866
Total, Coastal Areas ..	559	327	318	233	438	658	780	594	3,907
Tableland Areas	230	111	74	53	101	135	165	114	983
Slope Areas	467	328	314	251	522	959	1,364	1,150	5,355
Other Areas	205	112	98	86	161	239	320	218	1,439
New South Wales—									
Number	1,461	878	804	623	1,222	1,991	2,629	2,076	11,684
Per cent.	12.5	7.5	6.9	5.3	10.5	17.0	22.5	17.8	100.0

Herds with less than 10 pigs represented 23 per cent. of the total number of herds in the coastal belt and 19 per cent. of the herds in inland areas. In the Coastal Areas, herds with from 10 to 49 pigs represented 42 per cent. of the total herds and those with 50 or more represented 35 per cent.; the corresponding proportions in inland areas were 39 and 43 per cent.

PRICES OF PIGS

The average prices of certain representative classes of pigs in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in each month of the last five years are shown in the next table:—

Table 707. Average Prices of Pigs, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Baconers, Heavy and Medium Weights					Porkers, Heavy and Medium Weights				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	42.24	39.83	33.33	36.01	39.73	23.92	23.30	19.11	21.23	23.66
February	40.49	39.38	33.16	34.22	40.15	23.47	23.11	18.77	21.38	22.80
March	39.79	39.73	34.34	33.08	38.50	24.07	22.24	19.11	20.85	23.23
April	38.43	38.33	35.95	32.11	38.50	23.05	22.29	20.37	20.53	23.33
May	37.78	26.38	37.10	33.33	36.58	22.72	21.52	20.58	20.86	23.00
June	31.38	27.81	37.53	33.47	39.34	23.52	21.89	21.07	20.42	23.59
July	43.12	38.36	35.77	34.56	40.08	24.25	21.60	20.93	20.97	24.36
August	42.92	36.93	35.43	36.40	40.74	24.77	21.63	20.75	21.10	25.44
September	31.50	35.08	35.21	36.47	42.88	25.91	19.55	20.87	21.99	25.38
October	32.02	32.50	36.75	37.15	42.35	25.74	18.50	21.60	22.41	26.21
November	41.62	32.90	37.45	37.53	38.36	24.41	19.21	21.95	23.06	24.01
December	42.46	35.77	36.26	38.01	37.12	24.96	21.11	22.29	23.09	24.14
Average for year	38.65	35.25	35.69	35.20	39.53	24.23	21.33	20.62	21.49	24.10

PIG RESEARCH

From 1 September 1971, a levy for pig research has been imposed on pigs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption. The levy is imposed under the Pig Slaughter Levy Act, 1971, which prescribes a maximum rate of 10c per pig slaughtered. The actual rate of levy is fixed on the recommendation of the Pig Research Committee, and has been 5c per head since its inception. Funds are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of the Research Committee. The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The Department of Agriculture conducts research in pig nutrition problems at Wollongbar Agricultural Research Station on the far North Coast, and maintains stud pig herds at Grafton Agricultural Research Station and the Hawkesbury and Wagga Wagga Agricultural Colleges.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The following table shows the principal dairy products exported overseas from New South Wales ports in 1938-39 and later years. These products are not exclusively or completely the produce of this State; in some years, for example, a substantial quantity of New South Wales butter has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

Table 708. Overseas Exports* of Dairy Products

Year ended 30 June	Butter		Cheese		Preserved Milk†		Bacon and Ham (Cured)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thous. lb.	SA thous. f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	SA thous. f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	SA thous. f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	SA thous. f.o.b.
1939	24,391	2,766	294	24	2,979	496	464	57
1961	1,116	371	557	192	23,511	6,292	47	26
1962	4,544	1,148	455	159	24,681	6,013	59	25
1963	6,287	1,742	415	127	27,465	5,306	...	...
1964	4,028	1,275	945	347	17,430	2,968	3	3
1965	1,981	779	761	373	13,263	2,504	44	29
1966	2,143	832	729	273	10,355	2,147	89	60
1967	2,240	867	593	222	25,019	4,392	129	22
1968	1,806	655	525	186	26,180	4,866	174	130
1969	1,604	508	538	173	18,334	3,422	98	77
1970	2,259	674	449	145	29,116	4,464	98	65
1971	2,467	790	603	210	23,149	4,966	165	120

* Includes ships' stores, except for bacon and ham in 1960-61 and later years.

† Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

POULTRY FARMING

Poultry farming in New South Wales was formerly conducted mainly in conjunction with other rural pursuits, but it is now a distinct and highly specialised industry which is subdivided into two fields—egg production and meat production. The birds bred for egg production combine a high egg-laying rate with low flock mortality, while the meat-producing strains have a fast growth and a high feed-meat conversion rate.

The numbers of fowls and chickens, in 1935 and later years, on rural holdings (holdings of 1 acre or more) which had at least 150 head of poultry and from which poultry products were marketed, were as follows:—

1935	2,321,000	1955	4,483,000	1968	12,179,000
1940	2,647,000	1960	5,190,000	1969	12,127,000
1945	6,897,000	1965	9,039,000	1970	15,073,000
1950	5,426,000	1967	11,164,000	1971	15,453,000

Poultry are also kept on most other farms (including many holdings of less than 1 acre) and by private householders in backyard runs, but complete records of the total number of poultry in the State are not available.

Statistics of chicken hatchings and poultry slaughterings in New South Wales were first collected for the year 1964-65, and in 1967-68 the collection was expanded to include turkey poult hatchings. The statistics are considered to give a high level of coverage in respect of the hatchings and slaughterings of meat-strain chicks and of turkeys and of the hatchings of egg-strain chicks in commercial hatcheries (hatcheries making sales of day-old chicks). They do not purport to cover all chicken and turkey hatchings and poultry slaughterings in the State, as poultry farmers hatching egg-strain chicks for replenishing their own flocks and the very many small producers are excluded from the collection.

The number of eggs set and chicks and turkey poult hatchlings (excluding chicks destroyed) in commercial hatcheries in New South Wales in each of the last four years is shown in the following table:—

Table 709. Eggs Set and Chicks and Turkey Poults Hatched in Commercial Hatcheries

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Thousands			
Chickeh Eggs Set: Meat Strains ..	54,270	51,667	60,438	76,536
Egg Strains ..	19,510	19,971	22,447	19,333
Total Eggs Set	73,781	71,638	82,885	95,869
Chicks Hatched* and Intended to be Raised for—				
Chicken Meat—				
Meat Strains: Unsexed ..	37,628	35,562	41,464	54,462
Egg Strains: Crossbred and Other Cockerels† ..	1,546	1,191	1,846	975
Egg Production—				
Egg Strains: Pullets† ..	6,094	6,310	7,110	6,325
Breeding—				
Meat Strains: Pullets ..	1,456	1,574	1,916	2,268
Cockerels ..	314	360	406	458
Eggs Strains: Pullets ..	453	563	572	506
Cockerels ..	75	104	139	95
Total Chicks Hatched* ..	47,566	45,666	53,454	65,090
Turkey Eggs Set	1,036	1,552	1,958	2,212
Turkey Poults Hatched	628	931	1,174	1,326

* Excludes chicks destroyed.

† Egg-strain chicks reported as "unsexed" have been allocated, half to chicks for chicken meat and half to chicks for egg production.

The Poultry Processing Act, 1969, provides for the registration of plants in which poultry is processed for sale, and also for the regulation and control of the processing of poultry in these plants. Inspectors are appointed under the Act, and penalties are imposed for offences. It is an offence to process poultry in any plant if, as a result of the processing, the water uptake of the poultry exceeds 8 per cent.

Details of poultry slaughtering in commercial poultry slaughter-houses in New South Wales in each of the last three years are shown in the following table:—

Table 710. Poultry Slaughtered (for Human Consumption) in Commercial Poultry Slaughter-houses

Kind of Poultry	Poultry Slaughtered			Dressed Weight* of Poultry Slaughtered		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Thousands			Thousand lb.		
Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters)	34,838	38,853	49,192	97,153	107,819	138,382
Hens and Stags	2,763	2,958	3,255	9,951	10,266	11,557
Ducks and Drakes	535	538	708	1,953	1,948	2,647
Turkeys	683	982	1,119	6,243	9,881	10,426
Total†	38,819	43,331	54,274	115,299	129,914	163,013

* Dressed weight of birds, pieces, and giblets, as estimated by individual producers.

† Excludes geese slaughtered.

Research on poultry nutrition, genetics, and husbandry is undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at the Poultry Research Station at Seven Hills. Research on, and diagnosis of, poultry diseases are conducted at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, and livestock officers of the Department assist producers in the leading poultry farming areas of the Central Coast and at Tamworth and Wagga. Random sample tests to assess the quality of local egg and meat strain poultry are conducted at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923, poultry used for breeding must be free of pullorum disease and official accreditation is given to poultry breeders whose flocks are free of the disease.

EGG MARKETING BOARD

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales controls the marketing of eggs produced from flocks with 20 or more hens in most areas of the State. The Board, which was first constituted in 1928, in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, comprises five members elected to represent producers and two members nominated by the Government.

The greater proportion of the eggs under the control of the Board is consigned direct to the Board for disposal. Individual producers are, however, authorised as producer-agents to deal direct with purchasers within the framework of prices set by the Board. Under marketing arrangements introduced in 1956, sales by producer-agents are confined to those customers to whom direct delivery can be made.

The proceeds arising from disposal of eggs by the Board (including amounts for equalising returns from local and overseas sales) are pooled by the Board and are distributed to consignors on an average "realised" price basis. Consignors are required to pay to the Board a handling and selling charge (4.59c in 1970-71), and to contribute towards the cost of the Board's building operations at the rate of approximately 0.21c per dozen eggs produced. Producer-agents are required to make a contribution (2.71c per dozen on private sales) towards the Board's administrative expenses, and to contribute to the cost of building operations at the same rate as consignors. Until the end of 1964-65, both consignors and producer-agents were also required to contribute to the marketing pool at a rate (in 1964-65) of 7.5c per dozen eggs produced. This contribution was discontinued from 1 July 1965, when the Commonwealth Government introduced a levy on hens kept for commercial purposes (see below), the proceeds of which are used to equalise returns from sales on local and overseas markets and for research.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board in the last eleven years are given in the following table:—

Table 711. Operations of Egg Marketing Board

Pool Year	Eggs under Control of Board			Payments to Consignors			Liquid Egg Pulp Produced
	Consigned to Board for Disposal	Sold by Producer-agents	Total	Amount	Average Realised Price*	Average Net Return†	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	\$ thous.	c per doz.	c per doz.	Thous. lb.
1960-61	50,972	11,185	62,157	25,040	49.2	36.3	26,697
1961-62	50,366	11,290	61,657	21,354	42.4	29.8	24,644
1962-63	42,438	12,171	54,609	18,526	43.7	34.5	14,314
1963-64	43,066	13,647	56,713	19,812	46.0	36.3	13,656
1964-65	49,438	13,480	62,918	21,710	43.9	33.0	23,075
1965-66	49,793	15,447	65,240	23,663	47.5	38.4	18,631
1966-67	51,700	16,343	68,043	24,296	47.0	36.2	18,802
1967-68	57,651	17,030	74,681	24,266	42.0	30.7	24,607
1968-69	58,568	17,494	76,062	27,035	46.2	35.0	26,683
1969-70	63,208	18,812	82,021	28,909	45.8	33.7	32,051
1970-71	69,968	19,696	89,663	28,075	40.1	27.6	36,824

* Includes proceeds of levies for equalisation of returns from local and overseas sales.

† Average realised price less contributions to marketing pool (to 1964-65), Commonwealth Poultry Industry Levy (from 1965-66), handling and selling charges, and contribution towards cost of building operations.

The quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in a pool year, as shown in the above table, does not represent the total production of eggs in the State in that year. Other eggs are produced in areas and from flocks not controlled by the Board and by poultry-keepers who evade the Board's control.

PRODUCTION QUOTAS

In recent years the record commercial production of eggs has resulted in large numbers of eggs being exported or stockpiled, and average net returns to producers have declined. In 1971, in terms of the Egg Industry Stabilisation Act, 1971, the State Government legislated to introduce a quota system to limit the number of hens capable of producing eggs for human consumption. Under the scheme, hens kept by individual poultry farmers will be limited to a quota based on the number of egg-producing hens owned during the twelve-month period ended 27 November 1970. At a referendum held in August 1972 a majority of producers supported the scheme, but, by the end of 1972, the Act still awaited implementation.

POULTRY INDUSTRY LEVY

In terms of the Poultry Industry Levy Act, 1965-1966, and the Poultry Industry Assistance Act, 1965-1966, the Commonwealth imposes a levy on the owners of hens kept for commercial purposes (except hens kept in the Northern Territory) and makes the proceeds available to the States for expenditure for the benefit of the poultry industry. The levy was introduced on 1 July 1965, and replaced the marketing pool levies which the respective State Egg Boards had imposed to enable them to equalise returns from the sale of eggs and egg products locally (at prices fixed by the boards) and overseas. In the main, the proceeds of the hen levy are used by the State Egg Boards to equalise returns from sales, but part of the proceeds may be

used to finance research projects. Subject to a statutory maximum of \$1 per bird per annum, the rate of levy is determined by the Minister for Primary Industry, but he must not fix a rate higher than the one recommended to him by the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities (a body comprising all the members of all the State Egg Marketing Boards).

The levy is imposed as a rate per fortnight on all hens (birds six months of age and over) in excess of twenty in commercial flocks, but an allowance is made for the number of eggs produced by broiler breeder hens which are used for hatching. In 1965-66, the levy was equivalent to an annual rate of 70c per bird, and since 1966-67 to \$1 per bird. The levy is collected on behalf of the Commonwealth by the State Egg Boards. In 1970-71, the amount of levy collected by the Commonwealth was \$12,755,000, and the amount paid to the New South Wales Egg Board from the Poultry Industry Trust Fund was \$6,239,000.

Expenditure from the proceeds of the levy on scientific, technical, and economic research of benefit to the poultry industry may be authorised by the Minister for Primary Industry on the advice of the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities. Such expenditure is matched by the Commonwealth on a \$1 for \$1 basis, up to a maximum of \$100,000 in any one year.

MEAT CHICKEN LEVY

In terms of Commonwealth legislation passed in 1969, a levy is imposed on the owners of hatcheries which hatch 20,000 or more meat chickens in any one year. The maximum rate of levy is 0.25c for each meat chicken hatched—but until 1972, the operative rate was fixed at 0.1c. The proceeds are paid into the Chicken Meat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research in connection with the chicken meat industry. The Trust Account is administered by the Australian Chicken Meat Research Committee, which comprises six representatives of the Australian Chicken Meat Federation, two representatives of the Australian Agricultural Council, one representative of the universities, one representative of the C.S.I.R.O., and one representative of the Department of Primary Industry. Expenditure from the Trust Account is matched on a \$1 for \$1 basis by the Commonwealth Government. The Committee recommends (to the Minister for Primary Industry) research projects in the fields of breeding, disease control, nutrition, management, and processing; the research is undertaken mainly by universities and State Departments of Agriculture.

OVERSEAS MARKETING OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

The overseas export of Australian eggs and egg products is subject to control, in terms of the Egg Export Control Act, 1947-1966, by the Australian Egg Board. The Board, which was established in its present form in 1954, comprises six representatives from State Egg Marketing Boards (two from the N.S.W. Board) and three members appointed by the Commonwealth Government. Its trading operations are confined to the overseas marketing of eggs and egg products voluntarily pooled by State Egg Boards for export. Any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so, subject to general terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

From June 1954 to June 1965, the Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales conducted its own overseas sales of eggs and (except from July 1957 to June 1959) egg pulp. From July 1965, the Board has participated in the Australian Board's pooling arrangements for all egg products sold overseas.

Particulars of the overseas exports of poultry products from New South Wales in each of the last ten years are given in the next table:—

Table 712. Overseas Exports of Poultry Products

Year ended 30 June	Eggs			Frozen Poultry		Total Value
	In Shell	Other	Value	Quantity	Value	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	
1962	2,713	19,975	5,641	81,744	41	5,682
1963	2,094	9,402	2,988	37,808	20	3,007
1964	1,576	7,144	2,390	69,092	34	2,424
1965	1,302	12,060	3,548	353,326	141	3,689
1966	1,506	11,145	3,171	513,813	214	3,385
1967	2,236	9,207	2,406	998,460	348	2,754
1968	2,407	12,857	2,880	1,436,064	473	3,353
1969	1,536	12,905	2,272	1,875,010	609	2,881
1970	1,354	18,305	3,597	2,580,411	811	4,408
1971	1,233	20,136	4,109	3,436,281	1,038	5,147

WHOLESALE PRICES OF EGGS

The following table shows the average monthly and yearly prices of new-laid, first-quality hen eggs in Sydney in 1946 and more recent years. The monthly prices are unweighted averages of daily quotations; the yearly prices are unweighted averages of the monthly average prices.

Table 713. Average Wholesale Prices* of Eggs, Sydney

Month	1946	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	cents per dozen									
January	17·4	50·0	52·4	54·0	55·0	55·0	52·6	61·0	61·0	55·0
February	19·9	50·0	55·0	55·0	57·2	55·0	56·0	61·0	61·0	55·0
March	20·0	52·4	55·0	55·0	59·0	55·0	56·0	61·1	61·0	55·0
April	20·0	55·0	55·0	55·2	59·0	55·0	56·0	63·0	61·0	55·0
May	20·0	55·0	55·0	57·5	59·0	55·0	56·0	63·0	61·0	57·3
June	20·0	55·0	55·0	57·5	59·0	55·0	56·0	63·0	61·0	58·0
July	20·0	55·0	53·9	55·3	56·1	55·0	56·0	63·0	56·6	55·3
August	17·4	55·0	50·0	47·5	51·1	55·8	56·9	60·1	51·0	53·4
September	15·8	53·6†	45·9	47·5	50·0	56·0	57·0	59·6	51·0	52·0
October	15·8	50·0	45·0	47·5	50·2	56·0	58·6	56·0	51·7	53·1
November	15·8	50·0	45·7	50·3	55·0	55·0	61·0	56·0	52·0	56·0
December	15·8	50·0	50·0	54·2	55·0	51·0	61·0	59·8	54·3	56·0
Year	18·2	52·6	51·4	53·0	55·5	54·9	56·9	60·5	56·9	55·1

* Egg Board price to retailers.

† On 23 September 1963, the minimum weight for first quality hen eggs was changed from 2 oz. each egg to 24 oz. per dozen eggs.

BEEKEEPING

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, producing sufficient honey for local requirements and a surplus for export overseas. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis with mobile equip-

ment but some sideline beefarmers occupy fixed holdings. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties and introduced crops and pasture plants.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act, in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used, and beekeepers must register their hives each year with the Department of Agriculture.

The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are shown in the following table:—

Table 714. Bee Hives and Honey and Beeswax Production

Season	Bee Hives			Honey Produced	Yield of Honey per Productive Hive	Beeswax Produced
	From which Honey was taken	From which No Honey was taken	Total			
1938-39	60,346	25,895	86,241	lb. 2,723,719	lb. 45.1	lb. 43,780
1948-49	140,771	19,119	159,890	26,007,774	184.8	295,892
1958-59	116,196	71,279	187,475	10,583,214	91.1	136,852
1963-64	132,144	56,120	188,264	15,134,710	114.5	193,845
1964-65	119,869	64,550	184,419	13,700,908	114.3	184,584
1965-66	91,556	75,398	166,954	7,343,344	80.2	95,263
1966-67	102,571	56,989	159,560	10,580,230	103.2	136,538
1967-68	136,587	40,820	177,407	21,013,678	153.8	281,201
1968-69	113,467	59,718	173,185	10,653,970	93.9	144,589
1969-70	137,553	47,152	184,705	18,731,057	136.2	254,335
1970-71	141,675	47,215	188,890	17,455,782	123.2	240,839

Although subject to marked fluctuation according to seasonal variation in the flow of nectar from flora, the yield of honey per productive hive is usually at a high level in New South Wales. Conditions were particularly favourable in 1948-49, and the total production of honey and the average yield per hive in that season were by far the highest ever recorded.

Overseas exports of honey from New South Wales amounted in 1970-71 to 5,808,000 lb., valued at \$849,000.

A levy on honey sold for consumption in Australia has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 1962-63, in terms of the Honey Levy Act, 1962. The rate of levy was 0.4c per lb. of honey from February 1966 to October 1971, and has been 0.5c per lb. since November 1971. The proceeds of the levy are used to finance the regulation of overseas exports of honey and associated promotional and research activities.

VALUE OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of dairy, farmyard, and bee production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1938-39 and later seasons. These values represent the value of the items of dairy, farmyard, and bee production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

The net value of dairying, farmyard, and bee production is obtained by deducting from the gross value (at place of production) the value of certain materials (fodder consumed by stock, etc.) used in the dairying and farmyard industries. The value of these materials in 1970-71 was \$60,702,000.

Table 715. Gross Value* of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Production at Place of Production

Season	Dairying						Poultry	Bees	Total	
	Milk (or Cream) Used for—				Stock Slaughtered or Exported					Total, Dairying
	Butter	Cheese	Human Consumption†	Other Purposes	Cattle‡	Pigs				
\$ thousand										
1938-39	12,978	446	5,898	456	2,448	2,700	24,926	7,706	86	32,718
1960-61	29,988	2,476	44,316	4,012	15,550	14,864	111,208	46,504	1,446	159,158
1961-62	33,178	2,486	44,832	4,020	13,908	13,084	111,508	40,118	1,180	152,806
1962-63	31,471	2,284	44,618	3,440	17,975	16,738	116,526	42,308	1,268	160,102
1963-64	31,678	2,338	46,624	3,367	20,560	15,988	120,556	46,554	1,834	168,944
1964-65	25,276	1,929	49,356	3,143	33,804	16,423	129,932	47,045	1,714	178,691
1965-66	25,711	1,890	49,394	3,404	36,258	18,131	134,788	57,049	851	192,687r
1966-67	28,577	2,371	56,381	4,513	28,537	20,976	141,355	59,563r	1,088	202,007r
1967-68	25,912	2,081	57,472	4,379	34,101	21,328	145,272	60,197r	1,764	207,233r
1968-69	18,920	2,088	56,837	5,697	33,768	24,214	141,524	65,959r	897	208,380r
1969-70	22,378	3,337	57,219	6,847	27,347	25,518	142,646	71,056	1,606	215,309
1970-71	18,243	3,208	60,320	4,805	22,630	29,717	139,204	75,223	1,667	216,094

* Values for milk products include the Commonwealth subsidy paid (see page 882). The subsidy amounted to \$3,404,000 in 1969-70 and \$4,401,000 in 1970-71.

† Consumption as milk or cream.

‡ Cattle culled from dairy herds and all other calves.

PRICES OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTS

The average wholesale prices, at the Sydney markets, for the principal dairy, farmyard, and bee products are shown for recent years in the following table. The average quoted for a year is the mean of the prices ruling in each month, no account being taken of the quantity of the product sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month (i.e. the mean of daily or weekly quotations), are shown in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 716. Average Wholesale Prices of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
		Cents						
Milk*	Gal.	62.4	66.0	69.5	69.5	71.4	72.6	78.1
Butter †	lb.	48.1	48.5	48.5	48.5	50.4	51.0	51.8
Cheese ‡	lb.	29.7	30.7	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	33.3
Ham (uncooked)	lb.	68.3	67.3	77.9	80.5	71.0	66.7	73.7
Bacon (sides) ..	lb.	56.7	55.6	62.7	65.5	62.6	63.5	66.4
Eggs §	Doz.	53.0	55.5	54.9	56.9	60.5	56.9	55.1
Fowls (Cockerels) §	Pair	243	217	236	194	184	190	n.a.
Drakes (Muscovy) §	Pair	363	321	359	371	367	369	n.a.
Ducks (Muscovy) §	Pair	199	174	199	186	187	212	n.a.
Turkey (Gobblers) §	Pair	1,010	1,016	1,134	1,031	1,065	n.a.	n.a.
Honey || .. ..	lb.	13.1	12.0	12.0	11.1	11.0	11.0	12.2
Beeswax	lb.	47.5	47.8	54.7	64.6	67.0	70.0	70.0

* Dairy Authority's agent to milk-round vendor, bottled in 1-pint bottles.

† Choicest quality; in prints in 56 lb. boxes, delivered (incl. price of box).

‡ Average, loaf and large; delivered.

§ New-laid first-quality hen eggs, 24 oz. per dozen.

|| Auction prices for live birds at City Markets.

|| First grade, in 60 lb. tins.

Chapter 32

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION

Over a wide area of New South Wales, where the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high, the conservation of water for rural purposes is necessary for the full utilisation of natural resources.

Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission

Control of water conservation (other than town and domestic supplies) is vested in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The Commission (which comprises three commissioners appointed by the Governor), the Forestry Commission, and the Soil Conservation Service are controlled by the Minister for Conservation. The N.S.W. Conservation Authority co-ordinates the activities of the three organisations.

The operations of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission include the construction and control of water conservation works, the control of State irrigation areas, the establishment, operation, and maintenance of works in irrigation districts (set up for domestic and stock water supply and irrigation), in flood control and irrigation districts, and in sub-soil or surface drainage districts, the control of private irrigation and of the use of artesian and sub-artesian waters, and the provision of assistance under the farm water supplies scheme.

Under the Water Act, 1912, the right to use and control the water in rivers and lakes and underground water in New South Wales is vested in the Commission, for the benefit of the Crown. The Commission may issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, irrigation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

Works for the improvement of rivers and foreshores in New South Wales are controlled, in terms of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, by the Public Works Department (construction authority for tidal waters) and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission (construction authority for the non-tidal portions of rivers). The Act also provides for the constitution of a Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board.

River Murray Waters Agreement

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth. The Commission comprises a representative from each of the States and from the Commonwealth.

Under the Agreement, South Australia is entitled (except in times of drought) to a flow of at least 1,254,000 acre feet of water per annum. The flow of the Murray at Albury is shared equally by New South Wales and Victoria and each State has full control of its tributaries below Albury, subject to meeting the South Australian entitlement. In times of drought, the Commission may declare periods of restriction, when the available Murray waters are allocated between the States in the proportions of 1,000 to New South Wales, 1,000 to Victoria, and 603 to South Australia.

The original Agreement, which was ratified by the River Murray Waters Act, 1915, provided for the construction of works—the Hume Reservoir, locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, Lake Victoria storage (551,700 acre feet), and barrages at the mouth of the Murray River—designed to regulate the flow of the Murray River.

Subsequent amendments of the Agreement provided for the construction of additional works. An amendment in 1954, designed to control the additional water diverted to the Murray under the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, provided for the enlargement of the Hume Reservoir (from its then existing capacity of 2,000,000 acre feet to a capacity of 2,480,000 acre feet) and for the construction of regulators and other works between Tocumwal and Echuca. Amendments in 1963 provided for the construction of a storage (with a capacity of 4,750,000 acre feet) at Chowilla in South Australia, and for any water in excess of 390,000 acre feet in the Menindee Lakes storage during the period 1963 to 1969 to be shared between the States. This latter arrangement was amended in 1970 to continue in perpetuity.

In 1967, because of the greatly increased costs and other considerations, the Commission decided to defer construction of the Chowilla storage. After consideration of other sites, the Agreement was further amended in 1970, to provide for the construction of a storage (with a capacity of 3,000,000 acre feet) on the Mitta Mitta River, above Dartmouth. The Mitta Mitta River is a tributary of the Murray, situated in north-eastern Victoria.

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee which was representative of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales.

The Scheme is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of 3,740,000 kW. When fully discharged from the diversion networks, the water flows at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range for use in irrigation.

The Scheme provides approximately 1,900,000 acre feet per annum of additional water, of which 1,100,000 acre feet goes to the Murrumbidgee and 800,000 acre feet to the Murray. Almost half of the additional water

is gained from regulation (whereby storages are available for summer irrigation), the remainder being gained as a result of diversions.

The Scheme is described in more detail in the chapter "Electricity and Gas".

New South Wales—Queensland Border Rivers Agreement

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established in 1947 under an agreement between the New South Wales and Queensland Governments. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The agreement, as amended in 1968, provides for the construction of a storage dam on Pike Creek in Queensland and associated works and regulators. The costs of constructing, maintaining, and operating these works are to be borne by the States in equal shares. Water discharged from the storage dam will also be shared equally, and will be used principally for irrigation purposes during the relatively dry period from April to October. The Border Rivers Commission is also to investigate the practicability of constructing a dam on the Mole River in New South Wales.

Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946

Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, individual farmers or groups of farmers may be assisted to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes and to prepare land for irrigation. The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission is authorised by the Act to provide technical assistance in the form of land surveys and designs for proposed works and (at the request of farmers) to carry out the works. The Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank is authorised to make advances of up to 90 per cent. of the cost of the approved works, for terms up to fifteen years. Up to 30 June 1971, a total of 29,948 requests for assistance had been made, including 1,076 in 1970-71.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

The extent of irrigation in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which shows the area of land irrigated during recent years under the various irrigation and water supply schemes. Fluctuations from year to year in the area actually irrigated reflect varying seasonal conditions.

Table 717. Area of Land* Irrigated, N.S.W.

System	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Acres						
Irrigation Areas	339,013	381,946	446,368	352,689	311,729	344,857	398,225
Irrigation Districts	585,453	585,022	662,442	623,173	573,194	621,904	684,021
Irrigation Trusts	2,834	3,044	3,086	890	890	890	890
Licensed Diversions	271,104	338,427	328,885	375,741	393,543	417,012	486,415
Total Area Irrigated	1,198,404	1,308,439	1,440,781	1,352,493	1,279,356	1,384,663	1,569,551

* Excludes flood control and irrigation districts.

IRRIGATION AREAS

Irrigation areas are essentially closer settlement schemes designed for intensive irrigation. The land to be included in an irrigation area is resumed by the Crown and divided into farms of "home maintenance" standards. The farms are occupied, in general, under perpetual lease tenure. All the areas are administered by the Water Conservation Commission, which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water supply works.

The irrigation areas established by the State are the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (comprising 451,263 acres, served with water through a channel system stemming from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembid Weir), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (234,637 acres, served by a channel system from the Murrumbidgee at Gogeldrie Weir), the Coomealla Irrigation Area (34,626 acres, served by pumping from the Murray), the Curlwaa Irrigation Area (10,388 acres, served by pumping from the Murray), the Hay Irrigation Area (6,850 acres, supplied with water pumped from the Murrumbidgee), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (18,006 acres, supplied from the Edward River by diversion at Stevens Weir), and the Buronga (8,739 acres) and Mallee Cliffs (1,900 acres) Irrigation Areas served by pumping from the Murray.

The principal sources of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are the Burrinjuck Dam (with a capacity of 837,000 acre feet, and situated on the Murrumbidgee River north-west of Canberra), and the Blowering Dam (1,322,000 acre feet, situated on the mid-reaches of the Tumut River). Water stored in the Blowering Dam is derived from the natural flow of the Tumut River and from water released into that river from the Snowy-Tumut section of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dam during the September-May irrigation season. The water flows along the river channel to Berembid Weir (240 miles to the west), where it is diverted into the main canal. This canal, which has an off-take capacity of 1,600 cubic feet per second, has been completed to beyond Griffith, 96 miles from the off-take. The Areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 797 miles) and drainage channels (880 miles). In addition, there are approximately 450 miles of supply channels serving irrigation districts adjacent to the Murrumbidgee Areas.

The nature of irrigated culture in the State Irrigation Areas is illustrated in the following table. Rice is the principal crop grown in the Areas.

Table 718. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Areas, 1970-71

Culture	Murrumbidgee*	Coleambally	Hay*	Tullakool	Coomealla	Curlwaa, Buronga, and Mallee Cliffs	Total
	Acres						
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice	33,006	20,230	...	1,156	...	...	54,392
Other	54,959	33,618	140	1,130	...	...	89,847
Vineyards	8,825	68	...	...	5,212	904	15,009
Orchards—							
Citrus	8,156	35	...	...	1,849	1,896	11,936
Deciduous	8,075	37	...	...	43	49	8,204
Vegetables	2,028	741	...	...	106	13	2,888
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	7,517	1,252	...	70	...	...	8,839
Other	2,831	798	...	...	3	428	4,060
Pastures—							
Sown	94,332	40,203	2,193	5,895	...	...	142,623
Natural	5,809	800	125	130	...	...	6,864
Other	40,059	13,504	...	...	...	...	53,563
Total Area Irrigated	265,597	111,286	2,458	8,381	7,213	3,290	398,225

* Includes small areas outside the Irrigation Areas supplied with water under special agreements.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts are established by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for domestic and stock water supply and for irrigation purposes. The water supply works are constructed, maintained, and operated by the Commission.

These districts differ from Irrigation Areas in that the existing ownership of the land is not disturbed and water is supplied in limited quantities for the partial irrigation of existing holdings. They differ from water trusts (described later) in that landholders are required to pay annual water charges to cover maintenance and operation costs and part of the interest on capital cost, but are not required to repay the cost of the works.

Within irrigation districts, water is supplied for fodder crops and sown pastures, and not generally for intensive cultivation. Water rights are allotted to holdings on the basis that only a portion of each holding (one acre in three, five, or ten, according to the district) will be irrigated. A water right is the right to one acre foot of water annually.

The Wakool District (comprising 504,191 acres), Berriquin Provisional District (798,975 acres), Deniboota Provisional District (338,033 acres), Denimein Provisional District (147,012 acres), and the uncompleted Jernargo (4,325 acres) and Barramein (89,080 acres) Provisional Districts have been established along the Murray River to utilise the New South Wales share of the waters conserved in the Hume Reservoir. The Benerem-bah District (112,818 acres), Tabbita District (32,330 acres), Wah Wah District (589,975 acres), and Gumly District (353 acres) receive their

water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River. The adjacent Jemalong and Wyldes Plains Districts (224,556 acres) receive water from the Lachlan River.

The nature of irrigated culture in the Irrigation Districts is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 719. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Districts, 1970-71

Culture	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerem- bah	Other Murrumbidgee Districts *	Jemalong and Wyldes Plains	Total
	Acres						
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice	10,251	11,627	12,202	6,444	416	...	40,940
Other	46,060	11,718	9,852	18,345	11,742	11,028	108,745
Orchards .. ..	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Vegetables	2,092	170	111	636	230	...	3,239
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	16,130	3,145	3,967	1,640	2,858	12,384	40,124
Other	3,933	593	543	920	735	915	7,639
Pastures—							
Sown	246,877	76,067	55,780	37,609	14,635	15,260	446,228
Natural .. ..	...	...	660	2,750	640	90	4,140
Other	13,576	1,005	90	9,629	8,661	...	32,961
Total Area Irrigated	338,919	104,325	83,205	77,973	39,922	39,677	684,021

* Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. The Canal runs for 75 miles and has an off-take capacity of 5,000 acre feet per day. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool District, and serves the Deniboota District by a pipe siphon passing under the Edward River. The total length of the canals and channels in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Districts is 1,926 miles. Works in Irrigation Districts do not incorporate an extensive surface drainage system.

FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

In flood control and irrigation districts, works are constructed by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for controlling or partly controlling floods and for supplying water for irrigation by controlled flooding. Landholders deemed to be benefited by the works pay rates levied by the Commission.

The Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District (399,707 acres), the first of its kind, was constituted in 1945. Its purpose is to provide flood irrigation to 128,414 acres of pasture lands by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River.

The Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District was constituted later in 1945. It embraces about 272,800 acres on either side of Medgun Creek, about 40 miles north-west of Moree, and provides for the flood irrigation of 56,180 acres (of which 18,260 acres were benefited in 1970-71).

WATER AND IRRIGATION TRUST DISTRICTS

Trust districts may be constituted for domestic and stock water supply, for town water supplies, for irrigation, and for flood prevention or control. The necessary works are constructed or acquired by the Water Conservation Commission, and are then transferred to trustees to administer. The trustees in each district comprise persons elected by the occupiers of land within the district and a representative of the Commission. They levy rates, assessed on the basis of the area of land benefited, to repay the cost of the works by instalments and to meet the cost of operating and maintaining the works.

In 1971, there were 7 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 19,361 acres), 13 trusts (3,101,884 acres) for domestic and stock water supplies, and 1 trust (2,190 acres) for flood prevention.

LICENSED DIVERSIONS

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission may authorise landholders to divert water from rivers and lakes for the irrigation of individual holdings or for joint irrigation schemes. The authorities are issued, usually for a period of five years, on payment of a fee related to the area of land to be irrigated. The Commission may also issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

The number of licensed diversions for irrigation purposes has increased substantially during recent years. Many new diversions have been constructed in the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan river valleys as well as along the coastal streams in sub-humid districts of the State.

At 30 June 1971, there were 12,632 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 1,124,980 acres. The area actually irrigated during 1970-71 was 393,543 acres.

WATER CONSERVATION WORKS

The main dams and storages conserving water principally for rural purposes in New South Wales (with their storage capacity, in acre feet, shown in parentheses) are:—

Murray System. Half share of Hume Reservoir (1,240,000) and of Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, Euston, Mildura, and Wentworth Weirs (111,420); Stevens Weir on Edward River (7,165).

Murrumbidgee System. Blowering Dam (on Tumut River, 1,322,400); Burrinjuck Dam (837,000); Berembed Weir (10,000); Redbank Weir (7,360); Maude Weir (6,740); Gogeldrie Weir (6,000).

Darling System. Menindee Lakes Storage (1,468,700).

Macquarie System. Burrendong Dam (1,361,000).

Namoi System. Keepit Dam (345,300).

Lachlan System. Wyangala Dam (987,139); Lake Brewster (123,900); Carcoar Dam (on Belubula River, 29,530); Lake Cargelligo (29,430); Jemalong Weir (2,200).

Hunter System. Glenbawn Dam (293,200).

Richmond System. Toonumbar Dam (on Iron Pot Creek, 8,990).

Severn System. Pindari Dam (30,350).

Paterson System. Lostock Dam (16,400).

The works on the Murray River are under the control of the River Murray Commission, and the other works are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

Water from the Hume Reservoir and associated storages is used in New South Wales for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Curlwaa and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Deni-mein Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts. The Reservoir is situated just above Albury.

The flow of water from Burrinjuck Dam is supplemented by the flow of the Tumut River (which joins the Murrumbidgee a few miles upstream from Gundagai), as regulated by the Blowering Dam. Water from these sources and associated storages is used for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Murrumbidgee, Hay, and Coleambally Irrigation Areas, for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Benerembah, Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts, and for licensed private diversion schemes. Flood flows are relied on to serve the Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District, and no water is released from the Dam for that purpose. The primary function of the Blowering Dam, which was completed in 1968, is to store water passed through the Upper Tumut power stations of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme during the winter, and to hold it for release to the Murrumbidgee River during the summer irrigation season.

Further particulars of the Murray and Murrumbidgee systems are given earlier in the chapter.

The Menindee Lakes Storage, about seventy miles from Broken Hill in the far west of the State, has been formed by the conversion of dry lakes into effective water storages. Levees, channels joining the lakes, and regulators to control the flow of water were largely completed by 1960, but damage to the levees during 1962 temporarily reduced the maximum storage capacity. Water from the Darling River is diverted into the storages during periods of high flow, and is released when needed to replenish the flow of the Darling River below Menindee. The water is used for domestic and stock purposes along both the Darling River and the Great Ana Branch of the Darling, and to augment the Broken Hill town supply.

The Burrendong Dam, which was completed in 1966, is situated on the upper reaches of the Macquarie River, at its confluence with the Cudgong River, near Wellington. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Macquarie and to provide supplies for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes. Flood mitigation requirements account for 396,800 acre feet of the total storage capacity of 1,361,000 acre feet.

The Keepit Dam, which was completed in 1960, is situated on the Namoi River just above its confluence with the Peel. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Namoi and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

The Wyangala Dam, which has recently been reconstructed to raise the storage capacity from 304,000 acre feet to 987,100 acre feet, is situated thirty miles upstream from Cowra; water from the Dam is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and licensed private irrigation diversions. Carcoar Dam is situated on the Belubula River (a tributary of the Lachlan), and is used to provide regulated flows for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation in the Belubula Valley. Balance storages at Lake Cargelligo and Lake Brewster conserve water during periods of high flow for release as required. Water from the Lachlan, diverted at Jemalong Weir, supplies the Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Irrigation Districts.

The Glenbawn Dam, which was completed in 1958, is the first of eight dams proposed for the Hunter Valley irrigation and flood mitigation scheme. The Dam's storage capacity comprises 185,300 acre feet for irrigation storage and 107,900 acre feet for flood mitigation storage.

The Pindari Dam, which was completed in 1969, is situated on the Severn River about 15 miles upstream from Ashford. Water from the dam is used for irrigation purposes as far as Yetman, and for stock and domestic purposes to the junction of the Severn and Dumaresq Rivers.

The Lostock Dam, completed in 1971, is used to regulate the flow of the Paterson River to provide for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes between the Dam and the Hunter River.

The Toonumbar Dam (situated on Iron Pot Creek, a tributary of the Richmond River) supplies water for stock and irrigation purposes. The Dam was completed in 1971.

Other dams and storages which are under construction are:—

Darling River Scheme. This scheme provides for the construction of 35 to 40 weirs along the course of the Darling. When completed, the weirs will "back up" the waters of the River into an unbroken chain of pools stretching from the Queensland to the Victorian border. Water will be available for stock and domestic use and for irrigation of limited areas.

Gwydir River Scheme. This scheme provides for the construction of Copeton Dam on the Gwydir River about 5 miles west of Copeton, the water from the Dam to be used for irrigation purposes. The first stage of construction (capacity 50,000 acre feet) is due to be completed in 1972, and the second stage (total capacity 700,000 acre feet) in 1973. The addition of gates on the Dam spillway at a later date will increase the storage capacity to 1,100,000 acre feet.

UNDERGROUND WATER

The portion of the Great Australian Artesian Basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 81,250 square miles in the northern and western hinterland of the State. The watering of the north-western country by means of artesian water has increased the carrying capacity of the land and has made practicable some closer pastoral settlement.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water, to preserve the efficiency of the bores and prevent waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains for the benefit of landholders, and may authorise the installation of bores by private owners.

At 30 June 1971, the number of artesian bores giving a flowing or pumping supply of water was 1,186. The regulated total daily flow from the 696 flowing bores was estimated at 46,586,496 gallons; 538 of the flowing bores are privately-owned and 158 are government-owned. The deepest bores are in the Moree district; one at Boronga has the greatest depth (4,570 feet) and daily outflow (825,460 gallons).

By 1971, 87 Bore Water Trusts and 12 Artesian Wells Districts had been constituted for the supply of artesian water principally for stock purposes. These Trusts and Districts cover approximately 5,600,000 acres, the water being delivered to holdings by means of 3,702 miles of open earth drains. The Bore Trusts are administered by trustees in the same way as Water Trusts, but in Artesian Wells Districts the settlers themselves maintain the drains.

Most of the other artesian bores are also used for stock-watering, but a few provide the water supply for country towns.

The flow of artesian water is decreasing, mainly because of the multiplicity of bores. Control headgear is being used to limit the discharge of water from bores, and thereby to prolong their existence.

The Water Conservation Commission assists settlers in shallow boring operations, for which repayments are required over a period. The number of shallow bores sunk by the Commission to 30 June 1971, was 7,149, and their average depth was 292 feet.

Chapter 33

FORESTRY

THE FOREST ESTATE

The total area of forest in New South Wales, as estimated by the Forestry Commission, is 32,390,000 acres. This area, which includes productive, potentially productive, and protective forest land, comprises 7,345,282 acres of State (including National) Forests, 1,012,531 acres of timber reserves, and 24,032,187 acres of forest on vacant Crown lands, leaseholds, and private lands. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland divisions.

At 30 June 1971, there were 774 State Forests, covering 7,345,282 acres, which had been dedicated for forestry use. Areas of the State Forests have been grouped into 66 declared National Forests, embracing 1,378,087 acres. Alienation of dedicated State Forests may be accomplished by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, but declared National Forests can be alienated only by Act of Parliament.

The timber reserves, amounting to 1,012,531 acres, are temporary reservations covering, for the most part, areas of poorer forest held for supplying regional needs in farm and fuel timber, pending decision as to their ultimate value for forestry purposes. They may later be dedicated as State Forests or made available for settlement.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include a large proportion of inaccessible areas. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being dedicated or reserved as State Forests or timber reserves. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land are mostly remnant stands which are in process of clearing with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation.

Types of Forest Timber

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring, and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining, and fencing. Some hardwoods are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards. The hardwood species most commonly used include blackbutt, flooded gum, bloodwood, spotted gum, the "ash" group (alpine ash, silvertop ash, and mountain gum), Murray red gum, and "mahoganies" (red and white), the stringybarks, grey gum, Sydney blue gum, brown barrel, tallow-wood, and the ironbarks.

The cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards, flooring, and other housing purposes which require high resistance to white ants. The cutting of this timber is subject to a quota system, which was introduced as a means of conserving the dwindling resources. Softwood requirements are being met to an increasing extent by radiata pine, which is the principal species used in forest plantations.

The "brushwood" forests consist mainly of broad-leaved evergreens which occur only in the wet coastal zone. Among the valuable "brushwood" species are coachwood (a fine cabinet and veneer timber), various timbers of the genus *Flindersia*, black bean, white and negrohead beech, yellow carrabeen, sassafras, bollywood, and crabapple. Among the brushwood forest types are also found red cedar and hoop pine (a valuable native softwood), both now remnant, having been heavily cut for many years. Turpentine (useful for marine piling and flooring) occurs as a scattered tree among brushwoods and eucalypts.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, the medicinal extracts hyoscine and rutin, charcoal, kino gum, and "paper" bark.

State Forests

The 7,345,282 acres of State (including National) Forests supply over half of the New South Wales timber requirements. About 25 per cent. of the State forest area is under cypress pine, and 4 per cent. is under Murray red gum. Areas accounting for a further 26 per cent. of the State forest are suitable for intensive management; these areas include 212,985 acres under plantation softwoods (mainly radiata pine, slash pine, and native hoop pine). Areas which have rudimentary fire protection, incomplete roading, and no silvicultural treatment, and which are suitable for extensive management, account for 25 per cent. of the State forest. A further 16 per cent. of the State forest area is required wholly or mainly for protection—watersheds, catchment areas, etc.—and the remaining 4 per cent. is unclassified.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Plans of development have been laid down for some of the principal National and State forests, after intensive survey and detailed mapping, with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting is controlled with due regard to regeneration, and supplemented by silvicultural treatment to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of indigenous species is almost entirely natural, but the planting of some valuable varieties is necessary.

The area of coniferous plantations (mainly of radiata pine and other exotic coniferous species) has been increased steadily during recent years. Measures designed to increase the rate of new softwood planting include the Softwood Forestry Agreements Act, 1967 (under which the Commonwealth Government agreed to provide loan assistance to the State Governments for an expanded softwood planting programme for the five-year period from 1966-67) and the Private Forestry Scheme, administered by the Forestry Commission of New South Wales (which provides long-term loans to landholders for the establishment of pine and poplar plantations on their properties).

Table 720. Area* of Forest Plantations, N.S.W

At 31 March	Government			Private		Total, N.S.W.		
	Coniferous		Broad- leaved	Coniferous	Broad- leaved	Coniferous	Broad- leaved	Total
	Radiata Pine	Other Species						
	Acres							
	1966	91,818	21,184	n.a.	22,000	n.a.	135,002	n.a.	n.a.
1967	100,296	21,947	12,000	22,000	n.a.	144,243	n.a.	n.a.
1968	112,192	22,320	16,000	22,000	5,000	156,512	21,000	177,512
1969	127,440	23,284	17,586	28,000	10,000	178,724	27,586	206,310
1970	151,805	26,616	21,054	30,000	11,200	208,421	32,254	240,675
1971	180,199	32,520	23,895	34,000	11,800	246,719	35,695	282,414

* Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested.

Silvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks, and fire-lines; and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines, and radio equipment. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger.

GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES

Forestry Commission of New South Wales

The Forestry Commission, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916, under the control of the Minister for Conservation. The Commission is responsible for the control and management of the State Forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology and a system of education in scientific forestry. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, the protection of water supply catchment areas, and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any water-supply system and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required by the State Conservation Authority in the interests of water and soil conservation.

Up to 20 university traineeships in forestry are offered each year. The trainees follow a five-year course which includes two years' study of prescribed science subjects at State universities, one year of practical training in forests, and two years of training in forestry at the Australian National University. Trainees who complete the course are appointed to the staff of the Commission as foresters.

The principal financial operations of the Forestry Commission in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 721. Forestry Commission: Receipts and Payments

Item	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand				
RECEIPTS					
Timber Royalties and Sales	5,123	6,145	6,076	6,385	6,595
Other Receipts	348	337	333	326	347
Total Receipts	5,471	6,482	6,409	6,712	6,942
PAYMENTS					
Administration	4,499	4,737	5,343	5,556	6,319
Reforestation—					
Acquisition of Land	135	247	173	206	283
Plantations — Establishment and Treatment	709	970	1,120	1,383	1,360
Indigenous Forests—Regeneration and Treatment	636	587	584	694	661
Nurseries—Working and Maintenance	183	212	268	304	309
Research and Experiment	96	96	107	122	131
Protection from Fire, Disease, etc.	706	818	1,472	797	965
Forest Works—					
Surveys	228	286	327	403	426
Construction and Maintenance of roads and buildings, etc.	1,527	1,991	2,021	2,549	24,85
Supervision of Licensed Operations	411	439	442	538	544
Total Payments	9,130	10,385	11,856	12,552	13,482

Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau

The Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau conducts silvicultural and other forest research work and advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on matters relating to the supply, production, overseas trade, and distribution of Australian timber. The Australian Forestry School, which provided professional training in forestry and was conducted by the Forestry and Timber Bureau, was absorbed in 1965 by the Australian National University.

Australian Forestry Council

The Australian Forestry Council, established in July 1964, comprises the Ministers responsible for forestry in each of the States together with appropriate Commonwealth Ministers. The Council is concerned with the co-ordination of Commonwealth and State policies in the development of the forestry and forest product industries.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER

Regulations under the Forestry Act require the licensing of sawmills and the provision by each mill of a monthly return recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The production of

timber in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years, as estimated from these returns, is shown in the following table:—

Table 722. Estimated Production of Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Logs for Sawing, Slicing, or Peeling				Hewn (including Mining Timber)	Poles and Piles	Pulpwood	Total (excluding Firewood) *
	Forest Hard- woods	Brushwoods and Scrubwoods	Pines					
			Indigenous	Exotic				
Thousand super feet hoppus (log equivalent)								
1939	174,152	27,527	69,414	369	147,287	19,797	n.a.	438,546
1961	468,715	43,968	79,446	40,192	160,611	30,470	58,228	881,630
1962	414,338	35,961	71,832	46,419	168,557	20,584	40,362	798,053
1963	435,188	42,398	71,668	49,063	140,811	20,246	41,306	800,680
1964	483,694	40,623	72,356	48,203	148,034	24,996	44,076	861,982
1965	512,453	45,420	77,951	55,994	117,150	28,374	49,023	886,365
1966	486,045	44,028	70,707	58,317	132,164	27,393	53,679	872,333
1967	471,013	36,563	62,081	56,184	115,856	19,345	58,270	819,312
1968	494,964	39,222	63,270	56,212	112,715	21,894	60,927	849,204
1969	493,596	39,487	58,417	57,675	121,656	21,084	63,071	854,986
1970	509,381	41,721	59,419	59,918	115,000	21,394	83,762	890,595
1971	484,907	43,116	50,278	68,089	112,459	20,861	102,283	881,993

* The estimated production of firewood in this period fluctuated between 15 million super feet hoppus (in 1968-69) and 223 million super feet hoppus (in 1940-41).

The next table shows the quantity of sawn timber produced in New South Wales sawmills and other woodworking establishments from native and imported logs:—

Table 723. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced

Year ended 30 June	Logs Treated			Sawn Timber Produced					
	Native	Im- ported	Total	From Native Logs				From Im- ported Logs	Total
				Hardwoods	Brush- woods and Scrub- woods	Soft- woods	Total		
	Thousand cubic feet			Thousand super feet					
1963	47,993	1,090	49,083	279,090	15,879	76,140	371,109	9,547	380,655
1964	50,983	1,240	52,223	306,433	14,410	76,143	396,987	10,606	407,593
1965	54,563	1,212	55,774	324,714	16,440	73,199	414,353	10,761	425,115
1966	54,758	1,189	55,947	329,418	15,848	73,128	418,394	11,008	429,402
1967	53,724	980	54,704	318,870	12,199	69,313	400,381	8,566	408,948
1968	54,045	1,225	55,271	337,309	14,728	69,426	421,463	11,120	432,583
1969	53,693	1,219	54,912	331,175	16,854	71,878	419,907	11,038	430,945
1970	56,410	876	57,286	343,504	18,220	67,580	429,304	9,233	438,537

In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., sleepers, piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Further particulars of the operations of sawmills are given in the chapter "Manufacturing Industries".

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1945, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in buildings and articles for sale, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring, and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY

The number of persons engaged in afforestation and timber-getting in statistical divisions of New South Wales at 30 June 1966, and the total number in the State recorded at earlier census and quasi-census enumerations, are shown in the following table:—

Table 724. Persons Engaged in Forestry, N.S.W.

Date	Persons	Statistical Division	Persons at 30 June 1966
1933: June	6,484	North Coast	1,171
1939: June	8,200	Hunter	372
1943: June	5,418	Illawarra, South Eastern	531
1945: June	6,088	Northern, North Western	466
1947: June	6,307	Central West	395
1954: June	4,575	Murray, Murrumbidgee	460
1961: June	3,843	Other	265
1966: June	3,660	Total, New South Wales	3,660

VALUE OF FORESTRY PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of forestry production (at place of production) in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. These values represent the value of forest products at principal markets, less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 725. Gross Value of Forestry Production at Place of Production

Year ended 30 June	Value	Year ended 30 June	Value	Year ended 30 June	Value	Year ended 30 June	Value
1939	\$ thous. 4,522	1951	\$ thous. 17,932	1958	\$ thous. 30,682	1965	\$ thous. 31,586
1945	6,642	1952	24,922	1959	31,148	1966	32,342
1946	7,490	1953	27,384	1960	30,338	1967	30,967
1947	9,016	1954	25,810	1961	30,600	1968	34,160
1948	11,482	1955	27,372	1962	28,862	1969	33,638
1949	13,122	1956	30,686	1963	27,976	1970	36,832
1950	14,370	1957	33,516	1964	29,618	1971	37,271

OVERSEAS TRADE IN TIMBER

The overseas import and export of timber to and from New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table. Most of the imports are in the form of undressed timber and are mainly softwoods. The undressed softwoods come principally from Canada, the

United States of America, and New Zealand, while the hardwoods come mainly from Malaysia and the Philippines. The exports consist largely of undressed hardwood timber, mostly consigned to New Zealand.

Table 726. Overseas Trade in Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Imports				Exports (Australian Produce)			
	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Value		Quantity	Value	Value	
	Thous. sup. feet	\$A thousand			Thous. sup. feet	\$A thousand		
1939	199,196	1,761	131	1,891	27,251	765	78	843
1958	173,215	14,825	1,200	16,025	22,964	2,978	154	3,132
1959	179,249	14,273	1,066	15,338	15,703	1,968	278	2,246
1960	223,940	20,691	1,334	22,025	13,776	1,743	165	1,908
1961	216,735	21,034	1,575	22,609	13,387	1,716	139	1,854
1962	181,455	15,077	1,612	16,689	14,989	1,629	137	1,766
1963	185,853	16,450	1,522	17,972	7,184	927	134	1,061
1964	206,194	19,184	1,702	20,885	8,823	1,058	174	1,233
1965	218,219	21,168	2,396	23,564	8,332	1,064	225	1,289
1966	189,675	18,495	2,470	20,965	8,196	1,165	448	1,613
1967	202,472	18,961	2,788	21,749	9,770	1,349	535	1,884
1968	222,064	22,324	3,848	26,172	4,875	976	509	1,485
1969	235,476	25,671	4,473	30,144	5,372	885	640	1,525
1970	233,647	28,865	6,960	35,825	5,557	816	689	1,505
1971	237,249	27,834	6,913	34,747	7,228	1,038	918	1,956

* Includes logs and railway sleepers.

Chapter 34

FISHERIES

The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value. The estuarine fisheries (those in coastal lakes and estuaries and on coastal beaches) and the demersal fisheries (those offshore for fish which live close to the sea floor) have frequently been overfished, with a consequent diminution of stocks. On the other hand, the pelagic species of fish (those which inhabit the upper water layers) have not been fully exploited. Perch, Murray cod, and other freshwater species are taken from the inland rivers.

Fisheries in New South Wales within the three-mile territorial limit are regulated by the Chief Secretary's Department in terms of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish (either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish), the licensing of fishing boats and of persons who gain a substantial proportion of their income from fishing, the regulation of the use of nets, and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. Other provisions govern the consignment and sale of fish, and the supply of returns showing the nature and extent of fishing operations. Inspectors of fisheries are appointed under the Act, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force and honorary vigilance committees.

The Commonwealth Fisheries Office, a division of the Department of Primary Industry, is responsible for the development and administration of fisheries and whaling in extra-territorial waters, in terms of the Commonwealth Fisheries Act, 1952-1968, and co-ordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia. State inspectors of fisheries exercise certain powers under the Act on behalf of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Whaling Act, 1960-1966, gives effect to the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and governs operations in extra-territorial waters by ships under Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Particulars of the professional fishermen licensed and of the boats and other equipment used in the fisheries during recent years are shown in the next table. Professional fishermen fishing beyond territorial waters must be licensed under the Commonwealth Fisheries Act, and those fishing within territorial waters must be licensed under the State Fisheries Act; many fishermen are licensed under both Acts. All boats used for professional fishing must be licensed under the State Act.

Table 727. Fisheries: Fishermen Licensed and Boats Engaged

At 30 June	Fishermen Licensed			Boats Engaged*		Value of Boats and Equipment	
	Extra- territorial	Territorial		General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries	General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries†
		Tidal	Inland				
1966	965	2,293	127	2,638	1,365	\$ thous. 8,542	\$ thous. 1,120
1967	1,014	2,449	114	2,469	1,479	8,642	1,088
1968	940	2,482	122	2,220	1,505	7,263	1,393
1969	1,008	2,451	132	2,345	1,688	8,096	1,670
1970	1,066	2,529	154	2,659	1,699	9,862	1,663
1971	1,291	3,179	181	2,604	1,699	10,605	1,746

* Includes trawlers (300 motor trawlers in 1971), punts, and launches.

† Includes the value of cultivation (sticks, trays, etc.) in oyster fisheries.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, the areas available for oyster culture may be classified as special, average, or inferior areas according to their productive capacity. The areas are leased by the State Government, the usual tenure being 15 years for special and average areas and 10 years for inferior areas. Inferior areas may not be exploited during the first year of the lease, and may be re-classified in the last year of the lease. Leases of special areas are offered by public auction or public tender; the rental for other leases is fixed by the Minister. When a lease expires, the existing lessee has a preferment right to apply for renewal of the lease.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 728. Oyster Leases

At 30 June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases	At 30 June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases
		Yards	Acres			Yards	Acres
1939	4,493	913,571	3,439	1968	4,927	877,231	6,864
1965	5,028	884,456	7,050	1969	5,158	912,918	7,319
1966	5,041	891,198	7,285	1970	5,689	983,920	8,480
1967	4,975	920,193	7,295	1971	5,848	1,018,192	8,823

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and may be opened to the public for the taking of oysters for immediate personal consumption.

Suitable streams and lakes (almost all those above an altitude of 2,500 feet) are stocked with trout, and acclimatisation societies are registered to assist in the management of the trout fishery. Some waters are closed to trout-fishing during the winter months.

An angler's licence must be held by any person, other than an Aborigine, a child under 16 years of age, or an age, invalid or service pensioner, who fishes for any species of fish in inland waters (including coastal streams above the influence of the tide). The method of fishing is subject to regulation.

Marketing of Fish

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority. The Authority, which was established in 1964, comprises three members nominated by fishermen's co-operative societies and two members nominated by the State Government.

The Authority conducts a market at Sydney, and markets are conducted by fishermen's co-operatives at other coastal centres. Fish produced in the State must be sold through these markets, except that licensed fishermen may sell direct to canneries and in certain instances (subject to the approval of the Chief Secretary) to other consumers. The major part of the State's catch is sold through the Sydney market, either by auction or by private treaty.

The fishermen's co-operatives, which have been established at 20 centres, arrange for the handling of fish at the point of catch and for its transport to market. The co-operatives supply the bulk of the fresh fish sold in Sydney, Wollongong, and Newcastle.

Fisheries Research

The Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in scientifically investigating the marine resources of Australian waters.

The Chief Secretary's Department conducts a marine laboratory in Sydney, and has established an extensive fisheries research station at Narrandera for the study of the inland fisheries of the State. The Department has also established a brackish-water fish culture centre at Port Stephens, to examine the feasibility of farming various species of prawns and more intensified culture of oysters; research will be extended later to take in other marine animals.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species are listed according to their common name, and the quantities are on the basis of landed weight.

Table 729. Fish: Recorded Production by Species

Common Name	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Freshwater Species—					
Golden Perch	143,004	134,020	108,440	108,435	222,563
Murray Cod	22,910	19,945	34,328	46,517	30,531
Other	115,330	86,783	87,813	92,227	129,215
Total	281,244	240,748	230,581	247,179	382,309
Marine Species—					
Australian Salmon ..	1,089,254	714,558	807,227	1,404,755	717,740
Bream	549,909	659,064	671,843	538,648	653,611
Flathead	3,947,467	3,490,568	3,815,144	3,535,992	2,967,613
Garfish	229,544	268,243	225,899	295,680	302,000
Gurnard	318,240	291,117	313,063	300,757	303,398
John Dory	481,117	582,557	233,935	440,538	496,510
Latchet	187,676	219,425	174,168	247,179	305,889
Leatherjacket	459,899	397,497	381,643	807,811	1,011,222
Luderick	1,189,417	1,200,105	1,153,579	1,349,445	1,298,639
Mackerel	207,841	128,636	135,875	73,146	85,298
Morwong	3,456,333	2,792,416	2,320,110	1,715,325	2,118,914
Mullet	5,304,288	5,605,589	6,138,508	6,108,857	5,813,655
Redfish	263,663	486,990	872,730	1,005,424	1,372,848
Shark	1,257,236	1,235,135	1,300,528	1,452,220	1,558,474
Snapper	1,626,776	1,556,981	1,200,832	1,304,444	1,563,701
Tailor	163,142	322,465	282,016	257,111	364,271
Tuna*	4,725,000	8,096,000	11,308,000	12,974,000	8,034,237
Whiting	452,575	267,156	325,118	357,710	398,204
Yellowtail-Kingfish ..	441,201	375,916	525,842	609,678	459,760
Other	2,617,685	2,778,866	3,117,232	3,042,372	3,139,016
Total	28,968,263	31,469,284	35,303,292	37,821,092	32,965,000
Total Fish Production ..	29,249,507	31, 7, 003 2	35,533,873	38,068,271	33,347,309

* Source C.S.I.R.O.

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years:—

Table 730. Fish: Production by Fishing Grounds

Grounds	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Thousand lb.			
Rivers and Lakes	7,742	8,162	7,742	7,687
Inshore Ocean Waters and Sea Beaches ..	3,694	4,323	5,112	3,933
Extra-territorial Waters	20,033	22,818	24,967	21,345
Inland Waters	241	231	247	382
Total Fish Production	31,710	35,534	38,068	33,347

The total recorded production of fish, molluscs, and crustaceans by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen in 1939 and recent years is shown in the following table.

Table 731. Production of Fish, Molluscs, and Crustaceans

Year ended 30 June	Fish*			Oysters	Abalone	Prawns	Crabs and Crayfish
	Marino	Freshwater	Total				
	Thousand lb.*						
1939†	30,449	394	30,843	6,509	...	1,069	432
1959	27,034	991	28,025	12,389	...	3,148	735
1960	27,184	696	27,880	12,164	...	3,624	839
1961	27,554	706	28,260	13,296	...	2,915	621
1962	26,553	517	27,071	12,204	...	4,678	588
1963	31,139	459	31,598	12,604	...	6,623	726
1964	32,543	276	32,819	12,462	105	6,107	503
1965	33,205	454	33,659	14,298	168	4,501	580
1966	29,820	338	30,158	14,654	1,068	4,016	592
1967	28,969	281	29,250	15,768	2,400†	3,780	666
1968	31,469	241	31,710	15,832	1,200†	5,343	523r
1969	35,303	231	35,534	16,072	496	3,602	613r
1970	37,821	247	38,068	20,197	618	4,202	538
1971	32,965	382	33,347	21,255	2,068	4,691	563

* Landed weight for fish; in-shell weight for molluscs and crustaceans.

† Calendar year.

‡ Estimated.

VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value (at place of production) of the recorded fisheries and whaling production of New South Wales, and its components, in 1938-39 and later years. These values represent the values of the products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing, and they include fish condemned.

Table 732. Gross Value of Fisheries and Whaling Production, at Place of Production

Year ended 30 June	Fish	Oysters	Other*	Total	Year ended 30 June	Fish	Oysters	Other *	Total
	\$ thousand					\$ thousand			
1939	774	162	80	1,016	1965	3,826	2,464	1,973	8,263
1959	3,390	1,490	1,014	5,894	1966	4,267	2,524	1,764	8,555
1960	3,572	1,458	1,172	6,202	1967	3,495	3,209	2,132	8,836
1961	3,888	1,592	1,118	6,598	1968	4,487	3,220	2,504	10,212
1962	3,334	1,850	1,396	6,580	1969	4,473	3,269	2,242	9,984
1963	3,602	2,016	1,982	7,600	1970 _p	4,485	4,481	2,546	11,512
1964	3,776	2,148	1,932	7,856	1971 _p	4,660	4,982	3,582	13,224

* Comprises whaling (separate details of which are not available for publication), molluscs other than oysters, and crustaceans.

OVERSEAS TRADE IN FISH

Overseas imports of fish normally provide a considerable proportion of the State's supply. There is also a small export trade in canned fish and fresh and frozen fish and oysters. Particulars of the overseas trade in fish and fish products in 1938-39 and recent years are given in the next table.

Table 733. Overseas Trade in Fish and Fish Products, N.S.W.

Year ended June	Imports		Exports					
	Quantity	Value	Quantity			Value		
			Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total	Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total
	lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.
1939	19,444,703	1,466	42,743	585,893	628,636	3	48	51
1966	38,653,722	13,350	860,905	284,505	1,145,410	684	105	789
1967	35,954,799	13,728	1,484,204	152,039	1,636,243	980	74	1,053
1968	36,170,973	13,092	2,047,150	125,815	2,172,965	2,185	76	2,260
1969	39,484,232	14,887	2,077,371	124,836	2,202,207	3,060	89	3,149
1970	42,212,788	16,948	1,943,683	114,228	2,057,911	1,655	73	1,728
1971	46,888,193	19,530	1,533,170	201,118	1,734,288	2,473	185	2,659

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from overseas has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1970-71, the imports included 27.6 million lb. of fresh or frozen fish (61 per cent. of the total fish imported), 14.1 million lb. of canned fish (31 per cent.), and 3.5 million lb. of smoked, dried and salted fish (8 per cent.). Most of the fresh or frozen fish came from Japan, the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa, and New Zealand. Salmon from Japan, herrings and sardines from the United Kingdom, and sardines from Norway and Portugal were the principal varieties of canned fish.

FISH PRESERVING

Fish of many kinds specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting are obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales. The main canneries are situated at Narooma and Eden on the South Coast.

LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in the 1942-43 and previous issues of the Year Book. The review of these matters given in this chapter affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which landholders hold their lands.

LAND ADMINISTRATION

On the establishment of responsible government in 1856, control of the Crown lands was conferred on the New South Wales Parliament. The principal enactments now governing the alienation, occupation, and management of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

The administration of Crown lands in the Eastern and Central land divisions is conducted by the Lands Department, under the direction of the Minister for Lands. The lands of the Western land division have been administered separately since 1901, first by a Board, and since 1934 by a Commission or Commissioner, responsible to the Minister for Lands.

Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board, which comprises the Minister for Conservation (as chairman), the Director of the Soil Conservation Service, and representatives of the Departments of Lands, Agriculture, and Mines and of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and Forestry Commission, has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State.

Land Divisions

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three territorial land divisions—the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions—bounded by lines running approximately north and south. The Eastern Division, which comprises 60,661,926 acres, covers the Coastal and Tableland Statistical Agricultural Areas and about one-third of the Slope Areas. The Central Division (57,055,846 acres) embraces the remainder of the Slope Areas, and most of the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. The Western Division (80,319,348 acres) almost coincides with the Western Plains Area. The total area of New South Wales is 198,037,120 acres, but the land area (excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc.) is 195,068,040 acres, or about 304,793 square miles.

Land Boards and Land and Valuation Court

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into 87 Land Districts, with a Crown Land Agent in each; these Districts are grouped into 14 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the

Yanco, Mirrool, Coomealla, Coleambally, and Tullakool Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, a Local Land Board, comprising an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) and two local members, determines many matters under the Lands and other Acts. There is also a special Land Board, with the powers and duties of a Local Land Board, for war service land settlement matters.

The Western Division is divided into 11 administrative districts, which coincide with Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members.

The Land and Valuation Court gives awards and judgments, having the same force as those of the Supreme Court, on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value, and ownership of land.

Further particulars regarding the Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety".

CLASSES OF LAND TENURE—HISTORICAL SURVEY

From the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor. Sales from the Crown commenced in 1831, and leasehold tenures were given to "squatters" after 1832. Conditional purchase under the "free selection before survey" system was introduced in 1861, to open to land-seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. Since 1895, the principles governing the disposal of Crown land have been pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a "living area", one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance. Closer settlement, described in later pages, has been an important factor in providing for new settlers during the greater part of this century.

In the disposal of Crown lands, government policy has fluctuated as between purchase (ultimately freehold) tenure and leasehold tenure. Most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation, or are held under perpetual lease. In recent years, the State Government has taken steps to reduce the number and variety of Crown Land titles. The main provisions of the Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, give nearly all leaseholders the opportunity to purchase their leases and obtain freehold titles.

ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS

Progress in the alienation of Crown lands within New South Wales since 1861 is illustrated in the following table. The area which had been alienated by 30 June 1971 (68,796,000 acres) comprised 44,420,000 acres sold by conditional purchase, 7,147,000 acres granted or sold before 1862,

11,600,000 acres sold by auction or under deferred payments since 1862, and 5,629,000 acres disposed of by other forms of alienation. The methods of alienation are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43.

Table 734. Area of Alienated Lands

At 31 December	Area Alienated	At 30 June	Area Alienated	At 30 June	Area which had been Alienated	Area Resumed or Reverted to Crown	Area Remaining Alienated
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thousand acres		
1861	7,147	1911	36,234	1966	67,497	6,379	61,118
1871	8,631	1921	39,680	1967	67,930	6,405	61,525
1881	19,615	1931	44,075	1968	68,271	6,572	61,700
1891	23,683	1941	50,283	1969	68,470	6,649	61,821
1901	26,407	1951	51,126	1970	68,637	6,709	61,927
		1961	55,767	1971	68,796	6,800	61,996

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30 June 1971:—

Table 735. Alienation and Tenure of Crown Lands, 30 June 1971

Nature of Tenure	Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total N.S.W.
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Alienated	63,856,675	2,042,792	61,995,775
In process of alienation	1,668,096	1,108	3,903,692
Virtually alienated	23,034,900	174,286	1,669,204
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual)	1,055,050	...	23,209,186
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation .. .. .	...	...	1,055,050
Total of foregoing tenures	89,614,721	2,218,186	91,832,907
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation	4,728,883	72,164,991	76,893,874
Other long-term leases	2,870,541	4,350,286	4,350,286
Short leases and temporary tenures	1,392,517	1,082,869	3,953,410
Forest leases and permits within State Forests	285,376	92,508	1,485,025
Mining leases and permits*	18,825,734	24,900	310,276
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc.)	117,717,772	385,608	19,211,342
Total Area	117,717,772	80,319,348	198,037,120

* At 31 December 1970.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions, there were 98,892,038 acres under occupation in 1971, and of that area 88,559,671 acres (or 90 per cent.) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in process of alienation, or held under leases wholly alienable. Almost all of the Western Division is leasehold, mostly in the form of perpetual leases.

Of the land in process of alienation, 3,122,734 acres were held as conditional purchase, 402,034 acres as settlement purchases, 77,425 as soldiers' group purchases, and 266,264 acres as irrigation land purchases. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, however, the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to

provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the Division over the years.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence, or permissive occupancy was 112,926,311 acres at 30 June 1971. The area under each tenure is shown in the next table:—

Table 736. Leases, etc., of Crown Lands, 30 June 1971

Nature and Name of Tenure	Area	Nature and Name of Tenure	Area
	Acres		Acres
<i>Virtually Alienated—</i>		<i>Perpetual, No Right of Alienation—</i>	
Homestead Selection and Homestead Grant	1,669,204	Closer Settlement Lease	3,448,457
<i>Alienable (Long-term and Perpetual)—</i>		Group Purchase Lease	220,653
Homestead Farm	4,942,861	Settlement Purchase Lease	1,034,178
Suburban Holding	66,017	Special Lease	25,595
Settlement Lease*	2,385,027	Western Lands Lease	72,164,991
Crown Lease*	6,296,600	Total	76,893,874
Conditional Purchase Lease* ..	84,711		
Conditional Lease*	8,959,898	<i>Other Long-term—</i>	
Conditional Lease brought under Western Lands Act (Perpetual)	166,281	Western Lands Lease, Ordinary	4,350,286
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding	12,383	<i>Short-term and Temporary—</i>	
Week-end Lease	302	Annual Lease	129,994
Town Lands Lease	27	Occupation Licence	219,411
On Irrigation Areas—		Preferential Occupation Licence	89,541
Irrigation Farm Lease	278,637	Permissive Occupancy	2,170,116
Non-irrigable Lease	16,265	Irrigation Lease	218,710
Town Lands Lease	177	Road Permits	1,125,638
Total	23,209,186	Total	3,953,410
<i>Long-term, Limited Rights of Alienation—</i>		Forest Lease and Occupation Permit	1,485,025
Prickly-pear Lease	59,120	Mining Lease and Permit†	310,276
Residential Lease	581	Total Area of Leases, etc. ..	112,926,311
Special Lease	995,349		
Total	1,055,050		

* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

† At 31 December 1970.

The tenures listed in this table, and the rights and obligations of their holders, are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, under tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable lands in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30 June 1971, there were 16,408 acres alienated (including 8,982 acres alienated as Irrigation Farms), 266,264 acres in process of alienation (including 248,917 acres as Irrigation Farm Purchases), 295,079 acres held under long-term alienable leases, and 218,700 acres in other leases (including 131,727 acres outside irrigation areas but under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission).

RESERVES

Throughout the State, considerable tracts of land have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest, for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable when their retention is found unnecessary.

The following summary of reserved areas excludes land permanently dedicated for State Forests, National Parks, commons, railways, cemeteries, etc., and therefore does not show the total area of Crown lands set aside for community purposes:—

Table 737. Reserves, 30 June 1971

Classification	Area	Classification	Area
	Acres		Acres
Travelling Stock	4,923,477	Recreation and Parks	732,489
Water and Camping	755,541	From Conditional Purchase in Goldfields	600,779
Mining	995,226	Other	6,092,777
Forest	1,539,824		
Temporary Common	107,134	Total Reserved Areas	15,747,247

CLOSER SETTLEMENT

The circumstances leading to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. The manner of provision and disposal of land under these schemes is described on page 832 of the 1942-43 edition.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and approved by Parliament. The Acts also provide that persons with prescribed qualifications may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and the Crown may acquire the land from the vendors and dispose of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen. Between 1945 and 1960, all land acquired for closer settlement was allotted to ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War and the Korea and Malaya operations (for a detailed description of the schemes for the settlement of ex-servicemen, see page 744 of the Year Book for 1971).

A new closer settlement scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1960, in terms of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1960, for land-seekers generally. The provisions of the new scheme were similar to those of the War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme in respect of the methods of acquisition, sub-division, and allocation of land. However, advances were not made to assist incoming settlers, and the annual lease rental (at 5 per cent. of the capital value of the farm) and the rate of interest on improvement debts incurred (at 4 per cent. per annum) were higher than those charged under the War Service Scheme.

The scheme provided for farms of a home-maintenance area to be made available under both the "ballot" and "promotion" methods. The "promotion" provisions were extended to enable an existing holder of less than a home-maintenance area to apply for additional land so as to bring his holding up to a full home-maintenance area.

An applicant for a farm had to satisfy the Local Land Board that he had sufficient capital, as well as the necessary experience and fitness, to occupy and develop the area to be made available.

By 30 June 1971, 456,074 acres had been acquired for a total purchase price of \$15,169,412. From these areas, 197 farms had been made available under the "ballot" provisions and 323 estates acquired for applicants under the "promotion", etc., provisions of the scheme.

The Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, made a significant change to the General Closer Settlement Scheme. Under the main provisions of this Act, applicants under either the "ballot" or "promotion" methods could apply for a Settlement Purchase title instead of a Closer Settlement Lease, and all holders of Closer Settlement Leases, Settlement Purchase Leases, and Group Purchase Leases, (all formal leases in perpetuity without conversion rights) could apply for conversion of their leases to Settlement Purchase, and thereby obtain freehold title.

The General Closer Settlement Scheme was suspended in 1971, and was replaced by the Marginal Dairy Farms and Rural Reconstruction schemes financed by the Commonwealth Government. These schemes are described in the "Dairying" and "Rural Industries" chapters, respectively.

Chapter 36

CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

Estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs per head of population in Australia are shown for the three years ended 1938-39 and for more recent periods in Table 738. Similar estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs in New South Wales are not prepared because of the lack of data on interstate trade and stocks held within the State.

The estimates for each commodity represent the quantity of the commodity consumed as such plus the quantity consumed in food products not separately listed in the table. In general, the apparent consumption of a commodity has been estimated by deducting overseas exports (including ships' stores) and non-food usage from the quantities of the commodity produced and imported, an adjustment being made for changes in the level of stocks held. The production figures relate in general to commercial production, but allowance has been made for the non-commercial production of the main commodities produced by householders for their own use (vegetables, fruit, preserves, eggs, poultry, game, and fish). The adjustment for stock changes relates in general to stocks held in factories or by marketing authorities, no adjustment being made, except in a few special cases, for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. No allowance has, in general, been made for wastage in distribution and storage of foodstuffs.

Although subject to these qualifications, the estimates shown in the next table are believed to represent with reasonable accuracy the quantities of foodstuffs available for consumption by ultimate individual consumers in the year to which the estimates relate:—

Table 738. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 <i>p</i>
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	Gallon	23·4	30·5	28·3	28·0	28·2	28·3
Cream	lb.	6·1	1·5	2·0	2·0	2·0	2·0
Full Cream Milk Products—							
Concentrated, Condensed, and Evaporated	lb.	4·3	7·5	9·0	9·9	9·8	12·1
Powdered	lb.	2·6	3·2	2·5	1·8	1·7	1·7
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	lb.	1·0	1·3	2·2	2·7	2·6	1·8
Milk By-products—							
Powdered Skim Milk	lb.	...	0·6	2·5	10·0	9·8	8·9
Other	lb.	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	1·3	1·6	1·5	2·5
Cheese	lb.	4·4	5·5	5·7	7·9	8·1	9·0
Total (in terms of milk solids) ..	lb.	39·3	49·1	48·7	56·6	56·7	57·3
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	lb.	32·9	24·8	27·2	21·1	20·5	20·3
Margarine: Table	lb.	0·9	0·9	<i>n.a.</i>	3·0	2·9	2·8
Other	lb.	4·0	5·2	4·9	8·2	8·4	8·3
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats* ..	lb.	6·4	5·3	4·5	4·5	4·5	4·5
Total (fat content)	lb.	37·6	30·9	<i>n.a.</i>	31·5	31·2	30·8

NOTE. Table 738 is continued on the following page.

Table 738. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia

(continued)

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 ^p
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Meat—							
Beef and Veal (bone-in weight)	lb.	140.3	109.1	123.8	91.1	85.2	87.2
Mutton (bone-in weight)	lb.	60.0	45.1	51.0	42.1	37.3	43.3
Lamb (bone-in weight)	lb.	15.0	25.2	29.3	47.7	45.4	50.7
Pigmeats (bone-in weight)	lb.	8.5	7.1	10.1	16.1	16.6	15.2
Offal	lb.	8.4	8.9	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.3
Bacon and Ham (cured, bone-in weight)	lb.	10.2	11.7	7.1	7.8	8.3	10.2
Canned Meat (canned weight)	lb.	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.9	5.1	5.4
Total (bone-in weight equivalent)	lb.	250.9	215.7	242.4	225.1	213.8	228.8
Poultry, Game, and Fish, etc.—							
Poultry (dressed weight)	lb.	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	19.8	23.1	25.0
Rabbits and Hares	lb.	<i>n.a.</i>	5.4	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	<i>n.a.</i>
Fish (edible weight)—							
Fresh, Frozen, and Cured	lb.	6.4	5.7	6.2	8.3	8.4	9.2
Canned	lb.	4.1	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.3	2.9
Crustaceans and Molluscs	lb.	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.6	2.1
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Egg in Shell†	lb.	25.7	25.4	21.2	25.7	25.7	25.7
Egg Pulp and Powder (shell egg equivalent)†	lb.	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7
Total (shell egg equivalent)†	lb.	26.6	27.9	22.5	27.5	27.5	27.5
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar	lb.	106.5	119.7	111.6	107.6	108.6	110.4
Syrups, Honey, and Glucose (sugar content)	lb.	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.8	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Total (sugar content)	lb.	112.0	125.3	116.8	114.4	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Fruit and Fruit Products—							
Fruit: Citrus‡	lb.	31.9	37.2	35.4	46.4	53.4	66.5¶
Fresh (excl. citrus)	lb.	94.0	87.1	78.4	87.7	98.5	98.9
Canned	lb.	10.4	11.0	13.6	23.9	21.0	19.9
Dried	lb.	8.1	8.7	6.0	5.1	5.3	5.3
Jams, Conserve, etc.	lb.	11.4	12.4	8.6	7.3	6.7	6.5
Total (fresh fruit equivalent)	lb.	173.6	178.0	157.6	203.6	186.9	217.4
Vegetables—							
Potatoes, White	lb.	103.8	124.2§	113.9	134.3	122.3	119.1
Tomatoes	lb.	15.7	25.3	28.6	30.9	27.5	35.8
Root and Bulb	lb.	<i>n.a.</i>	42.1	35.1	39.6	37.6	38.2
Leafy and Green (including Legumes)	lb.	<i>n.a.</i>	45.1	39.5	46.2	47.1	45.1||
Other	lb.	<i>n.a.</i>	49.2	42.4	39.0	43.4	40.1**
Total	lb.	<i>n.a.</i>	285.9	259.5	290.0	277.8	278.4
Grain Products—							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	lb.	187.1	201.9	181.5	169.7	169.9	174.7
Breakfast Foods	lb.	10.6	13.4	13.5	15.5	13.6	13.1
Rice (milled)	lb.	4.0	0.9	<i>n.a.</i>	5.4	5.4	5.7
Other	lb.	3.6	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.4
Total	lb.	205.3	218.8	<i>n.a.</i>	191.1	189.1	194.0
Beverages—							
Tea	lb.	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.1	4.9	4.8
Coffee	lb.	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.6	2.8	2.9
Beer	Gallon	11.7	16.9	22.7	26.4	27.1	27.7
Wine	Gallon	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.9
Spirits	Gallon	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

* Tentative estimates.

† For purposes of the estimates, the average weight of an egg was taken as 1.75 oz. in years before 1960-61, and as 2 oz. in later years.

‡ Includes fresh fruit equivalent of processed products.

¶ Includes oranges 52.6 lb.

§ Excludes potatoes consumed other than as fresh potatoes.

|| Includes cabbages and other greens 12.5 lb. and peas 21.0 lb.

** Includes cauliflower 13.1 lb. and pumpkin 17.0 lb.

The estimates of consumption per head of population have been derived by dividing the total apparent consumption of a commodity by the mean population of Australia in the period concerned. The effects of changes in the composition of the population (such as, since 1945, the increasing proportion of the population who were born overseas) should be considered when comparing these statistics for a number of years; the proportion of the population born overseas rose from 9.8 per cent. in 1947 to 14.3 per cent. in 1954, 16.9 per cent. in 1961, and 18.5 per cent. in 1966.

The level of consumption of certain foodstuffs during the early post-war years was affected by rationing. Meat was rationed from 1944 to 1948, butter from 1943 to 1950, milk from 1942 to 1948, cream from 1943 to 1946 and from 1947 to 1950, sugar from 1942 to 1947, and tea from 1942 to 1950.

The principal foodstuffs consumed in Australia are meat, milk, vegetables, fruit, flour, sugar, butter, and eggs. Meat consumption per head of population was 9 per cent. lower in 1970-71 than the average for the three years ended 1938-39, a heavy increase in the consumption of lamb partly offsetting a fall of about one-third in the consumption of beef. Consumption of butter per head in 1969-70 was 38 per cent. lower than the average for the three pre-war years. The consumption per head of margarine, however, more than doubled in the same period. Canned fruit consumption reached a record level in 1967-68, when it was more than twice as great as the pre-war level; in 1970-71 the consumption of jams, etc., had declined by 43 per cent. since pre-war years.

Tea is the principal non-alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. Consumption of tea per head of population has, however, been declining slowly, and in 1970-71 was 30 per cent. lower than the average for the three years ended 1938-39. The consumption of coffee in 1970-71 was more than four times the pre-war intake.

All tea and coffee supplies are imported. In 1970-71, tea imports into Australia were mainly from Ceylon (52 per cent. of the total imported), Indonesia (29 per cent.), and India (12 per cent.); coffee came from Papua and New Guinea (34 per cent.), Brazil (29 per cent.), and Uganda (19 per cent.).

Beer is the principal alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia, and consumption per head was more than twice as great in 1970-71 as the average for the three years ended 1938-39. Consumption of wine per head in the same year was more than three times as great as pre-war.

Estimates of the nutrient value of foodstuffs available for consumption in Australia are shown for the three years ended 1938-39 and for more recent periods in the next table. These estimates have been prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health, and are based on the estimated consumption of foodstuffs per head shown in the previous table. In preparing the estimates, losses of nutrients due to processing have been allowed for, but no allowance has been made for losses due to the effects of storage and cooking.

Table 739. Estimated Nutrient Value of Foodstuffs Available for Consumption, Australia

Nutrient	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
		Quantity per head per day					
Protein: Animal	Gm.	58.7	57.4	59.6	61.5	64.7	64.7
Vegetable	Gm.	30.9	35.3	32.3	40.3	35.6	35.9
Total	Gm.	89.6	92.7	91.9	101.8	100.3	100.6
Fat (All Sources)	Gm.	133.5	121.7	131.7	125.4	122.6	121.9
Carbohydrate	Gm.	377.4	424.8	416.7	419.2	412.7	412.9
Calcium	Mgm.	642	785	817	985	980	986
Iron	Mgm.	15.4	15.1	14.0	15.1	14.8	15.1
Vitamin A activity	Mgm.	4,905*	4,630*	4,568*	1,557	1,548	1,555
Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	Mgm.	86	96	89	98	92	102
Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)	Mgm.	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.7
Riboflavin	Mgm.	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
Niacin	Mgm.	18.7	17.6	18.6	20.9	20.1	21.7
Energy Value	Kilocalory	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,364	3,264	3,352

* International units.

Chapter 37

INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Statistics relating to mining and manufacturing activities in Australia have been compiled for many years from census returns supplied annually by mineral producers and manufacturers. Statistics relating to retail trade and selected service industries have been compiled periodically from census returns supplied by retailers, etc. These censuses had been instituted primarily to provide statistics for a particular sector of the economy. Special definitions of reporting units and data items were therefore adopted for each of these censuses, to suit the requirements of users interested in statistics relating to these sectors. The annual mining censuses in New South Wales have been conducted by the Department of Mines, and the other economic censuses by the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

In recent years, there has been a growing demand for statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole—but because of the the special-purpose nature of the economic censuses held in the past, the extent to which the statistics derived from them could be used to provide aggregates for a number of sectors of the economy, or to compare the economic performance of different sectors, was severely limited. There were, for example, no common definitions of data items or of reporting units—and as no standard industrial classification existed, industry boundaries were not defined in ways which would prevent overlapping or gaps occurring between the sectors covered by the censuses.

In order to derive statistics which would permit both the direct comparison of the economic performance of different sectors and the aggregation of statistics for a broad area of the whole economy, a series of economic censuses was introduced, in respect of the year 1968–69, on a fully integrated basis. These censuses replaced the long-standing annual mining and factory censuses and the periodic retail censuses, and extended the scope of the annual censuses of electricity and gas production (previously included in the factory census) to cover distribution as well as production. In addition, a census of wholesale trade was carried out for the first time in Australia. The mining census in New South Wales was conducted by the Bureau of Census and Statistics in conjunction with the Mines Department, and the other censuses were conducted by the Bureau.

The integration of these censuses has meant that, for the first time, the censuses were conducted on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics derived from each of the economic censuses will be fully comparable with one another, and will permit the aggregation of certain important economic data (such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets, and stocks) for all the industry sectors covered by the censuses. Commencing with 1968–69, the annual mining census (which

related to a year ended 31 December in 1968 and earlier years) was changed to relate to a year ended 30 June, to conform with the period covered by other economic censuses in Australia.

In order to achieve the integration of the various censuses, it was necessary to undertake three major developments:—

- (a) the reporting units in respect of which statistics were to be collected during the censuses had to be defined and identified in consistent ways, and had to be recorded in a central register with identifying data about the business enterprises owning and operating them;
- (b) a standard industrial classification had to be designed so that the reporting units could be classified to individual industries in consistent ways, to enable the boundaries of the various economic censuses to be determined without gaps or overlapping between them; and
- (c) the items of data to be collected had to be defined on a consistent basis for the various censuses.

STATISTICAL REPORTING UNITS

THE "ENTERPRISE"

The central unit from which statistical information is collected in the integrated economic censuses from 1968–69 is the "*enterprise*"—which is defined broadly as an operating legal entity. (Where a number of legal entities operate as a group, owned or controlled by a single company, the enterprise is not the group as a whole, but each individual operating legal entity in the group.)

Enterprises operating more than one establishment report the census data for each of their establishments on an establishment return; they report summary data for all of their establishments on an enterprise return, together with data for the enterprise as a whole. Enterprises operating only one establishment supply a combined establishment-enterprise return.

THE "ESTABLISHMENT"

The basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected during the censuses—the "*establishment*"—now covers (in general) *all* the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location.

An "establishment" is a unit which is engaged predominantly in an activity (or activities) designated as primary to a particular class of industry (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification—*see below*). The census data supplied in respect of this unit now, however, cover (with a few exceptions) *all* activities (including "subsidiary" activities primary to other classes of industry) undertaken at the location. The *exceptions* relate (in general) to locations where the subsidiary activities exceed \$1,000,000, in terms of gross value (i.e. value of sales and transfers out of goods and services) during the year; these locations are treated, for statistical purposes, as two or more separate establishments, corresponding to the various kinds of activity carried on.

This concept of an "establishment" is in contrast with that applied in economic censuses for years before 1968-69—wherein the activities which were being carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location, and which were primary to different classes of industry, were each treated (in general) as being carried on by separate establishments (one for each class of industry involved).

Mining Census

In mining censuses from 1968-69, a mining establishment is an establishment which is engaged predominantly in mining activities (including the dressing or beneficiation of ores or other minerals undertaken at associated treatment works in the locality of the mine)—but the census data supplied for it cover (with the basic exceptions outlined above) all activities at the location. The mining establishment, as defined in 1968 and earlier years, covered only mining activities (including the dressing or beneficiation of ores or other minerals undertaken at associated treatment works in the locality of the mine)—but from 1968-69, it also covers (with a few exceptions) activities connected with the selling and distribution of the minerals produced by the establishment and any non-mining activities (e.g. manufacturing or construction) undertaken at the establishment.

The identification of the basic reporting units on the new basis (as described above), in the mining census from 1968-69, has resulted in the exclusion of a number of units within the scope of the mining census in 1968 and earlier years. The previous censuses covered all mining (including work of a developmental nature) carried out at locations held under mining titles or otherwise—irrespective of whether mining was the predominant industrial activity at the location. From 1968-69, however, a location is classified as a mining establishment only if mining is the *predominant* activity at the location. In cases where mining is a subsidiary activity at the location (e.g., clay mining at a brick manufacturing establishment), the location is not classified as a separate mining establishment and is not now included in the mining industries. Where mining at an establishment is subsidiary to an activity covered by one of the other integrated censuses (as in the case of clay mining at a brickmaking establishment), census data on the mining operations are included, as part of the whole activities of that establishment, in the other census. The principal mining activities affected by the application of the new definition of the reporting unit are the winning of construction materials (frequently undertaken at the same location as roadmaking and other construction activities) and mining for certain non-metallic minerals (such as clay and limestone, frequently recovered at the same location as manufacturing plants).

Itinerant and part-time miners have also been excluded from the scope of the mining census, from 1968-69—because of their limited scale of operations and consequent difficulties in collecting complete census data for them. Previously, data in respect of these producers were estimated and included in the census results.

Manufacturing Census

In the manufacturing census from 1968-69, a manufacturing establishment is one engaged predominantly in manufacturing, but the census data supplied for it cover (with the basic exceptions outlined above) all activities at the location. The manufacturing establishment, as defined in 1967-68

and earlier years, covered (in general) only the specified manufacturing activity primary to one class of industry. It now also covers (subject to the basic exceptions mentioned above):—

- (a) any other manufacturing activity at the location (i.e. production of goods primary to another class of industry);
- (b) any selling and distribution activities at the location connected with the products manufactured; and
- (c) any non-manufacturing activity at the location (e.g. merchanting of goods not manufactured by the establishment; extraction of raw materials for use by the establishment).

Electricity and Gas Census

In the electricity and gas census from 1968–69, the basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected is an exception to the general concept of the standardised basic unit. Because of the nature of the activities of electricity and gas undertakings, the “single operating location” basis is not suitable. The establishment unit used in this census consists of all locations (including administrative offices and ancillary units), concerned mainly with the production and/or distribution of electricity or gas, operated by the undertaking in the one State. The use of this concept is one of the reasons for the number of electricity and gas establishments in 1968–69 being considerably less than in previous years. The other main reason is that until 1967–68, a number of electricity generating plants operated by factory establishments principally for their own use were included—but from 1968–69, these generating plants are included in the electricity census only if their sales and transfers of electricity exceed \$100,000 in value in the year.

Wholesale Census

In the wholesale census from 1968–69, a wholesale establishment is one engaged predominantly in wholesaling—but the census data supplied for it cover (with a few exceptions mentioned below) all activities at the location. The wholesale establishment therefore covers, in addition to all wholesaling activity:—

- (a) any retailing activity at the location; and
- (b) any manufacturing or other activity at the location.

The exceptions relate (in general) to locations where a subsidiary activity exceeds \$1,000,000, in terms of gross value during the year, and is primary to an industry category other than wholesale trade (e.g. manufacturing). If the gross receipts from the subsidiary activity exceed \$1,000,000, the location is treated as two or more establishments, corresponding to the various kinds of activities carried on. If a wholesale establishment has a subsidiary activity classified as retail trade or as another industry category of wholesale trade, the location is divided into two or more establishments if the sales of the subsidiary activity exceed \$1,000,000 in the year and the subsidiary activity is operated by a separate organisational unit (e.g. under a separate divisional control).

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services

In this census, from 1968–69, a retail establishment is one engaged predominantly in retailing—but the census data supplied for it cover (with a few exceptions) all activities at the location. Previous retail censuses covered the retailing activities of all establishments which normally sold goods by retail to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards, irrespective of what their main activity may have been. The 1968–69 retail census excludes retail activity at locations where the main activity is not retailing (such as some bread factories). The retail establishments included in the 1968–69 retail census cover, in addition to their retailing activity, and subject to certain exceptions mentioned below:—

- (a) any wholesaling activities at the location; and
- (b) any manufacturing or other activities at the location.

The exceptions relate (in general) to locations where a subsidiary activity exceeds \$1,000,000, in terms of gross value during the year, and is primary to an industry category other than retailing (e.g., manufacturing). At such locations, if the gross receipts from the subsidiary activity exceed \$1,000,000, the location is treated as two or more establishments corresponding to the various kinds of activity carried on. If a retail establishment has a subsidiary activity classified as "wholesale trade", the location is divided into two or more establishments if sales of the subsidiary activity exceed \$1,000,000 in the year, and provided the wholesaling activity is operated by a separate organisational unit (e.g. under separate divisional control).

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES AND ANCILLARY UNITS

An additional type of unit has been defined and included in the integrated economic censuses from 1968–69. These units are separately located administrative offices and ancillary units (such as storage premises, transport garages, laboratories, etc.) which administer or serve an establishment (or establishments) and which form part of the business enterprise which owns and operates the establishment(s). Manufacturers' sales branches and sales offices located away from the establishments they serve are included among the ancillary units, but only if they are of the kind which do not distribute goods to customers from stocks held by themselves; any which do distribute from stocks in this way are treated as establishments, to be included in the wholesale census. All such ancillary, etc. units were formerly excluded from the scope of the economic censuses.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

An Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.) has been adopted from 1968–69, for statistical purposes, to define the industries in the economy, and thus to enable the scope of the different economic censuses to be specified without any gaps or overlapping between them. The Classification also sets out standard rules for identifying the statistical reporting units and for classifying these units to the industry specified in the Classification. The Classification, which is convertible to conform essentially with the International Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, is described in full in the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969.

The structure of the A.S.I.C. comprises four levels. The broadest of these is the "Division" level, which relates to wide categories such as "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and Retail Trade", and "Community Services". The structure may be illustrated by the following example. A manufacturing establishment engaged mainly in making aluminium window frames would be classified to:—

Division C—Manufacturing.

Sub-division 31—Fabricated metal products.

Group 311—Fabricated structural metal products.

Class 3112—Architectural aluminium products.

The fundamental concept of the A.S.I.C. is that an industry—i.e., an individual class or group, etc. in the Classification—is an entity composed of the establishments, administrative offices, and/or ancillary units which have been classified to it.

Each A.S.I.C. class is defined in terms of a specified range of economic activities, designated as primary to it. (Manufacturing aluminium window frames, as shown in the above example, is primary to class 3112.) Similarly, each A.S.I.C. group is defined in terms of the economic activities designated as primary to the classes within that group, and so on. An establishment which is engaged mainly in economic activities which have been designated as primary to a particular class is classified to that class, whether or not that establishment is also engaged in other subsidiary activities. An administrative office or ancillary unit will be classified to an A.S.I.C. class according to the predominant industry of the establishments it administers or serves, while an enterprise will be classified according to the predominant industry of its establishments and ancillary units.

The adoption of the A.S.I.C. has resulted in changes in scope between the individual economic censuses conducted before 1968–69 and the integrated economic censuses conducted from 1968–69. The main changes in scope are summarised below.

Mining Census

All establishments engaged mainly in dressing or beneficiating ores or other materials by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other (including chemical beneficiation) processes are now included in the mining industries—because these activities are almost always carried out in treatment works situated at or in the locality of a mine. These activities were previously included in Mining *only* if they were carried out in works situated at or in the locality of the mine.

Manufacturing Census

With the adoption of the A.S.I.C., a large number of establishments, previously included in the factory census, are not now treated as manufacturing establishments—while a number of other establishments, previously excluded from the factory census, have been brought within the scope of the manufacturing census. The main types of establishments excluded from the manufacturing census from 1968–69 are those engaged mainly in the following activities: electricity and gas production (now treated as a separate census—*see* below); motor vehicle repairs (other

than engine reconditioning); repair and servicing of agricultural machinery; dry-cleaning; laundering and clothes dyeing services; watch, clock, and jewellery repairing; tyre repairing and retreading; boot and shoe repairing; custom dressmaking and tailoring (including repair and alterations); installing and repairing of blinds and awnings; making up and installing of curtains; and repair of domestic appliances. Establishments engaged mainly in slaughtering, milk treatment, and publishing were brought within the scope of Manufacturing from 1968-69.

The effect of these changes has been to reduce significantly the number of establishments classified to Manufacturing. In New South Wales, only 14,600 establishments of the 24,800 establishments within the scope of the 1967-68 factory census would have been so included if the A.S.I.C. had been in use.

Electricity and Gas Census

This census, formerly part of the factory census, has now, with the adoption of the A.S.I.C., been separated from Manufacturing, and extended to cover distribution as well as production.

Wholesale Census

The term "wholesale trade" is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the re-sale (by agents or principals) of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers, or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants, who take title to the goods they sell, manufacturers' sales branches which distribute to customers from stocks held by the sales branch (other manufacturers' sales branches are classified as ancillary units), commission agents (including import and export agents and purchasing agents), petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services

In previous retail censuses, data were collected in respect of a number of service activities that were included also in the annual factory censuses—principally motor vehicle repairs; shoe repairs; and tyre retreading. With the adoption of the A.S.I.C. for the 1968-69 censuses, these activities are now classified as activities primary to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C., and data in respect of these establishments are included only in the retail census.

Data in respect of the following activities, included in the annual factory census, were also included in previous retail censuses if they were carried on in establishments which had retail sales of goods exceeding \$1,000: custom dress-making and custom tailoring; clothing repair and alterations; making-up and repair of blinds, awnings, and curtains; repair of domestic appliances; panel beating and smash repairs; watch and clock repairs; jewellery repairs; and the baking of cakes in cake shops. In the A.S.I.C., these activities are classified as primary to Retail Trade—and establishments engaged mainly in these activities are now included only in the retail census, irrespective of the level of retail sales of goods made by these establishments.

The census for 1968-69 included the following types of service establishments in its scope, in addition to establishments classified to Retail Trade: motion picture theatres; cafes and restaurants; licensed hotels, motels and wine saloons; licensed clubs; laundry and dry cleaning services; and hairdressing and beauty salons. Of these service industries, cafes and restaurants, licensed hotels, motels, and wine saloons, and hairdressing and beauty salons had been included in previous censuses as retail establishments, while the remainder had been included in the supplementary collections made from establishments not described as retail establishments.

In addition to the above changes, data were collected in the 1968-69 census, for the first time, from independent bread and milk vendors engaged mainly in retailing bread or milk by home-delivery service.

ITEMS OF CENSUS DATA

In previous economic censuses, much of the data collected in one census was broadly similar to data collected in others. Data about employment, for example, were collected in all the censuses. In the mining and factory censuses, data about value of output and the cost of materials, fuels, etc. used were collected, from which "value of production" could be derived—somewhat similar to the "gross margin" that could be derived in the retail trade census, by subtracting the value of purchases from the value of sales and adjusting for stock changes. Data on the value of stocks were collected in the factory and retail trade censuses, and data on fixed capital expenditure (in the form of "additions and replacements" to fixed tangible assets) were collected in the mining and factory censuses.

In the integrated economic censuses from 1968-69, the items of census data collected in previous economic censuses were defined on a consistent basis for all census sectors, and additional items were collected (where necessary) to enable statistics on the same conceptual basis to be derived from all the integrated censuses. The key items of data collected on a common conceptual basis are:—

- turnover,
- stocks,
- purchases and selected expenses,
- employment,
- salaries and wages, and
- capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets.

Turnover

In the annual mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas censuses from 1968-69, this item includes the components listed below:—

- sales of goods produced by the establishment;
- sales of goods not produced by the establishment;
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise;
- bounties and subsidies on production;
- all other operating income (that is, excluding revenue from rent and leasing, interest other than hire purchase interest, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets); and
- capital work done for own use or for rental or lease.

In the wholesale and retail trade censuses for 1968-69, the item includes:—
sales of goods (owned by the enterprise);
transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise (wholesale only);
selling and purchasing commissions received (wholesale only);
all other operating income (with the same exclusions as above); and
goods withdrawn from stock for own use (as fixed tangible assets, or for rental or lease).

It will be seen that, despite the differences in the terms used for its components, the concept of "turnover" is identical in all the integrated economics censuses. In all these censuses, similarly, the details shown in the section of the form for sales of individual commodities are required to agree with one of the following items of turnover—sales of goods produced by the establishment, for mining and manufacturing; sales of electricity and gas; and sales of goods (owned by the enterprise) for retail and wholesale trade. The commodity details in the manufacturing census now relate to the value of sales, instead of the value of output (as formerly)—although the output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities, along with the quantity and value of their sales. (In the case of the mining census, the value of output—valued at or near the mine—will be calculated, or estimated where necessary, and will continue to be published.)

Transfer Values

In the integrated economic censuses from 1968-69, a consistent basis has been adopted for the valuation of "transfers" (i.e. goods physically transferred from one establishment to another establishment of the same enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.). This contrasts with the practice in previous censuses—in factory censuses, for example, transfers out were to be included, by implication, in the value of output, and valued at selling value excluding delivery costs in the same way as goods sold independently; transfers in were included in the value of materials used, by implication, at cost.

In the integrated censuses, the transfer value sought is the value for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment, to which they were transferred, if it had been under separate ownership—i.e. on a commercial valuation basis. Where the values of transfers have not been reported on this basis, the transfer values are adjusted within the Bureau, by estimation on the basis of available market data or by a notional method, in order to align the values more closely with commercial values and to provide consistent values for transfers out and the corresponding transfers in.

Value Added

The fundamental measure of an establishment's contribution to economic activity, as derived in the integrated economic censuses from 1968-69, is the "value added" as a result of its activities. This measure can be aggregated, for all establishments and industries covered by the censuses, without duplication—and is the concept generally accepted as the measure of the relative importance of industries in economic activity.

Value added, as measured in all integrated censuses, is calculated as turnover (which comprises the value of sales, the value of transfers out to other establishments of the same enterprise, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and the value of capital work done for own use, etc.) *less* purchases, transfers in (from other establishments of the enterprise), and selected expenses, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in stocks. The "selected expenses" do not include salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, or those overhead expenses usually recorded only for the enterprise as a whole. Broadly speaking, therefore, the value added is the source from which establishments derive the surplus to meet salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, and overhead expenses of the enterprise (that is, those not specified as "selected expenses" on establishment forms), and to provide a contribution to the profits of the enterprise.

The underlying concept of "value added" is similar to the former concept of "value of production" in mining and factory censuses before 1968-69, even though its method of derivation is different. Value of production was obtained by deducting, from the value of output at the mine or factory, the value of materials, fuel, etc. used.

RESULTS OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Employment and financial data summarising operations in New South Wales within the industries covered by the integrated economic censuses are given in the chapters "Mining Industries" (for 1968-69 to 1970-71), "Manufacturing Industries" and "Electricity and Gas" (for 1968-69 and 1969-70), and "Wholesale and Retail Trade" (for 1968-69).

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (newly-defined statistical reporting units, a standard industrial classification, and standardised data items), direct comparison of employment and financial census data with those derived from earlier economic censuses will, in most cases, not be possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the commodity statistics published from 1968-69. In the case of minerals, the changes had no effect on the scope of the mineral production statistics published. In the case of manufacturing commodities, details now relate to the value of sales instead of the value of output (as formerly), although the output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities produced (where appropriate), along with the quantity and value of their sales. Furthermore, manufacturing commodity data are collected not only from establishments classified to the manufacturing industries (and therefore within the scope of the manufacturing census), but also from establishments which are classified to other industries and which have, as a subsidiary activity, a manufacturing turnover exceeding \$10,000 in the year. Similarly, in the case of wholesale and retail commodities, value of sales commodity data are collected both from retailing and wholesaling establishments and also from establishments which are classified to other industries and which engage in retailing or wholesaling activities of significant magnitude.

DEFINITIONS OF DATA ITEMS

Definitions of the data items presented for 1968-69 and both years in the Chapters referred to above are given below:—

Establishments. The number of establishments which operated during the year. This number relates to establishments as such, and does not include the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Persons employed. Working proprietors at the end of June in the year shown, employees (including part-time) on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June, and (in the case of retail, etc. establishments) unpaid members of the proprietor's family and other unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the last week of June. Persons employed include those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in New South Wales.

Note that persons employed (and their wages and salaries) relate to those employed at establishments and administrative offices or ancillary units located in New South Wales, even though the administrative offices or ancillary units may serve establishments located in another State.

Wages and Salaries. The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State. Drawings of working proprietors are not included.

Operating revenue—

Mining: Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue. Sale of minerals and other goods, whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of minerals and other goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, and repair and service revenue). Excludes rents, leasing revenue, interest, royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets.

Manufacturing and Electricity and Gas: Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue. Sales of goods, whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, and repair and service revenue). Excludes rents, leasing revenue, interest (other than hire purchase), royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets.

Wholesale: Sales on own account, transfers out, and other operating revenue. Sales of goods owned by the enterprise, plus commissions received on sales or purchases of goods owned by other enterprises, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as repair and service revenue, and rent and leasing revenue from wholesale activities). Excludes rents and leasing revenue (from other than wholesale activity), interest (other than hire purchase), and receipts from sales of fixed tangible assets.

Retail: Sales and other operating revenue. Sales of goods (retail and wholesale), and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, commission, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, theatre admis-

sions and laundry and dry cleaning). Excludes rents, leasing revenue, interest (other than hire purchase), and receipts from sales of fixed tangible assets.

Stocks at 30 June. All stocks of goods for sale, materials, fuels, and work-in-progress, owned by the enterprise and controlled by the establishment, whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses—

Mining. Purchases of electricity, fuels, stores, and other materials, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same enterprise, plus charges for processing and other commission work and payments to mining contractors, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas. Purchases of materials, fuels, power, containers, etc., and goods for re-sale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

Wholesale. Purchases of goods for re-sale and of materials for manufacturing, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, charges for commission and sub-contract work, purchase of wrapping and packaging materials, electricity and fuels, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

Retail. Purchases of goods for re-sale and of materials for manufacturing, plus transfers in from establishments of the enterprise other than retail establishments, charges for commission and sub-contract work, purchases of wrapping and packaging materials, electricity, and fuels, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

Sales or purchases on commission (Wholesale only). Value of sales or purchases arranged by establishments, or their agents, of goods owned by other enterprises, whether from stocks held on consignment or by direct delivery to customers from stocks held by other enterprises.

For a more detailed description of the *Integrated Economic Censuses*, reference should be made to the *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*, No. 56, 1970 (Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics).

Chapter 38

MINING INDUSTRIES

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later—and while tin has never been of major importance, copper production rose to significant levels after 1965, when major developmental work led to the re-commencement of copper mining at Cobar. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits were mined at Broken Hill from 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield. In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State. As a result of a marked expansion in the years since 1939, the mineral sands industry (working sands located along the coast of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland) has also come to be of considerable significance, and Australia has become the world's principal producer of rutile and zircon.

SYSTEM OF MINING STATISTICS

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual mining census and the other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses". This chapter also contains an explanation of how these new reporting units, concepts, definitions, and procedures differ from those used in earlier mining and other economic censuses. (A more detailed description of the Mining Division of the A.S.I.C. is given below.)

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (new units, concepts, etc.), employment and financial census data relating to the mining industries in 1968-69 and later years are not directly comparable with those derived from the mining censuses for 1968 and earlier years. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had no effect on the scope of the statistics of minerals produced.

CLASSIFICATION OF MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

The "mining industries", as identified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, include all establishments engaged mainly in mining or mineral exploration, as well as mining establishments under development. The term "mining" is used in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (such as coal and ores), liquids (such as crude petroleum), or gases (such as natural gas), by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging, or recovering from ore dumps or tailings.

Establishments engaged mainly in dressing or beneficiating ores or other materials by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other (including chemical beneficiation) processes are included in the "mining industries"—because these activities are generally carried out in treatment works situated at or in the locality of a mine. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at a mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality.

Establishments engaged mainly in the refining or smelting of minerals (other than the preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacture of products of mineral origin (such as coke, cement, or fertilisers), are not included in the "mining industries" (whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine).

The following table shows the industries included in "Division B: Mining" of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. At present there are no establishments within New South Wales classified to A.S.I.C. Subdivision 13, Crude Petroleum (including Natural Gas), or to A.S.I.C. Classes 1106, Nickel, and 1202, Brown Coal.

Table 740. Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Division B: Mining

A.S.I.C. Code	Title	A.S.I.C. Code	Title
11	Metallic Minerals—	14	Construction Materials—
1101	Bauxite.	1401	Sand and gravel.
1102	Copper (including copper-gold).	1402	Crushed and broken stone.
1103	Gold.	1403	Dimension stone and other construction materials, n.e.c.
1104	Iron ore.	15	Other Non-metallic Minerals—
1105	Mineral sands.	1501	Limestone.
1106	Nickel.	1502	Clays.
1107	Silver-lead-zinc.	1503	Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.
1108	Tin.	16	Services to Mining—
1109	Metallic minerals, n.e.c.	1601	Petroleum exploration and other services to petroleum mining.
12	Coal—	1602	Mineral exploration and services to mining, n.e.c.
1201	Black coal.		
1202	Brown coal.		
13	Crude Petroleum (including Natural Gas)—		
1300	Crude petroleum (including natural gas).		

STATISTICS OF MINERALS PRODUCED

Statistics of the quantity and value of minerals produced in 1968-69 and later years were collected from—

- all establishments coming within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e., classified as mining establishments);
- those establishments which were classified as non-mining establishments, but which, as a subsidiary activity, carried out mining activities; and
- itinerant and part-time miners.

As the production of all producers of minerals was covered, the scope of the statistics for 1968-69 and later years was the same as in earlier years. (Particulars of employment in all mining activities were also collected for 1968-69 and later years, as in previous years, in respect of all mineral producers; this has enabled the preparation of employment statistics for all mining activities—as shown in Table 742—on a comparable basis for all years.)

Principles for Measuring Output of Minerals

In presenting statistics of minerals produced in New South Wales, minerals are divided into four major groups—metallic minerals, coal, construction materials, and other non-metallic minerals.

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are recorded, in general, in the form in which the minerals are despatched from the mine or from associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Thus for metallic minerals, the output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine, and as a concentrate if ore-dressing operations are carried out in associated works in the locality of the mine. In the

case of coal produced in New South Wales, the quantity of raw coal produced (as shown in this chapter), is the raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw and washed coal produced, while the value of coal produced is the value of the coal in the form (i.e., raw or washed coal) in which the coal was sold or transferred from the mining industry.

For particular minerals (e.g., those which do not have a marketable value until they are sold or despatched from a mine), despatches (or sales) are used as the most appropriate quantitative measure of production.

The quantities of the principal metals, etc., contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced are also recorded. (In the case of some metals, etc.—e.g., aluminium—contents are expressed in terms of the appropriate metallic compound.) Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the various metals, etc. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recoverable.

Method of Valuation of Minerals Produced

The output of individual minerals is valued at the mine or at associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. This valuation is derived, in general, by valuing the quantity produced during the year at the unit selling value of the mineral during the year (including any subsidy) less any transport costs incurred in transporting the mineral from the mine (or associated treatment works) to the point of sale. (Special values of output, based on actual or estimated realisations for the year's production, are supplied by certain large mineral producers.)

The values of minerals produced in 1968–69 and later years are not strictly comparable with the values for earlier years. This break in comparability has arisen because:—

- (a) commencing with the year 1968–69, the minerals produced by enterprises for their own consumption in Australia have been valued, in the case of all such enterprises, on a commercial valuation basis;
- (b) improved methods of valuing on this basis were introduced for some of such enterprises in 1968–69; and
- (c) an improved method of valuing coal production in the form (i.e. as raw or washed coal) in which the coal was sold or transferred from the coal mining industry was introduced in 1968–69.

The effect of these changes was that the value of coal produced in 1968–69 was somewhat lower, and the values of other minerals produced in 1968–69 were usually somewhat higher, than if the earlier valuation methods had been retained.

STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRIES

Employment and financial data for the mining industries in New South Wales in 1968–69 and later years are given in the following tables. The

figures are subject to revision. The table opposite gives the number of establishments engaged in the mining industries during the last three years, together with a summary of their operations.

The number of persons employed at 30 June includes part-time and casual employees and employees absent on paid sick leave, holidays, or long service leave. Employees who, during the whole of the last pay-period in the financial year were on leave without pay, stood down, or absent because of an industrial dispute, are excluded.

Wages and salaries paid refers to gross earnings, after deducting value of explosives sold to employees, but before taxation and other deductions. Overtime earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, bonuses and commission payments to employees, holiday pay, payments to employees absent on long-service leave, and sick pay and similar payments are included. Car allowances, and entertainment and similar allowances are excluded.

The concept of value added is described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses".

Fixed capital expenditure includes expenditure on new assets (including expenditure during the year on mine development, in respect of both producing mines and mines under development for production), plus expenditure on land and second-hand assets, less disposals of fixed tangible assets. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of fixed tangible assets is excluded.

Details of employment in the mining industries at 30 June in each of the last three years are given in the next table:—

Table 741. Mining Industries* in N.S.W.: Employment, by Industry Sub-division or Class

Industry Sub-division or Class		Number of Persons Employed at 30 June†				
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No.	1969	1970	1971		
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Metallic Minerals—						
Mineral Sands	1105	1,529	1,682	1,435	54	1,489
Silver-Lead-Zinc	1107	4,945	4,991	4,793	156	4,949
Tin	1108	207	327	334	10	344
Other Metallic Minerals ..	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1109	491	614	606	46	652
Total, Metallic Minerals ..	11	7,172	7,614	7,168	266	7,434
Coal (Black)	1201	13,523	14,155	14,476	209	14,685
Construction Materials—						
Sand and Gravel	1401	927	835	606	35	641
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	1402	1,283	1,272	1,169	54	1,223
Dimension Stone and Other ..	1403	93	115	226	5	231
Total, Construction Materials	14	2,303	2,222	2,001	94	2,095
Other Non-metallic Minerals—						
Limestone	1501	287	278	267	3	270
Clays	1502	117	165	217	16	233
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.i. ..	1503	234	334	389	51	440
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals	15	638	777	873	70	943
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	23,636	24,768	24,518	639	25,157

* See footnote *, Table 742.

† See footnote †, Table 742.

Table 742. Mining Industries* in N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, by Industry Sub-division or Class

Industry Sub-division or Class		Establishments Operating during Year†	Number of Persons Employed at 30 June¶	Wages and Salaries Paid§	Value Added||	Fixed Capital Expendi- ture**
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No.†					
\$ thousand						
1968-69						
Metallic Minerals	11	81	7,172	32,617	88,109	13,640
Coal	12	97	13,523	65,823	107,752	25,535
Construction Materials ..	14	319	2,303	8,009	26,669	3,507
Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	163	638	1,843	5,395	678
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	660	23,636	108,292	227,925	43,360
1969-70						
Metallic Minerals	11	109	7,614	36,653	120,292	18,074
Coal	12	104	14,155	71,582	132,739	33,054
Construction Materials ..	14	338	2,222	8,647	31,866	7,531
Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	207	777	2,559	6,771	1,404
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	758	24,768	119,441	291,668	60,062
1970-71						
Metallic Minerals—						
Mineral Sands	1105	15	1,489	6,906	24,590	2,350
Silver-Lead-Zinc	1107	14	4,949	26,547	63,778	4,988
Tin	1108	53	344	1,420	3,723	4,508
Other Metallic Minerals ..	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1109	53	652	3,680	8,483	6,205
Total, Metallic Minerals ..	11	135	7,434	38,553	100,574	18,050
Coal (Black)	1201	109	14,685	80,502	146,700	46,843
Construction Materials—						
Sand and Gravel	1401	148	641	2,807	15,872	1,664
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	1402	69	1,223	6,000	18,966	2,618
Dimension Stone and Other Construction Materials ..	1403	92	231	612	2,415	52
Total, Construction Materials ..	14	309	2,095	9,419	37,253	4,333
Other Non-metallic Minerals—						
Limestone	1501	16	270	1,089	2,645	555
Clays	1502	135	233	604	2,219	290
Non-metallic Minerals, n.e.i. ..	1503	114	440	1,378	2,784	6,930
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals	15	265	943	3,071	7,648	7,775
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	818	25,157	131,545	292,175	77,002

* Excludes establishments engaged mainly in exploration activities and other services to the mining industries.

† Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Sub-division or Class Code No. (see page 952).

‡ Excludes the number of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

¶ Includes working proprietors and employees working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

§ Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

|| Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also page 948).

** Outlay on fixed tangible assets, *less* disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State.

The major components of value added by the mining industries are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 743. Mining Industries* in N.S.W.: Value Added, by Industry Sub-division or Class

Industry Sub-division or Class		Turnover†	Stocks		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses	Value Added‡
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No.		At Beginning of Year	At End of Year		
\$ thousand						
1968-69						
Metallic Minerals	11	134,243	20,684	21,551	47,002	88,109
Coal	12	187,684	9,422	11,676	82,186	107,752
Construction Materials ..	14	39,867	3,126	3,702	13,774	26,669
Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	10,185	400	447	4,833	5,395
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	371,979	33,632	37,376	147,795	227,925
1969-70						
Metallic Minerals	11	165,074	21,356	20,923	44,350	120,292
Coal	12	219,387	11,746	17,129	92,030	132,739
Construction Materials ..	14	46,478	3,844	4,227	14,995	31,866
Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	13,858	414	524	7,198	6,771
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	444,797	37,360	42,803	158,573	291,668
1970-71						
Metallic Minerals—						
Mineral Sands	1105	42,588	6,900	6,811	17,910	24,590
Silver-Lead-Zinc	1107	95,063	13,033	10,879	29,130	63,778
Tin	1108	6,619	1,060	1,012	2,849	3,723
Other Metallic Minerals ..	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1109	12,896	1,645	1,526	4,292	8,483
Total, Metallic Minerals ..	11	157,166	22,638	20,228	54,181	100,574
Coal (Black)	1201	249,592	17,025	19,012	104,879	146,700
Construction Materials—						
Sand and Gravel	1401	22,390	1,448	1,495	6,566	15,872
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	1402	27,124	3,353	4,340	9,145	18,966
Dimension Stone and Other Construction Materials ..	1403	3,361	264	244	927	2,415
Total, Construction Materials	14	52,875	5,065	6,079	16,638	37,253
Other Non-metallic Minerals—						
Limestone	1501	6,546	327	385	3,960	2,645
Clays	1502	4,445	62	74	2,237	2,219
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.i. ..	1503	4,528	145	304	1,903	2,784
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	15,519	534	763	8,100	7,648
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	475,152	45,262	46,082	183,798	292,175

* See footnote *, Table 742.

† Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use.

‡ See footnote ‡, Table 742.

The following table shows particulars of fixed capital expenditure by the mining industries in New South Wales during the last three years:—

Table 744. Mining Industries* in N.S.W.: Fixed Capital Expenditure†, by Industry Sub-division or Class

Industry Sub-division or Class		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71				
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Total	Total	Land, Buildings, and Other Structures	Motor Vehicles	All Other Vehicles, Plant, and Machinery	Mine Development	Total
\$ thousand								
Metallic Minerals—								
Mineral Sands ..	1105	5,777	6,002	239	172	1,702	236	2,350
Silver-Lead-Zinc ..	1107	5,251	5,729	217	15	1,904	2,853	4,988
Tin ..	1108	285	2,856	666	29	1,803	2,010	4,508
Other Metallic Minerals ..	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1109	2,328	3,488	1,021	16	2,153	3,015	6,205
Total, Metallic Minerals ..	11	13,640	18,074	2,142	232	7,561	8,115	18,050
Coal (Black) ..	1201	25,535	33,054	5,707	213	31,482	9,442	46,843
Construction Materials—								
Sand and Gravel ..	1401	2,109	1,706	582	118	870	94	1,664
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	1402	1,382	5,681	116	479	1,971	52	2,618
Dimension Stone and Other Construction Materials ..	1403	16	144	17	(—) 6	39	2	52
Total, Construction Materials ..	14	3,507	7,531	714	591	2,880	148	4,333
Other Non-metallic Minerals—								
Limestone ..	1501	247	240	1	15	539	...	555
Clays ..	1502	147	132	69	64	132	25	290
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.i. ..	1503	284	1,033	681	146	2,222	3,880	6,930
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	678	1,404	751	225	2,893	3,906	7,775
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	43,360	60,062	9,315	1,261	44,816	21,610	77,002

* See footnote *, Table 742.

† See footnote **, Table 742.

A summary of all mining operations in New South Wales in 1968 and earlier years—except the quarrying of clays and construction materials (for which it was not possible to obtain complete particulars)—is shown in the next table. The statistics given in this table were derived from data supplied on annual census returns by mine operators. As explained on page 951, the employment and financial data given in this table for these years are not directly comparable with those relating to the mining industries for years from 1968-69. Items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and consequently do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 745. Summary of Mining Operations* in New South Wales

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed †	Salaries and Wages Paid ‡	Fixed Assets¶		Fuel and Power Used	Materials and Stores Used	Value of Output
				Additions & Replacements during Year	Value at end of Year			
\$ thousand								
METALLIC MINING								
1960	189	6,397	19,112	2,589	41,933	3,495	9,568	50,035
1961	187	6,267	18,819	3,286	42,177	3,366	9,259	42,239
1962	163	6,148	17,427	7,190	47,663	3,284	7,597	42,147
1963	140	5,860	18,692	7,244	51,426	3,730	8,233	66,342
1964	136	6,104	22,004	10,286	58,695	3,864	8,822	101,803
1965	122	6,523	26,461	10,162	63,345	4,011	10,621	118,967
1966	135	7,068	28,153	13,946	70,795	4,499	12,291	109,857
1967	140	7,262	29,474	13,381	72,027	4,616	15,400	108,210
1968	107	7,206	31,035	10,208	75,869	5,220	17,123	107,428
COAL MINING								
1960	114	13,279	38,501	18,507	65,412	3,968	14,100	85,354
1961	107	12,512	38,806	17,692	83,616¶	4,281	16,340	90,225
1962	100	11,998	37,612	18,422	86,763	4,509	17,579	94,068§
1963	94	11,534	37,209	15,165	85,542	4,604	17,241	90,838
1964	94	11,367	39,735	13,565	83,774	4,669	18,164	97,252
1965	91	11,678	43,735	21,640	86,217	4,920	20,440	112,103
1966	92	11,983	46,613	27,881	88,033	5,118	23,264	117,626
1967	92	12,176	51,255	26,176	93,536	5,487	25,869	126,446
1968	92	12,724	59,822	26,906	111,840¶	6,350	30,047	144,899
NON-METALLIC MINING (Excluding Clays)								
1960	123	664	1,270	272	2,509	242	739	3,736
1961	170	810	1,517	961	2,849	240	815	4,520
1962	175	813	1,411	233	2,734	226	784	4,251
1963	230	835	1,434	413	2,668	237	813	4,530
1964	245	819	1,589	241	2,474	235	837	4,762
1965	308	993	1,586	328	2,295	231	1,011	5,188
1966	462	1,315	1,452	487	2,331	207	887	5,464
1967	463	1,347	1,557	404	2,210	217	996	6,079
1968	518	1,530	1,678	579	3,233¶	210	972	6,886
TOTAL *								
1960	426	20,340	58,882	21,368	109,854	7,706	24,407	139,125
1961	464	19,589	59,142	21,939	128,642¶	7,888	26,414	136,985
1962	438	18,959	56,450	25,845	137,160	8,020	25,960	140,466§
1963	464	18,229	57,335	22,821	139,636	8,572	26,286	161,710
1964	475	18,290	63,328	24,091	144,944	8,767	27,823	203,817
1965	521	19,194	71,783	32,130	151,857	9,163	32,072	236,259
1966	689	20,366	76,218	42,315	161,159	9,824	36,443	232,947
1967	695	20,785	82,286	39,961	167,773	10,320	42,265	240,735
1968	717	21,460	92,535	37,692	190,942¶	11,780	48,142	259,213

* Excluding clay pits and quarries winning construction materials, which in 1968 had an average employment of 469 and 2,000, respectively, and a value of output of \$3,760,660 and \$37,041,495, respectively.

† For coal mining, average during whole year; for other mining, average during period of operation. Includes working proprietors, but excludes fossickers.

‡ Before deducting the value of explosives sold to employees; excludes drawings by working proprietors.

¶ Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. Values at end of year are depreciated book values. Figures for Coal Mining in 1961 and 1968, and for Non-Metallic Mining in 1968, were affected by a substantial revaluation of assets at certain mines.

§ Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain coal mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately \$4,000,000).

PRINCIPAL MINING ACTIVITIES

Trends in employment and the value of minerals produced in the principal mining activities in New South Wales during the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. In this table, each mine has been classified to a particular mining activity on the basis of its principal mineral products—and all employment and minerals produced at the mine (or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine) have been attributed to that mining activity.

Table 746. Principal Mining Activities in N.S.W.: Average Employment and Value of Minerals Produced

Year	Coal Mining	Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining	Mineral Sands Mining	Copper and Copper-Gold Mining	Clay Mining and Limestone Quarrying	Construction Materials Quarrying	Other Mining Activities	Total, All Mining Activities
PERSONS EMPLOYED*								
1961	12,512	5,186	688	92	828	1,755	737	21,798
1962	11,998	4,826	947	112	767	1,776	715	21,141
1963	11,534	4,350	1,032	196	790	1,844	746	20,492
1964	11,367	4,391	1,116	219	760	1,919	832	20,604
1965	11,678	4,630	1,282	251	755	2,122	986	21,704
1966	11,983	4,815	1,538	316	750	1,913	1,366	22,681
1967	12,176	4,877	1,647	317	762	1,872	1,429	23,080
1968	12,724	4,900	1,552	394	782	2,000	1,577	23,929
1968-69	12,978	4,935	1,343	412	660	2,469	2,086	24,883
1969-70	13,497	4,978	1,582	467	635	2,424	2,576	26,159
1970-71	14,116	4,959	1,597	558	685	2,296	4,037	28,248
VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED (\$ thousand)								
1961	90,225	35,413	6,236	37	4,789	17,531	2,482	156,713
1962	94,068	35,110	6,387	53	4,759	17,742	2,308	160,427
1963	90,838	54,487	11,124	60	5,512	20,961	2,369	185,351
1964	97,252	87,990	11,407	179	5,856	26,674	3,941	233,299
1965	112,103	98,061	15,953	1,156	6,338	28,372	5,689	267,672
1966	117,626	81,405	19,141	5,032	6,191	27,826	6,530	263,751
1967	126,446	73,820	22,736	7,126	6,582	31,935	7,285	275,929
1968	144,899	72,083	23,127	8,352	7,066	37,041	7,447	300,015
1968-69	148,772	75,768	24,916	11,056	7,694	39,227	8,986	316,419
1969-70	177,655	99,765	28,512	14,958	8,366	46,975	13,180	389,411
1970-71	196,836	77,463	35,303	9,424	8,877	50,310	14,053	392,266

* For coal mining, "average during the whole year" is shown for all years. For other mining activities (other than itinerant, etc. mining activities), the average is on a "whole-year" basis in 1968-69 and later years and on a "period of operation" basis for earlier years. For itinerant, etc. mining activities, the average is on a "period of operation" basis in all years (an average on a "whole-year" basis cannot be calculated for those activities). Includes employment in mining activities not classified to the "mining industries" in A.S.I.C. (see next table); excludes employment in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

The next table shows, for 1970-71, the employment in the principal mining activities and the value of minerals produced in New South Wales, classified by type of mining activity. The table also illustrates the extent to which mining activities in the State were undertaken within the scope of the mining industries, as defined from 1968-69 in terms of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. The columns of this table relating to the "mining industries" are the only columns directly comparable with the data given for 1968-69 and later years in Tables 741 to 744.

Table 747. Mining Activities in N.S.W.: Average Employment* during Whole Year and Value of Minerals Produced, 1970-71

Mining Activity	Mining Industries†		Mining Activities in Other Industries‡		Itinerant, etc. Mining Activities¶		Total, All Mining Activities	
	Employment	Value of Minerals Produced	Employment	Value of Minerals Produced	Employment	Value of Minerals Produced	Employment	Value of Minerals Produced
	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.
METALLIC MINERALS								
Antimony	72	187	...	...	...	...	72	187
Copper and Copper-Gold	558	9,424	...	...	...	...	558	9,424
Gold	15	...	...	...	13	2	28	2
Mineral Sands	1,597	35,303	...	...	...	...	1,597	35,303
Silver-Lead-Zinc	4,959	77,463	...	...	...	...	4,959	77,463
Tin	340	5,275	...	...	164	26	504	5,301
Other	50	131	...	...	...	...	50	131
Total, Metallic Minerals	7,591	127,783	...	...	177	28	7,768	127,811
COAL (BLACK)								
Total, Coal	14,116	196,836	...	...	...	...	14,116	196,836
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS								
Dimension Stone	51	313	4	22	...	...	55	335
Crushed and Broken Stone	1,136	21,118	1	44	...	...	1,137	21,161
Sand and Gravel	595	17,526	43	779	...	...	638	18,306
Other (Unprocessed Materials)	120	2,512	346	7,996	...	...	466	10,508
Total, Construction Materials	1,902	41,469	394	8,841	...	...	2,296	50,310
OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS								
Asbestos	33	168	...	...	...	...	33	168
Clays	269	3,010	120	1,702	...	...	389	4,712
Gems§	160	1,538	...	...	3,041	5,048	3,201	6,586
Gypsum	19	215	...	...	...	...	19	215
Limestone (incl. Sea Shells)	296	4,133	4	47	...	...	300	4,180
Magnesite	25	200	...	...	...	...	25	200
Silica	61	1,024	...	...	...	...	61	1,024
Talc	10	84	...	...	...	...	10	84
Other	30	139	...	...	...	...	30	139
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals	903	10,511	124	1,749	3,041	5,048	4,068	17,309
TOTAL, ALL MINERALS								
Total, All Minerals	24,512	376,599	518	10,590	3,218	5,076	28,248	392,266

* Excludes employment in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

† Mining industries as covered in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

‡ Mining activities undertaken by establishments classified to the manufacturing, construction, and other non-mining industries specified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

¶ Itinerant, etc. miners classifiable to a mining industry (as covered by the Australian Standard Industrial Classification), but excluded from the scope of the annual mining census because of their limited scale of operations and consequent difficulties in collecting complete census data for them. Average employment is on a "period of operation" basis, as an average on a "whole-year" basis cannot be calculated for these activities.

§ Estimated; coverage known to be incomplete.

Of the 28,248 persons employed in mining activities during 1970-71, 24,512 (87 per cent.) were employed in the mining industries (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification), 518 (2 per cent.) were employed in mining activities in other industries, and 3,218 (11 per cent.) were itinerant miners classifiable to a mining industry, but excluded from the scope of the annual census because of their limited scale of operations and consequent difficulties in collecting complete census data for them. Most of the employees working in mining activities in other industries were engaged in quarrying construction materials, and were employed by the Department of Main Roads and local government authorities. Most of the itinerant miners were engaged in fossicking for opals and sapphires.

Of the total value of minerals produced during 1970-71, \$377 million (96 per cent.) was contributed by the mining industries, \$11 million (3 per cent.) as a result of mining activities in other industries, and \$5 million (1 per cent.) as a result of itinerant mining activities.

Coal mining was the most important mining activity during the year, both the average employment and value of minerals produced being approximately 50 per cent. of the State total. Of the other mining activities, silver-lead-zinc mining was the next in importance; average employment in this activity was 18 per cent. of the State total, and it contributed 20 per cent. to the value of minerals produced during the year. All of the establishments engaged in coal and silver-lead-zinc mining activities are classified to the mining industries.

MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS AND SULPHUR

Detailed statistics of the mineral ores and concentrates, etc., produced in New South Wales are given in a separate bulletin dealing with mineral commodities produced.

The quantities of the principal metals, etc., contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced are also recorded. (In the case of some metals, etc.—e.g., aluminium—contents are expressed in terms of the appropriate metallic compound.) Quantities derived in this way are known as the mine production of the various metals, etc. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recoverable.

The contents of metallic minerals produced in the State are reassembled in Table 748 to show the total quantity of the principal metals, etc., contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced. The total quantity of copper shown in this table, for example, is the aggregate copper content of all copper-bearing minerals (copper concentrates, lead concentrates, zinc concentrates, etc.). The dissection between contents "Available for Recovery in Australia" and those "Destined for Export in Ores, etc.", as shown for 1970-71 in the table, is based on advice received from mineral producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

Table 748. Mine Production of Metals and Sulphur, N.S.W.

Metal, etc.	Unit of Quantity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71		
		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Available for Recovery in Australia	Destined for Export in Ores, etc.	Total
Alumina ..	Ton	4,156	4,131	6,822	4,026	4,511	4,018	4,004	3,167	..	3,167
Antimony ..	Ton	1,116	944	971	930	842	854	920	532	341	873
Beryllium Oxide ..	Ton	..	3.3	4.9	5.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	..	0.6	0.6
Cadmium ..	Ton	973	995	1,055	1,079	1,007	1,117	1,233	619	407	1,026
Cobalt ..	Ton	73	90	84	100	113	113	136	59	48	108
Copper ..	Ton	3,650	5,212	9,242	11,392	12,279	13,881	15,536	13,028	1,134	14,162
Gold ..	Oz. fine	10,569	9,640	9,078	10,716	8,668	9,784	10,570	7,608	2,522	10,130
Lead ..	Ton	296,954	296,662	283,044	282,173	249,488	257,379	285,877	190,904	60,112	251,016
Manganese† ..	Ton	..	..	6,150	6,092	5,534	5,499	6,071	3,690	2,195	5,885
Manganese Dioxide‡ ..	Ton	..	187	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Molybdenum Disulphide ..	Ton	325	35,940	5,562	..	124	124	..	..	..	..
Monazite ..	Ton	599	546	395	434	476	652	361	..	..	384
Platinum ..	Oz.	..	..	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver ..	Th. oz. fine	10,735	10,636	10,544	10,714	9,521	9,786	10,996	8,334	1,294	9,627
Sulphur ..	Ton	202,831	211,678	210,312	223,338	203,233	220,171	248,838	128,177	79,810	207,987
Tin ..	Ton	611	1,324	1,347	1,369	1,483	1,485	1,715	963	887	1,850
Titanium Dioxide¶ ..	Ton	160,663	192,495	209,140	213,923	215,392	217,522	236,505	..	..	258,525
Tungstic Oxide ..	Lb.	..	..	389	7,814	963	1,091	3,492	..	5,749	5,749
Zinc ..	Ton	256,001	270,936	275,191	298,672	280,219	303,453	345,296	171,970	118,107	290,077
Zircon¶ ..	Ton	152,861	190,870	187,770	205,948	213,044	225,018	236,032	..	..	280,760

* Dissection not available—mainly for export.

† Content of metallurgical grade ore in 1965; for 1966 and later years content of zinc concentrates.

‡ Content of manganese ore other than of metallurgical grade.

¶ In 1970-71, includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland; in 1969-70 and earlier years, the metallic contents of these concentrates were assessed (and included in the figures shown) before despatch of the concentrates to Queensland. The metallic contents of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. are excluded in all years.

ANTIMONY

Lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill are the principal source of antimony within New South Wales; the antimony is recovered in the form of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia). In recent years, the production of antimony concentrates has been on a relatively small scale, and has been confined to the New England and Hastings areas of the State. The total mine production of antimony in New South Wales during the last five years is summarised in the next table; part of this production is not available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill lead concentrates and almost all of the antimony concentrates are exported for treatment overseas.

Table 749. Mine Production of Antimony, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Antimony Concentrates ..	91	159	170	95	200
Antimony Ore ..	...	...	...	2	...
Lead Concentrates ..	810	672	679	764	652
Lead-Zinc Middlings ..	29	11	5	59	22
Total Antimony ..	930	842	854	920	873

CADMIUM

Cadmium occurs in association with lead-zinc ore deposits and is recovered during the treatment of these ores. Metallic cadmium is produced at three Australian refineries—at Risdon (Tasmania), as a by-product of the electrolytic refining of zinc (mainly from Broken Hill zinc concentrates); at Port Pirie (South Australia), as a by-product of the smelting of Broken Hill lead concentrates; and at Cockle Creek (in New South Wales), as a by-product of the smelting of both lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill. Mine production of cadmium in New South Wales is shown below, but only part of this output was available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill concentrates is exported for treatment overseas.

Table 750. Mine Production of Cadmium, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates ..	63	52	54	47	82
Lead-Zinc Middlings ..	11	2	1	37	7
Zinc Concentrates ..	976	926	1,030	1,121	917
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps ..	29	26	32	28	21
Total Cadmium ..	1,079	1,007	1,117	1,233	1,026

COPPER

Copper ore bodies occur widely throughout New South Wales, but exploitation has been handicapped by the low grade of most deposits and the high cost of transport to market. Most of the copper at present produced in the State is contained in the copper concentrates produced at Cobar (where extensive developmental work enabled copper mining on a commercial basis to be resumed in 1965) and in the lead and zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill. Operations at Captain's Flat (an important source of copper concentrates for many years) were discontinued in 1962.

Mine production of copper in the last five years is given in the next table.

Table 751. Mine Production of Copper, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper Ore	34	81	37	196	129
Copper Concentrates ..	7,658	8,731	10,226	10,928	10,141
Copper Precipitates ..	134	93	118	67	101
Copper Slag .. ..	...	...	144	199	201
Gold Ore .. ..	...	1	...	...	...
Lead Concentrates ..	2,959	2,722	2,773	3,236	2,840
Lead-Zinc Middlings ..	84	27	14	206	91
Silver-Lead-Zinc-Copper Ore	39	...	...	...	...
Zinc Concentrates ..	469	610	553	703	649
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps	14	14	16	15	10
Total Copper	11,392	12,279	13,881	15,550	14,162

GOLD

The progress of gold mining in New South Wales has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. The State's largest gold mine (at Cobar) closed in 1952, the only large gold-dredging plant (at Wellington) ceased operations in 1958, and the Captain's Flat mine (which produced lead-zinc-copper ores containing gold) was closed in 1962. Virtually all the gold currently being produced in the State is recovered as a by-product from silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Broken Hill.

The mine production of gold, since its discovery in this State in 1851, is given in the next table:—

Table 752. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Period	Quantity	Value *	Year	Quantity	Value *
	Oz. fine	\$ thous.		Oz. fine	\$ thous.
1851-1900	11,399,508	96,844	1962	11,234	351
1901-1910	2,252,851	19,139	1963	11,395	357
1911-1920	1,145,185	9,729	1964	10,569	332
1921-1925	133,335	1,133	1965	9,640	302
1926-1930	70,287	597	1966	9,078	285
1931-1935	163,091	2,590	1967	10,716	336
1936-1940	405,497	7,641	1968	8,668	271
1941-1945	334,858	7,067	1969†	5,039	178
1946-1950	237,398	5,759	1969-70	10,570	340
1951-1955	175,842	5,592	1970-71	10,130	332
1956-1960	105,476	3,353	Total to 30 June 1971	16,532,401	162,904
1961-1965	54,872	1,719			

* Figures for 1950 and later years represent the mine production of fine gold valued at market price, including receipts from premium sales and gold subsidy (see below).

† Six months ended 30 June 1969.

The mine production of gold, according to the mineral in which it was contained, is shown for the last five years in the next table:—

Table 753. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Ore	18	13	13	3	1
Gold Ore	3	30	30	223	68
Gold—Other forms* ..	173	83	361	...	...
Lead Concentrates ..	7,979	6,791	7,784	8,209	7,785
Lead-Zinc Middlings ..	681	223	74	12	684
Silver-Lead-Zinc-Copper Ore	10	...	...	...	...
Zinc Concentrates ..	1,772	1,449	1,438	2,032	1,533
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps	80	79	84	91	59
Total Gold	10,716	8,668	9,784	10,570	10,130

* Bullion, alluvial, retorted gold, etc.

In terms of the Banking Act, 1959-1967, all newly-mined gold produced in Australia must be sold to the Reserve Bank at a price fixed by the Bank.

The official price of gold per fine oz. was increased from \$21.52 to \$30.98 in September 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of dollars. On 1 May 1954, the price was increased to \$31.25, the current price, to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Since 1951, the Gold Producers' Association Ltd. has been permitted, under arrangements described in the chapter "Private Finance", to purchase newly-mined gold from the Reserve Bank, at the official price, and to sell it for industrial purposes on overseas and (since May 1968) Australian premium markets.

Under the Gold-mining Industry Assistance Act, 1954-1968, the Commonwealth Government pays a subsidy in respect of gold won by mines producing mainly gold. Small producers (i.e., those with annual output not exceeding 500 fine oz.) are entitled to a subsidy at a fixed rate irrespective of cost of production; the subsidy to larger producers varies according to their production costs, subject to a maximum rate per fine oz. The subsidy limits per fine oz. were \$3 for small producers and \$4 for larger producers from July 1954, \$4 and \$5.50, respectively, from July 1957, \$4.80 and \$6.50, respectively, from July 1959, and \$6 and \$8, respectively, from July 1965. A producer with an annual output exceeding 500 fine oz. may elect to be treated as a small producer; in this event, the subsidy payable per fine oz. is \$6 less one cent for each ounce by which output exceeds 500 fine oz. Where a producer receives more than \$31.25 per fine oz. for gold sold on overseas premium markets, etc., the subsidy payable is reduced by 75 per cent. of the amount of the excess. The current subsidy scheme expires on 30 June 1973. To the end of 1971, the total subsidy payments to producers in New South Wales amounted to \$66,776.

Gold producers not receiving the above subsidy received a development allowance, under the Gold Mines Development Assistance Act, 1962, in respect of approved mine development work undertaken in the three years from 1962-63 to 1964-65.

Income from gold mining is exempt from income taxation in the hands of the producer. If the producer is a company, this concession applies also to such income when paid to shareholders as dividends.

IRON ORE

Iron ore of good quality occurs in only relatively small deposits in New South Wales. The ore used in smelting at the Port Kembla and Newcastle steelworks, which are described in the chapter "Manufacturing Industries", is obtained from South Australia and Western Australia.

IRON OXIDE

Iron oxide is produced in various localities of New South Wales. Total production in 1970-71 was 26,375 tons (valued at \$104,000), of which 26,355 tons won mainly in the Mudgee, Rylstone and Grafton areas were used in the manufacturing of quick-drying cement, and 20 tons won in the Port Macquarie area were used for gas purification.

MINERAL SANDS (ZIRCON, RUTILE, ILMENITE, AND MONAZITE)

Rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite concentrates are recovered from naturally concentrated sands along the coast of New South Wales, principally in the Newcastle area and the far North Coast. The sands are mined mainly by suction dredging, and are fed through separators to extract the minerals. Most mining operations are now confined to dunes and swamp areas lying behind beaches where high-grade deposits have been exhausted.

The principal uses of rutile concentrates, which account for the greater part of the value of output of the industry, are in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment for paints, the coating of welding rods, and the production of titanium metal. The more extensive use of rutile by overseas pigment manufacturers has strengthened the demand for Australian rutile concentrates.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic, refractory, and foundry fields, and minor quantities are used in the production of zirconium metal.

Ilmenite concentrates are produced in large quantities during separation of the mineral sands, but a chrome impurity renders them unsuitable for pigment manufacture, their principal use; limited quantities are used in sand-blasting. Monazite concentrates are recovered only in small quantities.

The following table illustrates the development of the mineral sands industry in New South Wales during the last eleven years. Most of the industry's output is exported overseas.

Table 754. Mine Production of Titanium Dioxide, Zircon, and Monazite, N.S.W.

Year	Titanium Dioxide Contents of—			Total Titanium Dioxide*	Zircon Contents of—		Total Zircon*	Monazite Contents of Monazite Concentrates
	Rutile Concentrates*	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates	Ilmenite Concentrates*		Zircon Concentrates*	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1961	64,284	21,278	905	86,467	98,421	22,801	121,222	144
1962	77,227	21,196	1,930	100,353	89,947	32,267	122,214	136
1963	129,931	28,608	2,689	161,228	117,520	41,668	159,188	471
1964	126,319	31,555	2,789	160,663	117,044	35,817	152,861	599
1965	155,292	33,532	3,671	192,495	155,255	35,615	190,870	546
1966	166,093	37,776	5,271	209,140	152,257	35,513	187,770	395
1967	177,013	28,401	5,109	210,523	174,502	31,446	205,948	434
1968	185,209	24,901	5,282	215,392	184,431	28,613	213,044	476
1968-69	195,682	16,615	5,225	217,522	202,985	22,033	225,018	652
1969-70	214,199	17,319	4,987	236,505	212,169	23,863	236,032	361
1970-71	244,954	†	13,571	258,525	280,760	†	280,760	384

* In 1970-71, includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland; in 1969-70 and earlier years, the metallic contents of these concentrates were assessed (and included in the figures shown) before despatch of the concentrates to Queensland. The metallic contents of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. are excluded in all years. In 1970-71, 108,759 tons of zircon-rutile concentrates (containing 24,588 tons of titanium dioxide and 33,949 tons of zircon) were despatched from N.S.W. to Queensland, and 10,766 tons of zircon-rutile concentrates (containing 2,495 tons of titanium dioxide and 2,785 tons of zircon) were despatched from Queensland to N.S.W. for final separation.

† See footnote *.

Because of depressed prices ruling in the world market during the late 1950's, Australian producers curtailed their output during the period 1958 to 1960. Rutile prices improved markedly after 1960 (reflecting the increased demand for rutile for pigment manufacture as well as for other uses), and the higher prices and rationalisation of the industry led to a rapid expansion of Australian rutile production after 1960. There has been a marked expansion in dry plant capacity in recent years, and a general re-location of mining sites to new areas.

SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC

Silver-lead-zinc mining in New South Wales is dominated by the mines working the Broken Hill field, which is 699 miles by rail west of Sydney and 256 miles from Port Pirie (South Australia).

The Broken Hill lode is a massive, high-grade ore deposit. The ore body is formed of mixed sulphides of lead and zinc with a high silver content and, at the surface, oxides and carbonates of lead with various silver minerals. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and is concentrated at Broken Hill by flotation methods. From the inception of operations in 1883 to the end of 1970-71, 112 million tons of ore had been extracted. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 10 per cent. lead, 4 oz. silver per ton, and 11 per cent. zinc. Apart from the silver, lead, and zinc contents, the concentrates also contain gold, copper, cadmium, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, and manganese, which are recovered during smelting and refining.

The bulk of the lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill is railed to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.99 per cent. lead. During the refining process, the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and speiss, which are despatched to Port Kembla or overseas for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate was formerly not recovered, but passed into the slag dump; since 1968, however, the zinc has been recovered by slag-fuming processes. Production of sulphuric acid from the lead sinter gas commenced in 1956.

Rather more than half of the zinc concentrate currently produced at Broken Hill is shipped from Port Pirie to Risdon (Tasmania) or railed to Cockle Creek (New South Wales) for smelting and refining; the remainder is exported overseas. At the Risdon plant, refined zinc (of 99.95 per cent. purity) and cadmium are produced after the concentrates have been roasted for the recovery of sulphur dioxide; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are despatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

A new smelting and refining plant was commissioned in 1961 at Cockle Creek (near Newcastle). This plant, which treats lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill, was, until 1968, the only plant in Australia recovering the zinc content of lead concentrate. The lead bullion produced at the plant is exported overseas for treatment, while most of the refined zinc is used locally. Cadmium, sulphuric acid, and copper-lead dross are recovered as by-products during smelting and refining.

Lead and zinc concentrates have been produced in conjunction with copper concentrates at Cobar since April 1967. The lead concentrates are railed to Cockle Creek for smelting and refining, and the zinc concentrates are shipped to Japan.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

Table 755. Mine Production of Lead and Zinc, N.S.W.

Year	Lead Contents of—			Total Lead	Zinc Contents of—			Total Zinc
	Lead Concentrates	Zinc Concentrates	Other Minerals		Zinc Concentrates	Lead Concentrates	Other Minerals	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1961	207,716	3,921	42	211,679	225,578	12,256	...	237,834
1962	289,090	3,240	51	292,381	227,606	17,257	...	244,863
1963	324,461	3,821	180	328,462	247,107	18,530	...	265,637
1964	292,431	3,206	1,317	296,954	240,630	14,984	387	256,001
1965	292,221	3,639	802	296,662	255,713	14,677	546	270,936
1966	276,182	3,978	2,884	283,044	251,708	13,973	9,510	275,191
1967	271,317	4,242	6,614	282,173	281,754	14,525	2,393	298,672
1968	240,296	5,080	4,112	249,488	256,955	13,194	10,070	280,219
1968-69	249,224	5,267	2,888	257,379	287,691	12,886	2,876	303,453
1969-70	269,163	6,108	10,606	285,877	321,310	14,227	9,759	345,296
1970-71	238,271	5,513	7,232	251,016	270,705	12,523	6,849	290,077

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder, bearing metals, and petrol additives.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1970-71, 118,107 tons (41 per cent.) were contained in concentrates destined for export, and the balance was available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

World stocks of lead and zinc were reduced during 1963, and by 1964 world production of these metals fell short of consumption requirements and (despite releases from U.S. Government stockpiles) a tight supply position developed and world prices rose sharply. Quota restrictions on imports of lead and zinc into the United States of America were terminated in October 1965. An easier world supply-demand situation developed in 1965, causing a fall in both lead and zinc prices, and this downward trend in prices persisted during 1966 and 1967 under the influence of a continuing expansion of world production, releases from U.S. Government stockpiles, and (in 1967) a tendency for consumption to fall.

Prices of both lead and zinc hardened following the devaluation of the £ sterling in November 1967. A tight world supply situation developed in 1968 and 1969, because of failure of new sources of supply to develop at a sufficient rate in the face of continued strong increases in consumption demand, and lead and zinc prices were carried to high levels in the latter half of 1969 (the increases being somewhat less marked in the case of zinc prices).

A slackening of economic activity in the major industrial countries in 1969-70 restricted the normal growth of consumption of lead and zinc. With a large increase in world mine production in 1969-70, producers' stocks rose to high levels; as a result many refineries were freed to reduce output during the latter half of 1970, and prices declined under growing competition for sales.

Since 1925, the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the current agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 5c per shift for each \$2 rise over \$32 in the average realised price of lead sold during the calendar month next but one preceding the month in which the fortnight ends. The average amount of lead bonus per week per employee was \$26.27 in 1970-71, compared with \$21.44 in 1967, \$18.19 in 1958, \$32.43 in 1951, and \$0.89 in 1939.

The mine production of silver in the last five years is shown in the next table. Most of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported; the silver retained is used mainly in photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment.

Table 756. Mine Production of Silver, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Concentrates	195,684	224,437	257,213	267,817	251,505
Lead Concentrates	9,473,171	8,608,875	8,876,347	8,913,776	8,095,249
Lead-Zinc Middlings	476,410	167,033	93,995	1,274,581	792,837
Silver-Lead Ore	12,347	7,603	11,041	1,755	277
Silver-Lead-Zinc-Copper Ore	11,055	...	...	...	...
Silver-Lead Slimes	106,079	50,234	57,071	21,129	...
Zinc Concentrates	439,163	462,433	490,478	516,422	487,331
Other Minerals	240	302	50	335	9
Total Silver	10,714,149	9,520,917	9,786,195	10,995,815	9,627,208

SULPHUR

There are no known deposits of native sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur, from the roasting of locally produced lead, zinc, and pyrite concentrates, or is recovered from oil refinery feedstock. Lead-zinc concentrates produced at Broken Hill are roasted for sulphur recovery at Risdon (zinc concentrate), Port Pirie (lead concentrate), and Cockle Creek (both concentrates). The sulphur dioxide gas given off during the process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate. The Captain's Flat mine, which produced zinc and pyrite concentrates suitable for roasting for sulphur recovery, was closed in 1962.

The mine production of sulphur in New South Wales in the last five years is shown in the next table:—

Table 757. Mine Production of Sulphur, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates	53,580	47,178	49,372	52,936	47,105
Lead-Zinc Middlings	2,206	589	340	6,661	1,721
Zinc Concentrates	163,221	151,357	165,733	184,871	155,153
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps	4,331	4,107	4,726	4,370	3,208
Total Sulphur	223,338	203,231	220,171	248,838	207,187

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 63 per cent. of its sulphuric acid production. A bounty was payable by the Commonwealth Government under the Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act, 1954-1971, in respect of sulphuric acid manufactured from local pyrite and lead concentrates. The bounty period expired in May 1972 (see page 1002).

TIN

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. The principal tin-producing centres in New South Wales are Tingha (in the New England area), Ardlathan (in the south-west), and Tallebung (near Condobolin). Extensive developmental work undertaken in recent years enabled the commencement of relatively large-scale tin-mining operations at Ardlathan and Tallebung in 1964 and at Gibsonvale (near West Wyalong) in June 1968. About half of the State's mine production of tin is currently being won from alluvial deposits, and the other half from lode deposits worked by open cut methods.

The following table shows the tin concentrates produced in New South Wales and the mine production of tin in the last ten years:—

Table 758. Tin Produced in N.S.W.

Year	Tin Concentrates Produced		Tin Content of Concentrates	Year	Tin Concentrates Produced		Tin Content of Concentrates
	Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value	
	Tons	\$ thous.	Tons		Tons	\$ thous.	Tons
1962	293	422	212	1967	2,669	4,270	1,569
1963	352	509	250	1968	2,472	3,683	1,448
1964	1,036	1,945	671	1968-69	2,463	3,849	1,485
1965	2,325	3,535	1,124	1969-70	2,936	5,168	1,715
1966	2,625	3,941	1,367	1970-71	3,136	5,298	1,850

COAL

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published on page 669 of the Year Book for 1937-38. The principal producing centres are the Cessnock, Newcastle, and Singleton-Muswellbrook districts (north of Sydney), the Bulli-Wollongong and Burragorang Valley districts (south of Sydney), and the Lithgow district (to the west). The coal produced at these centres is almost entirely of bituminous grade. The two principal uses are steam-raising and the production of coke. All districts produce steaming coal, but only the southern districts can supply low volatile coking coals. High volatile coking coal comes predominantly from the three northern districts.

JOINT COAL BOARD

The Joint Coal Board was established in 1947, in terms of complementary Coal Industry Acts passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments, to regulate and assist the coal mining industry in New South Wales. The Board comprises three members appointed by the two Governments, and is subject to direction by the Prime Minister acting in agreement with the State Premier. The administrative costs of the Board are borne equally by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that the quantity and quality of coal produced in New South Wales are sufficient to meet Australian and export requirements, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining, grading, and marketing, may regulate coal prices and profits in the industry, may regulate the employment, recruitment, and training of mine-workers, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of miners and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities.

The Board administers a Welfare Fund, which was formerly financed by annual contributions from the Commonwealth and State Governments and allocations from the Board's Workers' Compensation Fund. Total expenditure approved from Government contributions to the Fund amounted to \$6,941,000 to the end of 1969-70. On 30 June 1970, the Board transferred investments with a face value of \$1,894,000 from its Workers' Compensation Fund to the Welfare Fund. The income from these investments (\$116,000 in 1970-71) now takes the place of the former contributions from the Government. In addition to this interest payment, the allocation from the Workers' Compensation Fund to the Welfare Fund in 1970-71 was \$317,000. The Fund is used to finance such projects as the Board considers will benefit the mineworker in respect of his health and safety, his domestic welfare, and the welfare of the community in which he lives. A medical service has been established—which is concerned with the examination of mine workers and persons seeking employment in the industry and with pathological and physiological research. Subsidies are granted for first-aid classes and for safety footwear, and expenditure is authorised to encourage accident prevention. Other expenditure by the Fund includes subsidies to miners' co-operative building societies, payment of production grants (death benefits to dependants of deceased miners), university scholarships, and grants toward the cost of recreational facilities, halls, health centres, libraries, school equipment, and other amenities in coalfields communities.

Colliery proprietors must insure against their liability to pay workers' compensation through an insurance scheme established by the Board and described in the chapter "Employment".

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Under the Coal Industry Acts, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities. Awards of the Tribunal and the Local Authorities override inconsistent awards or orders of any court or other tribunal with parallel jurisdiction.

The Coal Industry Tribunal has all the powers of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry. Except with leave of the Tribunal (or in its jurisdiction, of a local coal authority), counsel, a solicitor, or a paid agent may not appear at hearings. Local matters may be referred by the Tribunal to Local Coal Authorities for settlement.

The Local Coal Authorities, which are appointed by the Tribunal for a term not exceeding three years, have power to settle local disputes in the industry. They are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and generally to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise. Either party may appeal to the Tribunal, by leave, against a decision of a Local Coal Authority, but leave will be granted only if the Tribunal considers that the decision should be reviewed in the public interest (including the likelihood of it leading to industrial unrest).

Particulars of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are shown in the chapter "Employment".

Long Service Leave

Long service leave benefits were granted to members of the Miners' Federation by an award of the Coal Industry Tribunal issued on 14 October 1949, and to members of the craft unions by subsequent awards. These benefits were varied by a decision of the Tribunal delivered on 7 October 1966.

The initial scheme of benefits provided for leave on full pay to accrue at the rate of one-eighth of a day for each consecutive five shifts worked after 19 June 1949 (approximately three months' leave for every ten years of service). In addition, an employee was credited with 5 days for each completed year up to thirteen years of service prior to 19 June 1949 (a maximum of three months' leave in respect of all past service). From 17 October 1966, leave accrues at the rate of 5/32 of a day for each five consecutive shifts worked (approximately three months' leave for every eight years of service). Leave normally becomes due when 13 weeks have accumulated. Where, before he has accumulated 13 weeks of leave, an employee dies or retires (because of ill-health or reaching the prescribed retiring age), a lump sum payment is made in lieu of the leave standing to his credit. An employee whose services are terminated because of slackness of trade receives payment for leave due, provided he has accumulated at least eight years of continuous service and other suitable employment in the industry is not available.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by the State Mines Control Authority in New South Wales or the Electricity Trust of South Australia, and brown coal produced by open cut methods. The general rate of duty has been 4.4c per ton since July 1971. The proceeds of coal excise are paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund, and although no excise is payable on coal produced by mines controlled by the State Mines Control Authority, the Authority contributes to the Trust Fund an amount equivalent to the excise. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave. Reimbursements from the Fund to employers in New South Wales amounted to \$804,000 in 1971-72.

STATE GOVERNMENT COAL MINES

The New South Wales Government owns four collieries (at Awaba, Liddell, Munmorah, and Wyee), which are operated by the State Mines Control Authority, and the Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (through companies it controls) operates five collieries (Huntley, Newstan, Newvale, Newvale No. 2, and Newcom). Two open cut mines, Swamp Creek and Ravensworth No. 2, are operated by contractors to the Electricity Commission. Swamp Creek commenced production in January 1971, and Ravensworth No. 2 in February 1972. Coal production from all of these collieries amounted to 7,614,000 tons in 1970-71, and represented 22 per cent. of the total coal production in the State; most of the coal produced is used in the generation of electricity but some of it is exported overseas.

COAL PRODUCTION

The latest assessment of black coal reserves in New South Wales was made by the Bureau of Mineral Resources in December 1970. Reserves of raw coal *in situ* were assessed at 11,810 million tons, and recoverable reserves at 7,117 million tons. From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of June 1971, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 980,584,000 tons.

The following tables show particulars of coal production in New South Wales during recent years. As from 1968-69, a more complete range of data on coal production (tracing the movements of coal from its production as raw coal, through to its final disposal from the mining industry) has been possible. The range of detail published from 1968-69 is therefore greater than for earlier years.

The next table shows the output of raw coal in each of the three principal coal mining districts in New South Wales:—

Table 759. Coal Production* in New South Wales

Year	Northern District			Southern District	Western District	Total, N.S.W.		
	Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines	Total, All Mines	Under-ground Mines	Under-ground Mines	Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines	Total, All Mines
Thousand tons								
1961	9,545	832	10,377	7,057	1,586	18,189	832	19,021
1962	9,224	834	10,058	7,454	1,518	18,196	834	19,030
1963	8,882	602	9,484	7,817	1,639	18,338	602	18,940
1964	9,994	716	10,710	8,395	1,594	19,983	716	20,699
1965	11,872	895	12,767	9,676	1,687	23,235	895	24,130
1966	12,629	1,171	13,800	10,091	1,579	24,299	1,171	25,470
1967	13,366	1,124	14,489	10,787	1,537	25,689	1,124	26,813
1968	15,017	1,950	16,967	11,512	1,870	28,399	1,950	30,349
1968-69	15,853	1,914	17,767	12,322	1,799	29,973	1,914	31,887
1969-70	16,913	2,747	19,660	13,224	1,931	32,068	2,884†	34,952†
1970-71	17,557	2,480	20,038	12,917	2,119	32,594	2,546†	35,140†

* Raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw or washed coal produced.

† Includes a small quantity of coal produced by an open cut mine in the Western District.

Total coal production was steady during the years 1961 to 1963, at an average of 19 million tons per annum. To meet the marked increase in overseas demand for coal (mainly from Japan) and the increasing requirements of the local electricity generating and steel and coke industries, production rose in each year after 1963—exceeding 25 million tons for the first time in 1966, 30 million tons in 1968, and 35 million tons in 1970-71. Most of the State's coal output has been won from underground mines.

Open cut methods were first used in 1940 in the western district, and during the period of coal shortage in the early post-war years, there was a rapid development of open cut mining. By 1952, the shortage had been overcome, and open cut mining was deliberately restricted at the direction of the Joint Coal Board. Since 1967, however, there has been a substantial increase in open cut mining in the Hunter Valley area of the northern coalfields; the proportions of coal won from open cut mines rose from 4.2 per cent. in 1967 to 8.3 per cent. in 1969-70, but declined slightly to 7.2 per cent. in 1970-71.

About 57 per cent. of the coal produced in New South Wales is currently obtained from the northern district, about 37 per cent. from the southern district, and the remaining 6 per cent. from the western district. In recent years, slightly more than half the coal exported overseas from New South Wales has come from the northern district, and the bulk of the remainder from the southern district; only a very small proportion has been provided by the western district.

The next table shows, for each coal mining district in New South Wales, the quantities of raw coal produced, disposed of, and held in stocks in each of the last three years:—

Table 760. Raw Coal: Production, Disposals, and Colliery Stocks, N.S.W.

Year and District	Pro- duction	Disposals				Colliery Stocks		
		Sales and Transfers*	Washed†	Colliery Con- sumption	Miners' Coal	At 1 July	At 30 June	Increase during Year‡
		Thousand tons						
1968-69—								
Northern ..	17,767	8,180	9,559	2	5	182	205	21
Southern ..	12,322	5,305	6,819	1	2	82	267	195
Western ..	1,799	1,032	788	...	2	39	28	(—) 23
Total, N.S.W. ..	31,887	14,517	17,165	2	9	304	499	193
1969-70—								
Northern ..	19,660	8,109	11,299	1	3	205	418	248
Southern ..	13,224	5,598	7,674	...	1	267	232	(—) 50
Western ..	2,068	1,005	1,009	...	2	28	83	52
Total, N.S.W. ..	34,952	14,712	19,982	2	6	499	733	250
1970-71—								
Northern ..	20,038	8,847	10,980	2	2	418	583	207
Southern ..	12,917	5,495	7,367	...	1	232	259	54
Western ..	2,185	1,188	1,023	...	2	83	51	(—) 28
Total, N.S.W. ..	35,140	15,530	19,370	2	5	733	893	233

* Excluding sales and transfers between establishments within the coal mining industry. ("Transfers" cover coal physically transferred from a mine to another establishment of the same business enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.)

† Raw coal washed (or blended with washed coal) within the coal mining industry.

‡ Includes stock adjustment.

The next table shows, for each coal mining district in New South Wales, the quantities of washed coal produced, disposed of, and held in stocks in each of the last three years:—

Table 761. Washed Coal*: Production, Disposals, and Colliery Stocks, N.S.W.

Year and District	Pro-duction	Disposals			Colliery Stocks		
		Sales and Transfers†	Colliery Con-sumption	Miners' Coal	At 1 July	At 30 June	Increase during Year‡
	Thousand tons						
1968-69—							
Northern ..	7,674	7,517	... 5	3	129	280	154
Southern ..	5,641	5,605		3	161	207	28
Western ..	684	670	...	2	12	26	12
Total, N.S.W. ..	13,999	13,792	5	8	302	512	194
1969-70—							
Northern ..	9,094	8,652	... 1	3	280	723	438
Southern ..	5,957	5,915		3	207	245	38
Western ..	887	827	...	2	26	81	57
Total, N.S.W. ..	15,938	15,395	2	8	512	1,050	534
1970-71—							
Northern ..	8,549	8,531	...	2	723	742	15
Southern ..	5,542	5,554	...	3	245	276	(—) 15
Western ..	795	866	...	2	81	7	(—) 74
Total, N.S.W. ..	14,886	14,951	1	7	1,050	1,025	(—) 73

* Includes raw coal blended with washed coal.

† Excludes sales and transfers between establishments within the coal mining industry. ("Transfers" cover coal physically transferred from a mine or washery to another establishment of the same business enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.)

‡ Includes stock adjustment.

COAL MECHANICALLY CUT AND LOADED

A principal reason for the marked increase in recent years in the production of coal per manshift worked in New South Wales collieries has been the widespread adoption of mechanical methods of winning coal. Mechanical cutting and loading have now almost completely displaced hand-mining methods.

Although coal-cutting machines have been in use in underground mines in New South Wales for more than sixty years, and machinery for loading coal in underground mines was first used in 1935, mechanical cutting accounted for only 37 per cent. and mechanical loading for 33 per cent. of the total output in the underground mines in 1949. Thereafter, with the active encouragement of the Joint Coal Board, the proportions mechanically cut and mechanically loaded rose rapidly, reaching 98.0 per cent. and 99.9 per cent., respectively, in June 1971.

A more recent development was the introduction of combined cutting and loading machines ("continuous miners"); in 1970-71, 89.3 per cent. of the total output of underground mines was cut and 78.1 per cent. was loaded by continuous miners, compared with 17.1 and 10.6 per cent., respectively, in 1958. Mechanised longwall units (enabling the extraction of all the coal in a seam) have been successfully used since 1968, but account for only a small proportion of total output.

Table 762. Underground Mines: Raw Coal Mechanically Cut and Loaded

Source: Joint Coal Board

Month of June	Coal Mechanically Cut				Coal Mechanically Loaded			
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	Proportion per cent. of Total Production							
1961	90.0	93.8	92.9	91.7	95.8	95.1	94.3	95.4
1962	91.9	95.7	93.9	93.6	96.6	96.1	98.1	96.5
1963	95.3	96.0	95.8	93.7	96.9	96.4	98.4	96.8
1964	93.1	96.1	97.3	94.7	98.0	96.5	98.5	97.4
1965	94.4	96.3	97.3	95.4	98.5	96.7	97.6	97.7
1966	95.5	96.5	98.5	96.1	99.1	97.3	100.0	98.4
1967	97.2	97.2	98.6	97.2	99.5	97.7	100.0	98.7
1968	97.3	99.4	99.1	98.2	99.7	99.4	100.0	99.6
1969	98.0	99.3	100.0	98.6	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.8
1970	98.2	99.4	89.8	98.2	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.9
1971	98.0	99.5	90.9	98.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9

COAL QUALITY

Coal produced in New South Wales has for some years been facing firm competition from alternative fuels (mainly petroleum oils from local refineries and, in other States, brown coal and natural gas) in some of its traditional markets, while the rising overseas demand for coal has been for coal of coking quality. In order to improve the quality of coal offered for sale, New South Wales producers have installed "washing" plants for the removal of stone, shale, etc., thereby reducing the ash content of the coal and improving its coking quality. These washing plants are generally situated at the mine, but some have been centrally located at rail sidings where they are able to process coal from various mines in the locality.

The following table shows the quantities of raw coal washed, refuse discarded, and washed coal produced by washeries in the coal mining industry and in consumer's washeries in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 763. Coal Washery Operations, New South Wales

Year and District	Coal Industry Washeries			Consumer's Washeries*		
	Raw Coal Washed	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced†	Raw Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced‡
	Thousand tons					
1961	7,862	1,147	6,715	4,117	731	3,386
1962	8,717	1,299	7,418	4,432	752	3,680
1963	8,679	1,315	7,364	4,540	772	3,768
1964	9,551	1,502	8,049	4,631	963	3,668
1965	11,920	1,813	10,107	5,443	1,185	4,258
1966	13,595	2,208	11,387	5,368	1,105	4,263
1967	14,528	2,493	12,035	6,251	1,273	4,978
1968	16,141	2,965	13,176	6,976	1,437	5,539
1968-69	17,165	3,166	13,999	7,003	1,492	5,511
1969-70	19,982	4,044	15,938	7,374	1,557	5,817
1970-71	19,372	4,486	14,886	7,171	1,431	5,740
1970-71—						
Northern ..	10,980	2,431	8,549	2,360	470	1,890
Southern ..	7,367	1,825	5,542	4,811	961	3,850
Western ..	1,025	230	795	...	...	...

* Coal washing plants attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as within the coal mining industry. The washed coal produced at these plants is therefore not included in washed coal figures in Tables 760 and 761. Particulars of operations at these plants have been supplied by the Joint Coal Board.

† Includes raw coal blended with washed coal.

‡ From 1968-69, includes raw coal blended with washed coal.

The ratio of coal washed in washeries to total New South Wales production of raw coal has risen from 63.0 per cent. in 1961 to 74.5 per cent. in 1970-71.

VALUE OF COAL PRODUCED

As from 1968-69, an improved method of valuing coal production in the form (i.e. as raw or washed coal) in which the coal was sold or transferred from the coal mining industry was introduced, and coal produced by enterprises for their own consumption in Australia has been valued, in the case of all such enterprises, on a commercial valuation basis. The effect of these changes was that the value of coal produced in 1968-69 was somewhat lower than if the earlier valuation methods had been retained.

Table 764 shows, for each coal mining district of New South Wales, the value of coal produced in each of the last eleven years. Values of raw and washed coal produced in the State were recorded separately for the first time in 1968-69.

Table 764. Value of Coal Produced in New South Wales

Year	Northern District		Southern District		Western District		Total, N.S.W.	
	\$ thousand							
1961	48,737		34,542		6,946		90,225	
1962	48,720		38,913		6,434		94,068	
1963	43,925		40,644		6,269		90,838	
1964	47,772		43,648		5,831		97,252	
1965	55,128		51,353		5,622		112,103	
1966	59,733		52,665		5,228		117,626	
1967	62,574		59,030		4,843		126,446	
1968	73,658		65,253		5,988		144,899	
1968-69*	76,408		66,684		5,679		148,772	
1969-70	88,670		82,082		6,903		177,655	
1970-71	98,218		91,376		7,242		196,836	
1968-69—								
Raw Coal†	35,239		29,939		3,373		68,551	
Washed Coal	41,169		36,746		2,306		80,221	
1969-70—								
Raw Coal†	37,062		34,382		3,944		75,388	
Washed Coal	51,608		47,700		2,959		102,267	
1970-71—								
Raw Coal†	42,814		43,639		4,263		90,716	
Washed Coal	55,404		47,737		2,979		106,120	

* Values for 1968-69 and later years are not strictly comparable with values for 1968 and earlier years; see explanatory text preceding table.

† Excludes raw coal treated during the year at washeries within the coal mining industry.

Reduction in production costs (flowing from increased mechanisation and other technological changes in the industry, improved relations between employers and employees, etc.) and a more competitive market resulted in a steady reduction in coal prices after 1952. The decline in the value of coal produced, which reflected the lower prices, was checked in 1960, when output was raised sharply to meet the heavy demand for coal. Further sharp increases in the quantity of coal produced in 1961 and the years after 1964, and increasing prices after 1966 (as increased tonnages were exported), resulted in marked increases in the value of coal production in 1961 and each year since 1964.

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

About 50 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying in New South Wales are employed in coal mines. The following table shows the employment in underground and open cut mines in each district of the State at the end of each of the last ten years:—

Table 765. Persons Employed* in Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
UNDERGROUND MINES										
Northern District—										
Below Ground	3,434	3,337	3,389	3,640	3,645	3,674	4,016	4,115	4,363	4,435
Above Ground	2,472	2,341	2,172	2,172	2,178	2,174	2,228	2,258	2,403	2,392
Total	5,906	5,678	5,561	5,812	5,823	5,848	6,244	6,373	6,766	6,827
Southern District—										
Below Ground	3,267	3,339	3,450	3,769	3,914	4,061	4,191	4,262	4,375	4,720
Above Ground	1,442	1,462	1,498	1,530	1,566	1,633	1,691	1,721	1,737	1,862
Total	4,709	4,801	4,948	5,299	5,480	5,694	5,882	5,983	6,112	6,582
Western District—										
Below Ground	589	529	419	375	372	346	348	333	341	358
Above Ground	331	306	230	219	207	194	201	196	213	219
Total	920	835	649	594	579	540	549	529	554	577
Total, N.S.W.—										
Below Ground	7,290	7,205	7,258	7,784	7,931	8,081	8,555	8,710	9,079	9,513
Above Ground	4,245	4,109	3,900	3,921	3,951	4,001	4,120	4,175	4,353	4,473
Total	11,535	11,314	11,158	11,705	11,882	12,082	12,675	12,885	13,432	13,986
OPEN CUT MINES †										
Total, N.S.W.	137	131	146	175	212	227	285	329	377	393
TOTAL, UNDERGROUND AND OPEN CUT MINES										
Northern District	6,043	5,809	5,707	5,987	6,035	6,075	6,529	6,702	7,112	7,220
Southern District	4,709	4,801	4,948	5,299	5,480	5,694	5,882	5,983	6,112	6,582
Western District	920	835	649	594	579	540	549	529	585	577
Total, N.S.W.	11,672	11,445	11,304	11,880	12,094	12,309	12,960	13,214	13,809	14,379

* At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave.

† Except at the end of 1969-70, when an open cut mine was operating in the western district, all persons engaged in open cut coal mining are employed in the northern district.

In underground mines, the number of employees reached a peak of 19,557 in June 1954, but thereafter, with increasing emphasis on mechanical methods of production and with improved efficiency generally, employment contracted steadily until 1964. The number of persons employed in underground mines in the State increased again after 1964, but by the end of 1970-71 it was still 26 per cent. less than in June 1954. Open cut mining was curtailed after 1952 at the direction of the Joint Coal Board, and employment in these mines fell from a peak of 1,538 in September 1952, to a low point of 111 in January 1960; employment in open cut mining had recovered to 393 employees at the end of 1970-71.

The decline in employment between 1952 and 1965 was restricted to the northern and western districts; employment in the southern district tended to increase in this period. Displaced miners were assisted by the Joint Coal Board and other organisations to find employment in other industries or to transfer from the northern and western coalfields to the southern field.

MANSHIFTS WORKED AND LOST

The next two tables, showing details of manshifts worked and lost and the causes of manshift losses in coal mines, have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board.

Table 766 shows, for underground mines, the number of manshifts actually worked compared with the number of manshifts possible in each of the last eleven years. The ratio of manshifts worked to manshifts possible has tended to remain steady throughout the period, and was 91 per cent. in underground mines in 1970-71. The ratio in open cut mines has been about 95 per cent. in recent years.

Table 766. Underground Coal Mines: Manshifts Worked

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	New South Wales		
	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Possible	Ratio of Manshifts Worked to Manshifts Possible
	Thousands					Per cent.
1961	1,571	1,108	238	2,917	3,182	91·67
1962	1,465	1,087	216	2,768	3,021	91·64
1963	1,323	1,081	202	2,606	2,827	92·19
1964	1,328	1,124	179	2,631	2,852	92·24
1965	1,387	1,213	159	2,759	2,999	91·99
1966	1,388	1,253	140	2,781	3,039	91·50
1967	1,420	1,337	126	2,883	3,124	92·29
1968	1,510	1,377	134	3,021	3,286	91·94
1968-69	1,526	1,385	131	3,042	3,330	91·35
1969-70	1,571	1,390	132	3,093	3,463	89·33
1970-71	1,681	1,573	144	3,398	3,738	90·89

Sick leave, industrial disputes, compensation absences, and "other absenteeism" are the principal causes of manshift losses in underground mines, as illustrated in the following table:—

Table 767. Underground Coal Mines: Ratio Per Cent. of Manshifts Lost to Manshifts Possible

Cause of Manshift Losses	1966	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Industrial disputes	1·95	1·40	1·54	2·06	4·01	2·69
Breakdowns, repairs, abnormal weather, etc. .. .. .	...	0·01	...	...	...	...
Accidents to men	0·07	...	0·01	0·05	0·07	0·02
Men on compensation	1·54	1·44	1·49	1·47	1·51	1·46
Sick leave	3·48	3·47	3·61	3·72	3·90	3·85
Other absenteeism	1·31	1·27	1·25	1·21	1·05	0·97
Other causes	0·15	0·12	0·15	0·14	0·13	0·12
Total, All Causes	8·50	7·71	8·05	8·65	10·67	9·11

The proportion of manshifts possible lost as a result of industrial disputes was 2·7 per cent. in 1970-71, compared with 9·9 per cent. in 1948 when these statistics were first compiled.

Further details of industrial disputes are given in the chapter "Employment".

COAL OUTPUT PER MANSHIFT

The following statistics of the production of coal per manshift worked in underground mines in New South Wales have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board. For the purposes of the statistics, "at the coal face" includes all workers at the coal face and those normally engaged on the roadway within twenty yards of the coal face. The calculations exclude manshifts worked by contractors' employees at mines in course of development.

Table 768. Underground Mines: Raw Coal Produced per Manshift Worked

Year	Production per Manshift worked at the Coal Face				Production per Manshift worked by all Persons Employed			
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1963	27.52	27.27	25.93	27.26	6.71	7.23	8.11	7.04
1964	31.82	28.14	32.03	30.18	7.53	7.47	8.89	7.60
1965	35.68	29.91	37.35	33.12	8.56	7.98	10.60	8.42
1966	39.07	28.98	42.80	34.30	9.10	8.06	11.24	8.74
1967	44.47	29.36	44.69	36.57	9.41	8.07	12.17	8.91
1968	47.51	31.26	53.88	39.50	9.94	8.35	13.96	9.40
1968-69	49.87	33.72	54.00	41.83	10.34	8.86	13.70	9.81
1969-70	50.06	35.46	56.95	43.07	10.72	9.46	14.53	10.31
1970-71	47.54	31.17	58.06	39.74	10.46	8.21	14.72	9.60

Production per manshift worked in underground mines in New South Wales has increased steadily since the early 1950's—in 1969-70, it was 348 per cent. higher than in 1952-53 for men employed at the coal face and 245 per cent. higher for all persons employed in or about the mines.

In June 1970, the Coal Industry Tribunal ordered that standard hours in the industry be reduced to 35 per week, to be accomplished in two stages. The first stage (reducing hours to 37½ per week) took effect on 17 August 1970, and the second stage operated from 5 July 1971. The Tribunal's order gave management the right to carry out productive operations, development work, and all necessary devices incidental thereto for 24 hours of each day, Monday to Friday inclusive. The shorter shifts which operated throughout most of 1970-71, in combination with several other factors, resulted in production per manshift falling from 43.07 tons in 1969-70 to 39.74 tons in 1970-71 for men employed at the coal face, and from 10.31 tons in 1969-70 to 9.60 tons in 1970-71 for all persons employed in or about the mines.

CONSUMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

Particulars of the disposal of New South Wales coal in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table. The quantity of coal shown as

available for consumption in the State in each year represents the total production less the refuse discarded at coal industry washeries and the exports of cargo and bunker coal. Stock variations have been taken into account in estimating the actual consumption in the State in each year.

Table 769. Consumption of New South Wales Coal

Year	Total Production	Mine Washery Refuse, etc.	Exports*		Available for Consump- tion in N.S.W.	Changes in Stocks Held in N.S.W.		Actual Consump- tion in N.S.W.
			Overseas Countries	Other Australian States		Held at Mines, in Transit, etc.	Held by Consumers	
Thousand tons								
1961	19,021	1,204	2,590	1,511	13,716	(+) 55	(+) 307	13,354
1962	19,030	1,322	2,738	1,360	13,610	(+) 524	(-) 241	13,327
1963	18,940	1,363	2,723	1,286	13,568	(-) 55	(+) 83	13,541
1964	20,699	1,557	3,655	1,266	14,221	(-) 356	(-) 30	14,606
1965	24,130	1,829	5,492	1,105	15,704	(+) 81	(+) 226	15,397
1966	25,470	2,214	6,803	901	15,552	(+) 203	(+) 126	15,223
1967	26,813	2,522	7,465	845	15,981	(-) 373	(+) 163	16,191
1968	30,349	3,056	9,002	1,021	17,270	(+) 296	(+) 174	16,801
1968-69	31,887	3,308	10,141	1,075	17,363	(+) 61	(+) 452	16,850
1969-70	34,952	3,857	12,028	1,388	17,679	(-) 249	(-) 864	17,064
1970-71	35,140	4,534	11,796	1,104	17,707	(+) 458	(+) 402	16,847

* Cargo and bunker coal.

Total stocks on hand in New South Wales at the end of 1970-71 amounted to 5,658,000 tons, or about four months' supply at current rates of consumption. Of the total, 1,939,000 tons were held at collieries and 2,340,000 tons were held by consumers.

Details of the exports of coal (as cargo) from New South Wales during the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 770. Exports of Coal (as Cargo) from N.S.W.

Year	Overseas Exports				Interstate Exports			
	Japan	New Caledonia	Other	Total	Victoria	South Australia	Other	Total
Thousand tons								
1961	2,387	72	131	2,590	817	516	77	1,410
1962	2,521	36	181	2,738	689	490	84	1,263
1963	2,482	106	135	2,723	652	447	70	1,169
1964	3,314	146	195	3,655	701	390	58	1,149
1965	5,092	239	161	5,492	602	355	54	1,011
1966	6,440	217	145	6,802	519	291	39	849
1967	7,074	228	163	7,465	501	280	39	820
1968	8,607	233	162	9,002	422	573	27	1,022
1968-69	9,718	247	176	10,141	376	687	12	1,075
1969-70	10,755	226	1,047*	12,028	289	1,093	6	1,388
1970-71	9,025	251	2,520*	11,796	75	1,020	9	1,104

* Mainly to European ports.

Overseas exports had for many years provided an important outlet for New South Wales coal, but during the war and early post-war years, they were very limited. When the post-war coal shortage had been overcome, overseas markets were again sought, and since 1959 major contracts have been secured for the supply of coking coal to the Japanese steel industry. Exports of coal to Japan rose from 493,000 tons in 1959 to a peak of 10,755,000 tons in 1969-70 but declined to 9,025,000 tons in 1970-71.

Exports of steaming and gas coal from New South Wales to Victoria and South Australia have been declining for many years, as a result of the greater usage of petroleum oils, natural gas, and locally-mined coal. The export of large tonnages of coking coal to the steelworks at Whyalla (South Australia) commenced in 1968.

Most of the coal consumed in New South Wales is used in iron, steel, and metallurgical coke works (about 44 per cent.) and in electricity generating stations (about 43 per cent.), and only small quantities are now used as fuel for railway locomotives and other non-industrial purposes. Since 1963-64, the use of coal in iron, steel, and metallurgical coke works (mainly in the manufacture of metallurgical coke for blast furnaces) has increased by 13 per cent., and its use in electricity generating plants has increased by 50 per cent. During the same period, the usage of coal for the manufacture of town gas decreased by 60 per cent., while railway locomotive usage decreased by 86 per cent. The uses of coal shown in the next table together absorb almost 100 per cent. of the total quantity of black coal consumed in the State:—

Table 771. Principal Consumers of Coal in New South Wales

Source: Joint Coal Board

Consumer	Year ended 30 June							
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	Thousand tons							
Public Utilities—								
Electricity	4,818	4,911	5,675	5,856	6,269	6,625	7,182	7,241
Town Gas	728	725	683	608	627	540	363	293
Railway Locomotives ..	693	658	496	371	265	236	166	100
Other (inc. Hospitals) ..	151	165	141	143	151	162	156	165
Industrial—								
Iron, Steel, and Metallurgical Coke ..	5,766	6,282	6,518	7,084	7,554	7,467	7,274	7,439
Cement	544	571	551	490	467	472	524	541
Food Processing	271	268	271	263	248	247	264	248
Bricks, Tiles and Pottery ..	346	342	320	248	237	243	233	195
Other Industrial	732	742	657	650	621	640	668	612
Total, Public Utility and Industrial Users ..	14,049	14,664	15,312	15,713	16,439	16,632	16,830	16,834

COAL PRICES

Coal produced in New South Wales is not sold at a standard price. There are many types of coal which have varying inherent qualities, and which are mined under widely varying conditions. In addition, as between mines, there are differences in the type of coal, degree of preparation, and production costs.

The trend in coal prices during the last sixteen years is illustrated by the figures in the following table. These figures represent the average value of saleable coal at the pit-top (or at screens or mine-washeries where these are situated at a distance from the mine). This excludes miners' coal, coal consumed at collieries, and refuse discarded at mine-washeries. In calculating these values, coal won by producer-consumers is excluded.

Table 772. Average Value of Coal at Pit-top

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
\$ per ton					\$ per ton				
1956	5.92	5.81	5.51	5.85	1964	4.61	5.47	3.75	4.83
1957	5.82	5.56	5.06	5.68	1965	4.52	5.68	3.47	4.83
1958	5.61	5.50	4.74	5.48	1966	4.58	5.41	3.42	4.79
1959	5.24	5.43	4.75	5.26	1967	4.60	5.73	3.20	4.90
1960	5.19	5.59	4.81	5.27	1968	4.67	6.00 ^r	3.33	4.95 ^r
1961	5.14	5.51	4.68	5.22	1968-69	4.81	6.07	3.30	5.11
1962	5.12	5.28	4.43	5.12	1969-70	4.98	7.58	3.64	5.65
1963	4.86	5.22	3.92	4.89	1970-71	5.64	8.09	3.70	6.25

With the introduction of a Commonwealth prices stabilisation plan in 1943, prices were pegged and increases in costs were met by payment of Commonwealth subsidy. Price increases were sanctioned after November 1947, as subsidies were withdrawn and costs of production rose sharply. The average price of coal reached \$6.12 per ton in 1952. Reductions in production costs (flowing from increased mechanisation, other technological changes in the industry, etc.) and a more competitive market resulted in a steady reduction in average coal prices in the years after 1952. This trend was brought to a halt in 1967, mainly as a result of the increased quantities of coal exported, and there was a further small increase in average prices in 1968. Since 1968, the average price of coal has risen by \$1.30 per ton, reflecting not only the higher costs resulting from new coal industry awards during the period, but also the effect of higher prices obtained for some exports.

OIL SHALE

Oil-bearing mineral known as oil shale (a variety of torbanite or cannel coal) has been found in many localities in New South Wales, the most important deposits being in the Capertee and Wollan Valleys.

The production of oil shale from the opening of the mines in 1865 to the end of 1952 amounted to 3,311,476 tons. Mining operations ceased in 1952.

PETROLEUM OIL

Since 1955, exploratory drilling for petroleum oil has been undertaken in various localities in New South Wales, but no oil production has yet been recorded.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in

the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Deposits of trachyte, granite, and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama, Blacktown, and Penrith areas, and several large producers dredge river gravel from the Nepean River near Penrith.

The following table summarises the recorded production of construction materials in New South Wales in recent years:—

Table 773. Construction Materials Produced in N.S.W.

Material	Quantity			Value		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Tons			\$ thousand		
Dimension Stone (Building, Ornamental, and Monumental)*—						
Granite	365	655	535	4	17	18
Marble (incl. Limestone)	3,006	3,295	1,729	108	292	122
Sandstone (incl. Quartzite)	29,945	15,685	12,898	293	203	159
Other	1,028	4,558	948	22	28	31
Crushed and Broken Stone†—						
Basalt (incl. Dolerite)	5,369,920	5,476,859	5,913,503	9,993	10,962	13,020
Breccia	1,915,232	1,803,607	1,658,009	3,418	3,269	3,180
Granite	768,030	1,191,247	661,676	914	2,644	1,304
Limestone (incl. Marble)	19,009	44,531	28,892	69	111	284
Porphyry (incl. Rhyolite)	424,423	475,836	638,614	853	1,029	1,658
Sandstone (incl. Quartzite)	262,400	348,362	185,989	399	501	207
Other	836,424	787,728	630,889	1,530	1,452	1,380
Gravel‡	3,438,757	3,530,880	3,813,781	7,766	8,399	9,540
Sand¶	6,771,709	6,069,737	6,205,718	6,342	7,006	8,433
Other Materials (Unprocessed)§	21,278,433	22,638,133	21,901,839	7,400	10,810	10,554
Total, Construction Materials .. .. .	...	...	...	39,112	46,724	49,890

* Comprises "rough" and "dressed" stone, quarried in blocks and/or slabs.

† Includes fine-crushed rock, and material for prepared road base, but excludes gravel.

‡ Washed, screened and/or crushed gravel (including river gravel).

¶ Comprises "processed" and "unprocessed" sand. Excludes sand for industrial use.

§ Includes "unprocessed" materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or for fill.

OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS

ASBESTOS

Deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State, but the relatively small deposit of chrysotile asbestos at Baryulgil on the North Coast has been the only one worked in recent years. In 1970-71, production amounted to 771 short tons, valued at \$168,000. A substantially larger deposit of chrysotile asbestos is being developed at Woods Reef near Barraba, and mining operations commenced early in 1972. The mining operation and mill have been designed to produce some 70,000 short tons of asbestos fibre annually.

CLAYS

The quantity and value of the clays produced in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 774. Clays Produced in New South Wales

Type of Clay	Quantity				Value			
	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Tons				\$ thousand			
Brick Clay and Shale ..	3,057,648	3,355,434	3,271,647	3,233,311	3,028	3,772	3,866	3,898
Cement Clay and Shale ..	80,516	107,582	118,449	122,563	79	104	103	97
Fireclay	122,116	99,970	118,381	86,892	306	260	275	239
Kaolin and Ball Clay ..	31,458	28,290	43,979	40,476	185	159	208	261
Stoneware Clay .. .	147,518	157,113	171,915	149,259	194	211	286	247
Terra Cotta Clay ..	88,447	97,081	94,509	102,794	102	118	120	146
Other Clays .. .	7,146	10,126	9,665	4,674	18	7	17	10
Total, All Clays .. .	3,534,849	3,855,596	3,828,545	3,739,969	3,912	4,631	4,875	4,899

The brick clay and shale is won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland, Newcastle, Illawarra, and Queanbeyan districts. Terra cotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles. White kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, for pottery, and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture).

DIAMONDS

Industrial diamonds have been recovered from several localities in New South Wales, but only in small quantities and generally during the course of dredging for gold or tin; production has been negligible since gold-dredging operations on the Macquarie River ceased in 1958. There is no recorded production of gem diamonds. Total recorded production of diamonds to the end of 1960 was 211,151 carats, but this figure is known to be incomplete and the actual output was probably much higher.

DIATOMITE

There are numerous deposits of diatomite (commonly called diatomaceous earth) in New South Wales. The principal deposits are in the Coonabarran and Barraba districts and have been worked fairly extensively for many years, largely by open cut methods. Production of diatomite amounted to 1,997 tons, valued at \$16,000, in 1970-71. The diatomite recovered is used as a filter medium in sugar and gelatine manufacture, in dry-cleaning, and in the manufacture of insulating products.

DOLOMITE

The exploitation of the dolomite deposits of New South Wales is dependent on their accessibility and the means of transport available. Thus the largest known deposits, at Cudgegong, 14 miles from the railway, have not been exploited. Deposits at present being worked are in the Queanbeyan and Mudgee districts. In 1970-71, production (excluding material used directly as a building or road material) was 2,068 tons, valued at \$38,000.

FELSPAR

The principal centres of felspar production are the Broken Hill district (producing mainly potash felspar) and the Brewongle district (cornish stone). Potash felspar has also been produced intermittently from the Lithgow, Bathurst, and Nambucca districts. The output of felspar has been governed by local requirements, and in 1970-71 amounted to 2,079 tons, valued at \$27,000.

GEMS—OPAL

The most important deposits of precious opal are at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs. The gems from the Lightning Ridge field, the only significant producing centre in recent years, are remarkable for colour, fire, and brilliancy. The estimated value of opal won in New South Wales was \$2,240,000 in 1968-69, \$3,250,000 in 1969-70, and \$3,750,000 in 1970-71.

GEMS—SAPPHIRE

There has been increasing activity in sapphire mining in recent years, most of the gems being obtained in the Glen Innes and Inverell districts of the State. The estimated value of sapphires won in the State increased from \$1,134,000 in 1968-69 to \$2,695,000 in 1969-70, and reached a record level of \$2,830,000 in 1970-71. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones to South East Asian countries, principally Thailand.

GYPSUM

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. The major producing centres are in the Hay, Hillston, and Wentworth districts. Production of gypsum in recent years is set out below:—

	Quantity			Value		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Tons	Tons	Tons	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Washed Gypsum	27,092	32,441	39,631	145	180	215
Unwashed Gypsum	983	888	195	2	2	1
Total Gypsum	28,075	33,329	39,826	147	182	216

The gypsum produced is used mainly in the local plaster and cement industries.

LIMESTONE

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout New South Wales, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan, Kandos, and Rogan's Creek.

The next table shows particulars of the limestone produced in recent years:—

Table 775. Limestone* Produced in N.S.W.

Use	Quantity			Value		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Tons			\$ thousand		
Cement Manufacture	1,706,241	1,906,795	2,060,984	1,826	2,102	2,611
Flux	625,439	624,129	727,600	692	690	805
Dead Burnt Lime	252,851	272,939	239,303	285	311	279
Agricultural Purposes	59,550	151,443	140,356	117	315	237
Other	82,590	25,310	25,143	169	196	170
Total Limestone	2,726,671	2,980,616	3,193,386	3,089	3,614	4,102

* Excludes material used directly as a building or road material.

MAGNESITE

Deposits of magnesite are distributed widely throughout the State, but their exploitation depends largely on their location in relation to transport and centres of consumption. The Fifield and Young districts are at present the major producing centres. The sharp fall in magnesite production in recent years reflects the increasing extent to which local requirements have been met from overseas imports of dead-burned magnesite:—

	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Quantity (Tons)	22,207	22,661	23,343	23,042	16,921
Value (\$ thous.)	243	225	238	271	200

Most of the magnesite produced is used for refractory purposes in the Newcastle and Port Kembla steelworks.

PRICES OF METALS

The prices of lead, zinc, copper, and tin on the London Metal Exchange were controlled by the United Kingdom Government after the outbreak of war in 1939. The controls were removed from tin in 1949, from lead in 1952, and from zinc and copper in 1953.

Lead and zinc prices contracted sharply in 1961 and 1962, but made a partial recovery in 1963—while silver and tin prices increased and copper prices remained approximately constant during this period. During 1964, a tight world supply situation developed and London prices rose sharply. A steep decline occurred in tin prices at the end of 1964, with more moderate declines occurring in lead and zinc prices during 1965. The price of copper, on the other hand, continued to rise for some time (under the influence of supply uncertainties), and record levels were recorded in early 1966 and 1968; however, a world surplus of the metal, coupled with lack of consumer demand, forced prices down in 1970 and 1971. Lead, zinc, and tin prices, in the face of strong consumer demand, rose to record levels in 1969 and early 1970; from mid-1970, in accord with a generally depressed world metal market, lead and tin prices fell, while zinc (responding to European producer price increases) maintained a steady rise. The sharp increase in the price of silver in 1967, and the high levels in 1968 and 1969 were largely due to the discontinuance in 1967 of price maintenance by the U.S. Treasury. In 1970 and 1971, in a speculative market marked by lack of confidence, the price dropped sharply from that recorded in 1968 and 1969.

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) during the last twelve years is illustrated in Table 776. In the case of copper and zinc, London Metal Exchange quotations during 1964 and 1965 did not represent the effective world market prices. The bulk of copper traded on world markets from January 1964, and of zinc from July 1964, was sold at prices which were set by the major world producers and which were generally lower (substantially lower in the case of copper) than London prices.

Table 776. London Metal Prices*

Year	Copper (Electrolytic)	Silver	Lead	Zinc (Virgin)	Tin
	£ per tonne†	New pence per oz. fine	£ per tonne†		
1960	242.07	33.07	71.01	87.91	784.04
1961	225.90	33.44	63.18	76.51	873.74
1962	230.98	38.33	55.42	66.38	882.29
1963	230.38	45.83	62.41	75.54	895.31
1964	345.45	46.67	90.42	116.00	1,217.11
1965	460.58	46.67	113.29	111.16	1,389.32
1966	546.12	46.67	93.65	100.37	1,276.06
1967‡	411.35	59.17	82.48	98.94	1,203.38
1968	516.90	91.67	100.16	109.38	1,302.52
1969	610.81	75.42	120.67	119.19	1,427.85
1970	587.55	74.17	126.43	123.12	1,529.54
1971	444.15	63.20	103.79	126.96	1,437.36

* Spot prices, averages of buyers' and sellers' quotes. The prices are annual averages, quoted in sterling.

† Tonne (metric ton) equals 2,204.6 lb.

‡ London metal prices were adjusted upwards following devaluation of the £ sterling in November 1967.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of metals and coal are given in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

The prices of metals for use in Australia were controlled, from the outbreak of war in 1939, under Commonwealth and later State prices legislation. The low home market prices were made effective by the requirement of licences to export the metals. Controls were removed from lead, zinc, and tin in April 1953, and from copper in October 1954. The Australian prices for these metals now tend to fluctuate in accordance with overseas quotations.

The next table shows the home consumption selling prices of the principal metals on both a calendar year and financial year basis in each of the last six years:—

Table 777. Prices of Metals in Australia*

Period	Copper (Electrolytic)	Lead	Zinc (Electrolytic)	Tin
	£ per ton			
Year ended 31 December—				
1966	957.93	249.32	281.75	3,342.39
1967	1,048.19	217.50	276.43	3,113.72
1968	1,117.40	218.55	270.25	2,955.55
1969	1,346.88	259.18	283.56	3,271.50
1970	1,336.74	282.09	299.90	3,468.28
1971	1,006.93	242.86	327.71	3,311.81
Year ended 30 June—				
1967	1,044.13	228.93	281.43	3,160.76
1968	1,129.37	210.00	271.18	2,997.58
1969	1,123.86	233.95	272.06	3,059.46
1970	1,498.41	283.29	296.23	3,480.40
1971	1,089.78	262.78	302.07	3,358.43
1972	977.28	238.00	350.00	3,305.53

* Annual average home consumption selling prices. The bases are—copper: ex works, Port Kembla; lead: f.o.b. Port Pirie; zinc: free on wharf Sydney (5 ton lots); tin: delivered, Sydney.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Statistics of exploration for minerals are derived from two sources. The statistics of exploration for minerals *other than petroleum* are derived from the annual Mineral Exploration Census (excluding petroleum exploration) carried out by this Bureau in conjunction with the N.S.W. Mines Department. This census was first carried out in respect of the year ended 31 December 1965. As from 1968-69, the reporting period for the census has related to a year ended 30 June, to conform with a similar change in the annual Mining Census. Statistics relating to *petroleum* exploration are collected by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, and relate to years ended 31 December in all cases.

MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM)

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits, the appraisal of newly-found deposits, and the further appraisal of known deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods (including drilling). Exploration for water is excluded. The construction of shafts, adits, etc. is included if primarily for exploration purposes. Excluded are mine development activities (which include the construction of drives, shafts, winzes, etc.) in underground mines and the preparation of quarrying sites for open cut extraction (including overburden removal) carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining and quarrying operations. Mine development activities (including mines under development) are included in the scope of the annual Mining Census, the results of which are published earlier in this chapter.

Prior to 1968, the scope of the Census was limited to private exploration on lease or licence areas held for production and exploration purposes, and all government exploration. As from 1968, the scope of private exploration has been broadened to take in general exploration survey work (including aerial surveys, report writing, map preparation, etc.) and other exploration activity not attributable to particular lease or licence areas. Details of this type of private exploration activity are shown separately as "other private exploration".

The data obtained in the Mineral Exploration Census are divided into the following categories:—

Private exploration on production leases. Relates to exploration carried out on the production lease by privately operated mines currently producing or under development for production of minerals. This also includes particulars of exploration within their production leases by business undertakings operated by State governmental authorities. Mines included in this section of the mineral exploration collection are also included in the annual Mining Census.

Private exploration on other licensed areas. Relates to exploration carried out on areas covered by exploration licences, authorities to enter, authorities to prospect, and similar licences and authorities issued by the State government for exploration for minerals.

Other private exploration (not collected prior to 1968). Relates to exploration for minerals which is not directly connected with areas under lease, licence, etc., including general surveys, aerial surveys, report writing, map preparation, and other off-site activities not directly attributable to particular lease or licence areas.

Exploration by Government. Relates to exploration for minerals carried out by the Joint Coal Board and the N.S.W. Department of Mines. In addition, some Government exploration expenditure is incurred by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, but separate figures for New South Wales are not available.

The following table shows private and Government expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) during each of the last seven years:—

Table 778. Private and Government Expenditure on Mineral Exploration (Other than for Petroleum), N.S.W.

Type of Exploration	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand						
Private Exploration—							
On Production Leases—							
On Drilling	1,155	1,046	1,098	794	864	1,207	1,278
Other*	500	500	398	235	269	1,358	2,044
Total	1,654	1,545	1,496	1,028	1,132	2,565	3,322
On Other Licensed Areas—							
On Drilling	1,371	1,446	1,184	1,695	2,365	3,940	5,928
Other*	1,465	1,881	1,862	2,524	3,233	9,593	11,234
Total	2,836	3,327	3,047	4,219	5,598	13,533	17,163
Other Private Exploration	<i>n. a.</i>	<i>n. a.</i>	<i>n. a.</i>	373	541	463	753
Total Private Exploration—							
On Drilling	2,526	2,492	2,282	2,489	3,229	5,147	7,207
Other*	1,964	2,380	2,260	3,131	4,043	11,415	14,032
Total	4,490†	4,872†	4,542†	5,620	7,272	16,562	21,238
Government Exploration†—							
On Drilling	123	84	80	93	165	183	415
Other*	3	5	2	451	454	437	722
Total	126	88	82	544	619	620	1,137
Total Expenditure—							
On Drilling	2,649	2,576	2,362	2,582	3,394	5,330	7,622
Other*	1,967	2,385	2,262	3,582	4,497	11,852	14,754
Total	4,616†	4,961†	4,624†	6,164	7,891	17,182	22,375

* Includes geological, geophysical, geochemical, etc. exploration, including construction of shafts, adits, etc.

† Excludes "Other Private Exploration", which was not collected prior to 1968.

‡ Comprises expenditure by Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Mines Department. Excludes expenditure by Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics (which is not available on a State basis). In 1970-71, the Bureau spent \$3,927,910 on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) in Australia.

Details of mineral exploration expenditure by private enterprise in 1970-71, classified by type of expenditure and type of exploration, are given in the next table:—

Table 779. Private Exploration (Other than for Petroleum) in N.S.W.: Type of Expenditure and Type of Exploration, 1970-71

Type of Expenditure	Type of Exploration			Total
	Production Leases	Other Licensed Areas	Other Exploration	
	\$ thousand			
Salaries and wages paid	1,095	3,394	278	4,767
Materials purchased	443	1,299	123	1,865
Expenditure on fixed tangible assets	491	1,393	32	1,916
Payments to contractors, consultants, etc.	686	8,171	71	8,928
Other exploration expenditure	607	2,905	250	3,762
Total exploration expenditure—				
On drilling	1,278	5,928	...	7,207
Other	2,044	11,234	753	14,032
Total	3,322	17,163	753	21,238

Of private exploration expenditure in 1970-71, 42 per cent. was in the form of payments to contractors and consultants, etc. (mainly for work in other licensed areas).

The following table shows the number of man-weeks worked in private and government exploration in New South Wales during the last seven years:—

Table 780. Private and Government Employment* in Mineral Exploration, N.S.W. (Other than for Petroleum)

Type of Exploration	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	Man-weeks						
Private Exploration—							
On production leases	6,255	6,577	6,398	6,087	5,152	6,989	10,025
On other areas	10,745	12,441	15,763	13,794	19,180	22,060	28,845
Other private exploration	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	970	1,849	1,350	1,866
Government Exploration†	181	195	170	3,249	4,170	4,297	4,447
Total Man-weeks Worked—							
By working proprietors and working partners	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	489
By professional persons	5,075	4,541	5,387	6,989	8,824	11,239	13,572
By others	12,106	14,672	16,944	17,111	21,527	23,457	31,122
Total	17,181	19,213	22,331	24,100	30,351	34,696	45,183

* The operator and his staff only; excludes contractors and their employees.

† Includes man-weeks worked by Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Mines Department; excludes man-weeks worked by Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

‡ Not collected separately prior to 1970-71; included in professional and other employment.

The next table shows the amount of footage drilled, sunk, or driven in private exploration in the State during the last seven years.

Table 781. Private Exploration (Other than for Petroleum) in N.S.W.: Footage Drilled, Sunk, or Driven

Year	Drilled			Sunk or Driven†
	Core*	Non-core†	Total	
ON PRODUCTION LEASES (Thousand feet)				
1965	122	198	320	1
1966	81	154	235	2
1967	135	233	368	2
1968	141	191	332	4
1968-69	187	63	250	...
1969-70	207	181	388	4
1970-71	87	255	342	20
ON OTHER LICENSED AREAS (Thousand feet)				
1965	115	329	444	1
1966	125	583	708	1
1967	67	471	538	...
1968	209	474	683	13
1968-69	284	601	884	11
1969-70	351	751	1,102	33
1970-71	448	761	1,209	86
TOTAL (Thousand feet)				
1965	237	527	764	3
1966	206	737	943	3
1967	201	705	906	2
1968	350	665	1,014	17
1968-69	470	664	1,134	12
1969-70	558	932	1,491	37
1970-71	535	1,016	1,551	106

* Diamond drilling, or any kind of drilling in which cores are taken.

† Alluvial, percussion, and other drilling in which cores are not taken.

‡ Relates to shafts, winzes, etc. sunk, and drives, adits, etc. driven.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Statistics of petroleum exploration appearing below have been collected and compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics.

Petroleum exploration consists of the search for and/or appraisal of deposits of crude oil and/or natural gas and natural gas liquids by geological, geophysical, geochemical and other means, including drilling. Included in the expenditures are the costs of drilling oil and/or gas wells and the testing of such wells. Also included are the costs of access roads, site construction, permits, licences and similar fees, relevant office buildings and furniture, transportation equipment, storage facilities, plant and equipment, and review work, all of which are undertaken primarily for purposes of exploration for deposits of crude oil or natural gas. Excluded are the costs of drilling developmental oil and/or gas wells, expenditure on production facilities and pipelines, and production costs, etc.

It should be noted that the scope of the data in regard to Petroleum Exploration differs in some respects from the scope of the data published in regard to Mineral Exploration (other than for Petroleum). The differences are mainly in definition of terms and the range of data collected, and there is not, therefore, complete comparability between the two series.

The following table shows details of petroleum exploration expenditure by private enterprise in New South Wales during the last eleven years. The figures include Commonwealth Government subsidies paid under the Petroleum Search Subsidy Act, 1959-1969.

Table 782. Petroleum Exploration in N.S.W.: Expenditure by Private Enterprise*, by Type of Exploration

Year ended December	Type of Exploration				Total Expenditure
	Geological	Geophysical	Drilling	Other	
	\$ thousand				
1961	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	702
1962	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,642
1963	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,726
1964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,955
1965	197	2,176	1,347	552	4,273
1966	153	792	1,240	245	2,430
1967	125	456	1,006	213	1,800
1968	100	487	917	96	1,600
1969	148	1,393	1,208	272	3,022
1970	54	1,452	1,380	117	3,003
1971	60	167	81	204	512

* Includes expenditure financed by payments under the Petroleum Search Subsidy Act, 1959-69. In 1971, this amounted to \$224,576 for New South Wales.

Particulars of petroleum exploration wells and footage drilled in New South Wales during the last five years are given in the next table:—

Table 783. Petroleum Exploration in N.S.W.: Exploration Wells and Footage Drilled

Item	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Wells drilled*—					
As oil producers No.	...	...	...	...	...
As gas producers No.	...	...	...	1	...
Plugged and abandoned No.	9	6	8	11	1
Total No.	9	6	8	12	1
Average final depth of wells drilled .. ft.	4,020	4,765	3,794	2,588	321
Drilling still in progress at 31 December (uncompleted holes) No.	1	1	1	...	...
Footage drilled—					
Completed wells ft.	21,882	19,197	30,353	31,061	321
Uncompleted holes† ft.	11,140	2,941	3,984	...	...
Total ft.	33,022	22,138	34,337	31,061	321

* Number of holes which reached total depth during the year.

† Wells suspended or drilling at 31 December of the year shown.

ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the relevant enactments are shared by the Mines Department and the Joint Coal Board.

OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING

The occupation of land for the purpose of mining is subject to the Mining Act, 1906, as amended. Any person not less than 16 years of age may obtain a miner's right which entitles him, under prescribed conditions, to conduct mining operations on Crown land not otherwise exempted.

The holder of a miner's right may also apply for an authority to prospect on and to occupy exempted Crown lands. This authority may be granted for any period up to a year, but the term may be extended to enable completion of prospecting operations. In the event of the discovery of any mineral, he may be required to apply for a lease of the land to conduct mining operations.

Crown lands may be granted as mining leases (authorising mining on the land) and also as leases for mining purposes (authorising the use of the land for conserving water, constructing drains and railways, etc., erecting buildings and machinery and dwellings for miners, generating electricity, dumping residues, and for other works in connection with mining). The maximum area of a mining lease varies according to the mineral sought.

Private lands are open to mining, subject to the payment of rent and compensation and to other conditions as prescribed. Holders of miner's rights may be granted authority to enter private lands, but, except with the consent of the owner, the authority does not extend to land on which certain improvements have been effected (e.g., cultivation or the erection of substantial buildings).

Exploration licences may be granted permitting the conduct of surveys, for prospecting purposes, of areas varying in size from 100 to 1,000 square miles of Crown or private lands. In practice, however, the maximum area of any one licence is limited to 200 square miles. Private lands upon which substantial improvements have been effected, and exempt Crown lands, may not be surveyed without the consent of the owner or the Minister, as the case may be. Compensation is payable to the owner of private lands in respect of property damage. The licences are granted for periods of up to one year, but may be renewed for successive periods of up to six months. The holder of an exploration licence over Crown lands may be granted an authority to prospect on those lands.

Leases of private lands may be granted for mining and also for "mining purposes" (see above), irrespective of whether the minerals are reserved to the Crown or are privately owned. The maximum areas that may be leased are the same as in the case of leases of Crown lands. Where the minerals are not reserved to the Crown, owners of private lands may mine, or authorise any other person to mine, without obtaining a title under the Act.

As a result of amendments made to the Mining Act in 1970, authorities to prospect, authorities to enter, and exploration licences can no longer

be granted to prospect for coal and shale. Prospecting operations for coal and shale and (with some exceptions) applications for leases to mine coal and shale may only be carried out, or made, by a successful tenderer or a person authorised by the Minister. The Minister may also authorise the mining of privately-owned coal.

Dredging leases may be granted in respect of Crown and private lands, including the beds of rivers, lakes, etc., and land under tidal waters.

Suits relating to the right of occupation of land for mining and other matters in regard to mining operations are determined by Warden's Courts under the sole jurisdiction of the Warden in each mining district. Provision is made for appeals to District and Supreme Courts.

The annual rent for mining leases is \$1 per acre for coal and shale leases and 50c per acre for other leases on Crown lands, and \$4 per acre for private lands, in respect of the surface area of Crown or private lands actually occupied. Leases to mine privately-owned coal and shale are subject to an additional rent of 50c per acre, payable to the owner of the minerals. The rent for dredging leases is 50c per acre in respect of Crown lands, and it is assessed by the wardens in open court in respect of private lands. Rentals received by the State from mining leases amounted to \$260,956 in 1970-71.

Titles to prospect or mine for petroleum in on-shore areas are granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955. Two forms of title may be granted—Petroleum Exploration Licence and Petroleum Mining Lease—with maximum areas of 5,000 square miles and 25 square miles, respectively. Applicants for either of these titles are required to furnish evidence as to the availability of skilled personnel and adequate financial resources, and a substantial bond or other security must be lodged as a guarantee that the conditions of the lease and of the Act will be observed. Under the Act, all petroleum and helium existing in a natural state on or below the surface of any lease within the State becomes the property of the Crown.

Exploration for, and production of, petroleum in Australian off-shore areas (the territorial sea-bed and the outer continental shelf) are controlled in terms of joint legislation enacted by the Commonwealth and each State in 1967. The State Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, 1967, provides for the off-shore area contiguous to New South Wales to be divided into graticular blocks (each measuring five minutes of arc of latitude by five minutes of arc of longitude), and for the issue of two forms of title in respect of these blocks—an exploration permit and a production licence. Initially, an exploration permit is issued for a period of six years for a maximum of 400 blocks, but it may be renewed for successive five-yearly periods in respect of one-half of the permit area held at the end of the preceding period. A permit holder is required to carry out approved programmes of exploration work, and he may hold more than one permit. If petroleum is discovered in a permit area, the holder has the right to nominate a block as the centre of a "location" (a group of up to nine blocks) and to select some, or all, of the blocks within the location to be covered by production licences. However, if more than five blocks are selected, additional royalty (see page 996) must be paid on petroleum production from all the blocks taken up within the location. Any blocks in a location which are not taken up by the permit holder revert to the Crown, and may be disposed of by tender. Production licences are issued for an initial period of 21 years, with right of renewal for a further 21 years.

MINING ROYALTIES

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases. In certain instances the rent paid in respect of mining leases may be deducted from the amount of royalty payable for the year.

Under the Mining Act, 1906, as amended, royalty rates are assessed at the time a lease is granted, and on renewal of a lease. They are subject to review after ten years from the date on which the lease was granted or renewed, but only one review may be made during each period for which a lease is issued or renewed. Royalty is not payable in respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, if the value of the minerals won by the holder of a single mining title does not exceed \$2,000 in a year.

Rates of royalty payable in respect of new leases are assessed on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. The rates may not exceed 2 per cent. if payable on a value basis, and may not be less than 5c nor more than 20c per ton if payable on a tonnage basis; a rate of 25c per ton is prescribed in the case of coal and shale—and for new leases, there is provision for the payment of an excess royalty over and above the standard rate.

On renewal of a lease, royalty on metallic minerals is assessed at a graduated percentage on profits earned (for silver-lead-zinc minerals) or value of output (for other metallic minerals). The rates for coal were usually increased progressively with the length of tenure of the lease, but any lease renewed after November 1970 will carry a royalty rate of 25c per ton (irrespective of the length of tenure). The rates for other non-metallic minerals are usually those currently being charged in respect of new leases.

In the event of petroleum being discovered in on-shore areas of New South Wales, royalty is to be paid to the State on the basis of its value at well-head (at the rate of 10 per cent. of value in the case of petroleum won from new mining leases). Basic royalty on any petroleum recovered in off-shore areas contiguous to New South Wales is to be divided between the State (60 per cent.) and the Commonwealth (40 per cent.), and any additional royalty (payable only if a permit-holder nominates more than five blocks within a location to be covered by production licences—see page 995) is to be paid to the State. Basic royalty is to be assessed at the rate of 10 per cent., and additional royalty at a rate ranging from 1 per cent. to 2½ per cent., of the value of production at the well-head.

Particulars of royalty collected in the last six years are shown in the next table. The fluctuations in the amount of royalty collected in respect of silver-lead-zinc minerals reflect the variations in overseas prices obtained for the minerals.

Table 784. Royalty on Minerals, N.S.W.

Mineral	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$ thousand					
Coal	1,773	2,040	2,228	2,532	2,609	2,590
Silver-Lead-Zinc ..	14,235	8,684	6,504	9,808	13,636	5,680
Other Minerals ..	503	608	646	764	869	916
Total Royalty ..	16,510	11,332	9,377	13,104	17,114	9,186
Royalty Repayments*	183	302	310	361	380	359
Net Royalty ..	16,327	11,030	9,068	12,743	16,734	8,827

* Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown is collected by the Mines Department on behalf of the owner.

CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS

In terms of the Atomic Energy Act, 1953-1958, the Commonwealth Government is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The export of certain minerals and metals produced in Australia is controlled under the Customs Act because of the need to conserve resources, the inadequacy of local production to satisfy demand, the strategic importance of the mineral, or the desire to encourage local refining of ores. The measures by which the export of gold is controlled are described earlier in this chapter.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING

The State Mines Department renders scientific and technical assistance (including a free assay service) and financial assistance to the mining industry. Grants are made to prospectors who show that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. These grants are repayable only in the event of mineral in payable quantities being won from the mine, or where a prospector has, by sales or other transactions in connection with the mine, so improved his financial position as to be able to make such repayment. Loans, repayable by instalments, may be made to miners and prospectors for the purchase of plant and machinery. The Department also makes payments (in some cases in the form of repayable advances) to cover the cost of exploratory drilling campaigns in selected areas. The gross expenditure by the Mines Department on these grants, loans, and drilling payments amounted to \$419,000 in 1971-72. The Department has itself undertaken a programme of contract drilling to investigate the existence of mineral deposits in the State (including the testing and proving of coal measures); expenditure on the programme in 1970-71 amounted to \$213,000.

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry, in part financially, and in part through the activities of various government agencies. The Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation undertakes mineragraphic, ore dressing, and metallurgical investigations. The activities of the Joint Coal Board are described on page 970.

Financial assistance by the Commonwealth is directed to the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development. The scheme of assistance to the gold mining industry is described on page 965. A subsidy is payable in respect of approved oil exploration activities.

INSPECTION OF MINES

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts (which apply to coal and shale mines) and the Mines Inspection Acts (which apply to other mines and, in part, to quarries and dredges).

The Coal Mines Regulation Acts contain general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as mining methods, ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. They prescribe that every coal mine must be controlled and directed by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager, and that a competent deputy must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing. Persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years' experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

The Mines Rescue Act makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines. Central rescue stations have been established in the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland districts, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep.

In the mines to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and prescribed classes of machinery must be in the charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Act, and the Governor may make special rules for certain mines.

Certificates of competency to act in mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the Acts relating to inspection.

The records of the Department of Mines show the following particulars regarding persons killed or reported as seriously injured in accidents in mining and quarrying in recent years.

Table 785. Mining Accidents in New South Wales

Year	Number of Persons				Rate per 1,000 Persons Employed			
	Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen		Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen	
	Killed	Injured*	Killed	Injured†	Killed	Injured*	Killed	Injured†
Average 1935-39	15	67	15	210	1.01	4.46	1.00	14.03
1966	19	53	11	279	1.57	4.37	1.03	26.08
1967	8	58	7	254	0.66	4.76	0.64	23.29
1968	11	85	7	285	0.86	6.68	0.62	25.44
1968-69	7	77	5	317	0.54	5.93	0.42	26.63
1969-70	14	85	6	321	1.04	6.30	0.47	25.35
1970-71	18	64	14	181	1.28	4.53	0.99	12.81

* Figures relate to injuries caused by explosions or electricity, and serious injuries from all other causes.

† Figures relate to injuries causing incapacity for over 14 days.

The accident rates are based on the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Act, including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines and in quarries. In calculating the rates, no allowance is made for variations in the average number of days worked in each year.

Allowances paid to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners' Accident Relief Act relate to accidents which occurred prior to 1 July 1917. Compensation in respect of accidents which occurred after June 1917, and compensation for miners and quarrymen who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis or lead poisoning, are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the chapter "Employment".

Chapter 39

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

TARIFFS AND BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on a policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference to imports of British origin. Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products.

Proposals for altering the tariff and for granting bounties are investigated by the Tariff Board, which may also carry out general reviews of tariff levels. The Board, which is an advisory body appointed by the Commonwealth Government, takes into account the effect of any changes on Australian industries. Where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition pending a full inquiry by the Tariff Board, the Government may request a Special Advisory Authority to investigate whether temporary protection should be imposed. Determinations of tariff policies and the rates of duties and bounties are made by the Commonwealth Government.

Further particulars relating to tariffs, the Tariff Board, and the Special Advisory Authority are given in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

The statutory provisions for a bounty usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a specified rate, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require bounty to be withheld or reduced if a producer's net profit in the production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate.

Bounties are currently payable to Australian manufacturers of books, cellulose acetate flake, nitrogenous fertilizers (subsidy), phosphate fertilizers, sulphuric acid, processed milk products, ships (subsidy), and agricultural tractors. Particulars of the bounty on processed milk products and the subsidy on ship construction are given in the chapters "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping" and "Shipping", respectively.

The Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act, 1956-1971, provides for a bounty of 4c per lb. (5c per lb. until November 1970) on cellulose acetate flake produced in Australia and sold for use in the local manufacture of cellulose acetate rayon yarn.

Under the Phosphate Fertilizers Bounty Act, 1963-1971, a bounty has been payable, since August 1963, in respect of superphosphate and ammonium phosphate produced in Australia and either sold for use in Australia as a fertilizer or used for the production of a fertilizer mixture for use in Australia. Bounty is payable on the phosphorus pentoxide content at the rate of \$60 per ton.

Under the Nitrogenous Fertilizers Subsidy Act, 1966-1969, subsidy is payable on natural sodium nitrate and manufactured nitrogenous substances sold for use in Australia as fertilizer or stockfeed supplement. The subsidy

is payable to producers on fertilizers produced in Australia and to importers on such imports as are determined by the Minister to be necessary to meet the shortfall between local production and demand or when local producers are not prepared to match the selling price of imported fertilizer, provided that the fertilizer has not been imported at dumped prices. The rate of subsidy is \$80 per ton of nitrogen content.

The Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act, 1954-1971, provides for the payment of a bounty on acid (including oleum) manufactured in Australia from local pyrites and sold for delivery in Australia or used in the local production of any commodity. The bounty is confined (except in special cases) to producers who were already engaged in the manufacture of sulphuric acid from local pyrites before December 1960. The rate of bounty in May 1972 was \$5 per ton of 100 per cent. acid.

The Sulphate of Ammonia Bounty Act, 1962-1970, expired in November 1970. It provided for a bounty in respect of sulphate of ammonia produced in Australia and sold for use in Australia as a fertilizer. The rate of bounty was \$8 per ton in November 1970.

The Urea Bounty Act, 1966-70, which terminated in November 1970, provided for a bounty on urea produced in Australia and sold for use in Australia as fertilizer. Bounty was payable at the rate of \$16 per ton in November 1970.

The bounty payable on agricultural tractors manufactured for sale for use in Australia or its Territories varies according to the power take-off horse-power of the tractor and the proportion of Australian parts and materials used in its manufacture. Under the Agricultural Tractors Bounty Act, 1966-1972, the rate of bounty ranges from \$520 to \$800 per tractor payable to the manufacturer both on the production and on the sale of the tractor.

The Book Bounty Act, 1969-1970, provides for the payment of a bounty in respect of books wholly produced in Australia. The bounty is equal to 25 per cent. of the total cost of production of the book.

The amounts of bounty paid to manufacturers in Australia in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 786. Bounty Payments to Manufacturers in Australia

Bounty	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand					
Books .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,374	3,217
Cellulose Acetate Flake	228	218	220	179	276	200
Copper and Brass Strip	43	...	...	...	...	...
Nitrogenous Fertilizer (Subsidy)* ..	...	6,665	10,308	11,044	9,876	9,716
Phosphate Fertilizers	24,983	26,319	23,564	31,665	45,820	40,815
Processed Milk Products	614	899	743	638	105	2,624
Ship Construction (Subsidy)	7,828	11,692	11,644	12,551	18,206	18,932
Sulphate of Ammonia	427	830	565	430	1,081	538
Sulphuric Acid	1,906	1,556	1,286	988	740	489
Agricultural Tractors	1,902	2,221	2,480	2,249	1,757	2,750
Urea .. ..	...	9	163	424	496	449
Vinyl Resin	1,938	1,592	12	...	...	...
Total	39,869	52,001	50,985	60,168	79,731	79,730

* Includes payments to importers.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH, AND STANDARDISATION**GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND DECENTRALISATION**

The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Industry is responsible for the encouragement of industrial development in Australia, assisting manufacturers to find markets overseas, the promotion of overseas investment in Australian industry, the promotion of industrial efficiency and decentralisation of manufacturing industries, and the conduct of surveys of the structure, capacity, and operation of Australian manufacturing industries.

The N.S.W. Government's policy on industrial development and decentralisation is implemented by the Department of Decentralisation and Development. The Department provides a central organisation for the collection and presentation of information required by manufacturers and for the co-ordination of negotiations with all governmental authorities. A Country Industries Assistance Fund, created in 1958-59, is used to assist the establishment and expansion of secondary industries in country centres; expenditure from the Fund in 1971-72 amounted to \$5,501,000 and included \$2,761,000 for land and factory premises, \$1,266,000 for the provision of housing for key personnel in country industries, \$711,000 for railway freight concessions, and \$763,000 for other forms of direct assistance.

Advice concerning industrial promotion and the balanced development of the State is provided to the Minister for Decentralisation and Development by the Development Corporation of New South Wales, set up in terms of the State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act, 1966. The Corporation is composed mainly of representatives of city and country industrial and commercial interests.

As a result of recommendations by the Corporation and the Department of Decentralisation and Development, a standard system of nine "regions" in New South Wales was adopted in principle in July 1971 by the State Government for all administrative and developmental purposes in New South Wales. (This system corresponds to the new system of statistical divisions in New South Wales which was adopted for general statistical purposes as from January 1970—see page 6.) Regional advisory councils, comprising representatives of government and local industrial and commercial interests, have been set up to advise in respect of the development of each individual region.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is governed by an Executive of five full-time members and four part-time members appointed by the Governor-General and responsible to the Minister for Education and Science. It is the function of the Organisation to initiate and conduct scientific research for the promotion of primary and secondary industries in the Commonwealth and its Territories, to train scientific research workers, to award scientific research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of scientific research, to support scientific research associations in industry, to maintain the Commonwealth standards of measurement for scientific equipment, and to conduct an information service relating to scientific and technical matters, including the publication of reports on such matters.

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Isotope Division of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission produces and supplies a wide range of radio isotopes for use in medicine, industry, and research. It also undertakes research into the various uses of isotopes, and provides an advisory service on their application.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Standards Association of Australia, which is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, is governed by a council comprising representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments, scientific, professional, and commercial organisations, and private industry. Its funds are obtained from Commonwealth and State Government grants, membership subscriptions, and the sale of publications.

The Association issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry, and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

The Industrial Design Council of Australia was established in 1958 to promote high standards of design in Australian-manufactured goods and to widen understanding of industrial design amongst manufacturers and the general public. The Council and its State Committees are comprised of representatives from industry, commerce, architecture, engineering, education, and government.

The activities of the Council, which is financed by the Commonwealth and State Governments and by Australian industry and commerce, include the giving of awards for outstanding designs, the organisation of displays, exhibitions, lecture series, informal talks, and films dealing with design matters, and the provision of professional design services and of advice and guidance to manufacturers on product design.

STATE MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES

The staff of the State Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences assists in the promotion of industrial efficiency and expansion by undertaking research and disseminating scientific and technical information.

SYSTEM OF STATISTICS FOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

STATISTICS FOR 1968-69 AND LATER YEARS

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual manufacturing census and other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses". This chapter also contains an explanation of how these new reporting units, concepts, definitions, and procedures differed from those used in earlier economic censuses. (A more detailed description of the Manufacturing Division of the A.S.I.C. is given later in this chapter.)

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial census data with those derived from economic censuses for 1967-68 and earlier years will, in most cases, not be possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the commodity statistics published from 1968-69. In the case of manufacturing commodities, details now relate to the value of sales instead of value of output (as formerly), although the output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities produced (where appropriate), along with the quantity and value of their sales.

STATISTICS FOR 1967-68 AND EARLIER YEARS

The statistics of factory activity in New South Wales, as shown in this chapter for 1967-68 and earlier years, were derived from data supplied on annual census returns by manufacturers. A more extensive range of statistics of factory activity in the State in these years is given in earlier issues of the Year Book. As explained above, the employment and financial data relating to manufacturing industries in these years are not comparable with those shown for years from 1968-69.

In 1967-68 and earlier years, a factory was defined for statistical purposes as an *establishment* in which four or more persons were employed or where power (other than manual) was used in any manufacturing process. The following were, however, excluded from the scope of the definition—small-goods makers, laundries, photography studios, florists and seedmen, slaughtering establishments, and (in 1952-53 and later years) plant crushing or treating ore, etc. at the site where the material was obtained.

The factory establishment was the basic unit in respect of which returns were collected. Where any other form of activity (e.g., retailing) was carried on in conjunction with manufacturing, the particulars in the return were confined to the manufacturing activities. Where two or more distinctive manufacturing industries were carried on at the one location, each was regarded, as far as practicable, as being carried on in a separate factory establishment. Each separate location at which manufacturing activities were conducted under the one ownership was, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

The *Average Number of Persons Employed* was quoted in the statistics on two bases: (a) the *average during period of operation*, which was the aggregate of the average number employed in each establishment during its

period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year), and (b) the *average during whole year*, in which the number of persons employed in establishments working only part of the year was reduced to the equivalent number for a full year.

Working proprietors were included in the average number of persons employed (unless otherwise specified), but their drawings were not included in the amount of salaries and wages paid.

Value of Output was the value of the goods manufactured or (in the case of repair work or work done on commission) of the work done. It was based generally on the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of delivery costs and excise duties but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer. In the case of government factory establishments supplying goods and services for government use, the value of output was estimated by adding 10 per cent. of the total factory costs.

Value of Production was the value added to materials by the process of manufacture. It was calculated by deducting from the *value of output* both the *value of materials used* and the *value of fuel and power used*. In the process of manufacture, many goods are treated in several industries, the output of one becoming the raw material of another, so that these commodities were counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of materials used. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production was assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason, the value of production, and not the value of output, was used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

CLASSIFICATION OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

The scope of "manufacturing", as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.) (introduced from 1968-69), includes all establishments engaged mainly in activities which are classifiable in the broad sense as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products (whether this transformation is carried out by power-driven machines or by hand). Repair activities usually carried out in association with manufacturing (e.g., "major" repairs such as re-conditioning of motor vehicle engines and the repair of industrial machinery) are in general classified to manufacturing. Installation of those types of plant, equipment, etc., which are normally installed by the establishment manufacturing the plant are, in general, classified to manufacturing, except in those relatively few cases (e.g., heating and air conditioning equipment) where the installation activity has been recognised as a separate industry class in a non-manufacturing division. In principle, blending and assembly are considered to be manufacturing activities, but mere breaking-down of bulk quantities and consequent repacking or bottling are regarded as non-manufacturing activities; in practice, however, activities of these types are usually classified according to the same industry class as the other activities (if any) with which they are commonly associated at establishments.

The detailed classification of the manufacturing division of A.S.I.C. into industry sub-divisions (2-digit level), groups (3-digit level), and classes (4-digit level) is as set out in the following pages.

21—22 FOOD, BEVERAGES, AND TOBACCO.

- 211 Meat Products.
- 2111 Fresh, Preserved, and Canned Meat (including Tallow, Meals, and Fertilizers of Animal Origin).
- 2112 Fresh and Frozen Poultry.
- 2113 Bacon, Ham, and Smallgoods.
- 2114 Casings of Animal Origin.
- 212 Milk Products.
- 2121 Liquid Milk and Cream.
- 2122 Butter.
- 2123 Cheese.
- 2124 Ice Cream and Other Frozen Confections.
- 2125 Milk Products, n.e.c.
- 213 Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Products.
- 2131 Canned and Preserved Fruit Products.
- 2132 Canned and Preserved Vegetable Products.
- 214 Margarine and Oils and Fats, n.e.c.
- 2140 Margarine and Oils and Fats, n.e.c.
- 215 Flour Mill and Cereal Food Products.
- 2151 Flour Mill Products.
- 2152 Starch, Gluten, and Starch Sugars.
- 2153 Cereal Foods, Prepared Flour, and Baking Mixes.
- 216 Bread, Cakes, and Biscuits.
- 2161 Bread.
- 2162 Cakes and Pastries.
- 2163 Biscuits.
- 217 Sugar.
- 2171 Raw Sugar.
- 2172 Refined Sugar.
- 218 Other Food Products.
- 2181 Confectionery, Chocolate, and Cocoa Products.
- 2182 Preserved and Canned Fish and Other Seafoods.
- 2183 Prepared Animal and Bird Foods.
- 2184 Food Products, n.e.c.
- 219 Beverages and Malt.
- 2191 Soft Drinks, Cordials, and Syrups.
- 2192 Beer.
- 2193 Malt.
- 2194 Wine and Brandy.
- 2195 Alcoholic Beverages, n.e.c.
- 221 Tobacco Products.
- 2210 Tobacco Products.

23 TEXTILES.

- 231—232 Textile Fibres, Yarns and Woven Fabrics, and Household Textiles.
- 2311 Cotton Ginning.
- 2312 Scoured and Carbonised Wool.
- 2313 Wool and Man-made Fibre Tops.
- 2314 Man-made Fibres and Yarns.
- 2315 Man-made Fibre Broadwoven Fabrics.
- 2316 Cotton, Silk, and Flax Yarns and Broadwoven Fabrics.
- 2317 Worsted Yarns and Broadwoven Fabrics.
- 2318 Woollen Yarns and Broadwoven Fabrics.
- 2319 Narrow Woven Fabrics (including Broadwoven Elastic or Elastomeric Fabrics).
- 2321 Textile Finishing.
- 2322 Household Textiles (except Floor Coverings).
- 233 Other Textile Products (except Knitted Goods and Clothing).
- 2331 Textile Floor Coverings.
- 2332 Felt and Felt Products.
- 2333 Canvas Products and Associated Textile Products, n.e.c.
- 2334 Rope, Cordage, and Twine.
- 2335 Textile Products n.e.c.

24 CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS).

- 241 Knitting Mills.
- 2411 Hosiery.
- 2412 Cardigans and Pullovers.
- 2413 Knitted Goods, n.e.c.
- 242 Clothing.
- 2421 Women's and Girls' Blouses and Frocks.
- 2422 Women's and Girls' Outerwear, n.e.c.
- 2423 Men's and Boys' Trousers and Shorts; Work Clothing.
- 2424 Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats; Waterproof Clothing.
- 2425 Underwear, Nightwear, Men's and Boys' Shirts, and Infant's and Babies' Clothing, n.e.c.
- 2426 Foundation Garments.
- 2427 Headwear.
- 2428 Clothing, n.e.c. and Clothing Trade Services.
- 243 Footwear.
- 2431 Rubber Footwear.
- 2432 Footwear, n.e.c.

25 WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL).

- 251 Wood and Wood Products (except Furniture).
- 2511 Log Sawmilling.
- 2512 Resawn and Dressed Timber.
- 2513 Plywood, Veneers, and Manufactured Boards of Wood.
- 2514 Joinery and Wooden Structural Fittings.
- 2515 Wooden Containers.
- 2516 Wood, Cork, Bamboo, and Cane Products, n.e.c.
- 252 Furniture (except Sheet Metal) and Mattresses.
- 2521 Furniture (except Sheet Metal).
- 2522 Mattresses (except Rubber or Wire).

26 PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS PRINTING, AND PUBLISHING.

- 261 Paper and Paper Products.
- 2611 Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard.
- 2612 Paper Bags (including Textile Bags).
- 2613 Solid Fibreboard Containers.
- 2614 Corrugated Fibreboard Containers.
- 2615 Paper Products, n.e.c.
- 262 Printing and Publishing.
- 2621 Publishing (including Printing and Publishing).
- 2622 Commercial and Job Printing (including Stationery and Book-binding).
- 2623 Printing Trade Services, n.e.c.

27 CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM, AND COAL PRODUCTS.

- 271 Basic Chemicals.
- 2711 Chemical Fertilizers.
- 2712 Industrial Gases.
- 2713 Plastic Materials, Synthetic Resins, and Synthetic Rubber.
- 2714 Organic Industrial Chemicals, n.e.c.
- 2715 Inorganic Industrial Chemicals, n.e.c.
- 272 Other Chemical and Related Products.
- 2721 Ammunition, Explosives, and Fireworks.
- 2722 Paints, Varnishes, and Lacquers.
- 2723 Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Products.
- 2724 Pest Control and Agricultural Chemical Products, n.e.c.
- 2725 Soap and Other Detergents.
- 2726 Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations.
- 2727 Inks.
- 2728 Chemical Products, n.e.c.

27 CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM, AND COAL PRODUCTS—*continued*.

- 273 Petroleum Refining.
2730 Petroleum Refining.
- 274 Petroleum and Coal Products, n.e.c.
2740 Petroleum and Coal Products, n.e.c.

28 GLASS, CLAY, AND OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS.

- 281 Glass and Glass Products.
2811 Plate and Sheet Glass.
2812 Glass Bottles and Jars.
2813 Glass Products, n.e.c.
- 282 Clay Products and Refractories.
2821 Clay Bricks and Clay Refractories.
2822 Ceramic Construction Goods (except Vitreous China or Porcelain).
2823 China and Other Ceramic Goods, n.e.c.
- 283 Cement and Concrete Products.
2831 Cement.
2832 Ready Mixed Concrete.
2833 Concrete Pipes.
2834 Concrete Products (except Pipes).
2835 Asbestos Cement Products.
- 284 Other Non-metallic Mineral Products.
2841 Plaster Products.
2842 Stone Products.
2843 Non-metallic Mineral Products, n.e.c.

29 BASIC METAL PRODUCTS.

- 291 Basic Iron and Steel.
2911 Iron Ore Pelletising and Metallising.
2912 Iron and Steel Basic Products.
2913 Iron and Steel Castings and Forgings.
2914 Steel Pipes and Tubes.
- 292–293 Non-ferrous Metal Basic Products.
2921 Smelting and Refining of Copper.
2922 Smelting and Refining of Silver, Lead, and Zinc.
2923 Alumina.
2924 Smelting of Aluminium.
2925 Smelting and Refining of Nickel.
2926 Smelting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals, n.e.c.
2927 Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Aluminium.
2928 Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Non-ferrous Metals, n.e.c.
2929 Non-ferrous Metal Castings.
2931 Secondary Recovery and Alloying of Non-ferrous Metals, n.e.c.

31 FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS.

- 311 Fabricated Structural Metal Products.
3111 Fabricated Structural Steel.
3112 Architectural Aluminium Products.
3113 Architectural Metal Products, n.e.c.
3114 Boiler and Plate Work.
- 312 Sheet Metal Products (including Metal Cans).
3121 Metal Cans, Canisters, and Containers.
3122 Sheet Metal Furniture and Storage Equipment.
3123 Sheet Metal Products, n.e.c.
- 313 Other Fabricated Metal Products (except Machinery and Equipment).
3131 Cutlery, Industrial Knives, and Hand Tools (except Power Operated).
3132 Springs and Wire Products.
3133 Nuts, Bolts, Screws, and Rivets.
3134 Metal Coating and Finishing.
3135 Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings (Non-ferrous Metal).
3136 Blinds and Awnings (except Textile, Bamboo, or Cane).
3137 Fabricated Metal Products, n.e.c.

32 TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.

- 321 Motor Vehicles and Parts.
3211 Motor Vehicles.
3212 Truck and Bus Bodies, Trailers, and Caravans.
3213 Motor Vehicle Instruments, Heaters, and Electrical Equipment (except Batteries).
3214 Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories, n.e.c.
- 322 Other Transport Equipment.
3221 Ship Building and Repair.
3222 Boat Building and Repair.
3223 Railway Locomotives and Rolling Stock Manufacture and Repair.
3224 Aircraft Building and Repair.
3225 Transport Equipment, n.e.c.

33 OTHER INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES.

- 331 Photographic, Professional, and Scientific Equipment.
3311 Photographic Equipment and Supplies, Optical Instruments, and Film Processing.
3312 Measuring Apparatus and Professional and Scientific Equipment and Supplies, n.e.c.
- 332 Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment.
3321 Television Sets, Radios, Communication and Other Electronic Equipment.
3322 Refrigerators and Household Appliances.
3323 Water Heating Systems.
3324 Electric and Telephone Cable, Wire and Strip.
3325 Batteries.
3326 Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies, n.e.c.
- 333 Other Machinery and Equipment.
3331 Agricultural Machinery and Equipment.
3332 Construction and Earthmoving Machinery and Equipment.
3333 Materials Handling Equipment.
3334 Woodworking and Metalworking Machinery and Equipment.
3335 Pumps, Pumping Equipment, and Air and Gas Compressors.
3336 Commercial and Industrial Space Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment.
3337 Dies, Saw Blades, and Machine Tool Accessories.
3338 Food Processing Machinery.
3339 Industrial Machinery and Equipment, n.e.c.

34 LEATHER, RUBBER, AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURING, N.E.C.

- 341 Leather and Leather Products.
3411 Leather Tanning and Finishing, Fur Dressing and Dyeing.
3412 Leather and Leather Substitute Products, n.e.c.
- 342 Rubber Products.
3421 Rubber Tyres, Tubes, Belting, Hose, and Sheeting.
3422 Rubber Products, n.e.c.
- 343 Plastic and Related Products.
3431 Flexible Packaging and Packaging Materials (except Paper), Adhesive Tapes and Abrasive Coated Papers.
3432 Rigid Plastic Sheeting.
3433 Hard Surface Floor Coverings, n.e.c.
3434 Plastic Products, n.e.c.
- 344 Other Manufacturing Industries.
3441 Ophthalmic Articles.
3442 Jewellery and Silverware.
3443 Brooms and Brushes.
3444 Signs and Advertising Displays.
3445 Sporting Equipment.
3446 Writing and Marking Equipment.
3447 Manufacturing, n.e.c.

Factory statistics in the years 1945-46 to 1967-68 were compiled on the basis of a standard classification of manufacturing industries adopted by the 1945 Conference of Australian official statisticians. That classification was for the greater part comparable with an earlier classification which had been in use since 1930-31. Details of the classification used in the years 1945-46 to 1967-68 are shown on pages 430 to 432 of Year Book No. 61.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN N.S.W., 1968-69 AND 1969-70

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in 1968-69 and 1969-70 according to industry sub-division:—

Table 787. Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Sub-division, N.S.W., 1968-69 and 1969-70

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Establish- ments in Operation during the Year †	Number of Persons Employed at end of June ‡	Wages and Salaries Paid ¶	Value Added §	Fixed Capital Expendi- ture||
				\$ thousand		
1968-69						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,487	62,795	186,356	376,437	43,490
Textiles ..	23	368	20,655	55,908	101,639	7,337
Clothing and Footwear ..	24	1,402	44,424	93,183	145,748	5,956
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture ..	25	2,036	28,351	79,253	140,373	8,171
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products ..	26	1,424	41,091	133,377	245,491	34,201
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	27	601	31,198	111,153	326,482	56,387
Basic Metal Products ..	28	659	21,820	75,441	144,509	22,312
Fabricated Metal Products ..	29	252	57,682	215,321	453,504	69,905
Transport Equipment ..	31	1,928	46,786	144,889	250,877	21,597
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	32	547	46,272	152,831	237,345	19,656
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	33	2,137	90,467	286,469	468,314	39,275
	34	1,134	28,766	83,638	150,032	14,856
Total, Manufacturing.. ..		13,975	520,307	1,617,819	3,040,750	343,143
1969-70**						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,466	64,587	208,340	424,726	49,965
Textiles ..	23	357	20,282	58,802	104,901	13,815
Clothing and Footwear ..	24	1,377	44,801	102,166	164,072	6,874
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture ..	25	2,022	29,060	87,043	155,825	10,940
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products ..	26	1,476	42,184	147,455	277,918	29,870
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	27	586	31,288	123,537	354,052	50,572
Basic Metal Products ..	28	686	22,633	85,836	161,121	27,103
Fabricated Metal Products ..	29	254	58,824	231,541	492,676	97,247
Transport Equipment ..	31	1,973	48,991	165,680	269,399	21,560
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	32	554	47,360	169,631	276,442	19,570
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	33	2,137	92,576	316,642	527,946	38,034
	34	1,172	29,610	94,238	168,966	16,912
Total, Manufacturing.. ..		14,060	532,196	1,790,911	3,378,043	382,462

* Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Sub-division Code No. (see page 1006).

† Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

‡ Working proprietors at end of June and employees on the payroll of the last pay-period in June (including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units).

¶ Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

§ Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also page 947).

|| Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

** Preliminary.

The table on the following page shows the number of persons employed in manufacturing industries, by industry sub-division, in 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Table 788. Employment in Manufacturing Establishments, by Industry Sub-division, N.S.W., 1968-69 and 1969-70

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Number of Persons Employed at end of June *					
		1968-69			1969-70†		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	46,421	16,374	62,795	47,414	17,173	64,587
Textiles ..	23	11,235	9,420	20,655	11,167	9,115	20,282
Clothing and Footwear ..	24	8,940	35,484	44,424	8,863	35,938	44,801
Wood, Wood Products and Furniture ..	25	24,892	3,459	28,351	25,409	3,651	29,060
Paper and Paper Products, Printing ..	26	28,982	12,109	41,091	29,724	12,460	42,184
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products ..	27	21,711	9,487	31,198	21,477	9,811	31,288
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	28	19,864	1,956	21,820	20,501	2,132	22,633
Basic Metal Products ..	29	54,831	2,851	57,682	55,738	3,086	58,824
Fabricated Metal Products ..	31	37,233	9,553	46,786	38,781	10,210	48,991
Transport Equipment ..	32	42,111	4,161	46,272	42,480	4,880	47,360
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	33	65,273	25,194	90,467	66,218	26,358	92,576
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	34	18,284	10,482	28,766	18,605	11,005	29,610
Total, Manufacturing ..		379,777	140,530	520,307	386,377	145,819	532,196

* See footnote ‡, Table 787.

† Preliminary.

The following table shows the value added in manufacturing industries, by industry sub-division, in 1968-69 and 1969-70:—

Table 789. Turnover, Stocks, and Value Added by Manufacturing Establishments, by Industry Sub-division, N.S.W., 1968-69 and 1969-70

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Turnover *	Stocks		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses	Value Added †
			At Beginning of Year	At End of Year		
			\$ thousand			
1968-69						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,207,109	160,807	171,608	841,474	376,437
Textiles ..	23	254,553	53,032	56,649	156,530	101,639
Clothing and Footwear ..	24	333,596	54,897	58,356	191,307	145,748
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture ..	25	321,288	38,197	40,179	182,897	140,373
Paper and Paper Products, Printing ..	26	486,216	60,051	64,512	245,186	245,491
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products ..	27	754,058	143,517	143,425	427,484	326,482
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	28	292,014	44,308	49,043	152,241	144,509
Basic Metal Products ..	29	1,258,408	203,889	213,609	814,625	453,504
Fabricated Metal Products ..	31	545,437	92,164	100,712	303,108	250,877
Transport Equipment ..	32	554,082	105,799	104,212	315,150	237,345
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	33	1,045,459	235,055	266,247	608,337	468,314
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	34	346,973	55,148	59,891	201,684	150,032
Total, Manufacturing ..	..	7,399,194	1,246,864	1,328,442	4,440,022	3,040,750
1969-70‡						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,341,736	171,321	182,814	928,500	424,726
Textiles ..	23	264,022	56,571	57,762	160,312	104,901
Clothing and Footwear ..	24	369,401	58,710	65,392	212,013	164,072
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture ..	25	353,689	40,891	44,372	201,343	155,825
Paper and Paper Products, Printing ..	26	553,676	65,223	74,514	285,046	277,918
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products ..	27	792,018	142,769	149,749	444,946	354,052
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	28	332,746	48,506	52,529	175,648	161,121
Basic Metal Products ..	29	1,487,466	216,857	226,025	1,003,956	492,676
Fabricated Metal Products ..	31	607,799	101,263	109,618	346,756	269,399
Transport Equipment ..	32	606,429	106,380	121,539	345,145	276,442
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	33	1,184,523	266,663	295,671	685,588	527,946
Miscellaneous Manufacturing ..	34	385,078	60,422	68,330	224,024	168,966
Total, Manufacturing ..	..	8,278,585	1,335,576	1,448,315	5,013,277	3,378,043

* Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use.

† See footnote §, Table 787.

‡ Preliminary.

The following table shows the value of fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industries, by industry sub-division, in 1968-69 and 1969-70:—

Table 790. Fixed Capital Expenditure* by Manufacturing Establishments, by Industry Sub-division, N.S.W., 1968-69 and 1969-70

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.	1968-69	1969-70†			
		Total	Land, Buildings and Other Structures	Motor Vehicles	All Other Vehicles, Plant and Machinery	Total
		\$ thousand				
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	43,490	14,446	4,366	31,154	49,965
Textiles	23	7,337	3,155	218	10,442	13,815
Clothing and Footwear .. .	24	5,956	1,491	499	4,885	6,874
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture .. .	25	8,171	3,195	1,307	6,438	10,940
Paper and Paper Products, Printing	26	34,201	7,154	1,460	21,255	29,870
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products .. .	27	56,387	9,511	2,097	38,965	50,572
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	28	22,312	6,443	1,463	19,196	27,103
Basic Metal Products .. .	29	69,905	11,084	448	85,715	97,247
Fabricated Metal Products .. .	31	21,597	5,621	1,553	14,386	21,560
Transport Equipment .. .	32	19,656	9,167	581	9,821	19,570
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	33	39,275	10,585	1,965	25,485	38,034
Miscellaneous Manufacturing .. .	34	14,856	2,002	743	14,166	16,912
Total, Manufacturing ..		343,143	83,854	16,700	281,908	382,462

* See footnote ||, Table 787.

† Preliminary.

The following table shows particulars of the manufacturing establishments operating in the various statistical divisions of the State in 1968-69:—

Table 791. Manufacturing Establishments in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., 1968-69

Statistical Division	Establishments Operating at end of June 1969*	Average Number of Persons Employed during Whole Year†	Wages and Salaries Paid*	Value Added*	Fixed Capital Expenditure*
			\$ thousand		
Sydney .. .	10,345	393,988	1,246,931	2,297,887	219,160
Outer Sydney .. .	197	2,629	6,651	14,752	2,642
Hunter .. .	664	45,315	147,845	256,426	61,065
Illawarra .. .	391	34,973	123,790	284,631	37,576
North Coast .. .	557	9,553	25,281	51,110	4,990
Northern .. .	326	4,045	11,416	26,064	3,842
North-Western .. .	181	1,833	4,860	9,665	1,529
Central West .. .	270	8,235	23,439	38,446	3,774
South-Eastern .. .	256	3,417	8,765	17,600	3,591
Murrumbidgee .. .	245	4,332	12,465	31,812	3,540
Murray .. .	167	2,106	5,533	10,761	1,412
Far West .. .	34	307	844	1,596	22
Total, N.S.W. ..	13,633	510,733	1,617,819	3,040,750	343,143

* See footnotes, Table 787.

† Includes working proprietors, and employees working at separately located administrative offices.

The following table summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in New South Wales in 1968-69, classified by individual industry groups:—

Table 792. Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Group, N.S.W., 1968-69

Industry Group	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Establish- ments in Operation during the Year*	Number of Persons Employed at end of June*	Wages and Salaries Paid*	Value Added*	Fixed Capital Expend- iture*
				\$ thousand		
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco—						
Meat Products	211	266	14,681	40,500	64,133	5,378
Milk Products	212	117	6,907	21,149	38,312	6,135
Fruit and Vegetable Products	213	53	3,378	9,971	20,445	1,757
Margarine and Oils and Fats, n.e.c.	214	12	1,504	5,615	13,904	1,439
Flour Mill and Cereal Food Products	215	68	4,175	13,702	42,789	5,251
Bread, Cakes, and Biscuits ..	216	542	13,409	35,506	59,649	4,424
Sugar	217	202	9,314	29,710	60,603	6,384
Other Food Products	218					
Beverages and Malt	219					
Tobacco Products	221					
Textiles—						
Textiles, Yarns, and Woven Fabrics	231—232	188	16,014	42,332	73,281	5,087
Other Textile Products	233	180	4,796	13,576	28,358	2,250
Clothing and Footwear—						
Knitting Mills	241	114	4,490	10,638	18,289	2,089
Clothing	242	1,141	33,487	67,661	103,766	3,381
Footwear	243	147	6,399	14,883	23,693	486
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture—						
Wood and Wood Products ..	251	1,437	19,342	52,631	97,161	6,128
Furniture and Mattresses ..	252	599	9,063	26,622	43,212	2,043
Paper and Paper Products, Printing—						
Paper and Paper Products ..	261	155	10,461	32,874	69,180	15,842
Printing and Publishing ..	262	1,269	30,785	100,503	176,311	18,359
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products—						
Basic Chemicals	271	100	7,449	30,834	81,281	35,220
Other Chemical and Related Products	272	472	21,137	67,462	204,183	14,908
Petroleum Refining	273	11	1,817	9,982	35,321	5,277
Petroleum and Coal Products, n.e.c.	274	18	735	2,876	5,697	983
Non-metallic Mineral Products—						
Glass and Glass Products ..	281	29	5,258	18,018	29,267	3,657
Clay Products	282	159	7,370	24,007	45,425	9,256
Cement and Concrete Products	283	326	6,504	24,224	51,095	6,084
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	284	145	2,634	9,192	18,722	3,315
Basic Metal Products—						
Basic Iron and Steel	291	139	48,799	180,639	369,060	49,447
Non-ferrous Metal	292—293	113	8,997	34,682	84,444	20,457
Fabricated Metal Products—						
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	311	598	14,024	47,322	77,370	6,308
Sheet Metal Products	312	392	12,896	37,761	69,001	8,140
Other Fabricated Metal Products	313	938	20,468	59,806	104,506	7,149
Transport Equipment—						
Motor Vehicles and Parts ..	321	303	19,458	62,323	128,020	10,002
Other Transport Equipment ..	322	244	27,178	90,508	109,325	9,654
Other Machinery and Equip- ment—						
Photographic, Professional and Scientific Equipment	331	140	2,585	7,230	13,425	1,181
Appliances and Electrical Equipment	332	683	56,156	169,030	277,217	21,821
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	333	1,314	31,317	110,208	177,672	16,273
Miscellaneous Manufacturing—						
Leather and Leather Products	341	223	4,414	10,275	15,796	499
Rubber Products	342	47	5,934	20,884	38,543	2,943
Plastic and Related Products ..	343	310	10,957	32,871	60,587	8,357
Other Manufacturing	344	554	7,578	19,608	35,106	3,056
Total, Manufacturing		13,975	521,369	1,617,819	3,040,750	343,143

* See footnotes, Table 787.

The following table summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in New South Wales in 1969-70, classified by individual industry groups. The figures are preliminary, and subject to revision.

Table 793. Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Group, N.S.W., 1969-70

Industry Group	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Establishments in Operation during the Year*	Number of Persons Employed at end of June*	Wages and Salaries Paid*	Value Added*	Fixed Capital Expenditure*
				\$ thousand		
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco—						
Meat Products	211	264	15,917	47,284	78,591	9,195
Milk Products	212	108	7,058	24,014	44,165	4,620
Fruit and Vegetable Products	213	54	3,139	10,322	21,067	1,095
Margarine and Oils and Fats, n.e.c.	214	10	1,428	6,497	14,417	962
Flour Mill and Cereal Products	215	68	3,979	14,756	39,827	5,134
Bread, Cakes, and Biscuits	216	533	13,728	38,707	63,708	4,945
Sugar	217	226	9,850	31,901	74,269	7,486
Other Food Products	218					
Beverages and Malt	219	203	9,488	34,859	88,683	16,528
Tobacco Products	221					
Textiles—						
Textiles, Yarns, and Woven Fabrics	231—232	178	15,624	44,289	72,948	10,983
Other Textile Products	233	179	4,658	14,513	31,953	2,832
Clothing and Footwear—						
Knitting Mills	241	113	4,796	12,286	23,589	2,858
Clothing	242	1,130	33,890	74,311	116,628	3,647
Footwear	243	134	6,115	15,569	23,855	369
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture—						
Wood and Wood Products	251	1,428	19,383	57,575	105,693	6,840
Furniture and Mattresses	252	594	9,677	29,468	50,132	4,100
Paper and Paper Products, Printing—						
Paper and Paper Products	261	162	10,316	36,926	75,719	11,209
Printing and Publishing	262	1,314	31,868	110,529	202,199	18,661
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products—						
Basic Chemicals	271	98	7,722	35,168	91,044	24,331
Other Chemicals and Related Products	272	463	21,083	74,988	215,424	15,376
Petroleum Refining	273	9	1,697	9,906	40,992	9,110
Petroleum and Coal Products, n.e.c.	274	16	786	3,475	6,592	1,755
Non-metallic Mineral Products—						
Glass and Glass Products	281	29	5,108	19,282	32,182	5,332
Clay Products	282	160	7,642	27,580	50,249	11,008
Cement and Concrete Products	283	362	7,096	28,391	58,375	6,962
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	284	135	2,787	10,583	20,315	3,801
Basic Metal Products—						
Basic Iron and Steel	291	143	49,841	193,636	406,541	76,717
Non-ferrous Metal Basic Products	292—293	111	8,983	37,905	86,135	20,530
Fabricated Metal Products—						
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	311	631	15,200	55,549	82,338	6,016
Sheet Metal Products	312	406	13,072	43,229	71,539	9,523
Other Fabricated Metal Products	313	936	20,719	66,902	115,522	6,021
Transport Equipment—						
Motor Vehicles and Parts	321	314	20,744	72,257	150,178	11,076
Other Transport Equipment	322	240	26,616	97,374	126,264	8,494
Other Machinery and Equipment—						
Photographic, Professional, and Scientific Equipment	331	132	2,695	8,292	14,677	1,368
Appliances and Electrical Equipment	332	672	57,219	184,885	317,875	20,649
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	333	1,333	32,662	123,465	195,394	16,017
Miscellaneous Manufacturing—						
Leather and Leather Products	341	226	4,255	11,249	17,385	(-) 222†
Rubber Products	342	53	5,979	23,763	43,854	4,664
Plastic and Related Products	343	324	11,360	36,892	69,424	8,523
Other Manufacturing	344	569	8,016	22,334	38,303	3,947
Total, Manufacturing		14,060	532,196	1,790,911	3,378,043	382,462

* See footnotes, Table 787.

† (-) denotes excess of disposals over outlay on fixed tangible assets.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN N.S.W., 1967-68 AND EARLIER YEARS

Prior to the federation of the Australian States in 1901, the manufacturing industries of New South Wales were engaged primarily in the production, for local use, of food commodities, furniture, bricks, and clothing (from imported materials), in printing, in the repair rather than the manufacture of machinery, and in the preliminary treatment of primary products (such as woolscouring and sawmilling).

The development of the manufacturing industries after federation is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 794. Factories* in N.S.W., 1901 to 1967-68

Year	Establishments	Persons Employed†	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid‡	Value of Production	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
			Thous. H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1901	3,367	61,764¶	57	9,890	20,022	27,398
1911	5,039	104,551¶	213	20,096	38,864	51,302
1920-21	5,837	139,211	492	51,238	86,256	119,088
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,028	77,090	147,254	205,482
1931-32	7,397	126,355	1,383	45,502	93,307	193,482
1938-39	9,464	228,781	1,792	89,213	180,532	240,093
1945-46	12,287	310,870	2,349	175,295	306,359	305,738
1950-51	17,129	406,965	3,053	422,678	732,217	533,919
1957-58	22,270	445,802	5,172	793,383	1,515,724	1,532,014
1958-59	22,684	449,518	5,740	826,029	1,610,630	1,719,901
1959-60	23,274	467,139	6,201	922,289	1,832,893	1,894,373
1960-61	23,515	472,061	6,819	980,032	1,932,758	2,218,148
1961-62	23,629	461,087	7,347	976,139	1,931,612	2,628,235
1962-63	23,729	475,249	7,825	1,027,216	2,074,886	2,817,915
1963-64	23,642	487,753	8,143	1,101,021	2,267,917	2,958,722
1964-65	24,368	508,980	8,541	1,229,957	2,521,476	3,103,577
1965-66	24,531	519,364	9,461	1,303,680	2,664,771	3,331,316
1966-67	24,849	524,054	10,709	1,399,746	2,928,227	3,622,460
1967-68	24,884	531,185	11,627	1,498,067	3,130,982	3,828,139

* Includes establishments engaged mainly in the generation of electricity or the manufacture of town gas.

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

‡ Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

¶ Estimated.

With the introduction of a uniform protective customs tariff and the removal of barriers to interstate trade after federation, and with favourable economic conditions in the following decade, the manufacturing industries expanded steadily. This expansion was quickened, after the outbreak of war in 1914, as a result of the demand for war materials, the curtailment of imports, and the general increase in money incomes.

Under these conditions, the manufacturing industries entered upon a more advanced stage of development. Large-scale iron and steel works and many subsidiary industries were established, the manufacture of various classes of machinery was undertaken, and the scope and range of items manufactured increased considerably.

General industrial depression from 1929 to 1932 caused a severe contraction in activity. Recovery commenced in 1933, and during the rest of the nineteen-thirties rapid expansion occurred both in established secondary industries and in the development of new industries. This was due partly to import restrictions (which were imposed to adjust the balance of payments during the economic crisis, and which afforded increased protection for local industries), partly to the depreciation of the Australian currency in 1931, and partly to improving economic conditions. Customs and primage duties were gradually reduced, as economic conditions improved, but without materially prejudicing the progress of local manufactures.

When war broke out in 1939, Australia became a major source of supply for British countries east of Suez. In meeting these demands, as well as those arising locally because of interruption of overseas importations, existing manufacturing industries expanded and new enterprises were developed rapidly for the production of munitions, aircraft, ships, machinery and metal manufactures, scientific equipment, textiles, chemicals, etc. The outbreak of war with Japan and Australian responsibilities for supplies in the South-west Pacific gave added impetus to these developments.

In the post-war period, a very considerable expansion of the State's manufacturing industries has taken place. This expansion has been fostered by the marked growth in population and money incomes, the introduction of new products, materials, machines, and techniques, the generally favourable conditions in the primary industries, the volume of local capital available for investment, and the substantial investment of overseas capital. Activity was affected in 1952-53 (by a minor economic recession) and in 1961-62 (as a result of economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government), but in each case expansion was steadily resumed. In 1967-68, the value of factory production in New South Wales was more than ten times as great as in 1945-46, reflecting both the high rate of industrial development and the steep rise in costs and prices during the post-war period.

STRUCTURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales in 1967-68 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 795. Factories by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1967-68

Class of Industry	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of Output	Value of Production
			\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	532	10,388	34,510	226,700	77,691
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. .. .	298	13,168	40,807	130,585	79,400
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .. .	638	27,318	88,894	812,247	338,540
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. .	11,692	267,936	801,962	3,297,441	1,413,051
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate .. .	389	2,376	5,148	16,948	9,870
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) .. .	432	20,997	49,189	223,550	99,514
Skins and Leather (not clothing or footwear) .. .	282	5,074	12,030	52,394	21,208
Clothing (except knitted) .. .	3,157	44,418	82,053	293,983	152,973
Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .	2,319	44,357	117,308	864,475	317,550
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. .. .	1,887	19,629	50,812	214,317	94,340
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. .. .	830	9,805	24,338	93,467	44,752
Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. .. .	1,292	36,222	107,501	440,823	234,570
Rubber .. .	239	8,202	24,068	89,951	37,994
Musical Instruments .. .	33	540	1,388	9,927	6,988
Miscellaneous Products .. .	781	15,652	41,256	149,658	77,334
Heat, Light, and Power .. .	83	5,103	16,801	180,050	125,209
Total .. .	24,884	531,185	1,498,067	7,096,517	3,130,982

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

On the basis of employment, the principal factory classes in 1967-68 were industrial metals, machines, and conveyances (which accounted for 50.4 per cent. of total factory employment), clothing (except knitted) (8.4 per cent.), food, drink, and tobacco (8.4 per cent.), paper, printing, etc. (6.8 per cent.), chemicals, etc. (5.1 per cent.) and textiles (4.0 per cent.). Electricity generating stations and gas works accounted for only a small proportion of factory employment, despite the importance of their production.

Of the total value of factory production in 1967-68, metal and machinery works accounted for 45 per cent., chemical and paint works for 11 per cent., and food, drink, and tobacco factories for 10 per cent. Proportions contributed by other important classes of industry were: paper, printing, etc., 7 per cent.; clothing, 5 per cent.; gas and electricity, 4 per cent.; and textiles, 3 per cent.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The factory establishments in New South Wales in 1967-68 and earlier years are grouped, in the following table, according to the average number of persons employed during their period of operation. It should be noted that each distinctive manufacturing industry carried on at the one location was in these years regarded, as far as practicable, as being carried on in a separate establishment, and each separate location at which manufacturing activities are conducted under the one ownership was, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

Table 796. Size of Factories in N.S.W., 1938-39 to 1967-68

Year	Employing on the Average—							Total
	Under 4 Persons	4 Persons	5 to 10 Persons	11 to 20 Persons	21 to 50 Persons	51 to 100 Persons	Over 100 Persons	
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS								
1938-39	2,720	976	2,534	1,316	1,101	438	379	9,464
1945-46	3,536	1,118	3,304	1,803	1,490	518	518	12,287
1962-63	10,357	1,871	5,283	2,773	1,977	761	707	23,729
1963-64	10,169	1,865	5,270	2,795	2,012	802	729	23,642
1964-65	10,504	1,859	5,378	2,944	2,107	806	770	24,368
1965-66	10,267	1,956	5,504	3,028	2,160	818	798	24,531
1966-67	10,363	2,010	5,568	3,120	2,153	830	805	24,849
1967-68	10,363	1,935	5,680	3,033	2,217	829	827	24,884
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION (Including working proprietors)								
1938-39	5,708	3,904	17,553	19,272	35,234	31,223	118,906	231,800
1945-46	7,302	4,472	22,902	26,395	46,458	36,155	172,090	315,774
1962-63	19,086	7,484	36,733	40,540	62,108	54,360	258,094	478,405
1963-64	18,593	7,460	36,732	40,823	63,105	55,928	268,249	490,890
1964-65	19,003	7,436	37,270	42,690	66,375	56,609	283,938	513,321
1965-66	18,761	7,824	38,269	44,118	68,010	57,170	288,230	522,382
1966-67	19,022	8,040	38,635	45,443	68,102	57,501	290,423	527,166
1967-68	19,155	7,740	39,384	44,256	69,720	57,837	295,644	533,736

In 1967-68, factories with more than 100 employees comprised 3 per cent. of the total number of establishments, but the aggregate number of persons employed by them represented 55 per cent. of total factory employment. Establishments with ten or fewer workers comprised 72 per cent. of the total number, but accounted for only 12 per cent. of all factory employees.

The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons employed were motor repair works, bakeries (including cakes and pastries), and boot repairing establishments. In the "under four group" in 1967-68, there were 3,088 motor repair works employing 5,838 persons, 657 bakeries, etc. employing 1,400 persons, and 706 boot repairing establishments employing 910 persons.

In the next table, the factories in 1967-68 are classified according to their size and geographical location. Factories in the Sydney Statistical Division in 1967-68 employed 401,604 persons, of whom 55 per cent. were in establishments with more than 100 workers and only 11 per cent. in establishments with ten or fewer workers. This concentration of employment in large industrial units has been even more pronounced in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts, where establishments with more than 100 employees comprised 4 per cent. of the total number of establishments and absorbed 78 per cent. of the total factory employees in 1967-68. Elsewhere in the State, the small manufacturing unit has predominated.

Table 797. Size and Geographical Location of Factories, 1967-68

Average Number Employed during Period of Operation	Number of Establishments				Number of Persons Employed*			
	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, New South Wales	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, New South Wales
Under 5	7,319	1,188	3,791	12,298	16,105	2,556	8,234	26,895
5 to 10	3,754	454	1,472	5,680	26,293	3,140	9,951	39,384
11 to 20	2,240	179	614	3,033	32,844	2,544	8,868	44,256
21 to 50	1,778	151	288	2,217	56,471	4,827	8,422	69,720
51 to 100	709	63	57	829	49,384	4,377	4,076	57,837
101 to 500	594	59	50	703	118,141	13,020	9,478	140,639
Over 500	101	19	4	124	102,366	48,899	3,740	155,005
Total	16,495	2,113	6,276	24,884	401,604	79,363	52,769	533,736

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the average number of persons engaged in the various classes of manufacturing industries in 1967-68 and earlier years:—

Table 798. Employment* in Factories, by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1938-39 to 1967-68

Class of Industry	1938-39	1945-46	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	4,529	4,376	9,837	10,003	10,214	10,118	10,388
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	8,312	7,466	12,542	13,256	13,125	13,101	13,168
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ..	8,187	13,164	23,994	25,199	26,011	26,756	27,318
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	82,452	136,602	239,533	252,682	259,500	263,795	267,936
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate ..	979	1,110	2,254	2,321	2,353	2,355	2,376
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	15,089	18,341	21,275	21,755	21,547	20,269	20,997
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	4,306	6,385	5,171	5,300	5,140	4,977	5,074
Clothing (except knitted) ..	32,019	37,651	44,852	45,478	45,917	45,654	44,418
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	28,514	35,474	41,337	42,136	43,490	43,958	44,357
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. ..	9,995	13,499	18,944	19,661	19,638	19,353	19,629
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	6,140	4,987	8,818	9,177	9,479	9,554	9,805
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	17,290	16,959	32,639	34,260	35,417	35,926	36,222
Rubber ..	3,538	3,990	7,941	8,207	7,950	7,823	8,202
Musical Instruments ..	286	311	493	502	484	531	540
Miscellaneous Products ..	3,981	6,407	12,718	13,805	14,069	14,784	15,652
Heat, Light, Power ..	3,164	4,148	5,405	5,238	5,030	5,100	5,103
Total ..	228,781	310,870	487,753	508,980	519,364	524,054	531,185

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The growth in factory employment since 1945-46 reflects the very considerable expansion and the continuing diversification of the State's manufacturing industries during the post-war period. Factory activity was affected in 1952-53 (by a minor economic recession) and in 1961-62 (as a result of economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government), but in each case expansion was steadily resumed. In 1967-68, the number employed in factories in New South Wales was 70 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and more than twice as great as in 1938-39.

Although the general rate of growth in factory employment was fairly steady during the post-war period, individual industries advanced at varying rates. In general, the light industries were first to expand after the end of the war in 1945, responding quickly to the post-war demand for consumer goods. The basic industries (iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, cement, chemicals, etc.) took longer to carry out their expansion, which has been very great. Between 1945-46 and 1967-68, employment increased by 137 per cent. in factories treating non-metalliferous mine and quarry products, by 96 per cent. in the metals and machinery industry, 108 per cent. in the chemicals, paint, and oil industry, 106 per cent. in the rubber goods industry, 114 per cent. in the paper and printing industry, and by only 25 per cent. in the food, drink, and tobacco industries, 23 per cent. in the heat, light, and power industry, 18 per cent. in the clothing industry, and 14 per cent. in the textiles and textile goods industry.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in factories in 1967-68 and earlier years, and the proportion of the State's population represented by these employees:—

Table 799. Sex of Persons Employed in Factories in N.S.W., 1938-39 to 1967-68

Year	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Male Population	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Female Population	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Population
1938-39	167,172	121.1	61,609	45.4	228,781	83.6
1945-46	227,454	155.3	83,416	56.8	310,870	106.0
1957-58	337,211	183.7	108,591	59.6	445,802	121.9
1958-59	340,757	182.6	108,761	58.5	449,518	120.6
1959-60	351,208	185.0	115,931	61.2	467,139	123.2
1960-61	355,392	182.0	116,669	60.6	472,061	121.8
1961-62	349,154	176.0	111,933	57.0	461,087	116.8
1962-63	358,116	177.7	117,133	58.6	475,249	118.4
1963-64	366,250	178.4	121,503	59.8	487,753	119.3
1964-65	379,673	182.8	129,307	62.7	508,980	123.0
1965-66	387,181	183.6	132,183	63.1	519,364	123.4
1966-67	390,087	182.0	133,967	62.4	524,054	122.7
1967-68	395,838	181.5	135,347	62.5	531,185	122.2

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1967-68, factories provided employment for 12.2 per cent. of the population of the State, compared with 8.4 per cent. in 1938-39. The proportion of the male population employed in factories rose from 12.1 per cent. in 1938-39 to 18.1 per cent. in 1967-68, and the proportion of the female population rose from 4.5 per cent. to 6.3 per cent.

The proportion of females employed in the principal manufacturing industries in 1967-68 and earlier years is shown in the next table:—

Table 800. Females Employed in Factories in N.S.W., 1938-39 to 1967-68

Industry	Proportion of Females Employed to Total Employed					Number of Females Employed in 1967-68
	1938-39	1945-46	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Clothing—						
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing ..	82	85	85	85	85	17,406
Dressmaking and Millinery ..	94	93	85	85	85	1,408
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing ..	92	91	91	91	91	5,129
Boots and Shoes (including Repairs) ..	45	41	48	49	50	3,289
Textiles—						
Cotton ..	59	56	52	51	51	2,266
Wool, Worsted, etc. ..	56	49	58	57	57	2,749
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods ..	76	77	80	79	79	4,762
Industrial Metals and Machines—						
Smelting, Foundries, Heavy Engineering	3	8	9	10	10	10,096
Electrical Machinery, Wireless ..	18	28	32	32	33	17,046
Motor Vehicles and Accessories ..	7	10	10	10	9	4,657
Sheet Metal Working ..	24	20	24	24	24	3,253
Food, Drink, and Tobacco—						
Biscuits ..	62	48	62	62	62	1,763
Confectionery ..	59	53	50	49	50	1,483
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning ..	53	48	47	47	44	1,023
Condiments, Coffee, Spices ..	63	62	46	47	48	1,225
Tobacco, Cigars, etc. ..	62	61	45	47	47	n.a.
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines ..	42	40	33	32	33	4,696
Machine Belting, Bags, Trunks ..	50	63	66	66	66	1,724
Papermaking, Stationery, Paper Bags, Cartons, etc. ..	60	46	36	36	37	n.a.
Newspapers, Printing, Binding ..	24	26	25	25	25	5,542
Plastic Moulding and Products ..	n.a.	43	43	43	44	3,124
Rubber ..	34	20	20	22	22	1,816
Other Industries ..	12	16	19	19	18	34,907
All Manufacturing Industries ..	27	27	25	26	25	135,347

Although the number of females employed in factories was substantially greater in 1967-68 than in 1938-39, the proportion of females employed had fallen slightly. In some industries (e.g. papermaking, etc., condiments, etc., tobacco, etc., and rubber), the fall in the proportion of females had been marked. In other industries (e.g. electrical machinery and wireless, and machine belting, etc.), the proportion had risen noticeably.

Certain industries, notably those concerned with the production of clothing, textiles, biscuits, and machine belting, bags, trunks, have usually employed more females than males. In 1967-68, for instance, the proportion of females employed was 85 per cent. in dressmaking and millinery establishments, 91 per cent. in factories making shirts, collars, and underclothing, 79 per cent. in hosiery and knitting mills, 62 per cent. in biscuit factories, and 66 per cent. in factories manufacturing machine belting, bags, trunks.

SALARIES AND WAGES IN FACTORIES

The following table contains a comparison of the salaries and wages paid to male and female factory employees and the average earnings per employee during 1967-68 and earlier years:—

Table 801. Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories in N.S.W., 1938-39 to 1967-68
(Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)

Year ended 30 June	Salaries and Wages Paid			Average per Employee		
	To Males	To Females	Total	Males	Females	Persons
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$	\$	\$
1939	76,544	12,668	89,213	478	208	404
1946	146,760	28,534	175,295	670	346	582
1958	668,489	124,894	793,383	2,068	1,174	1,846
1959	696,603	129,427	826,029	2,130	1,215	1,906
1960	774,333	147,956	922,289	2,291	1,301	2,042
1961	825,120	154,911	980,032	2,408	1,353	2,144
1962	823,670	152,469	976,139	2,445	1,396	2,184
1963	864,504	162,712	1,027,216	2,499	1,414	2,228
1964	927,806	173,214	1,101,021	2,618	1,448	2,323
1965	1,034,044	195,912	1,229,957	2,812	1,537	2,484
1966	1,092,517	211,163	1,303,680	2,913	1,623	2,581
1967	1,174,476	225,270	1,399,746	3,105	1,708	2,744
1968	1,258,255	239,812	1,498,067	3,277	1,798	2,896

The salaries and wages paid in 1967-68 in the various classes of industry are shown in the next table:—

Table 802. Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories in N.S.W., 1967-68
(Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)

Class of Industry	Salaries and Wages Paid			Average per Employee		
	To Males	To Females	Total	Males	Females	Persons
	\$ thousand			\$		
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	33,349	1,161	34,510	3,469	1,926	3,378
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	38,160	2,647	40,807	3,271	1,885	3,122
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	74,741	14,153	88,894	3,797	1,877	3,265
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	728,102	73,861	801,962	3,268	1,908	3,066
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	4,137	1,011	5,148	2,867	1,594	2,478
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	28,004	21,185	49,189	3,136	1,776	2,358
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	8,191	3,839	12,030	2,954	1,787	2,445
Clothing (except knitted)	25,832	56,221	82,053	2,979	1,682	1,949
Food, Drink, Tobacco	92,001	25,307	117,308	3,256	1,781	2,762
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	48,320	2,492	50,812	2,789	1,703	2,705
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	20,092	4,247	24,338	2,933	1,748	2,623
Paper, Printing, etc.	88,772	18,729	107,501	3,513	1,799	3,013
Rubber	20,842	3,226	24,068	3,289	1,779	2,953
Musical Instruments	1,046	343	1,388	3,198	1,812	2,691
Miscellaneous Products	30,002	11,254	41,256	3,325	1,771	2,683
Heat, Light, Power	16,665	136	16,801	3,313	1,888	3,293
All Classes of Industry	1,258,255	239,812	1,498,067	3,277	1,798	2,896

The amount of salaries and wages paid to factory employees rose rapidly throughout the post-war period, particularly in 1950-51, 1951-52, 1959-60, and 1964-65, and in 1967-68 was 8½ times as great as in 1945-46. The average earnings of both male and female employees in 1967-68 were almost 5 times the 1945-46 average earnings.

These movements reflected the rising award rates of pay for factory workers, the incidence of payments above the award rates, and the working of overtime at penalty rates of pay. The average earnings have also been affected by the diminished proportion of junior employees.

Besides differences in wage rates, the average earnings received in different classes of industry have been influenced by the relative proportions of females and juniors and of office staff employed, and by differences in working time.

An index of award wage rates is given in the chapter "Wages and Hours".

VALUE OF FACTORY PRODUCTION

The value of production of the manufacturing industries, shown in the following table for 1967-68 and earlier years, represents the value added to materials by the process of manufacture in each industry. It was calculated by deducting from the value of factory output (which is, in general, the value of the goods manufactured) both the value of materials used and the value of fuel and power used. The value of production is the amount available to provide for salaries and wages, drawings by working proprietors, depreciation, insurances, selling expenses and other overheads, taxation, and profit.

Table 803. Value of Factory Output and Production, N.S.W., 1938-39 to 1967-68

Year ended 30 June	Salaries and Wages Paid (excluding drawings by working proprietors)	Value of Materials Used *	Value of Fuel and Power Used †	Value of Output	Value of Production	Average Value of Production per Employee ‡
	\$ thousand					\$
1939	89,213	241,004	15,303	436,839	180,532	788
1946	175,295	403,412	24,413	734,184	306,359	986
1958	793,383	2,033,857	146,903	3,696,483	1,515,724	3,400
1959	826,029	2,141,723	152,550	3,904,903	1,610,630	3,583
1960	922,289	2,412,510	174,216¶	4,419,618¶	1,832,893¶	3,924¶
1961	980,032	2,472,967	184,523	4,590,249	1,932,758	4,094
1962	976,139	2,447,332	187,821	4,566,765	1,931,612	4,189
1963	1,027,216	2,629,648	197,509§	4,902,043	2,074,886	4,366
1964	1,101,021	2,859,622	210,157	5,337,695	2,267,917	4,650
1965	1,229,957	3,212,677	217,548	5,951,702	2,521,476	4,954
1966	1,303,680	3,266,547	223,517	6,154,835	2,664,771	5,131
1967	1,399,746	3,466,134	238,113	6,632,474	2,928,227	5,588
1968	1,498,067	3,712,895	252,639	7,096,517	3,130,982	5,894

* Includes containers and packing (\$174,287,000 in 1967-68) and tools replaced and repairs to plant (\$149,914,000 in 1967-68).

† Includes value of water and lubricating oil used.

‡ Based on average number employed during whole year, including working proprietors.

¶ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

§ A substantial part of the increase in 1962-63 is attributable to a change in the method of valuing coke used in the iron and steel industry.

The value of factory production in New South Wales rose continuously throughout the post-war period, and in 1967-68 was more than 10 times as great as in 1945-46. This expansion reflected both the steep rise in costs and prices and the almost uninterrupted high rate of industrial development during the period.

Since before the war, there has been a much greater increase in the value of factory production than in the value of production for the rural industries. The recorded value of factory production rose from an annual average of \$154 million in the three years ended 1937-38 to \$2,908 million in the three years ended 1967-68, while the value for the rural industries rose from \$128 million to \$756 million.

Particulars of the value of output for 1967-68 and production for 1967-68 and earlier years, according to class of industry, are given in the next table:—

Table 804. Value of Factory Output and Production, by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1963-64 to 1967-68

Class of Industry	Value of Output	Value of Production				
	1967-68	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
		\$ thousand				
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	226,700	57,308	64,109	64,677	72,435	77,691
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	130,585	53,990	63,892	63,843	70,438	79,400
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	812,247	217,763	245,713	263,471	304,563	338,540
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	3,297,441	1,019,893	1,150,166	1,209,393	1,335,000	1,413,051
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	16,948	7,711	8,438	8,643	9,473	9,870
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	223,550	80,540	88,510	92,983	97,203	99,514
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	52,394	16,865	17,756	18,082	19,229	21,208
Clothing (except knitted)	293,983	119,095	129,353	138,143	146,193	152,973
Food, Drink, Tobacco	864,475	236,222	258,897	279,931	297,593	317,550
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	214,317	71,507	80,357	80,812	87,871	94,340
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	93,467	31,747	36,203	39,016	42,580	44,752
Paper, Printing, etc.	440,823	161,334	180,327	195,776	216,628	234,570
Rubber	89,951	30,584	33,201	34,704	37,394	37,994
Musical Instruments	9,927	4,036	4,753	5,051	5,896	6,988
Miscellaneous Products	149,658	50,933	56,743	59,919	68,373	77,334
Heat, Light, Power	180,050	108,390	103,059	110,327	117,357	125,209
Total	7,096,517	2,267,917	2,521,476	2,664,771	2,928,227	3,130,982

VALUE OF PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

The following table shows the recorded value of the land, buildings, plant, and machinery used for manufacturing purposes in 1967-68 and earlier years. The recorded values represent book values less any depreciation reserves. Where factory premises were rented by the occupier, the value of the premises was estimated by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase; rented plant and machinery were valued by capitalising the rent paid at ten years' purchase (fifteen years' purchase for 1939).

Table 805. Value of Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W., 1938-39 to 1967-68

At 30 June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	At 30 June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1939	114,707	125,386	240,093	1962	1,286,965*	1,341,270	2,628,235*
1946	160,617	145,121	305,738	1963	1,379,533	1,438,382	2,817,915
1957	607,962	726,620	1,334,582	1964	1,454,527	1,504,195	2,958,722
1958	700,339	831,676	1,532,014	1965	1,539,169	1,564,408	3,103,577
1959	800,545	919,355	1,719,901	1966	1,658,597	1,672,719	3,331,316
1960	881,096	1,013,276	1,894,373	1967	1,785,172	1,837,287	3,622,460
1961	1,003,586	1,214,561	2,218,148	1968	1,866,071	1,962,069	3,828,139

* A substantial part of the increase in 1961-62 was attributable to the cost of storage dams, water diversion systems, and power stations associated with new generating capacity brought into use in the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.

The premises owned by the occupiers were valued at \$1,367,000,000 in 1968, and rented premises (valued as described above) at \$499,000,000.

Changes from year to year in the value of fixed assets, as shown in the previous table, are for the most part the net effect of new investment, revaluation of existing assets, and depreciation charges.

An indication of the scale of new investment in post-war years is given by the next table, which shows for each year the value of the premises and equipment in new factory establishments and the additions and replacements to premises and equipment in existing establishments. These values do not measure the actual capital expenditure in a year because, generally in the case of new factory establishments and sometimes in the case of major extensions to existing establishments, the full cost incurred over more than one year is attributed to the year in which the unit was brought into operation. The figures include the value of second-hand assets purchased by manufacturers.

Table 806. New Investment* in Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W., 1945-46 to 1967-68

Year ended 30 June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	Year ended 30 June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1946	4,798	18,658	23,456	1963	91,964	248,242	340,206
1958	91,102	177,526	268,628	1964	72,875	228,655	301,530
1959	95,952	188,572	284,524	1965	71,997	227,894	299,891
1960	66,926	193,716	260,642	1966	121,415	297,513	418,928
1961	77,844	218,620	296,464	1967	117,237	372,123	489,360
1962	256,150†	256,758	512,908†	1968	93,741	279,625	373,366

* See text preceding table.

† See note *, Table 805.

The principal industries in which new plant and machinery were brought into operation in 1967-68 and earlier years are shown in the following table:—

Table 807. New Investment* in Factory Equipment, by Principal Industries, N.S.W., 1958-59 to 1967-68

Year ended 30 June	Industry						
	Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances	Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	Heat, Light, and Power	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	All Other Industries	Total
	\$ thousand						
1959	72,510	26,333	33,700	13,910	9,748	32,371	188,572
1960	80,198	27,838	25,890	12,664	12,860	34,266	193,716
1961	97,946	29,281	18,510	16,806	16,722	39,355	218,620
1962	124,310	48,641	16,992	18,880	11,232	36,703	256,758
1963	99,116	27,536	48,072	16,866	14,948	41,704	248,242
1964	84,873	52,758	21,045	18,057	15,305	36,617	228,655
1965	97,090	23,071	12,876	19,962	21,187	53,708	227,894
1966	116,310	48,679	31,663	24,780	16,871	59,210	297,513
1967	107,140	75,780	99,918	22,892	17,701	48,692	372,123
1968	106,186	44,545	31,096	27,000	21,163	49,635	279,625

* See text above previous table.

FUEL AND POWER USED IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the value of the principal items of fuel and power used in factories in 1967-68 and earlier years:—

Table 808. Value of Fuel* and Power Used in Factories in N.S.W., 1945-46 to 1967-68

Year ended 30 June	Coal†	Coke	Wood	Fuel Oil†	Electricity	Coal Gas	Other (including Tar Fuel)	Total
\$ thousand								
1946	7,944	4,092	478	2,090	5,880‡	1,680‡	402‡	22,565‡
1963	37,535	34,940¶	779	21,076	60,648	20,409	10,898	186,284¶
1964	37,859	39,395	777	23,427	64,201	21,250	10,882	197,791
1965	37,257	40,526	791	25,403	66,175	22,680	11,814	204,646
1966	38,102	42,376	763	25,995	67,418	22,523	12,743	209,921
1967	38,225	45,522	716	28,594	73,258	23,693	13,776	223,783
1968	39,219	47,620	675	32,160	77,657	23,545	16,565	237,441

* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke, and of coal and fuel oil used for making gas, is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

‡ Because of a change in 1959-60 in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1945-46 are not comparable with those shown for later years.

¶ A substantial part of the increase in 1962-63 is attributable to a change in the method of valuing coke used in the iron and steel industry.

Particulars of the fuel and power used in 1967-68 in the different classes of industry are given in the next table:—

Table 809. Value of Fuel* and Power Used in Factories by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1967-68

Class of Industry	Coal†	Coke	Wood	Fuel Oil†	Elec- tricity	Coal Gas	Other (incl. Tar Fuel)	Total
\$ thousand								
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	2,411	84	6	549	3,170	4,368	1,218	11,806
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	1,972	91	271	3,465	2,506	931	655	9,891
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	2,036	33	18	10,526	11,757	273	1,768	26,411
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	551	44,651	43	10,321	37,643	14,799	11,356	119,364
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	326	1	‡	492	2,409	39	253	3,520
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	95	‡	‡	204	381	4	‡	684
Clothing (except knitted)	36	14	50	452	1,393	96	15	2,056
Food, Drink, Tobacco	1,786	49	247	2,369	7,982	1,063	362	13,858
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	143	1	35	387	2,365	21	98	3,050
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	‡	...	1	20	483	11	4	519
Paper, Printing, etc.	1,063	‡	1	216	3,268	111	29	4,688
Rubber	117	‡	3	494	1,664	18	‡	2,296
Heat, Light, Power	28,616	2,694	...	2,439	324	1,693	797	36,563
Other	67	1	1	226	2,312	118	10	2,735
Total	39,219	47,620	675	32,160	77,657	23,545	16,565	237,441

* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke, and of coal and fuel oil used for making gas, is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

‡ Less than \$500.

The next table shows the quantities of coal used as raw material and fuel, and of coke, wood, oil, and tar fuel used as fuel in factories, in 1967-68 and earlier years:—

Table 810. Coal, Oil, etc., Used in Factories in N.S.W., 1938-39 to 1967-68

Year ended 30 June	Coal		Coke as fuel	Wood as fuel	Oil as fuel	Tar Fuel
	Fuel	Raw Material in Coke and Gas Works				
Thousand tons				Thousand gallons		
1939	2,510	2,240	1,344	173	24,216	n.a.
1946	2,959	2,252	1,181	177	23,511	15,407
1958	5,844	4,622	2,117	199	137,188	32,618
1959	5,984	4,629	2,097	204	169,497	31,908
1960	6,223	5,024	2,376	201	190,590	30,996
1961	6,247	5,734	2,551	201	192,645	35,645
1962	6,206	5,815	2,577	174	223,809	36,223
1963	6,376	5,895	2,551	183	243,013	36,593
1964	6,977	6,306	2,783	184	287,274	38,361
1965	7,105	6,904	2,816	195	336,664	41,181
1966	7,512	7,076	2,816	178	360,291	39,003
1967	7,711	7,540	2,785	151	428,471	41,114
1968	8,118	7,955	2,821	138	459,771	39,354

The following table shows the quantities of coal, coke, and fuel oil used as fuel in the various classes of industry in 1967-68 and earlier years:—

Table 811. Coal, Coke, and Oil Used as Fuel in Factories in N.S.W., 1965-66 to 1967-68

Class of Industry	1965-66			1966-67			1967-68		
	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil
	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. gals.	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. gals.	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. gals.
Non-metalliferous									
Mine and Quarry Products ..	562	6	5,803	563	5	5,870	514	5	5,626
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	346	8	29,985	241	9	47,392	238	9	48,862
Chemicals, Paints, etc. ..	195	13	144,447	247	2	175,176	268	2	203,394
Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	96	2,578	126,728	92	2,564	132,258	82	2,600	132,403
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ..	44	...	4,068	24	...	4,237	33	...	5,021
Skins, Leather ..	15	...	1,938	11	...	1,912	11	...	2,330
Clothing (except knitted) ..	6	1	2,656	5	1	2,845	4	1	2,745
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	234	4	18,479	236	3	20,569	230	3	19,772
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. ..	24	...	1,823	23	...	1,964	24	...	2,327
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. ..	...	...	208	...	...	202	...	...	240
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	150	...	2,791	170	...	2,923	158	...	2,344
Rubber ..	12	...	6,296	10	...	6,247	14	...	5,606
Heat, Light, and Power ..	5,817	205	13,792	6,080	200	25,420	6,536	201	27,397
Other ..	11	...	1,278	9	...	1,458	7	...	1,703
Total ..	7,512	2,816	360,291	7,711	2,785	428,471	8,118	2,821	459,771

In addition to these quantities, 7,955,000 tons of coal were used as raw material in coke works and gas works in 1967-68.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES

The following table shows particulars of the factories operating in the various statistical divisions of the State in 1967-68:—

Table 812. Factories in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., 1967-68

Statistical Division	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Value of—			
			Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Production
\$ thousand						
Sydney	16,495	401,604	2,113,427	1,131,816	2,705,174	2,294,646
Outer Sydney	434	3,477	230,031	8,148	24,289	63,273
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	1,431	45,924	360,335	134,681	413,327	259,666
Balance	265	1,960	10,509	4,366	10,836	8,413
Total	1,696	47,884	370,844	139,047	424,163	268,079
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	682	33,439	477,158	109,014	542,861	257,593
Balance	270	2,970	33,922	7,826	19,267	18,902
Total	952	36,409	511,080	116,840	562,128	276,495
North Coast	1,264	11,378	48,516	25,445	70,167	48,775
Northern	872	5,688	34,352	12,866	37,699	30,589
North-Western	510	2,520	10,879	5,205	11,959	10,376
Central West	829	9,953	83,311	24,878	45,366	49,797
South-Eastern	616	4,573	42,502	10,338	21,861	21,262
Murrumbidgee	664	5,966	259,603	14,028	42,230	44,215
Murray	443	3,595	120,578	7,682	17,826	19,917
Far West	109	689	3,014	1,774	2,671	3,558
Total, N.S.W.	24,884	533,736	3,828,139	1,498,067	3,965,534	3,130,982

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

The secondary industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the Sydney Statistical Division, where an extremely diversified range of manufacturing activity is undertaken. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields in the Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the Illawarra Statistical Division); iron and steel works in each of these districts are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products.

In the remainder of the State, large-scale factories consist mostly of cement works, milk and other food processing plants, and electricity generating stations, the sites of which are determined by the distribution of raw materials. However, a post-war movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some large textile, clothing, and domestic appliance factories in country towns other than satellites of the industrial cities. The most widely distributed factory activities in country towns are printing, baking, motor repairs, manufacture of aerated waters, the generation of electricity, and consumer service industries.

Table 813. Factories in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., 1958-59 to 1967-68

Statistical Division	Establishments			Persons Employed*			Wages and Salaries Paid†		
	1958-59	1966-67	1967-68	1958-59	1966-67	1967-68	1958-59	1966-67	1967-68
							\$ thousand		
Sydney	14,762	16,443	16,495	342,928	397,014	401,604	625,306	1,060,107	1,131,816
Outer Sydney	381	426	434	2,164	3,249	3,477	2,715	6,708	8,148
Hunter—									
Newcastle Statistical District ..	1,312	1,428	1,431	40,954	45,687	45,924	82,401	125,483	134,681
Balance	273	272	265	1,795	1,904	1,960	2,652	4,027	4,366
Total	1,585	1,700	1,696	42,749	47,591	47,884	85,053	129,510	139,047
Illawarra—									
Wollongong Statistical District ..	468	670	682	23,478	32,794	33,439	49,772	100,760	109,014
Balance	227	275	270	2,110	2,934	2,970	3,452	7,218	7,826
Total	695	945	952	25,588	35,728	36,409	53,224	107,978	116,840
North Coast	1,367	1,260	1,264	10,953	11,283	11,378	16,043	23,776	25,445
Northern	786	879	872	4,789	5,547	5,688	6,931	11,855	12,866
North-Western	501	518	510	2,490	2,492	2,520	3,282	4,754	5,205
Central West	805	837	829	8,752	9,801	9,953	14,363	23,459	24,878
South-Eastern	599	618	616	4,339	4,479	4,573	6,373	9,740	10,338
Murrumbidgee	657	653	664	4,955	5,726	5,966	7,173	13,096	14,028
Murray	434	454	443	3,041	3,513	3,595	4,344	7,152	7,682
Far West	112	116	109	738	743	689	1,222	1,610	1,774
Total, N.S.W.	22,684	24,849	24,884	453,486	527,166	533,736	826,030	1,399,746	1,498,067

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

Particulars of factory employees in statistical divisions in 1967-68, according to class of industry, are given in the next table:—

Table 814. Factory Employment* in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., by Class of Industry, 1967-68

Class of Industry	Statistical Division							
	Sydney	Outer Sydney	Hunter	Illa-warra	North Coast	Central West	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	5,197	252	1,216	2,055	160	933	604	10,417
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ..	10,585	41	1,326	624	155	92	390	13,213
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ..	24,328	55	1,918	523	76	33	416	27,349
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	191,858	1,014	32,465	26,682	2,884	4,707	9,177	268,787
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	2,250	9	50	19	20	5	29	2,382
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	16,819	255	2,221	500	n.a.	301	n.a.	21,073
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	5,017	n.a.	16	n.a.	14	n.a.	18	5,083
Clothing (except knitted) ..	37,551	406	2,087	2,199	357	977	1,367	44,944
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	31,365	413	2,354	958	3,226	1,348	5,182	44,846
Sawmills, Joinery, etc. ..	9,764	235	1,811	716	3,779	696	2,922	19,923
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	9,197	24	298	67	61	100	114	9,861
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	32,636	174	881	951	379	234	1,005	36,260
Rubber ..	7,375	n.a.	119	434	84	44	n.a.	8,205
Musical Instruments ..	526	...	5	n.a.	...	n.a.	n.a.	540
Miscellaneous Products ..	15,258	24	224	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104	15,741
Heat, Light, Power ..	1,878	n.a.	893	637	125	437	n.a.	5,112
Total ..	401,604	3,477	47,884	36,409	11,378	9,953	23,031	533,736

* Average number of persons employed during period of operation, including working proprietors.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES PRODUCED

The major changes which occurred in the scope of the manufacturing and other censuses, as a result of the integration of economic censuses in 1968-69 (see page 939), did not (in general) have a significant effect on the scope of commodity statistics. Manufacturing commodity statistics have (from 1968-69) been collected not only from establishments classified to the manufacturing industries (and therefore within the scope of the manufacturing census), but also from establishments which are classified to the mining, electricity and gas, wholesale, and retail industries and which have, as a subsidiary activity, a manufacturing turnover exceeding \$10,000 in the year. The output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities produced (where applicable), but the value of output is no longer collected; from 1968-69, details of the quantity (where applicable), and value of sales (and transfers out) have been collected. Transfers out of individual commodities (to other establishment(s) of the same business enterprise) are valued at the prices for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred if it had been under separate ownership (i.e. on a commercial valuation basis). Commodities produced and used within the same establishment, and commodities produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments (e.g. wholesale and retail establishments), do not come within the definition of sales of manufacturing commodities, and are included only in the details of quantities produced.

Table 815 shows the total quantity produced and the quantity and value of sales and transfers out of most of the principal manufacturing commodities produced in New South Wales in 1968-69 and 1969-70. Those manufacturing commodities for which substantial quantities of the commodities

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
					\$ thousand			\$ thousand
021-59	Fresh Meat (excluding Poultry and Rabbit Meat)—For Human Consumption—	...	n.a.	n.a.	57,619	n.a.	n.a.	71,536
021-61	Carcasses, Whole or Butchered*	...	n.a.	n.a.	50,553	n.a.	n.a.	68,820
021-71	Boned	...	n.a.	n.a.	2,826	n.a.	n.a.	3,991
021-73	Offal, Bones, etc.	...	n.a.	n.a.	10,159	n.a.	n.a.	12,328
023-10	Edible (Heart, Liver, Brains, etc.)**	Thous. lb	24,144	22,779	14,180	25,192	23,840	14,556
023-14	Inedible (Wells, Horns, Hooves, Hides, and Skins, etc.)†	Thous. lb	5,482	5,431	4,371	5,815	4,736	4,736
025-32	Finished Bacon and Ham—	...	n.a.	n.a.	28,531	n.a.	n.a.	31,455
	Other than Canned; Smoked	...						
	Not Smoked	...						
027-46	Smallgoods	...	94,033	94,589	35,091	104,062	109,821	41,290
027-47	Fresh Poultry—For Human Consumption—	Thous. lb	8,651	6,249	1,651	9,164	7,188	2,118
027-51	Chickens	Thous. lb	6,059	5,858	2,631	9,718	7,838	3,472
	Hens and Stags*	Thous. lb	9,394	8,901	n.a.	15,064	11,588	n.a.
051-37	Turkeys	Thous. lb	12,285	11,349	3,949\$	18,895	15,404	5,005\$
051-35	Cheese—Not Processed—From Cow's Milk—	Thous. gal	16,413	16,228	20,014	16,753	16,622	21,328
052-34	Cheddar	Thous. gal	2,433	2,486	2,527	1,668	1,523	1,800
	Total Cheese from Cow's Milk	...						
051-61	Ice Cream and Other Frozen Confections—	Thous. lb	16,792	16,463	5,044	17,436	17,278	5,453
051-63	Ice Cream†	Thous. lb	17,948	18,284	1,721	24,468	24,462	2,343
	Aerated Milk-Based Confections	...						
051-72	Powdered Milk—	Thous. gal	112,243	11,750	6,523	115,046	12,365	6,802
051-76	Full Cream Spray	Thous. gal	22,136	99,307	68,472\$	21,888	102,357	73,123
	Skin Without Added Ingredients—Spray	Thous. lb	40,155	20,520	2,071	49,429	21,375	2,164
	Whole Milk (Cow's Milk)	Thous. lb	52,172	11,789	3,289	63,881	11,930	3,367
051-86	Pasteurised Whole Milk (including Homogenised, but excluding Flavoured and Standardised Milk)—	Thous. lb		46,218	18,883		57,780	22,801\$
051-91	Butter†	...						
051-92	Packed†	...						
052-05	Flavoured Whole Milk	...						
	Treated Cream from Cow's Milk†	...						
	Butter†	...						

* Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text on page 1028.

† Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Includes ice cream combined with other confections, including those aerated milk based confections which contain ten per cent or more butterfat.

§ Comprises commodity codes 051.30, 052.20, 22.24. Includes butter equivalent of butter oil produced directly from cream.

¶ Includes all equalisation payments received during the year.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (Continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
062-01	Wheaten Cereal Products—							
063-11	Flour, White (including Sharps)	Short tons	551,589	548,446	\$ thousand	556,180	557,104	\$ thousand
064-21	Barley Malt	Thous. bush	2,997	2,997	6,214	3,054	3,285	51,091
064-45	Biscuits (excluding Dog Biscuits)	Thous. lb	101,827	101,196	34,739	99,766	99,683	6,574
	Cakes, Pastries, Pies, and Puddings—Ready to Eat—Not Canned*	...	n.a.	n.a.	20,358	n.a.	n.a.	35,563
	Bread*							
064-03	2 lb Loaves (including Equivalent of 4 lb Loaves)—							
064-04	Wrapped	Thousand	35,033	33,024		37,846	36,667	
064-05	Unwrapped	Thousand	65,474	61,884		57,974	55,789	
064-06	1½ lb Loaves: Wrapped	Thousand	130,956	123,123		141,558	133,369	
064-07	Unwrapped	Thousand	29,030	28,007		25,835	25,083	
064-08	1 lb Loaves: Wrapped	Thousand	84,893	79,169	70,761	84,699	79,567	73,921
064-11	Unwrapped	Thousand	48,805	45,700		48,548	45,090	
064-13	Rolls, Hamburger Buns, etc.	Thous. lb	23,313	21,916		28,267	26,989	
	Other Sizes, n.e.i.	Thous. lb	7,302	6,020		8,684	8,004	
076-15	Fruit, Canned or Bottled (excluding Canned Pulp)—							
	Peaches (including Pie Peaches)	Thous. lb	38,098	41,127	4,971	40,274	39,360	5,357
076-60	Jams (including Conserves, Fruit Spreads, etc.)	Thous. lb	29,000	28,999	5,494	26,520	25,270	5,008
094-20	Vegetables, Preserved, Canned or Bottled—							
094-32	Mushrooms	Thous. lb	9,346	8,265	2,864	7,934	8,818	3,091
099-01	Sweet Corn	Thous. lb	10,311	9,711	1,656	12,847	13,539	2,092
	Potato Crisps, Flakes, etc.	Thous. lb	11,808	13,073	8,026	13,050	13,055	8,457
102-01	Raw Sugar	Ton	120,381	n.a.	n.a.	97,721	n.a.	n.a.
	Confectionery—							
	Chocolate—							
104-10	Confectionery Bars, Chocolate Enrobed	Thous. lb	3,761	3,498	1,497	3,477	3,351	2,033
104-12	Chocolates, including Panned Goods (Mixtures and Straight Lines)—In Packages (Boxes, Tins, Fancy Containers)	Thous. lb	7,217	6,989	3,781	7,218	7,200	3,982
104-21	Other than Chocolate—							
104-23	Weight-out Lines (e.g. Bulk Sugar Confectionery)	Thous. lb	18,350	17,515	4,656	19,559	18,699	5,051
	Packet Lines (including Tins, Roll Packs and Fancy Packs)	Thous. lb	15,002	14,462	5,441	14,777	13,219	6,667
112-11	Ground Coffee	Thous. lb	2,634	2,613	1,850	3,003	2,982	2,135

* Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
					\$ thousand			\$ thousand
121-01	Blended and/or Emulsified Oils and Fats—							
121-06	Margarine—							
121-08	Tablet	Thous. lb	20,106	20,129	6,136	19,811	19,667	6,482
	Other: In Packs of 1 lb and under	Thous. lb	31,346	31,230	6,794	29,980	30,469	7,176
	In Packs of over 1 lb	Thous. lb	29,918	28,905	4,203	31,472	31,667	4,515
123-25	Sauce, other than Tomato and Worcester Sauce	Thous. pints	6,355	6,360	2,096	6,973	6,839	2,217
126-19	Puddings and Desserts (in Dry Form) (excluding Custard Powder and Jelly Crystals, Cubes, etc.)	Thous. lb	7,700	7,688	2,686	8,872	n.a.	n.a.
127-11	Starch (including Cornflour) from Wheat	Thous. lb	112,062	79,827	4,968	131,432	92,532	5,962
127-31	Gluten—Dried	Thous. lb	23,489	22,963	4,230	25,441	25,452	4,638
139-35	Flavouring Essences—Industrial	Gallon	510,945	508,947	9,232	520,484	513,022	11,764
152-02	Wheat Bran	Short ton	72,886	70,302	2,807	69,939	69,641	2,100
152-06	Wheat Pollard	Short ton	128,419	123,507	5,205	127,185	128,211	3,963
156-16	Meat and Bone Meal (excluding Blood Meal and Liver Meal)	Thous. lb	144,884	146,756	5,612	170,624	173,060	6,580
159-11	Poultry Pellets and Crumbles	Short ton	302,630	308,930	24,422	342,579	343,054	25,980
159-15	Poultry Mash	Short ton	108,866	109,401	8,228	128,892	128,892	8,935
159-21	Other Prepared Stock and Poultry Feed	Short ton	157,240	147,553	10,219	148,054	147,342	8,616
171-03	Aerated and Carbonated Waters—							
171-05	Canned	Thous. gal	7,955	7,540	7,661	10,293	9,161	10,756
	Bottled*	Thous. gal	44,383	43,616	33,739	44,433	42,955	36,940
	Cordials and Syrups—							
171-06	Fruit Juice**	Thous. gal	3,302	3,265	5,331	3,102	2,835	4,435
172-02	Ale, Beer and Stout: Bulk	Thous. gal	89,260	87,687	26,157†	91,897	90,081	28,786†
172-04,06	Bottled and Canned	Thous. gal	40,144	40,069	27,975†	43,061	43,107	30,976†
172-42	Beverage Wine (including Fortifying Spirits Added)—							
172-46	Fortified	Thous. gal	2,380	2,698	3,392	3,142	2,726	3,198
172-50	Unfortified	Thous. gal	3,620	2,970	3,594	4,065	3,408	4,017
	Distillation Wine	Thous. gal	3,115	...	...	4,913	...	...
279-86	Ground Minerals—Other than Colours	Cwt	1,377,330	1,367,800	3,429	1,435,376	1,436,828	3,702

* Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

† Containing at least twenty-five per cent. by volume of pure fruit juice.

‡ Excluding excise duty.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
					\$ thousand			\$ thousand
301-47	Leather—Dressed or Finished— Chrome Tanned—Grain—Cattle	Thous. sq ft	15,043	14,861	6,861	11,855	11,808	5,217
324-02	Tread Rubber (Camelback)	Thous. lb	24,422	22,862	6,786	24,217	23,988	6,657
325-04	Rubber Hose (excluding Garden Hose)	Thous. ft	14,229	10,444	3,706	11,237	11,237	4,170
	Undressed Sawm Timber*— Recovered from Sawm Logs— Australian Grown—							
331-01-03	From Forest Hardwoods	Thous. sup ft	331,348	n.a.	n.a.	344,384	n.a.	n.a.
331-05-07	From Brushwoods and Scrubwoods	Thous. sup ft	16,854	n.a.	n.a.	18,220	n.a.	n.a.
	From Softwoods (non-pored Timbers)—							
331-09-11	Native Forest Pines: Cypress†	Thous. sup ft	33,540	n.a.	n.a.	33,320	n.a.	n.a.
331-13-15	Other	Thous. sup ft	3,191	n.a.	n.a.	3,141	n.a.	n.a.
331-17-19	Plantation Grown Pines†	Thous. sup ft	42,179	n.a.	n.a.	42,246	n.a.	n.a.
	Dressed Timber and Mouldings—							
332-06-08	Floorboards†	Thous. sup ft	38,865	38,213	6,088	39,014	37,506	6,034
334-33	Plywood—Waterproof: Surface Measure	Thous. sup ft	15,907	n.a.	4,538	18,026	n.a.	5,421
334-34	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch Basis	Thous. sup ft	45,084	40,837		51,765	47,579	
	Spun Yarns—Pure—							
363-17	Wool Worsted—Weaving	Thous. lb	1,679	850	2,174	1,565	736	1,848
364-11	Wool Worsted—Weaving	Thous. lb	18,219	10,390	7,043	20,916	12,658	8,426
364-43	Machine Knitting—Counts up to and including 40	Thous. lb	7,134	7,450	5,956	7,267	7,318	6,021
	Sewing Thread—Cotton—For Industrial Sewing Purposes—							
368-06	Light Counts (over 18's)	Thous. lb	740	n.a.	n.a.	804	806	2,305
	Broadwoven Cloth, etc.—							
372-02	Worsted Wool—Pure— For Clothing and Footwear	Thous. sq yd	3,225	3,048	7,026	2,950	2,912	6,647
	Cotton—Pure—							
373-02	Towelling, Turkish and/or Terry—	Thous. sq yd	3,961	5,881	4,378	3,835	6,377	4,856
373-10	For Own Towels	Thous. sq yd	5,728	5,094	7,010	6,407	5,112	6,794
	Canvas and Duck	Thous. sq yd						
	Synthetic Fibres (Other than Cellulosic)—							
374-30	Polyester—Mixture	Thous. sq yd	6,079			5,920		

* Excludes quantity of timber recovered from logs peeled or sliced for veneers.

† Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
					\$ thousand			\$ thousand
373-62	Woven Towels— Over 22 inch up to and including 30 inch width ..	Dozen	277,898	289,299	4,912	268,702	270,585	4,684
378-11	Narrow Fabrics (not over 12 inches wide)—							
391-24	Cotton and Cotton Mixtures—Tape ..	Cwt	10,191	9,168	1,974	9,690	9,509	2,112
	Rendered Tallow—Inedible ..	Thous. lb	104,688	106,111	5,117	137,712	137,905	7,896
404-02	Synthetic Resins and Plastic Materials*—							
406-34	For Protective Coatings, Paints, etc.—							
	Alkyds ..	Cwt	235,745	113,120	3,521	226,512	133,349	4,160
	Concentrates† for Agricultural Chemicals, Insecticides and							
	Veterinary Products ..	..	n.a.	n.a.	5,517	n.a.	n.a.	4,348
412-02	Paints and Allied Products—							
412-04	Paints (not Water) and Enamels, Ready for Use—							
	Architectural and Decorative—							
	Primers and Undercoats ..	Thous. gal	1,225	1,120	4,987	1,262	1,237	4,966
	Finishing Coats ..	Thous. gal	2,762	2,738	14,100	2,800	2,804	14,834
412-08	Industrial (excluding Nitro-Cellulose Finishes)—							
412-10	Primers and Undercoats ..	Thous. gal	852	876	2,920	865	861	3,039
412-24	Finishing Coats ..	Thous. gal	2,348	2,231	10,675	2,544	2,534	11,995
	Lacquers (Nitro-Cellulose)—Colours ..	Thous. gal	511	485	2,014	480	455	1,998
412-42	Water Paints—Emulsion Type—							
	Plastic Latex (including Styrene—Butadiene, P.V.A.,							
	Acrylic, etc.) ..	Thous. gal	1,964	2,024	9,380	2,134	2,151	10,169
412-54	Stains (Oil, Spirit, Varnish, etc.) and Clear Varnishes,							
	Packaged Ready for Sale ..	Thous. gal	519	488	1,797	647	615	2,095
412-64	Thinners—For Cellulose Lacquers..	Thous. gal	1,269	1,215	1,864	1,318	1,279	2,038
412-74	Putty (excluding Window Glazing Putty)	Cwt	53,840	54,302	2,582	49,639	50,169	2,505
413-26	Adhesives and Glues—							
	Synthetic Resin—							
	Polyvinyl Acetate (including Modified or Extended							
	Types) ..	Cwt	73,571	69,698	2,313	81,675	80,491	2,881
413-38	Synthetic Rubber—Solvent Based ..	Cwt	35,237	35,225	2,015	39,574	39,514	2,225
415-18	Mixed Chemical Fertilizers (including Complete Manures)	Ton	75,884	79,725	7,683	74,592	79,546	7,081

* Liquid resins are shown in terms of dry weight of resin content.

† Not suitable for end use without further formulation.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value \$ thousand		Quantity	Value \$ thousand
416-51	Marketable (Formulated) Products—							
417-15	Agricultural and Pastoral Chemicals—							
419-41	Weedicides—Non-Selective ..	...	n.a.	n.a.	2,511	n.a.	n.a.	2,588
422-14	Insecticides—Organic Phosphates ..	...	n.a.	n.a.	3,171	n.a.	n.a.	3,245
431-04	Printing Inks—Other than News Inks ..	...	n.a.	n.a.	6,641	n.a.	n.a.	7,243
432-16	Plastic Piping—Polyvinyl Chloride ..	Thous. ft.	55 067	56 067	3,783	670 550	n.a.	n.a.
432-16	Automotive Petrol ..	Thous. gal.	700 018	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
432-16	Diesel: Automotive Distillate* ..	Ton	642 063	n.a.	n.a.	395 742	n.a.	n.a.
432-20	Industrial Fuel (including Marine)* ..	Ton	352 566	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
446-12	Steel Rail Fastenings—							
447-51	Fish Plates, Sleeper Plates, and Other Rail Accessories ..	Ton	41 379	36 772	5 444	39 092	33 259	4 818
447-81	Moulded Cast Iron Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings ..	Ton	10 910	9 990	2 633	5 618	5 646	2 035
451-40	Ferrous Pipe Fittings (all Types except Moulded Cast Iron)	...	n.a.	n.a.	7 325	n.a.	n.a.	9 589
451-80	Non-ferrous Rolled, Drawn, and Extruded Products—							
451-40	Aluminium and Alloy—							
451-80	Rods, Bars, and Sections (Solid and Hollow) ..	Thous. lb	37 479	39 273	20 090	39 092	38 305	20 007
452-20	Collapseable Tubes ..	Thous. lb	903	1 064	2 427	902	897	2 538
452-20	Copper and Alloy (excluding Brass)—							
461-18	Sheet, Plate, Strip, Circles, etc. ..	Thous. lb	16 725	16 830	13 521	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
461-20	Processed Reinforcing Steel Rods ..	Ton	84 889	83 239	12 664	113 499	112 014	17 171
461-31	Fabricated Commercial Steel	Ton	220 810	217 054	67 483	250 852	244 459	75 089
461-71	Aluminium Window Frames (including Curtain Walls)††	Ton	n.a.	n.a.	20 773	n.a.	n.a.	22 410
463-08	Aluminium Profiled Decking and Cladding†	Thous. sq ft	26 867	25 917	5 817	24 758	23 631	5 867
463-08	Welded Wire Fabric ..	Ton	48 948	46 060	8 452	57 329	56 747	10 564
463-12	Woven or Linked Wire Fabric ..	...	n.a.	n.a.	5 029	n.a.	n.a.	5 484

* Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text on page 1028.

† Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

†† Excludes the value of glass and glazing.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value \$ thousand		Quantity	Value \$ thousand
464-35	Insulated Electric and Telephone Cable, Wire and Strip—Power Transmission and Distribution*							
464-39	Copper—Other than Paper Insulated—Up to and including 660 Volts Capacity (Copper Content)	Cwt	138,840	138,647	21,094	134,910	128,572	23,805
464-43	Aluminium (all Types) (Aluminium Content)	Cwt	16,068	16,082	2,311	20,074	20,098	3,473
465-04	Communication, Electronics, and Appliance—Copper—Other than Telephone (Copper Content)	Cwt	8,550	8,542	2,753	9,568	9,568	3,226
465-11	Steel and Non-ferrous Bolts and Nuts	..	n.a.	n.a.	10,158	n.a.	n.a.	9,478
465-16	Metal Furniture Fittings	..	n.a.	n.a.	2,704	n.a.	n.a.	4,071
465-28	Steel Wire Nails	Ton	7,899	7,734	1,999	7,259	7,722	2,171
465-54	Steel and Non-ferrous Screws	..	n.a.	n.a.	3,194	n.a.	n.a.	3,476
467-04	Metal Window and Door Fittings†	..	n.a.	n.a.	9,517	n.a.	n.a.	9,785
467-08	Springs: Laminated	..	n.a.	n.a.	3,595	n.a.	n.a.	4,226
	Other (excluding Spring Washers)	..	n.a.	n.a.	7,305	n.a.	n.a.	8,044
472-01,03	Clay Bricks††	Thousand	653,269	651,609	34,618	700,845	678,188	37,607
472-42	Firebricks, Blocks, etc.	..	n.a.	n.a.	12,778	n.a.	n.a.	16,077
472-36	Stoneware Pipes and Fittings (excluding Agricultural Pipes)	..	n.a.	n.a.	9,711	n.a.	n.a.	10,814
474-02	Portland Cement	Thous. ton	1,215	1,221	25,527	1,390	1,346	28,993
475-27	Concrete Blocks—Basic Building and Paving Blocks††	Thousand	14,867	15,245	4,466	17,403	17,225	5,393
475-46	Concrete Pipes (excluding Agricultural Pipes)†	Ton	229,235	233,147	8,031	222,394	223,671	8,742
475-90	Ready Mixed Concrete	Thous. cu yd	3,294	3,300	46,346	3,876	3,873	54,894
475-54	Prepressed Concrete, n.e.i.†	Ton	38,924	38,765	2,018	39,884	39,814	2,410
492-50	Boot and Shoe Uppers, Made for Sale	Thous. pairs	1,238	1,238	2,152	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
493-05	Doors (excluding Small Cupboard Type)—Household and Commercial (Stock Size)—	Thousand	1,171	1,165	6,796	1,218	1,219	7,615
493-51	Timber-Framed—Flush—Packed Core† All Metal, Screen (all Types)†	Thousand	104	102	2,716	110	109	2,725

* Including household and building wires, cords, etc.

† Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

†† Saleable bricks removed from kiln, excluding firebricks.

¶ Expressed in terms of 16 in x 8 in x 8 in blocks; including decorative blocks, lintels and sill blocks; excluding architectural screen blocks and similar fancy blocks.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
					\$ thousand			\$ thousand
	Electric Motors (excluding Automotive)—							
	Rated Horse-power—							
503-21	Up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ hp	Number	1,413,343	545,687		1,489,666	599,117	
503-22	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ hp up to and including 1 hp	Number	283,688	48,661		260,271	41,072	
503-23	Over 1 hp up to and including $\frac{1}{2}$ hp	Number	210,018	81,925		213,654	53,044	
503-24	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ hp up to and including 1 hp	Number	84,334	n.a.	17,409	106,840	n.a.	
503-25, 26	Over 1 hp and under 1 hp	Number	65,931	n.a.		74,375	n.a.	
503-27	1 hp and under 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hp	Number	84,388	27,810		94,587	33,024	18,245
503-28	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hp and under 5 hp	Number	9,425	n.a.		9,566	n.a.	
503-29	5 hp and under 10 hp	Number	n.a.	n.a.		8,420	n.a.	
503-30, 31, 32	10 hp and over	Number	n.a.	n.a.		9,794	n.a.	
507-51	Pumps and Pumping Machinery of all Types	...	n.a.	n.a.	14,648	n.a.	n.a.	15,870
509-01	Crushing, Pulverising, etc., Machinery and Parts	...	n.a.	n.a.	1,029	n.a.	n.a.	2,586
511-01	Conveyors and Appliances	...	n.a.	n.a.	9,039	n.a.	n.a.	12,243
512-01	Hoists, Cranes, and Lifting Machinery—	...	n.a.	n.a.	13,891	n.a.	n.a.	18,545
513-01	Other than Electric Hoists or Hydraulic Hoists for Trucks	Number	1,628	1,593	10,661	1,825	1,861	13,212
	Powered Fork Lift Store Trucks	...	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	
521-01	Mining and Drilling Machinery	...	n.a.	n.a.	15,533	n.a.	n.a.	19,661
522-31	Graders—Self Propelled	Number	187	172	3,058	229	241	4,034
522-93	Spare Parts for Construction and Earthmoving Equipment	...	n.a.	n.a.	3,879	n.a.	n.a.	4,369
523-05	Other than Working Machine Tools*	...	n.a.	n.a.	7,590	n.a.	n.a.	8,786
523-12	Cutting, Threading, Milling, Broaching, etc. Tools, Attachments, and Accessories (excluding Twist Drills)	...	n.a.	n.a.	3,906	n.a.	n.a.	3,989
528-01	Bakery and Biscuit Making Machinery and Parts	...	n.a.	n.a.	2,330	n.a.	n.a.	2,288
539-11	Rubber Making and Working Machinery and Parts	...	n.a.	n.a.	2,997	n.a.	n.a.	2,892
571-10	Locomotives, Railway Rolling Stock, Tramears, Trolley Cars, and Underframes	...	n.a.	n.a.	25,565†	n.a.	n.a.	28,405†

* Including metal shearing and pressing machines and bench grinders and drills.

† Total amount received during the year, including progress payments received on long term contracts, instead of the value of deliveries.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
582-06	Motor Vehicles— Finished Panel Vans (up to and including 115 inch wheelbase)* Partly Finished Trucks and Truck Type Vehicles†— Rigid—Gross Vehicle Weight— 75 cwt and under 100 cwt 100 cwt and under 125 cwt 145 cwt and under 175 cwt 205 cwt and under 235 cwt 235 cwt and under 270 cwt Articulated—Gross Combination Weight— 500 cwt and over Motor Bodies—Passenger Bus Motor Vehicle Radiators—Equipment Assembly	Number	6,298	5,361	\$ 8,451	6,968	5,739	\$ 8,759
582-35		Number	855	844	2,002	857	752	1,852
582-36		Number	961	952	2,423	1,119	1,237	3,191
582-38		Number	1,154	995	3,495	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
582-40		Number	n.a.	1,802	7,446	n.a.	1,762	6,924
582-41		Number	573	525	2,836	n.a.	536	2,577
582-46		Number	214	205	2,412	289	287	3,920
583-83		Number	364	364	3,224	302	303	2,694
589-41		Number	n.a.	242,304	3,561	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
591-21	Ships and Boats— Small Boats less than 5 tons Gross— Fibreglass	Number	2,843	3,003	2,274	3,436	3,419	2,506
591-23	Aluminium	Number	7,190	7,763	2,332	9,073	8,919	2,464
591-00	Vessels 5 tons Gross and under 50 tons Gross .. .. .	..	n.a.	n.a.	1,860†	n.a.	n.a.	2,157†
591-10	Vessels 50 tons Gross and over .. .. .	..	n.a.	n.a.	13,718†	n.a.	n.a.	13,531†
601-00	Aircraft and Aircraft Parts .. .. .	..	n.a.	n.a.	8,148†	n.a.	n.a.	3,894†
621-33	Tyres—Pneumatic—Truck and Bus	Number	269,725	n.a.	n.a.	318,870	315,703	16,054
641-01	Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus .. .. .	..	n.a.	n.a.	50,417	n.a.	n.a.	55,374
643-03	Radiograms—Automatic Multiple Play	Number	68,635	68,199	8,719	61,766	59,506	8,868
643-15	Radios: Portable (excl. Car Portable Radios)	Number	148,340	128,020	2,677	118,658	119,963	2,621
643-35	Car—Fixed	Number	85,565	82,747	3,053	115,955	114,037	4,000

* Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text on page 1028.

† Chassis and cab, chassis and cowl, prime movers, bus chassis, etc. (over 115 inch wheelbase).

‡ Total amount received during the year, including progress payments received on long-term contracts, instead of the value of deliveries.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value \$ thousand		Quantity	Value \$ thousand
643-51	Television Receiving Sets—							
643-52	Television Only—							
643-53	19 inches and under	Number	45,105	47,085	6,259	64,330	61,289	7,447
643-54	Over 19 inches up to and including 21 inches	Number	1,645	1,983	301	5,399	4,764	644
643-55	Over 21 inches up to and including 23 inches	Number	59,052	60,450	8,982	61,893	61,657	8,150
643-56	Over 23 inches	Number	64,995	64,202	11,067	62,437	60,010	10,066
643-65	Television Combined with Radio and Record Player or Changer (All Sizes)	Number	10,475	10,101	2,824	9,171	8,816	2,301
646-35	Phonograph Records*—							
646-45	Conventional Solid Discs—							
	Monaural (Single Channel)—	Thousand	6,001	5,968	n.a.	6,350	6,390	n.a.
	45 rpm—Single play	Thousand	2,198	2,188	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	33½ rpm—12 inch							
652-21	Hot Water Systems (Complete) up to 200 gal Storage Capacity—Storage—Displacement Type—Electric—							
657-03	Full Mains Pressure	Number	72,587	72,456	5,372	78,883	78,362	6,163
657-32	Room Air Conditioners (Refrigerated)—With Heating	Number	13,240	12,418	3,675	11,069	11,926	3,579
	Domestic Electric Refrigerator†	Number	135,333	132,997	27,575	128,893	126,350	27,995
657-61	Commercial Refrigeration Cabinets etc., Freestanding—Self-Service Cabinets (excluding Coin-operated)—							
	Fan Assisted	Number	1,076	1,077	n.a.	1,399	1,399	n.a.
657-81	Service Cabinets—							
657-82	Upright (Reach-in) Refrigerators	Number	1,939	1,944	n.a.	2,545	2,541	n.a.
657-60	Frozen Food Storage (Chest Type)	Number	2,470	2,501	n.a.	4,380	4,349	n.a.
	Total Value of all Freestanding Commercial Refrigeration Cabinets	...	n.a.	n.a.	9,784	n.a.	n.a.	10,957
661-01	Cooking Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges—							
672-01	Electric—Domestic Type—Fixed Ranges†	Number	60,767	61,597	7,596	59,153	58,666	7,226
	Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves and Parts (Non-ferrous)	...	n.a.	n.a.	18,938	n.a.	n.a.	19,590

* Excluding all radio transcriptions, radio commercials, etc.

† With heating source as an integral part of water storage cylinder.

‡ Including combination refrigerator-freezers.

§ At least one hot plate/one oven separately heated, top-rating in excess of 10 amps but not more than 15 kW.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
681-01	Incandescent Lighting Units . . . . .	...	n.a.	n.a.	\$ thousand	n.a.	n.a.	\$ thousand
681-11	Fluorescent Light Fittings* . . . . .	...	n.a.	n.a.	4,470	n.a.	n.a.	5,144
	Electrical Power Frequencies Transformers, Chokes, and Ballast† . . . . .	...	n.a.	n.a.	8,623	n.a.	n.a.	10,831
683-05	For Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power—Over 50 kVA up to and including 500 kVA	Number	1,278	1,280	2,275	821	821	1,860
684-01	Regulating, Starting, and Controlling Apparatus (Electric)‡ . . . . .	...	n.a.	n.a.	43,686	n.a.	n.a.	44,880
	Batteries—New, Wet Cell—Automotive S.L.I. (including Motor Cycle)—6-volt	Thousand	256	253	2,267	244	234	2,089
685-13	12-volt	Thousand	868	870	11,724	861	853	11,097
685-17	Electric Household Fittings (Switches, Fuses, etc.) . . . . .	...	n.a.	n.a.	5,002	n.a.	n.a.	5,048
686-01	Electrical Appliances—Domestic Clothes Washing Machines—Fully Automatic§	Number	57,406	53,809	13,188	68,261	68,953	17,607
693-02	Fans— . . . . .	...	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
696-03	Propeller Types—Over 8 inches up to and including 16 inches diameter	Number	193,657	176,108	3,934	144,792	144,882	2,746
696-07	Other than Propeller Type|| . . . . .	...	n.a.	n.a.	1,940	n.a.	n.a.	2,054
702-09	Electric Measuring Apparatus** . . . . .	...	n.a.	n.a.	3,933	n.a.	n.a.	4,094
708-01	Weighing Appliances . . . . .	...	n.a.	n.a.	2,382	n.a.	n.a.	2,355
734-02	Coin or Token Operated Machines—Amusement—Poker	Number	n.a.	6,669	2,898	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
741-01	Furniture—Wooden Furniture . . . . .	...	n.a.	n.a.	50,624	n.a.	n.a.	55,221
744-05	Furniture and Storage Equipment Predominantly of Sheet Metal . . . . .	...	n.a.	n.a.	12,290	n.a.	n.a.	14,084
744-07	Other Metal or Partly Metal Furniture and Office Equipment . . . . .	...	n.a.	n.a.	17,194	n.a.	n.a.	17,971
744-09	Other Furniture (excluding Seagrass, Wicker, or Cane Furniture) . . . . .	...	n.a.	n.a.	3,452	n.a.	n.a.	3,769

* Assembled ready for installation (excluding tubes and shades of glass, but including starters).

† Excluding audio, input, R.F., and higher frequencies types and automotive coils.

‡ Including details for Australian Capital Territory.

§ A complete cycle with one setting of the controls.

|| Complete with blades, motor, and stand.

** Centrifugal, axial flow, including propeller type if used with ducting.

*** Excluding electricity consumption meters.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
747-11	Blinds and Awnings— Venetian Blinds—Metal* Other Blinds and Awnings (Holland, etc.) (excluding Outdoor Blinds and Awnings)— Textile—Canvast	..	n.a.	n.a.	\$ thousand 4,361	n.a.	n.a.	\$ thousand 4,524
747-93	Outerwear—Men's and Youths' (excl. Evening Wear)— Short Length Coats and Jackets— Suit Coats†	..	n.a.	n.a.	1,973	n.a.	n.a.	2,020
770-01,02	Trousers and Shorts— Suit Trousers (Long)‡	Thousand	463	339	8,766	485	360	9,583
770-51,52	Suit Trousers (Long)‡	Thousand	487	324	3,079	503	379	3,418
770-54,55	Sports Trousers, Slacks, and Long School Trousers†	Thousand	2,214	1,547	11,412	2,398	1,584	12,575
770-58,59	Jeans†	Thousand	1,268	1,119	3,915	1,655	1,421	5,204
770-83,84	Shorts (excluding Swim Shorts) ..	Thousand	2,380	2,264	7,038	2,339	2,675	6,838
770-85	Outerwear—Boys'— Trousers and Shorts— Shorts (excluding Swim Shorts and Suit Shorts) ..	Thousand	1,943	1,840	2,534	2,069	2,066	2,822
774-02	Shirts, Knitwear, Underwear, Nightwear, and Swimwear— Knitted (or made from Knitted Fabric)— Men's and Youths'—	Dozen	489,272	478,438	2,622	501,572	481,650	2,833
774-05	Singlets ..	Dozen	525,383	524,232	3,739	600,780	597,610	4,230
774-44	Women's and Maids'— Underpants ..	Dozen	989,242	n.a.	n.a.	713,195	n.a.	n.a.
774-68	Bloomers, Panties, Scanties, Briefs, etc. ..	Dozen	214,522	n.a.	n.a.	237,530	n.a.	n.a.
779-32	Slips† Bathing Suits ..	Dozen	31,421	31,166	1,768	34,565	34,852	2,026
773-04	Woven— Men's and Youths'— Collar Attached Shirts, Business or Formal— Cotton or Predominantly of Cotton†	Dozen	101,422	75,159	2,728	118,478	80,835	3,333
773-05	Other† ..	Dozen	90,610	79,493	3,245	116,753	112,755	6,579
773-13	Sports Shirts— Cotton or Predominantly of Cotton†	Dozen	343,037	168,677	4,816	342,013	151,080	3,809
777-49	Brassieres (excluding Maternity Brassieres)†	Dozen	344,892	304,492	8,308	363,565	284,873	8,134
780-01	Fur Apparel and Apparel Accessories ..	..	n.a.	n.a.	1,934	n.a.	n.a.	2,118

* Including plastic-coated metal.

† Including details for Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text on page 1028.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value \$ thousand		Quantity	Value \$ thousand
784-22	Outerwear for Other than Uniforms— Women's and Maids'— Full and Three-Quarter Length Coats*†	Thousand	365	246	3,687	379	241	3,018
784-24	Suits (Other than Slack Suits)— Of Woven Fabric	Thousand	427	292	3,720	424	294	3,977
784-26	Of Knitted Fabric	Thousand	302	226	2,757	315	262	2,937
784-56,58	Frocks (Other than for Sports and Bridal Wear)†	Thousand	6,233	4,493	26,237	6,406	4,398	29,822
784-71,73	Shirts, Blouses, and Tops†	Thousand	1,375	1,015	3,120	1,292	833	2,610
784-75,77	Skirts†	Thousand	930	750	3,338	833	691	2,794
784-81,83	Slacks (including Stretch and Matador Pants)†	Thousand	641	501	2,176	497	428	2,157
784-57,59	Girls'— Frocks (Other than for Sports and Bridal Wear)†	Thousand	1,563	1,270	6,400	1,548	1,098	4,483
786-01	Hankerchiefs—Men's, Youths' and Boys' ..	Dozen	1,859,551	1,750,504	2,054	1,639,017	1,669,827	1,903
791-01	Boots, Shoes, Sandals, and Slippers†— Men's and Youths'¶	Thous. pair	281	282	2,076	172	184	1,500
791-09	Wetted Cemented (including Slip-lasted)§	Thous. pair	983	984	4,759	1,015	1,014	5,872
791-20	Direct Moulded Soled—Vulcanised Rubber§	Thous. pair	770	751	4,988	811	800	5,825
791-39	Women's and Maids'¶— Cemented (including Slip-lasted)§	Thous. pair	3,857	3,871	18,812	3,591	3,491	18,384
791-66	Boys' and Girls'¶— Cemented (including Slip-lasted)§	Thous. pair	542	535	1,570	706	669	2,310
802-11	Toilet Products and Cosmetics (including Aerosol Packs)— Facial Preparations— Face Powder—Pressed ..	Thous. lb	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	105	104	2,223
802-21	Lipstick, Lip Rouge, etc. ..	Thous. lb	104	57	3,282	85	58	3,423
802-31	Mascara and Eye Make-up ..	...	n.a.	n.a.	3,026	n.a.	n.a.	3,731
802-49	Other Beauty Creams and Lotions**	Thous. lb	1,741	1,669	5,413	1,670	1,643	5,668
802-83	Hair Preparations— Fixatives††— Hair Sprays—Aerosol Packs ..	Thous. lb	6,402	6,279	4,778	7,052	6,990	5,028
802-91	Rinses, Dyes, etc. ...	Thous. lb	1,205	1,168	3,722	1,047	995	3,702

§ Excluding slippers.

¶ Size 7 to 1.

* Excluding coats of leather, plastic and rubberised fabric.
† Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text on page 1028.

‡ Excluding sandshoes.

¶ Size 2 and above.

** Excluding make-up foundation creams, cakes, and lotions.

†† Excluding permanent waving solutions and neutralisers.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
					\$ thousand			\$ thousand
803-31	Toilet Products and Cosmetics (including Aerosol Packs) (continued)							
803-61	Miscellaneous Toiletries—	Thous. lb	862	848	2,905	1,109	1,081	3,172
804-01	Deodorants—Personal	Thous. lb	8,477	8,393	4,699	9,040	9,021	5,070
	Talcum Powder	Thous. lb	10,099	10,002	8,634	10,491	10,524	9,480
	Dentifrices	Thous. lb						
805-01	Soap—							
	For Personal Toilet use—	Cwt	n.a.	362,536	12,277	n.a.	381,900	13,245
	Solid—Toilet (including Abrasive)							
806-06	Synthetic Detergents—	Cwt	36,205	30,835	3,499	37,266	36,792	4,050
	For Personal Toilet use—							
	Liquid, Paste and Cream—Shampoo	Cwt						
806-16	For Other Purposes—							
	Small Packs—	Cwt	490,275	498,132	7,335	499,071	485,927	7,480
806-34	Non-Abrasive—Liquid, Paste, and Cream	Cwt	190,971	199,492	2,485	148,759	136,770	2,008
806-40	Other Detergents—	Cwt	143,710	140,558	2,895	139,054	138,187	3,069
807-35	Alkaline Detergents (all Types)	Cwt						
808-01	Liquid—Emulsion Type	Thous. gal	789	784	2,092	725	702	1,926
	Disinfectants (including Phenyl and Antiseptics) .. .. .	...	n.a.	n.a.	2,297	n.a.	n.a.	2,433
841-03	Floor Coverings—Pile—	Thous. sq. yd	3,179	3,307	12,449	3,951	3,646	14,602
841-85	Non-Woven—Tufted	Thous. sq. yd	9,169	9,002	5,265	8,934	8,912	5,278
	Felts—Needled or Bonded of Jute or Jute/Hair Mixtures	Thous. sq. yd	255	259	4,947	277	274	5,302
844-21	(all Types except Carpet Felt)	Thousand						
851-07	Mattresses—Inner Spring	...	n.a.	n.a.	5,272	n.a.	n.a.	5,099
	Kitchenware (other than Electrically Powered)—							
	Aluminium (excluding Cast Aluminium)	Thousand	333	333	1,964	359	339	2,012
864-31	Bags, Cases, Purses, etc.—	Thousand	1,766	1,824	4,663	1,531	1,531	3,842
864-33	Handbags—Ladies—	Thousand	426	419	2,898	378	349	3,131
864-39	Leather							
	Plastics							
	Other							

* Containing 7 lb or less for solids, 1 gallon or less for liquids. Excluding dairy cleansers regardless of pack size.
† Containing over 7 lb for solids or over 1 gallon for liquids. Including dairy cleansers regardless of pack size.

Table 815. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1969			Year ended 30 June 1970		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
					\$ thousand			\$ thousand
871-01	Pharmaceutical Products of all Types for Human Use	..	n.a.	n.a.	82,980	n.a.	n.a.	93,400
872-19	Animal and Veterinary Products—Drenches and Anthelmintics—Other than Phenothiazine and Organic Phosphates	..	n.a.	n.a.	10,441	n.a.	n.a.	11,833
883-03	Spectacle Frames (Ophthalmic)	..	1,483	1,480	3,588	1,392	1,381	3,313
885-01	Surgical and Medical Appliances	..	n.a.	n.a.	2,932	n.a.	n.a.	3,538
899-11	Stationers' and Office Supplies—Greeting Cards	..	n.a.	n.a.	4,425	n.a.	n.a.	4,931
899-21	Labels—Pressure Sensitive	..	n.a.	n.a.	2,841	n.a.	n.a.	2,990
901-11	Envelopes	..	n.a.	n.a.	5,084	n.a.	n.a.	6,107
901-31	Exercise Books, Registers, Books of Account	..	n.a.	n.a.	4,392	n.a.	n.a.	4,698
941-09	Metal Barrels, Kegs, Drums, Vats, and Tanks	..	n.a.	n.a.	12,094	n.a.	n.a.	13,684
941-11	Containers, Bags, and Packages—Metal Packers' Cans, Canisters, and Containers	..	n.a.	n.a.	31,053	n.a.	n.a.	36,722
943-02	Of Paperboard (including Strawboard, Chipboard, etc.)—Corrugated Fibre	..	n.a.	n.a.	36,526	n.a.	n.a.	39,145
943-03	Solid Fibre: Set up Boxes	..	n.a.	n.a.	4,341	n.a.	n.a.	5,345
943-05	Other	..	n.a.	n.a.	22,253	n.a.	n.a.	22,651
943-19	Of Paper—Bags and Packages—Other than Multi-Wall	..	n.a.	n.a.	7,085	n.a.	n.a.	7,620
944-12,13	Wooden Boxes, Cases, and Crates—Fruit and Vegetable, etc. Cases	..	5,777	5,670	2,004	5,690	5,686	1,508
944-32,33	All Other Boxes, Cases, and Crates	..	n.a.	n.a.	4,836	n.a.	n.a.	5,156
945-01	Bags and Packages—Of Cellulose Film	..	n.a.	n.a.	4,117	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
945-11	Of Plastic Sheet or Film	..	n.a.	n.a.	7,242	n.a.	n.a.	5,334
945-21	Plastic Packers' Cans, Canisters, and Containers	..	n.a.	n.a.	14,268	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
948-01	Plastic Bottle Tops, Caps, and Closures	..	n.a.	n.a.	3,604	n.a.	n.a.	4,576
994-11	Paper Serviettes, Towels, D'oyleys	..	n.a.	n.a.	3,310	n.a.	n.a.	2,890

are produced by manufacturing establishments on commission for non-manufacturing establishments, have (as far as possible) been identified in the table by a special footnote. Other important manufacturing commodities are also produced in New South Wales, but particulars of these products cannot be disclosed because the greater part of their manufacture is undertaken by only a few establishments.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

The iron and steel basic products industry is the largest manufacturing industry in New South Wales, and has played a very significant part in the industrial development of the State.

The steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla produce about 90 per cent. of Australia's steel output. These steel works are modern and efficient, and they are controlled by an organisation which also owns large deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal, and other minerals, and a fleet of ships for the transport of iron ore and other raw materials and iron and steel products. Coal mined near the works is used in association with high-grade iron ore brought by sea from Whyalla in South Australia and from Yampi Sound and Koolyanobbing (via Kwinana) in Western Australia.

Before the war, the steel industry had made Australia self-sufficient in practically all basic steel products except tinplate. High output levels were achieved during the war, but in the early post-war years the industry was unable to meet the local demand for steel, and basic steel products were imported in large quantities. In order to satisfy the growing requirements, a huge developmental programme at Port Kembla, and a slightly lesser expansion of capacity at Newcastle, have been undertaken.

At Port Kembla, a fourth blast furnace (with a capacity of more than 2,000 tons of basic iron per day) was brought into operation in 1959, a battery of 96 coke ovens was commissioned in 1960 and a further battery of 66 ovens (bringing the total to 306) in 1966. Two large-scale ore preparation and sinter plants were completed in 1956 and 1960, and five additional open-hearth steel-making furnaces (with capacities ranging from 320 to 550 tons per heat) were brought into production between 1956 and 1962. There has been a noteworthy expansion at Port Kembla in the flat products field, a 75" plate mill (producing plates up to 4½" thick) and a plate finishing section having been opened in 1954, a continuous hot finishing mill in 1955, a temper mill and a hot-dip tinplate plant in 1957, a slabbing mill (with a rolling capacity of up to 3,000,000 tons per year) in 1958, a continuous cold reduction mill in 1961, an electrolytic tinplate plant in 1962, a 140" plate mill (producing the small plate thicknesses) in 1963, a continuous annealing line in 1964, a 120" plate finishing line and a continuous pickle line in 1965, and a two-stand temper and cold reduction mill and an 84" hot coil processing line in 1967. A second electrolytic tinplate plant was installed in 1970, and a fifth blast furnace and a third steel-making plant were commissioned in 1972.

At Newcastle, the blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, and rolling mills have been modernised and expanded. A skelp and strip mill (with a rolling capacity of over 500,000 tons per year) was completed in 1958, a large-scale ore preparation and sinter plant in 1961, and a high-speed rod mill in 1962. Two basic-oxygen steel-making furnaces (with a capacity of up to 2,000,000 tons of ingot steel per year) and associated oxygen plants came into operation in 1962-63, a fourth blast furnace was blown in during 1963, and a

further basic-oxygen steel-making furnace and a continuous billet casting plant were commissioned in 1967. A second merchant mill commenced operation in May 1968, and a fifth battery of coke ovens went into service in 1971.

The trends since 1938-39 in the production of iron and steel in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 816. Iron and Steel Production in N.S.W.

Year ended 31 May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Year ended 31 May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
1939	1,104,605	1,168,305	1967	4,082,892	5,476,557
1962	3,082,444	4,055,025	1968	4,292,886	5,599,291
1963	3,152,981	4,237,794	1969	4,200,787	5,564,538
1964	3,523,220	4,736,542	1970	4,298,691	5,697,721
1965	3,733,157	4,998,829	1971	4,521,270	5,618,213
1966	3,913,462	5,094,935	1972	4,502,659	5,725,957

The following table shows the Australian overseas imports and exports of pig iron, steel ingots, and selected basic steel products in 1938-39 and later years. There was a sharp increase in the level of iron and steel exports in 1966-67, and this increased level was maintained in the following three years. Increased local requirements, a stable level of domestic production, and a surplus of production on world markets for steel resulted in an increase in imports and a reduction in exports in 1970-71, but exports partially recovered in the following years.

Table 817. Iron and Steel: Overseas Imports and Exports, Australia

Product	1938-39	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Tons						
IMPORTS							
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs, etc.	190	80	320	760	7,043	10,563	1,094
Angles, Tees, Bars, Rods	6,980	19,610	21,640	24,740	20,574	87,862	40,427
Hoop and Strip	9,670*	34,090	37,160	31,780	24,905	23,508	33,571
Plate and Sheet—							
Plain	28,540*	86,170	104,700	127,410	130,489	109,131	78,077
Galvanised	8,700	8,150	10,110	13,530	16,381	26,894	44,172
Tinned	69,980	5,040	14,520	3,160	3,331	10,171	59,007
Pipes and Tubes	6,840	60,080	95,100	191,010	112,921	121,254	82,515
Structural Steel	260	15,690	18,450	13,260	8,022	93,663	48,399
Ferro-alloys	6,340	17,660	26,420	22,190	30,170	37,793	27,500
EXPORTS							
Pig Iron	52,320	129,750	182,920	346,180	285,824	383,567	519,515
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs, etc.	17,660	492,670	427,350	530,720	475,983	117,163	292,943
Angles, Tees	104,710	59,850	9,830	40,030	13,850	9,588	13,866
Bars, Rods		89,680	40,820	59,240	32,515	35,359	27,616
Hoop and Strip	20	9,820	19,190	16,710	11,849	8,155	4,666
Plate and Sheet—							
Plain	11,310	299,630	182,410	194,950	301,531	176,080	218,851
Galvanised	1,610						
Tinned, Plated, etc.	170						
Pipes and Tubes	†	53,570	55,480	46,640	72,301	60,314	52,081
Structural Steel	9,650	30,220	41,950	46,680	62,743	44,706	52,279
Scrap: Tinplate	72,920	403,150	423,160	481,990	520,967	460,926	547,989
Other							

* "Strip" is included with "Plate and Sheet—Plain".

† Not recorded separately.

Chapter 40

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

SYSTEM OF STATISTICS FOR ELECTRICITY AND GAS INDUSTRIES

In 1967-68 and earlier years, data relating to the production of electricity and gas were collected as part of the annual factory census (see page 1005). With the introduction of the system of integrated economic censuses in 1968-69, data relating to the electricity and gas industries were collected in a separate census (distinct from the manufacturing census), and the scope of the census was extended to include distribution as well as production.

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual electricity and gas census and other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses". That chapter also contains an explanation of how these new reporting units, concepts, definitions, and procedures differed from those used in earlier economic censuses.

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial census data with those derived from economic censuses from 1967-68 and earlier years will, in most cases, not be possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the statistics of production of electricity and gas published from 1968-69.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The electricity generation and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (introduced from 1968-69), covers all establishments engaged mainly in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity (including establishments engaged mainly in the repair or maintenance of electricity transmission lines).

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry in 1968-69 and 1969-70:—

Table 818. Electricity Establishments, N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, 1968-69 and 1969-70

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	Particulars	1968-69	1969-70
	No.	No.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Establishment in Operation during the year* ..	51	51	Sales, Transfers Out, and Other Operating Revenue	531,971	579,836
Persons Employed at End of June*—			Stocks at—		
Males	23,942	23,628	Beginning of Year ..	40,586	45,122
Females	2,334	2,358	End of Year	45,143	47,166
Persons	26,276	25,986	Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses ..	254,564	274,023
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	Value Added*	281,964	307,857
Wages and Salaries Paid* ..	106,552	113,152	Fixed Capital Expenditure*	156,748	165,271

* See footnotes, Table 787.

The generation of electricity in New South Wales has expanded very considerably since the mid-1940's. This expansion has reflected the greatly increased industrial activity, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas, and the increased use of domestic electric appliances.

Electricity generated in New South Wales amounted to 18,908 million kWh in 1968-69 and 20,954 million kWh in 1969-70. Electricity generating establishments used 7,074,000 tons of coal and 26,695,000 gallons of fuel oil in 1968-69, and 7,656,000 tons and 31,474,000 gallons respectively in 1969-70.

The State is dependent mainly on thermal stations using coal for the generation of electricity, although the contribution of the hydro-electric stations has increased significantly as the various stages of the Snowy Mountains Scheme (see page 1049) have been completed. In 1969-70, coal-fired stations and internal combustion plants generated 86 per cent. of the total electricity output, and hydro-electric stations 14 per cent. As the principal producing centres for coal suitable for electricity generation are within a hundred miles radius of Sydney (at Newcastle, Bulli-Wollongong, and Lithgow), most of the electricity generating plant is located in this area.

Authorities engaged in retail distribution of electricity receive electricity in bulk through the N.S.W. Electricity Commission's Interconnected System. At 30 June 1972, there were 41 separate authorities (34 county councils, 5 municipal and shire councils, and 2 private franchise holders) engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State. These authorities supplied 1,657,022 consumers (including 1,482,658 residential and 173,713 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 30 June 1972 supplied 630,187 consumers (including 571,710 domestic, 43,448 commercial, and 15,000 industrial consumers) in 26 metropolitan local government areas.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Commission, which was established in 1950, is the major electricity generating authority in New South Wales. The electricity generated by the Commission is supplied in bulk to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies), to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

Under the Act which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State. It has since undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coal fields), interconnected high-tension transmission lines, and major sub-stations throughout the State. Some sections of the interconnected transmission system, through which most of the State's electricity consumers are now supplied, have been built for operation at 330,000 volts.

The Commission comprises a full-time chairman and vice-chairman and three part-time members, appointed for seven years, and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Mines and Power.

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1946, under the Electricity Development Act, to promote and regulate the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute

electricity, but regulates the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission. Other functions of the Authority include the provision of technical advice to retail electricity supply authorities on such matters as the framing of retail electricity tariffs, the administration of the Traffic Route Lighting Subsidy Scheme, and the implementation of safety regulations relating to consumers' installations, licensing of electricians, etc.

The Authority comprises a full-time chairman and six part-time members, and is responsible to the Minister for Mines and Power.

The Authority encourages the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. Under the subsidy scheme, local electricity suppliers receive subsidies from the Authority towards the cost of new rural transmission lines. The basic subsidy ranges up to \$800 of the capital cost per consumer; if the cost exceeds \$1,200 per consumer, additional subsidy, up to a maximum of \$240 per consumer, is granted at the rate of 60 per cent. of the cost in excess of \$1,200. Both the basic and additional subsidies are payable in equal instalments over fifteen years. Rural electricity extensions costing \$89.7 million and subsidies amounting to \$37 million had been approved under the scheme up to 30 June 1972. By June 1972, 62,759 miles of new transmission lines had been constructed, bringing power to 64,000 additional farms and 37,500 other rural consumers. The rural electrification scheme has been virtually completed with over 90 per cent. of all farms in New South Wales now being supplied with electricity, compared with only 22 per cent. in 1946.

Part of the net liability of local supply authorities in respect of rural electrification is to be offset by payments made by the Electricity Commission under a special scheme of financial assistance, which came into force in 1967-68, and was extended and modified in 1971 and again in 1972. Under the scheme as modified in 1972, a total amount of \$2,500,000 per annum is to be distributed by the Commission over the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76; the amount payable to each local supply authority is proportional to the ratio of its net liability to the total net liability of all local supply authorities in respect of rural electrification.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee, which was representative of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales. The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority was established by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1949 to implement the Scheme. Agreements in 1957 between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments (ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in 1958) set out (a) the basis on which the Scheme would be constructed and (b) the arrangements for the purchase of power and the sharing between the States of the power and irrigation water made available by the Scheme.

The Scheme, which was begun in 1949, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of 3,740,000 kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water flows at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and is used for irrigation. The Scheme provides

approximately 1,900,000 acre feet per annum of additional water, of which 1,100,000 acre feet goes to the Murrumbidgee and 800,000 acre feet to the Murray.

Because of the topography of the area, works necessary to implement the Scheme formed two distinct spheres of development. An integral part of each development was the construction of many miles of aqueducts to collect and divert water from the smaller streams in the area into tunnels and storages. Road construction on a large scale was also necessary. The features of the Scheme described below may be identified by reference to the map on page 1051.

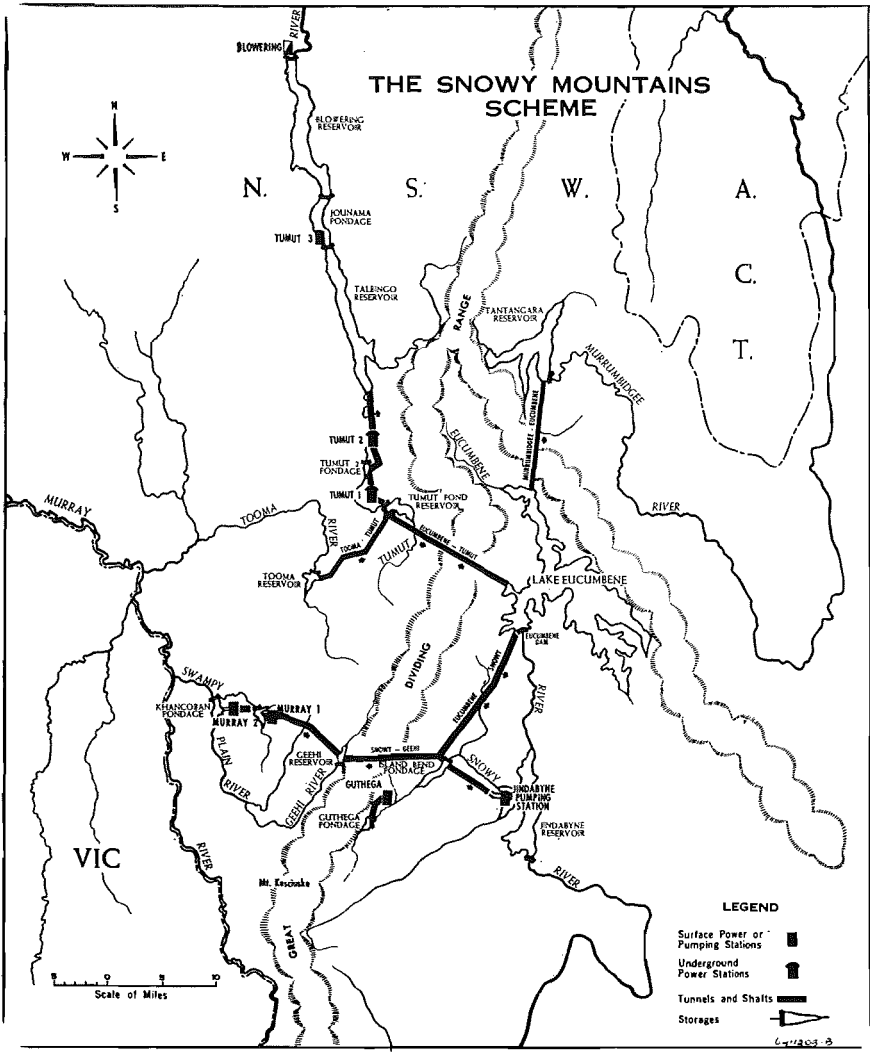
Snowy-Tumut Development

The principal feature of this development is the diversion and regulation of the waters of the upper Murrumbidgee, Eucumbene, Tooma, and Tumut Rivers, and their passage through a series of power stations in the Tumut Valley before ultimate release to the Murrumbidgee River.

Waters of the upper Murrumbidgee, stored in the Tantangara Reservoir, are conveyed through a 10½-mile tunnel to Lake Eucumbene, which was created by the construction of a major dam on the Eucumbene River providing a gross storage capacity of 3,890,000 acre feet. From Lake Eucumbene, the water flows through the 14-mile Eucumbene-Tumut Tunnel into Tumut Pond Reservoir on the Tumut River, where the water from a diversion of the Tooma River (a tributary of the Murray) is also stored. This Tunnel may also be used, during periods of high flow, to divert waters of the Tumut River back to Lake Eucumbene for storage.

Water from Tumut Pond Reservoir is conveyed by pressure tunnel to Tumut 1 underground power station (installed capacity of 320,000 kW) and then discharged into Tumut 2 Pondage on the Tumut River. The water from Tumut 2 Pondage is then conveyed by another pressure tunnel to Tumut 2 underground power station (capacity 280,000 kW). Downstream from Tumut 2 Station is located Talbingo Reservoir, formed by the construction of a 530 feet high dam and having a gross storage capacity of 747,000 acre feet. The largest station of the Scheme—Tumut 3 Power Station (generating capacity 1,500,000 kW and pumping capacity 10,500 cubic feet per second)—is under construction below Talbingo Reservoir. Two units of the power station are at present in operation, and the remaining four will go into operation progressively (with completion expected by 1974). Water from this Reservoir passes through Tumut 3 Station to generate power during peak-load periods, and then discharges into Jounama Pondage; during off-peak periods, water from the Pondage will be pumped back to Talbingo Reservoir to be used again during peak-load periods. Water passing over the spillway of Jounama Dam during peak-load production discharges into Blowering Reservoir (capacity 1,320,000 acre feet), which functions primarily to store water passed through the Tumut power stations during the winter and holds it for release to the Murrumbidgee River—through its tributary the Tumut River—as required for irrigation purposes. Blowering Power Station (capacity 80,000 kW) was constructed at the foot of Blowering Dam to utilise these releases for power production. Blowering Dam was constructed by the Snowy Mountains Authority as agent for the N.S.W. Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

All projects of the Snowy-Tumut Development, with the exception of the last four units of Tumut 3 Power Station, have been completed.



Snowy-Murray Development

The principal feature of this development is the diversion of the main stream of the Snowy River by tunnels westwards through the Great Dividing Range into the Swampy Plain River, a tributary of the Murray River. The total water flowing to the Murray from the diversion works will amount, on the average, to 660,000 acre feet per annum, but, since 220,000 acre feet which now reach the Murray from the Tooma will be diverted to the Tumut River, the total extra water actually reaching the Murray will average 440,000 acre feet per annum. A further 360,000 acre feet of water will be gained each year from regulation.

The main link in this diversion is a 9-mile tunnel from the Snowy River at Island Bend, through the Dividing Range, to Geehi Reservoir on the Geehi River. Another tunnel, 15 miles in length, links Island Bend with Lake Eucumbene, and enables water to be diverted to Lake Eucumbene for storage when river flows are high and to be returned past Island Bend to the Snowy-Geehi Tunnel when river flows are below average.

The waters of the Snowy River below Island Bend, the Eucumbene River below Eucumbene Dam, and the Crackenback River are impounded in Jindabyne Reservoir, which has a gross storage capacity of 58,000 acre feet. These waters are pumped via a 6-mile tunnel into the Snowy-Geehi Tunnel near Island Bend for diversion to Geehi Reservoir.

The combined waters in Geehi Reservoir, on the western side of the Great Dividing Range, are conveyed by pressure tunnels and pipelines through Murray 1 Power Station (capacity 950,000 kW) and Murray 2 Power Station (capacity 550,000 kW) to Khancoban Pondage on the Swampy Plain River, some seven miles above its junction with the Murray. This Pondage re-regulates the fluctuating outflows from the Murray power stations so as to even out the releases of water to the Murray River. The water released to the Murray is stored in Hume Reservoir, for use as required for irrigation purposes.

A subsidiary part of the development, the Guthega project, comprises a 110 feet high dam across the upper Snowy River, a three mile head-race tunnel, and pipelines leading to Guthega Power Station (capacity 60,000 kW), through which the water is returned to the Snowy River. The water then flows down the river to Island Bend Pondage to enter the main tunnel system.

The installation, in July 1969, of the fourth turbine, generator, and associated equipment of the Murray 2 Power Station marked the completion of the Snowy-Murray Development.

Utilisation of Power

Power from the generating stations in the Snowy Scheme is fed into the New South Wales and Victorian interconnected systems at central switching stations erected near the perimeter of the Snowy Mountains area. Transmission is at 330,000 volts. In normal circumstances, the power is used to meet the peak load needs of the States.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the Scheme is used to meet Commonwealth requirements, and the balance is shared between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to New South Wales and one-third to Victoria. The electricity is purchased by the States at its cost of production (which includes the capital cost of the Scheme amortised over 70 years). No charge is made for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Expenditure on the Scheme amounted to \$782 million by 30 June 1972.

Snowy Mountains Council

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victoria (see page 1049), is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme for the control of water and production of electricity. It is also to advise on the co-ordination of these works with those to be erected by the States as a result of the Scheme. The Council comprises two members (one as Chairman) to represent the Commonwealth, two members each to represent New South Wales and Victoria, and the Commissioner and another officer of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

At the request of the Council, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority carries out routine maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme, and the New South Wales Electricity Commission and State Electricity Commission of Victoria provide operating personnel in the power and switching stations.

GAS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The gas production and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (introduced from 1968-69), covers all establishments engaged mainly in the manufacture of town gas from coal or petroleum, or in the distribution of town or natural gas through town gas systems. Natural gas absorption plants and establishments engaged mainly in operating pipelines for the transport of natural gas are excluded from the industry.

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry in 1968-69 and 1969-70:—

Table 819. Gas Establishments, N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, 1968-69 and 1969-70

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	Particulars	1968-69	1969-70
	No.	No.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Establishments in Operation during the year*	34	34	Sales, Transfers Out, and Other Operating Revenue	43,980	44,304
Persons Employed at End of June*—			Stocks at—		
Males	2,991	2,769	Beginning of Year ..	2,528	2,989
Females	493	502	End of Year	2,995	3,017
Persons	3,484	3,271	Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses ..	18,225	17,750
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	Value Added*	26,222	26,582
Wages and Salaries Paid* ..	12,521	11,814	Fixed Capital Expenditure*	4,831	2,034

* See footnotes, Table 787.

The quantities of coal used and of town gas and coke produced in gas works in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 820. Gas Works, N.S.W.: Coal Used and Gas and Coke* Produced

Year ended 30 June	Coal used	Town gas produced†	Coke produced*	Year ended 30 June	Coal used	Town gas produced†	Coke produced*
	Tons	Thous. therms†	Tons		Tons	Thous. therms†	Tons
1939	578,127	59,173	412,986	1964	729,944	123,333	445,072
1946	795,961	80,782	499,165	1965	734,390	125,810	451,634
				1966	670,919	124,766	419,454
1960	847,825	121,534	503,067	1967	611,594	125,228	380,981
1961	844,198	124,670	498,462	1968	633,354	128,348	371,305
1962	795,594	123,695	506,577	1969	538,077	135,865	331,222
1963	727,034	122,013	446,961	1970	368,650	138,857	224,697

* Includes coke breeze. Metallurgical coke is produced in coke works.

† Includes petroleum gas incorporated in town gas mixtures.

‡ 1 Therm = 100,000 British Thermal Units.

In 1969-70, town gas production was 72 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and 135 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. The usage of coal in the production of gas has fallen in recent years, while the quantity of petroleum gas incorporated in town gas mixtures has risen markedly. Coke, coke breeze, tar, crude tar oils, ammoniacal liquor, and sulphate of ammonia are important by-products of the production of gas from coal.

Maximum prices and standards of heating power, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act. Dividends payable by gas companies may not exceed specified maximum rates—for example, the dividend rate or ordinary share capital may not exceed by more than 2 per cent. the effective annual rate of interest payable on Commonwealth bonds. Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates, in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases.

Chapter 41

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

WHOLESALE TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of wholesale trade in Australia were first collected in the census of wholesale establishments, conducted as one of a series of fully integrated economic censuses in respect of the year 1968-69. The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of these censuses, are described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses".

CLASSIFICATION OF WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS

The scope of "wholesale trade" is defined in the A.S.I.C. (introduced from 1968-69) in the broad sense to include the re-sale (by agents or principals) of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers, or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants (who take title to the goods they sell), manufacturers' sales branches which hold stocks, commission agents (including import and export agents and purchasing agents), petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

In the case of certain commodities such as farm supplies (e.g., seed, fertilizers), or building materials and supplies (e.g., paint, hand-tools, etc.), it is normal trade practice to regard as "retail sales" sales to such business users as farmers, building tradesmen, or professional users, although such sales are treated conceptually as "wholesale sales" in economic statistics. Moreover, it is quite common for establishments which sell such commodities to make, in addition, considerable sales of these items to final consumers for personal or household consumption. To take account of these practices, a number of the classes in the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. have been defined to include both wholesalers and retailers of such commodities. Thus, A.S.I.C. Class 4672 "Builders' Hardware and Building Materials n.e.c." includes all establishments engaged mainly in the selling, whether by wholesale or retail, of such items as plumbers' fittings, paints, nails, hand-tools, gravel, glass, fence posts, bricks, or tiles.

Establishments engaged mainly in leasing or hiring industrial machinery, transport equipment (excluding motor vehicles), or other plant and equipment, without operators, for periods of one year or more, from stocks physically held for this purpose are treated as wholesale establishments.

Certain kinds of activity, other than selling, are commonly carried out by establishments classified to Wholesale Trade—and for this reason, are included in the appropriate classes in the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. The more important activities, with the appropriate A.S.I.C. class specified, include the following:—

- (a) Blending industrial or lubricating oils from refinery base stock (Class 4640);
- (b) Repairing tractors, agricultural and construction machinery and equipment (Class 4661);

- (c) Repairing or servicing business machines and equipment (Class 4664);
- (d) Glazing (Class 4672);
- (e) Washing or packing fresh fruit and vegetables (Class 4713);
- (f) Pulping, dehydrating or preserving eggs (Class 4715);
- (g) Bottling or breaking down bulk quantities of wine and spirits (Class 4717); and
- (h) Blending or re-packing tea, re-packing flour, cereal food products, dried fruits, and certain groceries (Class 4719).

Similarly, the retailing of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc., boats, out-board motors, and caravans is commonly carried out by establishments also engaged in the wholesaling of these commodities. Establishments engaged mainly in the wholesale or retail selling of these commodities are classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. All wholesale sales made by these establishments are, however, included in wholesale trade commodity statistics.

In the case of an establishment which is engaged primarily in wholesale trade, which has goods manufactured for it on commission, and which itself is not engaged in any manufacturing activity, the sales of the goods manufactured on commission for the establishment are treated as "wholesale sales". (In those infrequent situations where the establishment itself also carries out some manufacturing activity, the sales of the goods manufactured on commission for it are treated as both "wholesale sales" and "sales of goods manufactured".)

The detailed classification of the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. into industry groups (3-digit level) and classes (4-digit level) is set out below:—

WHOLESALE TRADE	
461	General Wholesaling—
4610	General wholesaling.
462	Wool Selling Brokers, Stock and Station Agents, and Wholesalers of Farm Supplies—
4620	Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents, and wholesalers of farm supplies.
463	Wool Buying Brokers, Wool, Skin, and Hide Merchants (except Wool Selling Brokers), and Wholesalers of Cereal Grains and Agricultural Products, n.e.c.—
4631	Wool buying brokers and wool, skin, and hide merchants.
4632	Cereal grains.
4633	Agricultural products, n.e.c.
464	Petroleum and Petroleum Products—
4640	Petroleum and petroleum products.
465	Other Minerals, Metals, and Chemicals—
4651	Iron and steel.
4652	Metal scrap.
4653	Metals and minerals, n.e.c.
4654	Chemicals and allied products, n.e.c.
466	Machinery and Equipment—
4661	Agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment (including parts).
4662	Tyres and motor vehicle parts and accessories.
4663	Professional and scientific equipment.
4664	Business machines and equipment (including electronic computers).
4665	Electrical and electronic equipment, n.e.c.
4666	Industrial machinery, parts and equipment, n.e.c.

WHOLESALE TRADE—continued	
467	Building Materials and Supplies—
4671	Timber.
4672	Builders hardware and building materials, n.e.c.
468	Household Appliances and Hardware, Furniture, and Floor Coverings—
4681	Household appliances, radio and television sets.
4682	China, glassware, kitchenware, and garden equipment.
4683	Furniture and floor coverings.
469	Clothing, Footwear, and Textile Products, n.e.c.—
4691	Men's and boys' clothing.
4692	Women's, girls', and infants' clothing.
4693	Footwear.
4694	Textiles and textile products, n.e.c.
471	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Products—
4711	Meat.
4712	Poultry, smallgoods, and dairy products.
4713	Fruit and vegetables.
4714	Fish.
4715	Eggs.
4716	Confectionary and soft drinks.
4717	Beer, wine, and spirits.
4718	Cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco.
4719	Groceries, and food, n.e.c.
472	Other Wholesaling—
4721	Photographic equipment and supplies.
4722	Watches, clocks, and jewellery.
4723	Toys and sporting goods.
4724	Books, periodicals, stationery, paper, and paper products.
4725	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, toiletries, and soap.
4726	Wholesaling, n.e.c.

Table 821. Wholesale Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Class, N.S.W., 1968-69

Industry Group and Class	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Establish- ments in Operation during the Year †	No. of Persons Employed at end of June ‡	Wages and Salaries Paid ¶	Stocks at end of Year	Value Added §
General Wholesaling	461	113	2,871	\$ thous. 8,974	\$ thous. 15,172	\$ thous. 19,948
Wool Selling Brokers, Stock and Station Agents, and Wholesalers of Farm Supplies	462	1,051	8,555	24,852	15,761	55,358
Wool Buying Brokers, Wool, Skin, and Hide Merchants (except Wool Selling Brokers), and Wholesalers of Cereal Grains and Agricultural Products, n.e.c.—	463					
Wool buying brokers and wool, skin, and hide merchants	4631	230	1,750	6,207	20,491	14,761
Cereal grains	4632	86	639	1,688	11,508	12,295
Agricultural products, n.e.c.	4633	69	386	736	424	2,201
Petroleum Products	464	784	7,091	24,858	39,177	113,324
Other Minerals, Metals, and Chemicals—	465					
Iron and steel	4651	124	2,242	8,206	27,328	22,981
Metal scrap	4652	112	770	2,292	1,317	5,130
Metals and minerals, n.e.c.	4653	96	1,257	4,912	12,951	15,131
Chemicals and allied products, n.e.c. ..	4654	187	2,743	10,190	30,438	32,240
Machinery and Equipment—	466					
Agricultural machinery, tractors, and con- struction equipment (including parts)	4661	628	6,169	18,633	57,622	51,906
Tyres and motor vehicle parts and access- ories	4662	385	6,066	18,145	37,675	42,006
Professional and scientific equipment ..	4663	128	1,480	4,891	10,734	11,245
Business machines and equipment (includ- ing electronic computers)	4664	202	5,521	20,409	20,223	45,604
Electrical and electronic equipment, n.e.c.	4665	399	5,201	17,336	37,432	42,059
Industrial machinery, parts, and equipment, n.e.c.	4666	698	9,211	32,070	69,203	72,243
Building Materials and Supplies—	467					
Timber	4671	391	3,619	10,684	18,536	23,916
Builders hardware and building materials, n.e.c.	4672	1,452	20,754	40,532	50,649	82,434
Household Appliances and Hardware, Furni- ture, and Floor Coverings—	468					
Household appliances, radio, and television sets	4681	193	3,178	9,638	17,583	31,691
China, glassware, kitchenware, and garden equipment	4682	205	1,520	4,163	7,707	10,426
Furniture and floor coverings	4683	184	1,173	3,204	5,730	8,887
Clothing, Footwear, and Textile Products, n.e.c.—	469					
Mens' and boys' clothing	4691	212	1,540	4,383	12,030	12,757
Women's, girls', and infants' clothing ..	4692	339	2,341	6,121	8,243	16,984
Footwear	4693	99	654	1,836	1,737	5,313
Textiles and textile products, n.e.c. ..	4694	526	3,827	11,609	29,865	30,109
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Products—	471					
Meat	4711	188	1,870	5,959	4,978	16,147
Poultry, smallgoods, and dairy products ..	4712	299	2,804	8,272	4,492	17,498
Fruit and vegetables	4713	329	2,568	6,263	1,205	13,520
Fish	4714	75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Eggs	4715	29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Confectionery and soft drinks	4716	222	1,370	3,374	3,306	7,381
Beer, wine, and spirits	4717	99	1,844	5,840	14,197	22,030
Cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco	4718	71	1,367	4,204	9,387	13,380
Groceries and food, n.e.c.	4719	504	5,867	17,072	34,603	46,282
Other Wholesaling—	472					
Photographic equipment and supplies ..	4721	53	1,083	3,325	5,452	10,967
Watches, clocks, and jewellery	4722	195	1,030	2,537	7,472	6,915
Toys and sporting goods	4723	178	1,156	3,220	7,303	8,733
Books, periodicals, stationery, paper, and paper products	4724	442	4,948	14,339	25,436	37,450
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, toiletries, and soap	4725	321	5,321	15,520	23,482	43,690
Wholesaling, n.e.c.	4726	444	2,959	8,031	10,992	19,284
Total, Wholesaling		12,342	136,611	399,520	718,161	1,053,729

* Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Group or Class Code No. (see page 1056).

† Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

‡ Working proprietors at end of June and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

¶ Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

§ Represents sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also page 947).

STATISTICS OF WHOLESALE TRADE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

In the statistics of wholesale trade, establishments are also classified according to a supplementary classification by type of operation. This classification distinguishes establishments according to whether they are trading as wholesale merchants, manufacturers' sales branches, commission agents, etc. Final statistics of establishments, classified by type of operation, are not yet available, and are not included in this issue of the Year Book.

The general structure of wholesale trade in New South Wales is illustrated in Table 821 shown on the previous page, which summarises the operations of wholesale establishments in 1968-69 according to industry class.

The following table gives details of the number of persons employed and wages and salaries paid by wholesale establishments in 1968-69, classified by industry group:—

Table 822. Wholesale Establishments: Number, Employment, and Wages and Salaries, by Industry Group, N.S.W., 1968-69

Industry Group	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Establish- ments in Operation during the Year	Number of Persons Em- ployed at end of June †			Wages and Salaries Paid †	Wages and Salaries per Em- ployee
			Males	Females	Persons		
General Wholesaling ..	461	113	2,067	804	2,871	\$ thous. 8,974	\$ 3,126
Wool Selling Brokers, Stock and Station Agents, and Whole- salers of Farm Supplies ..	462	1,051	6,367	2,188	8,555	24,852	2,905
Wool Buying Brokers, Wool, Skin, and Hide Merchants (except Wool Selling Brokers), and Wholesalers of Cereal Grains and Agricultural Products, n.e.c.	463	385	2,046	729	2,775	8,630	3,110
Petroleum Products	464	784	5,958	1,133	7,091	24,858	3,506
Other Minerals, Metals, and Chemicals	465	519	5,304	1,708	7,012	25,600	3,651
Machinery and Equipment ..	466	2,440	25,540	8,108	33,648	111,484	3,313
Building Materials and Supplies ..	467	1,843	20,345	4,028	24,373	51,216	2,101
Household Appliances and Hard- ware, Furniture, and Floor Coverings	468	582	3,860	2,011	5,871	17,006	2,897
Clothing, Footwear, and Textile Products, n.e.c.	469	1,176	4,771	3,591	8,362	23,949	2,864
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Products	471	1,816	13,981	5,575	19,556	55,979	2,862
Other Wholesaling	472	1,633	10,217	6,280	16,497	46,971	2,847
Total, Wholesaling ..		12,342	100,456	36,155	136,611	399,520	2,925

* Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Group Code No. (see page 1056).

† See footnotes, Table 821.

The following table shows the value added in wholesale trade, by industry groups in 1968-69:—

Table 823. Wholesale Establishments: Turnover, Stocks, and Value Added, by Industry Group, N.S.W., 1968-69

Industry Group	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Turnover †	Stocks		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses ‡	Value Added §	Sales or Purchases on Com- mission
			At Beginning of Year	At End of Year			
General Wholesaling ..	461	\$ thous. 134,869	\$ thous. 13,671	\$ thous. 15,172	\$ thous. 116,422	\$ thous. 19,948	\$ thous. 120,822
Wool Selling Brokers, Stock and Station Agents, and Wholesalers of Farm Sup- plies	462	181,994	15,070	15,761	127,328	55,358	760,889
Wool Buying Brokers, Wool, Skin, and Hide Merchants (except Wool Selling Brokers), and Wholesalers of Cereal Grains and Agricultural Products, n.e.c.	463	280,024	28,427	32,423	254,762	29,257	242,335
Petroleum Products	464	529,467	30,669	39,177	424,652	113,324	452,190
Other Minerals, Metals, and Chemicals	465	574,179	56,120	72,035	514,612	75,482	173,740
Machinery and Equipment ..	466	1,084,372	213,293	232,890	838,904	265,063	101,800
Building Materials and Sup- plies	467	556,573	63,137	69,185	456,276	106,351	93,406
Household Appliances and Hardware, Furniture, and Floor Coverings ..	468	233,837	26,941	31,020	186,912	51,004	77,082
Clothing, Footwear, and Tex- tile Products, n.e.c. ..	469	374,981	48,110	51,874	313,581	65,163	232,262
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Products	471	1,250,312	73,798	78,488	1,109,264	145,738	233,979
Other Wholesaling	472	549,148	75,543	80,137	426,703	127,039	131,537
Total, Wholesaling ..		5,749,762	644,778	718,161	4,769,415	1,053,729	2,620,038

* See footnote *, Table 821.

† Represents sales of goods owned by the enterprise, commissions received on sales or purchases of goods by other enterprises, goods withdrawn from stocks for own use as fixed tangible assets or for rental or lease, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise.

‡ Represents purchases of goods for resale and materials for manufacturing, transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, charges for commission and sub-contract work, purchases of wrapping and packaging materials and electricity and fuel, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

§ See footnote §, Table 821.

The following table shows particulars of the wholesale establishments operating in the various statistical divisions of the State in 1968-69.

Table 824. Wholesale Establishments in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., 1968-69

Statistical Division	Establishments in Operation at end of June*	Number of Persons Employed at end of June*	Wages and Salaries Paid*
			\$ thousand
Sydney—			
City of Sydney	2,665	36,416	119,454
Balance of Sydney Statistical Division	5,238	74,117	215,550
Total, Sydney	7,903	110,533	335,004
Outer Sydney	158	906	2,001
Hunter—			
Newcastle Statistical District ..	605	5,943	16,770
Balance of Hunter	110	500	989
Total, Hunter	715	6,443	17,759
Illawarra—			
Wollongong Statistical District	201	1,792	5,187
Balance of Illawarra	77	442	1,098
Total, Illawarra	278	2,234	6,285
North Coast	465	2,975	6,606
Northern	515	2,970	6,803
North-Western	355	1,550	3,339
Central West	449	2,284	5,263
South-Eastern	289	1,752	4,467
Murrumbidgee	415	2,605	6,086
Murray	263	1,970	4,917
Far West	76	389	990
Total, N.S.W.	11,881	136,611	399,520

* See footnotes, Table 821

RETAIL TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of retail trade in Australia are available principally from periodic censuses of retail establishments. The most recent census, in respect of the year 1968-69, was conducted as one of a series of fully integrated economic censuses, covering mining and manufacturing industries, electricity and gas production and distribution, and wholesale and retail trade. Supplementary data covering the operations of selected service establishments were collected as part of the recent census of retail establishments; the service establishments included in the 1968-69 census were motion picture theatres, cafes and restaurants, licensed hotels, licensed motels and wine saloons, licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, and hairdressing and beauty salons.

In periods between censuses, movements in the value of retail sales, by broad commodity groups, are estimated from quarterly sample surveys of retail establishments. The scope and coverage of the sample surveys are essentially the same as in the censuses, the survey estimates shown in this chapter being based on the 1961-62 census definitions and classifications. Annual totals derived from the survey are given in Table 835.

SYSTEM OF STATISTICS FOR RETAIL TRADE

Statistics for 1968-69

The introduction of integrated economic censuses involved the development of new concepts, definitions, and procedures, and represented the first attempt in Australia to compile statistics relating to the activities covered by the censuses on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts, and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standard data items used in the conduct of the integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses". This chapter also contains an explanation of how these new reporting units, concepts, definitions, and procedures differ from those used in earlier economic censuses. (A more detailed description of the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C., and of the classification of the selected service establishments for which data were collected in the 1968-69 census, is given later in this chapter.)

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced in 1968-69 (new units, concepts, variation in some commodity groupings, etc.), it is not possible to make direct comparison between data obtained from the 1968-69 Retail Census and those obtained from previous retail censuses or from monthly and quarterly retail surveys based on previous retail censuses.

Statistics for 1961-62 and Earlier Years

These censuses of retail establishments covered (in general terms) the retail trading activities of establishments which normally sold goods at retail to the general public from fixed premises (shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards). Wholesalers and manufacturers who regularly sold at retail to the general public were included in respect of their retail sales. The censuses covered hotels, garages, and service stations, etc. in addition to retail shops as generally understood, but excluded licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, motion picture theatres, real estate agents, timber yards, etc. (Details of the operations of licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, and motion picture theatres were obtained from supplementary collections carried out in conjunction with the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses, but all details of these operations are excluded from the tables included in this chapter.) Vendors of bread delivered to customers' houses were included if the bread was delivered in bakeries' own vehicles, but other vendors of delivered bread and vendors of delivered milk were, in general, excluded.

The particulars of retail sales of goods (as obtained from the censuses) were designed to cover sales, to the final consumer, of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. Sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery, etc. were therefore excluded; but retail sales of motor vehicles and parts were included, whether for private, industrial, commercial, or farm use.

The scope of the 1961-62 census differed from that of earlier censuses in that sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, seed, fertilizers, agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded. The figures shown below for the 1956-57 census have been adjusted (for comparative purposes) to exclude sales of these commodities.

Establishments which had total retail sales of goods of less than a certain value during the year under review (\$1,000 in the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses) were excluded from the scope of the censuses. The supplementary particulars of the takings from services often associated with retailing related to establishments which had takings for these services greater than a certain amount during the year (\$1,000 in the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses) and to the establishments which were otherwise within the scope of the censuses.

Classification of Retail and Selected Service Establishments

In the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, the term "retail trade" is used, generally speaking, to include the re-sale of new or used goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption. The types of business engaged in retail trade are department stores and other shops, stalls, mail order houses, hawkers, door-to-door sellers, milk and bread vendors, vending machine operators, and consumer co-operatives. Establishments mainly selling goods on a commission basis to final consumers for personal or household consumption are included. However, establishments such as cafes, restaurants, licensed hotels, clubs, etc. are included in the A.S.I.C. Division "Entertainment, Recreation, Restaurants, Hotels and Personal Services". Establishments engaged mainly in hiring out consumer goods and those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing cakes are included in retail trade, but those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing bread are included in manufacturing.

The sales of certain commodities, such as farm supplies, basic building materials, and builders' hardware and supplies are treated conceptually as wholesale sales in economic statistics, despite the fact that there is a considerable volume of sales of these commodities to final consumers for personal or household consumption. Establishments engaged mainly in selling these commodities are therefore classified to Wholesale Trade (see page 1056).

Certain kinds of activity, other than selling, are also commonly carried out by establishments classified to Retail Trade, and for this reason, are included in the appropriate classes in the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. The more important activities, with the appropriate A.S.I.C. class code number specified, include the following:—

- (a) Installing or repairing blinds and awnings or laying floor coverings (Class 4841);
- (b) Making and installing curtains (Class 4842);
- (c) Installing household appliances of certain types, or repairing non-electric household appliances (Class 4851);
- (d) Repairing household electric appliances (Class 4852);

- (e) Repairing footwear (Class 4846);
- (f) Repairing or servicing motor vehicles (Classes 4861, 4864, 4865, and 4866), except engine re-conditioning;
- (g) Tyre re-treading (Class 4863); and
- (h) Custom tailoring or dressmaking (Classes 4843 and 4844).

Similarly, the wholesaling of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc., boats, outboard motors, and caravans is commonly carried out by establishments also engaged in the retailing of these commodities. Establishments engaged mainly in the wholesale or retail selling of these commodities are classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. Wholesale sales made by these establishments are, however, excluded from the retail trade commodity statistics.

The detailed classification of the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. into industry groups (3-digit level) and classes (4-digit level) and the industry classes (4-digit level) of the selected service establishments for which data were collected as part of the 1968-69 census of retail establishments are set out below.

RETAIL TRADE		RETAIL TRADE—continued	
[481	Department, Variety, and General Stores—	486	Dealers in Motor Vehicles and Boats and Retailers of Petrol, Motor Vehicle Parts, Tyres and Related Products—
4811	Department Stores.	4861	New Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories (except Tyres and Batteries) and Motor Vehicle Repair (except Smash Repair).
4812	Variety Stores.	4862	Used Motor Vehicles and Parts (including Wrecking).
4813	General Stores.	4863	Motor Tyres and Batteries (including Tyre Retreading).
482	Food Stores—	4864	Service Stations.
4821	Supermarkets.	4865	Motor Vehicle Smash Repair.
4822	Groceries, Smallgoods, and Tobacco Products.	4866	Motor Cycles, Parts, and Accessories.
4823	Meat.	4867	Boats, Outboard Motors, and Caravans.
4824	Fruit and Vegetables.	487	Other Retailers—
4825	Beer, Wine, and Spirits.	4871	Pharmacies.
4826	Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, and Cut Lunches.	4872	Photographic Equipment and Supplies.
4827	Fish, Chips, and Hamburgers.	4873	Sporting Goods, Bicycles, and Toys.
4828	Bread, Cakes, and Pastries.	4874	Books, Stationery, Newspapers, and Periodicals.
483	Bread and Milk Vendors—	4875	Antiques, Second Hand Goods, and Disposals.
4831	Bread Vendors.	4876	Nursery Stock and Cut Flowers.
4832	Milk Vendors.	4877	Retailing, n.e.c.
484	Furniture, Floor Coverings, Fabrics, Clothing, and Footwear—	SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS	
4841	Furniture and Floor Coverings.	9113	Motion Picture Theatres.
4842	Fabrics and Household Textiles.	9211	Cafes and Restaurants.
4843	Men's and Boys' Clothing.	9212	Licensed Hotels, Motels, and Wine Saloons.
4844	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Clothing.	9221	Licensed Bowling Clubs.
4845	Footwear.	9222	Licensed Golf Clubs.
4846	Footwear Repair.	9223	Licensed Clubs, n.e.c.
485	Household Appliances and Hardware—	9310	Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services.
4851	Household Appliances.	9321	Men's Hairdressing.
4852	Household Electric Appliance Repair.	9322	Women's Hairdressing and Beauty Salons.
4853	China, Glassware, and Domestic Hardware.		
4854	Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.		
4855	Musical Instruments and Phonograph Records.		

Before the introduction of the A.S.I.C., special classifications of retail establishments were designed for retail census purposes (and used also for retail survey purposes). The classification used in the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses is, broadly speaking, that shown in Tables 831-834 in this issue.

RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN N.S.W., 1968-69

The general structure of the retail and selected service industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of retail and selected service establishments in 1968-69 according to industry group:—

Table 825. Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Group or Class, N.S.W., 1968-69

Industry Group and Class	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Establish- ments in Operation at end of Year †	Number of Persons Employed at end of June ‡	Wages and Salaries Paid ¶	Stocks at end of Year	Value Added §
				\$ thousand		
Department, Variety, and General Stores	481	1,022	44,886	98,021	103,726	180,963
Food Stores	482	18,754	76,716	100,005	63,608	242,317
Bread and Milk Vendors	483	2,807	6,178	2,197	25	17,276
Clothing, Fabrics, and Furniture Stores	484	6,836	27,339	45,680	84,173	119,911
Household Appliance and Hardware Stores	485	2,958	14,547	30,892	41,129	77,011
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Petrol, and Tyre ..	486	9,084	59,684	129,224	122,849	319,644
Retailers	487	6,075	27,020	39,060	52,929	111,706
Other Retailers						
Total, Retail Establishments		47,536	256,370	445,080	468,439	1,068,827
Motion Picture Theatres	9113	252	2,647	4,593	50	10,183
Restaurants and Licensed Hotels	9211-9212	3,935	45,635	76,255	14,213	181,912
Licensed Clubs	9221-9223	1,439	29,211	64,809	5,735	173,455
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	9310	890	8,216	14,557	541	26,511
Hairdressing and Beauty Saloons	9321-9322	3,719	10,857	11,531	1,049	26,933
Total, Selected Service Establishments ..		10,235	96,566	171,745	21,590	418,994
Total, Retail and Selected Service Estab- lishments		57,771	352,936	616,825	490,029	1,487,821

* Australian Standard Industrial Classification : Group or Class Code No. (see page 1056).

† Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

‡ Working proprietors at the end of June, unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the last week of June, and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June (including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units).

¶ Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

§ Represents turnover, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

The following two tables summarise the operations of retail and selected service establishments in New South Wales in 1968-69, classified by individual industry classes.

Table 826. Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Number of Establishments, Employment, and Wages and Salaries, by Industry Class, N.S.W., 1968-69

Industry Class	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Establishments in Operation at end of Year *	Number of Persons Employed at end of June *			Wages and Salaries Paid *	Wages and Salaries Paid per Employee
			Males	Females	Persons		
						\$ thous.	\$
Department, Variety, and General Stores—							
Department Stores	4811	121	10,902	19,846	30,748	72,553	2,360
Variety and General Stores ..	4812, 4813	901	4,698	9,440	14,138	25,469	1,942
Food Stores—							
Supermarkets	4821	249	5,462	6,360	11,822	26,982	2,284
Grocers and Tobacconists ..	4822	8,582	11,281	14,909	26,190	22,315	1,762
Butchers	4823	3,298	10,271	2,396	12,667	26,205	2,835
Fruit and Vegetable Stores ..	4824	1,902	3,439	3,433	6,872	5,469	1,628
Liquor Stores	4825	190	493	331	824	1,274	2,085
Confectionery and Soft Drink Shops	4826	2,198	2,754	5,474	8,228	6,809	1,515
Fish, Chips, and Hamburger Shops	4827	1,263	2,047	2,532	4,579	3,494	1,464
Bread and Cake Shops	4828	1,072	2,058	3,476	5,534	7,457	1,843
Bread and Milk Vendors—							
Bread Vendors	4831	613	694	252	946	254	1,351
Milk Vendors	4832	2,194	3,650	1,582	5,232	1,943	1,282
Clothing, Fabrics, and Furniture Stores—							
Furniture and Floor Covering Stores	4841	710	2,737	1,225	3,962	9,345	2,744
Fabrics and Household Textile Stores	4842	831	966	2,425	3,391	5,367	2,097
Men's and Boys' Wear Stores ..	4843	1,230	3,396	2,054	5,450	9,942	2,292
Women's and Girls' Wear Stores	4844	2,688	1,651	8,600	10,251	15,028	1,925
Footwear Stores	4845	733	1,041	2,153	3,194	5,272	2,069
Shoe Repairers	4846	644	872	219	1,091	726	2,086
Household Appliance and Hardware Stores—							
Household Appliance Stores ..	4851	991	3,838	2,109	5,947	14,799	2,879
Household Electric Appliance Repairers	4852	385	1,732	564	2,296	5,962	3,097
China, Glassware, and Domestic Hardware Stores	4853	613	1,134	1,173	2,307	3,365	2,132
Watchmakers and Jewellers ..	4854	798	1,370	1,582	2,952	4,788	2,330
Musical Instrument and Record Stores	4855	171	437	608	1,045	1,978	2,248
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Petrol, and Tyre Retailers—							
New Motor Vehicle Dealers and Motor Vehicle Repairers (except Smash Repair) ..	4861	2,585	22,009	4,322	26,331	65,936	2,743
Used Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4862	775	3,578	657	4,235	11,231	3,010
Tyre and Battery Retailers and Tyre Retreaders	4863	485	3,108	473	3,581	10,109	3,000
Service Stations	4864	3,717	13,113	3,840	16,953	23,425	2,054
Smash Repair Workshops	4865	1,254	6,493	786	7,279	15,541	2,616
Motor Cycle Dealers	4866	117	488	118	606	1,333	2,682
Boat and Caravan Dealers	4867	151	537	162	699	1,649	2,804
Other Retailers—							
Pharmacies	4871	2,165	3,771	7,162	10,933	18,492	2,222
Photographic Equipment Stores	4872	131	378	213	591	1,309	2,661
Sporting Goods, Bicycle, and Toy Shops	4873	668	1,130	811	1,941	2,342	2,065
Newsagents, Stationers, and Booksellers	4874	1,328	3,572	4,079	7,651	10,488	1,860
Antique and Second Hand Goods Dealers	4875	565	704	905	1,609	1,418	1,967
Nurserymen and Florists	4876	527	654	1,067	1,721	1,738	1,743
Other Retailers	4877	691	1,201	1,373	2,574	3,273	1,875
Total, Retail Establishments ..		47,536	137,659	118,711	256,370	445,080	2,278
Motion Picture Theatres	9113	252	1,357	1,290	2,647	4,593	1,896
Cafes and Restaurants	9211	1,814	6,052	9,487	15,539	22,371	1,727
Licensed Hotels, Motels, and Wine Saloons	9212	2,121	12,633	17,463	30,096	53,885	1,985
Licensed Bowling Clubs	9221	539	3,175	1,362	4,537	9,947	2,192
Licensed Golf Clubs	9222	227	2,035	690	2,725	6,336	2,325
Licensed Clubs, n.e.c.	9223	673	15,344	6,605	21,949	48,526	2,211
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services	9310	890	2,851	5,365	8,216	14,557	1,974
Men's Hairdressing	9321	1,433	2,153	363	2,516	1,777	1,964
Women's Hairdressing and Beauty Salons	9322	2,286	1,166	7,175	8,341	9,754	1,636
Total, Selected Service Establishments ..		10,235	46,766	49,800	96,566	171,745	1,998
Total, Retail and Selected Service Establishments ..		57,771	184,425	168,511	352,936	616,825	2,191

* See footnotes, Table 825.

Table 827. Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Turnover, Stocks, and Value Added, by Industry Class, N.S.W., 1968-69

Industry Class	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Turnover†	Stocks		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses	Value Added *
			At Begin- ning of Year	At End of Year		
			\$ thousand			
Department, Variety, and General Stores—						
Department Stores	4811	456,943	66,131	68,543	333,880	125,475
Variety and General Stores	4812, 4813	227,312	32,877	35,183	174,129	55,487
Food Stores—						
Supermarkets	4821	248,081	15,861	18,368	208,264	42,324
Grocers and Tobacconists	4822	449,812	32,167	35,614	380,026	73,233
Butchers	4823	224,372	2,165	2,290	169,242	55,255
Fruit and Vegetables Stores	4824	81,895	1,427	1,495	62,882	19,082
Liquor Stores	4825	20,302	1,649	2,019	16,207	4,464
Confectionery and Soft Drink Shops	4826	69,671	2,353	2,538	50,165	19,691
Fish, Chips, and Hamburger Shops	4827	36,213	522	604	24,360	11,934
Bread and Cake Shops	4828	35,384	598	681	19,132	16,334
Bread and Milk Vendors—						
Bread Vendors	4831	13,212	2	4	10,395	2,819
Milk Vendors	4832	77,634	19	22	63,181	14,456
Clothing, Fabrics, and Furniture Stores—						
Furniture and Floor Covering Stores	4841	90,011	12,334	13,783	68,688	22,771
Fabrics and Household Textile Stores	4842	42,760	9,169	9,613	30,065	13,139
Men's and Boys' Wear Stores	4843	90,363	19,856	21,438	63,602	28,343
Women's and Girls' Wear Stores	4844	131,692	25,648	27,338	94,104	39,279
Footwear Stores	4845	48,507	11,598	11,719	35,141	13,487
Shoe Repairers	4846	4,343	268	281	1,465	2,892
Household Appliance and Hardware Stores—						
Household Appliance Stores	4851	126,953	17,257	16,956	92,542	34,111
Household Electric Appliance Repair- ers	4852	17,792	1,792	2,304	7,085	11,219
China, Glassware, and Domestic Hardware Stores	4853	32,463	5,694	5,879	22,189	10,459
Watchmakers and Jewellers	4854	36,096	11,100	12,095	22,598	14,493
Musical Instrument and Record Stores	4855	15,815	3,249	3,896	9,732	6,730
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Petrol, and Tyre Retailers—						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers and Motor Vehicle Repairers (except Smash Repair)	4861	877,527	72,209	79,904	716,893	168,330
Used Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers Tyre and Battery Retailers and Tyre Retreaders	4862	203,103	16,129	17,066	171,260	32,781
Service Stations	4863	73,674	6,748	7,102	52,912	21,116
Smash Repair Workshops	4864	280,522	9,804	11,116	220,574	61,260
Motor Cycle Dealers	4865	54,746	1,755	1,889	26,914	27,966
Boat and Caravan Dealers	4866	12,489	1,754	1,895	9,509	3,120
Other Retailers—	4867	30,765	3,448	3,877	26,122	5,072
Pharmacies	4871	152,433	23,684	25,550	102,329	51,969
Photographic Equipment Stores	4872	9,533	1,363	1,553	6,610	3,112
Sporting Goods, Bicycle, and Toy Shops	4873	24,918	4,677	5,165	17,778	7,629
Newsagents, Stationers, and Book- sellers	4874	107,821	13,464	14,163	80,248	28,272
Antique and Second Hand Goods Dealers	4875	12,098	2,149	2,362	7,212	5,098
Nurserymen and Florists	4876	10,970	934	998	6,468	4,566
Other Retailers	4877	25,561	2,885	3,139	14,755	11,060
Total, Retail Establishments		4,453,785	434,738	468,439	3,418,659	1,068,827
Motion Picture Theatres	9113	16,669	50	50	6,486	10,183
Cafes and Restaurants	9211	95,595	1,793	2,183	49,053	46,931
Licensed Hotels, Motels, and Wine Saloons	9212	350,961	10,621	12,030	217,390	134,980
Licensed Bowling Clubs	9221	44,303	1,049	1,085	18,480	25,859
Licensed Golf Clubs	9222	21,372	512	575	8,018	13,417
Licensed Clubs, n.e.c.	9223	209,113	3,628	4,076	75,381	134,180
Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services	9310	34,872	479	541	8,423	26,511
Men's Hairdressing	9321	9,211	323	332	2,196	7,025
Women's Hairdressing and Beauty Salons	9322	24,443	613	717	4,639	19,908
Total, Selected Service Establishments		806,538	19,067	21,590	390,066	418,994
Total, Retail and Selected Service Establishments		5,260,322	453,805	490,029	3,808,726	1,487,821

* See footnotes, Table 825.

† Represents sales, transfers out, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use.

Table 828 shows, for New South Wales, the number of retail and selected service establishments which sold goods in each of the specified commodity groups and the value of retail sales in each of these groups. Details of the takings received by these establishments, from the repair and service activities covered by the census, are shown in Table 830.

Table 828. Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Sales by Commodity Groups, N.S.W., 1968-69*

Commodity Group	Establishments which Sold Goods in the Commodity Group	Value of Retail Sales of Goods	
		Total	Per Head of Population
		\$ thous.	\$
Groceries, Other Food Items, etc.—			
Groceries	11,426	535,735	120.6
Fresh Meat	4,785	242,811	54.7
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	7,153	104,019	23.4
Bread, Cakes, and Pastries	9,835	68,201	15.4
Delivered Bread	684	12,895	2.9
Delivered Milk	2,328	76,202†	17.2
Fish (Fresh or Cooked), Chips, Hamburgers, etc.	3,310	39,511	8.9
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Wrapped Lunches, etc.	18,825	127,539	28.7
Beer, Tobacco, etc.—			
Beer, Wine, and Spirits	4,692	422,601	95.2
Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products	23,376	139,611	31.4
Furniture and Floor Coverings—			
Furniture, Mattresses, Blinds, etc. (including Installation and Repairs)	1,545	102,606	23.1
Floor Coverings, Carpets, Lino, etc. (including Laying of Floor Coverings)	951	52,411	11.8
Fabrics, Clothing, and Footwear—			
Fabrics, Piece Goods, Manchester, Blankets, Soft Furnishing, etc.	2,747	102,302	23.0
Clothing : Men's and Boys'	2,948	160,825	36.2
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	4,652	255,094	57.4
Footwear : Men's and Boys'	2,371	30,709	6.9
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	2,016	53,530	12.1
Household Appliances—			
Radios, Radiograms, Tape Recorders, etc.	1,413	25,408	5.7
Musical Instruments, Records, etc.	937	19,756	4.4
Television Sets and Accessories	1,164	28,140	6.3
Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers	1,036	30,355	6.8
Washing Machines, Stoves, Household Heating Appliances, etc.	1,141	30,750	6.9
Other Household Appliances	1,709	36,401	8.2
Hardware†			
Domestic Hardware, China, and Glassware (including Garden Equipment)	3,493	76,925	17.3
Petrol, Motor Vehicles, Boats, etc.‡—			
Petrol, Oils, and Motor Lubricants, etc.	6,179	233,432	52.6
New Motor Vehicles	1,127	446,721	100.6
New Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles	4,553	65,962	14.9
Used Motor Vehicles	1,768	307,792¶	69.3
Used Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles	800	11,057¶	2.5
New and Used Motor Cycles, Motor Scooters	404	10,035	2.3
New and Used Motor Tyres, Tubes, and Batteries	4,489	71,073	16.0
Boats, Outboard Motors, Caravans	303	23,880	5.4
Other Goods—			
Cosmetics, Perfumes, Toilet Preparations, etc.	6,481	62,921	14.2
Patent Medicines and Therapeutic Appliances	4,962	54,702	12.3
Prescription Medicines	2,161	55,948	12.6
Photographic Equipment and Supplies	2,772	20,317	4.6
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware	2,044	36,575	8.2
Sporting Goods, Bicycles, Toys, etc.	3,339	42,065	9.5
Books, Stationery, Newspapers, etc.	4,720	120,999	27.2
Antiques, Disposal Goods, Secondhand Goods (excluding Goods Traded in), etc.	773	12,550	2.8
Cut Flowers, Garden Seeds, Shrubs, etc.	1,300	13,273	3.0
Travel Goods, Brief Cases, etc.	1,272	7,070	1.6
Bottled Liquified Petroleum Gas	301	1,789	0.4
Other	2,131	26,258	5.9
Total, All Groups	\$	4,398,756	990.5

* Preliminary.

† Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, cement), builders' hardware and supplies (e.g. tools of trade, paint).

‡ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

¶ Includes a small amount of sales made by manufacturers and wholesalers.

§ The numbers of establishments selling goods in the commodity groups do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments sold goods in more than one group.

The following table shows particulars of the retail and selected service establishments operating in statistical divisions of the State in 1968-69. The table also shows particulars for individual local government areas in which the total value of retail sales in 1968-69 exceeded \$50 million (Sydney Statistical Division) or \$20 million (rest of New South Wales).

Table 829. Retail and Selected Service Establishments in Statistical Divisions, and Municipalities and Shires*, N.S.W., 1968-69

Statistical Division, Municipality (M), or Shire (S)	Establishments in Operation at end of Year†	Number of Persons Employed at end of Year†	Wages and Salaries Paid	Value of Retail Sales of Goods
			\$ thousand	\$ thousand
Sydney	33,890	225,632	416,268	2,827,133
Outer Sydney	1,746	7,993	11,672	92,004
Hunter—				
<i>Newcastle Statistical District</i> ..	4,288	24,648	39,851	315,283
<i>Balance</i>	715	3,510	5,342	41,641
Total	5,003	28,158	45,193	356,924
Illawarra—				
<i>Wollongong Statistical District</i> ..	2,156	12,555	20,032	164,988
<i>Balance</i>	747	3,608	5,320	44,200
Total	2,903	16,163	25,352	209,188
North Coast	3,302	15,898	23,615	185,723
Northern	2,056	12,177	19,744	154,247
North-Western	1,458	7,490	11,585	94,819
Central West	2,088	10,872	17,163	135,804
South-Eastern	1,731	9,451	15,614	107,960
Murrumbidgee	1,852	9,957	16,037	124,128
Murray	1,252	6,814	10,763	79,761
Far West	490	2,331	3,820	31,065
Total, New South Wales	57,771	352,936	616,825	4,398,756
Sydney Statistical Division—				
Ashfield M.	582	3,292	5,944	52,979
Auburn M.	670	5,649	12,667	70,812
Bankstown M.	1,546	10,593	19,243	139,417
Blacktown M.	794	4,672	7,911	70,719
Canterbury M.	1,456	8,639	16,688	111,245
Fairfield M.	916	5,192	7,818	71,190
Holroyd M.	703	3,561	5,526	53,154
Hornsby S.	728	4,302	6,468	55,805
Hurstville M.	912	4,894	7,347	67,643
Ku-ring-gai M.	696	4,368	7,897	60,378
Leichhardt M.	1,098	5,822	9,133	67,328
Liverpool M. (City)	535	3,964	6,850	68,014
Marrickville M.	1,489	7,003	10,655	82,294
North Sydney M.	915	5,803	10,362	66,929
Parramatta M. (City)	1,219	9,411	18,320	150,064
Randwick M.	1,298	7,461	10,965	74,789
Rockdale M.	1,120	5,699	9,075	81,161
Ryde M.	878	5,522	9,386	76,370
Sutherland S.	1,391	7,807	12,115	105,035
Sydney M. (City)	4,327	50,198	114,944	531,605
Warringah S.	1,488	8,957	15,017	115,785
Waverley M.	914	5,538	8,218	56,550
Willoughby M.	767	5,726	10,673	80,505
Woollahra M.	1,086	5,801	10,281	62,053
Rest of New South Wales—				
Albury M. (City)	449	3,223	5,915	40,371
Bathurst M. (City)	250	1,723	2,876	21,699
Broken Hill M. (City)	424	2,090	3,519	28,363
Cessnock, Greater M. (City)	460	2,105	2,954	26,214
Dubbo M. (City)	274	1,891	3,286	26,007
Gosford S.	722	3,916	6,363	49,722
Goulburn M. (City)	275	1,850	3,460	25,273
Lake Macquarie S.	1,042	4,848	6,808	60,578
Lismore M. (City)	373	2,147	3,507	25,997
Maitland M. (City)	397	2,128	3,387	29,277
Newcastle M. (City)	2,217	14,802	25,503	190,347
Orange M. (City)	328	2,111	3,814	30,074
Shoalhaven S.	435	2,096	3,124	26,859
Tamworth M. (City)	382	2,757	4,991	35,813
Tweed S.	327	1,764	2,959	21,403
Wade S.	239	1,494	2,466	20,202
Wagga Wagga M. (City)	455	2,888	5,062	36,541
Wollongong M. (City)	1,842	11,233	18,299	148,722
Wyong S.	500	2,027	2,653	22,257

* Municipalities and Shires with total value of retail sales exceeding \$50 million (Sydney Statistical Division) or \$20 million (rest of New South Wales).

† See footnotes, Table 825.

Table 830. Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Takings from Certain Repair and Service Activities, N.S.W., 1968-69*

Repair or Service Activity	Establishments which recorded Takings for the Activity Specified	Value of Takings	
		Total	Per Head of Population
		\$ thousand	\$
Household Electrical Appliance Repairing	1,104	20,735	4.7
Panel Beating, Spray Painting, etc.	2,384	70,389	15.9
Other Motor Vehicle Repairing	4,779	93,637	21.1
Motor Vehicle Lubricating, Washing, and Cleaning	3,635	8,808	2.0
Motor Cycle and Motor Scooter Repairing	262	1,115	0.3
Retreading, Recapping of Tyres, etc.	833	7,262	1.6
Boot and Shoe Repairing	850	4,424	1.0
Other Repairing	1,357	11,631	2.6
Hiring or Leasing of Household Appliances, Radios, etc.	372	7,492	1.7
Hiring or Leasing of Other Consumer Goods	225	2,316	0.5
Provision of Meals	5,034	127,109	28.6
Provision of Accommodation	1,863	32,737	7.4
Men's Hairdressing	1,853	9,241	2.1
Women's Hairdressing	2,431	24,641	5.5
Laundering	n.a.	12,941†	2.8
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, etc.	n.a.	20,747†	4.5
Theatre Admissions and Screen Advertising	275	15,718	3.5
Total, Specified Repair and Service Activities	‡	470,943	106.0

* Preliminary.

† Includes details for the Australian Capital Territory.

‡ The numbers of establishments showing takings of individual items do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments recorded takings for more than one item.

RETAIL TRADE IN N.S.W., 1956-57 AND 1961-62

Table 831 shows, for New South Wales, the number of retail establishments which sold goods in each of 30 broad commodity groups, and the value of retail sales in each of these groups, in 1956-57 and 1961-62. Traders were asked to classify their sales within these commodity groups in accordance with ordinary trade practice. The numbers of establishments selling goods in the commodity groups (as shown in the table) do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments sold goods in more than one commodity group.

In comparing the values of retail sales in the two years covered by the table, allowance should be made for the increase in population and the upward trend in prices during the intervening years. Population growth may be taken into account by comparing the value of sales per head of population in the respective years, as shown in the table.

Table 832 shows, for 1961-62, the distribution of retail sales by broad commodity groups in different parts of the State. Total sales in the City of Sydney accounted for 30 per cent. of the total retail sales in the metropolis (as defined for statistical purposes at 30 June 1962) in 1961-62; the proportion (per cent.) for each commodity group is also shown in the table.

Table 831. Retail Establishments and Sales by Commodity Groups, N.S.W., 1956-57 and 1961-62

Commodity Group	Establishments which Sold Goods in the Commodity Group		Value of Retail Sales of Goods			
	1956-57	1961-62	Total		Per Head of Population	
			1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62
			\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$	\$
Foodstuffs—						
Groceries	12,377	12,533	268,894	335,948	74.9	85.1
Butchers' Meat	3,426	5,111	134,382	164,988	37.4	41.8
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	7,113	8,302	59,644	76,176	16.6	19.3
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	8,761	10,621	56,290	65,072	15.7	16.5
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc.	13,643	16,431	63,168	75,418	17.6	19.1
Other (Fish, Smallgoods, etc.)	7,568	9,247	40,394	58,994	11.3	14.9
Beer, Tobacco, etc.—						
Beer, Wine, and Spirits*	2,793	2,678	195,484	213,854	54.5	54.2
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	20,317	23,081	78,716	96,706	21.9	24.5
Clothing, Drapery, etc.—						
Clothing: Men's and Boys'	2,932	3,156	93,068	110,732	25.9	28.0
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	4,312	4,443	142,532	169,614	39.7	43.0
Footwear: Men's and Boys'	2,047	2,302	16,426	20,598	4.6	5.2
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	1,766	2,019	30,010	39,296	8.4	10.0
Drapery, Piece Goods, etc.	2,388	3,066	62,476	79,618	17.4	20.2
Hardware†, Electrical Goods, etc.—						
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	3,528	3,883	43,838	58,140	12.2	14.7
Radios, Radiograms, etc.	1,482	1,521	12,854	14,984	3.6	3.8
Television and Accessories	541	1,257	13,750	38,244	3.8	9.7
Musical Instruments, Records, Music, etc.	592	741	7,150	9,478	2.0	2.4
Domestic Refrigerators	1,385	1,445	20,046	26,890	5.6	6.8
Other Electrical Goods, etc.	2,527	2,835	30,492	46,672	8.5	11.8
Furniture and Floor Coverings—						
Furniture (including Mattresses)	1,166	1,263	45,988	61,872	12.8	15.7
Floor Coverings	890	1,011	23,284	32,014	6.5	8.1
Other Goods—						
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, Stationery	3,818	3,988	56,350	67,036	15.7	17.0
Chemists' Goods (including Cosmetics, etc.)	4,436	5,774	63,758	109,424	17.8	27.7
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	1,731	1,861	11,828	15,302	3.3	3.9
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	1,707	1,940	22,456	25,394	6.3	6.4
Other	3,103	3,779	41,496	47,948	11.6	12.1
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	1,634,774§	2,060,412	455.5§	521.8
Motor Vehicles, etc.†—						
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	1,256	1,311	172,866	235,180	48.2	59.6
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	1,524	1,713	105,622	167,764	29.4	42.5
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, etc.	3,780	5,050	58,892	85,226	16.4	21.6
Petrol, Oils, Lubricants, etc.	4,805	5,769	96,160	134,912	26.8	34.2
Total, Motor Vehicles, etc.	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	433,540§	623,082	120.8§	157.8
Total, All Groups	43,472¶	46,209¶	2,068,314§	2,683,494	576.3§	679.6

* Excludes licensed clubs.

† Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, cement) and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g. tools of trade, paint).

‡ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

¶ Total number of individual establishments. The numbers of establishments selling goods in the commodity groups do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments sold goods in more than one group.

§ Adjusted in the light of the scope of the 1961-62 census—see page 1061.

Table 832. Retail Sales by Commodity Groups, in Areas of N.S.W., 1961-62

Commodity Group	Value of Retail Sales of Goods					Ratio of Sales in City of Sydney to Total, Metro-polis
	City of Sydney	Rest of Metro-polis	Total, Metro-polis*	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	
	\$ thousand					Per cent.
Foodstuffs—						
Groceries	20,090	159,790	179,880	156,068	335,948	11·2
Butchers' Meat	11,488	86,028	97,516	67,472	164,988	11·8
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	5,228	44,954	50,182	25,994	76,176	10·4
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	6,412	27,638	34,050	31,022	65,072	18·8
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc.	11,012	32,676	43,688	31,730	75,418	25·2
Other (Fish, Smallgoods, etc.)	11,304	29,474	40,778	18,216	58,994	27·7
Beer, Tobacco, etc.—						
Beer, Wine, and Spirits†	38,222	87,338	125,560	88,294	213,854	30·4
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	14,366	42,330	56,696	40,010	96,706	25·3
Clothing, Drapery, etc.—						
Clothing: Men's and Boys'	36,204	33,976	70,180	40,552	110,732	51·6
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	61,626	54,462	116,088	53,526	169,614	53·1
Footwear: Men's and Boys'	5,608	6,696	12,304	8,294	20,598	45·6
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	14,392	12,048	26,440	12,856	39,296	54·4
Drapery, Piece Goods, etc.	23,476	25,340	48,816	30,802	79,618	48·1
Hardware‡, Electrical Goods, etc.—						
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	11,850	21,944	33,794	24,346	58,140	35·1
Radios, Radiograms, etc.	2,950	6,252	9,202	5,782	14,984	32·1
Television and Accessories	5,430	16,222	21,652	16,592	38,244	25·1
Musical Instruments, Records, Music, etc.	3,756	3,086	6,842	2,636	9,478	54·9
Domestic Refrigerators	5,490	10,840	16,330	10,560	26,890	33·6
Other Electrical Goods, etc.	12,190	17,524	29,714	16,958	46,672	41·0
Furniture and Floor Coverings—						
Furniture (including Mattresses)	19,118	20,956	40,074	21,798	61,872	47·7
Floor Coverings	11,884	10,026	21,910	10,104	32,014	54·2
Other Goods—						
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, Stationery	18,416	26,246	44,662	22,374	67,036	41·2
Chemists' Goods (including Cosmetics, etc.)	15,098	52,796	67,894	41,530	109,424	22·2
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	5,200	4,262	9,462	5,840	15,302	55·0
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	11,238	5,740	16,978	8,416	25,394	66·2
Other	15,144	18,056	33,200	14,748	47,948	45·6
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	397,192	856,700	1,253,892	806,520	2,060,412	31·7
Motor Vehicles, etc.¶—						
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	53,146	88,064	141,210	93,970	235,180	37·6
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles)	18,820	89,146	107,966	59,798	167,764	17·4
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, etc.	9,598	30,270	39,868	45,358	85,226	24·1
Petrol, Oils, Lubricants, etc.	6,828	61,904	68,732	66,180	134,912	9·9
Total, Motor Vehicles, etc.	88,392	269,384	357,776	265,306	623,082	24·7
Total, All Groups	485,584	1,126,084	1,611,668	1,071,826	2,683,494	30·1

* As defined for statistical purposes at 30 June 1962.

† Excludes sales by licensed clubs.

‡ Excludes basic building materials (e.g. timber, building sheets, tiles, cement) and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g. tools of trade, paint).

¶ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

In the next table, each retail establishment has been classified according to its main type of business, and all the establishment's retail sales and stocks have been attributed to that type of business. The classification for an establishment was determined, in general, by the commodity group which accounted for the largest share of the establishment's total turnover. The values of retail stocks shown are merely aggregates of the values reported for individual establishments; traders were asked to value their stocks on the same basis as that used for balance sheet purposes, and no adjustment was made for differences in methods of valuation.

Table 833. Retail Establishments, Sales, and Stocks, by Main Type of Business, N.S.W., 1956-57 and 1961-62

Main Type of Business	1956-57‡		1961-62			
	Estab- lishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Estab- lishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods*	Value of Retail Stocks at end of Year†	Average Sales per Estab- lishment
	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$
Food Stores—						
Grocers	10,189	359,074	9,590	464,726	46,790	48,459
Butchers	2,942	134,082	3,272	159,732	1,442	48,818
Fruiterers	2,243	55,310	2,341	71,880	1,568	30,705
Bakers	1,696	45,668	1,576	47,092	996	29,881
Confectioners and Milk Bars ..	2,194	43,842	2,329	49,412	2,544	21,216
Cafes	1,130	12,502	1,148	11,560	986	10,070
Fishmongers and Poulterers ..	629	10,004	819	15,312	168	18,696
Other Food Stores	457	15,672	941	35,748	3,260	37,989
Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc. ..	2,224	201,194	2,157	223,138	7,724	103,448
Tobacconists	507	11,510	558	12,746	986	22,842
Tobacconist and Hairdressers ..	978	5,930	897	4,266	546	4,756
Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—						
Department Stores	63	176,266	89	245,924	55,028	2,763,192
Clothiers and Drapers	4,779	244,326	4,902	258,190	57,934	52,670
Footwear Stores	611	25,494	741	32,872	10,022	44,362
Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—						
Domestic Hardware Stores ..	833	17,608	933	23,464	5,844	25,149
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instruments Stores	1,276	67,236	1,449	112,004	19,742	77,297
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	691	50,000	799	70,750	15,096	88,548
Other Goods Stores—						
Newsagents and Booksellers ..	1,136	52,668	1,123	61,820	7,660	55,049
Chemists	1,551	54,742	1,874	93,608	15,294	49,952
Sports Goods Stores	253	6,994	332	10,446	2,428	31,464
Watchmakers and Jewellers ..	740	19,580	695	19,334	8,484	27,819
Cycle Stores	157	2,540	103	1,008	238	9,786
Florists and Nurserymen	463	5,010	386	4,982	496	12,907
Other Types of Business	1,076	20,894	1,157	27,290	7,190	23,587
Total, All Types except Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	38,818	1,638,146‡	40,211	2,057,304‡	272,466	51,163
Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations	3,903	346,214	5,008	504,050	43,050	100,649
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	339	62,532	435	89,050	7,292	204,713
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers ..	412	21,422	555	33,090	5,320	59,622
Total, Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc. ..	4,654	430,168‡	5,998	626,190‡	55,662	104,400
Total, All Types	43,472	2,068,314	46,209	2,683,494	328,128	58,073

* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

† Total value of all commodities held for retail sale by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

‡ This figure differs from its counterpart in Table 831, because it includes the sales of motor vehicles etc. by establishments not classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc. and excludes the sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc. by establishments classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.

§ See note ‡.

§ Adjusted in the light of the scope of the 1961-62 census—see page 1061.

In 1961-62, the Metropolis contained 55 per cent. of the total population of New South Wales and, as shown in the following table, accounted for 54 per cent. of the total retail establishments and 60 per cent. of the total retail sales in the State. However, the ratio of sales in the Metropolis to total sales in the State varied markedly for the different types of business.

Table 834. Retail Establishments and Sales, by Main Type of Business, in Areas of N.S.W., 1961-62

Main Type of Business	Metropolis*		Rest of N.S.W.		Total, N.S.W.	
	Estab- lish- ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods†	Estab- lish- ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods†	Estab- lish- ments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods†
	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.
<i>Food Stores—</i>						
Grocers	5,042	239,014	4,548	225,712	9,590	464,726
Butchers	1,796	94,992	1,476	64,740	3,272	159,732
Fruiterers	1,551	49,972	790	21,908	2,341	71,880
Bakers	750	22,124	826	24,968	1,576	47,092
Confectioners and Milk Bars	1,190	28,138	1,139	21,274	2,329	49,412
Cafes	617	5,610	531	5,950	1,148	11,560
Fishmongers and Poulterers	546	10,906	273	4,406	819	15,312
Other Food Stores	674	29,940	267	5,808	941	35,748
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>						
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc.	709	130,224	1,448	92,914	2,157	223,138
Tobacconists	470	11,312	88	1,434	558	12,746
Tobacconist and Hairdressers	613	3,220	284	1,046	897	4,266
<i>Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>						
Department Stores	40	184,660	49	61,264	89	245,924
Clothiers and Drapers	2,966	151,224	1,936	106,966	4,902	258,190
Footwear Stores	425	20,856	316	12,016	741	32,872
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>						
Domestic Hardware Stores	609	14,510	324	8,954	933	23,464
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instruments Stores	670	66,694	779	45,310	1,449	112,004
Furniture and Floor Coverings Stores	456	45,772	343	24,978	799	70,750
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>						
Newsagents and Booksellers	650	41,544	473	20,276	1,123	61,820
Chemists	1,197	57,280	677	36,328	1,874	93,608
Sports Goods Stores	170	5,826	162	4,620	332	10,446
Watchmakers and Jewellers	378	12,982	317	6,352	695	19,334
Cycle Stores	36	348	67	660	103	1,008
Florists and Nurserymen	245	3,786	141	1,196	386	4,982
Other Types of Business	639	19,880	518	7,410	1,157	27,290
Total, All Types except Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	22,439	1,250,814	17,772	806,490†	40,211	2,057,304‡
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations	1,848	271,822	3,160	232,228	5,008	504,050
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers	301	72,122	134	16,928	435	89,050
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers	255	16,910	300	16,180	555	33,090
Total, Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.	2,404	360,854¶	3,594	265,336¶	5,998	626,190¶
Total, All Types	24,843	1,611,668	21,366	1,071,826	46,209	2,683,494

* See note *, Table 832.

† Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Types of Business shown.

‡ This figure differs from its counterpart in Table 832, because it *includes* the sales of motor vehicles, etc. by establishments not classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc., and *excludes* the sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc. by establishments classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.

¶ See note ‡.

Supplementary data, collected at the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses, cover the takings for certain services (repairs, hairdressing, meals and accommodation) usually associated with retailing and provided by establishments with total retail sales of goods, or total "other takings", of \$1,000 or more during the year. Particulars of the takings for these services are as follows:—

<i>Takings for—</i>						1956-57 \$ thous.	1961-62 \$ thous.
<i>Repair, Servicing, and Maintenance Work—</i>							
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, etc...	..	..	..	..	..	59,570	89,934
Other	..	..	..	..	..	13,554	18,302
Total	..	..	..	..	..	73,124	108,236
<i>Meals in Cafes, Restaurants, etc.</i>							
Meals and Accommodation in Hotels	..	..	..	..	..	37,506	51,390
Hairdressing	..	..	..	..	..	24,030	27,484
	..	..	..	..	..	11,478	18,400

TRENDS IN RETAIL SALES

Trends since 1952-53 in the retail sales of goods (by broad commodity groups) in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table. The figures for 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62 have been derived from censuses of retail establishments, while those for other years are estimates based on sample surveys. The estimates for the years after 1961-62 have been based on the 1961-62 census definitions and classifications. A new sample, based on the 1968-69 census definitions and classifications is currently being introduced.

Table 835. Value of Retail Sales of Goods, N.S.W.

Commodity Group	Year ended 30 June						
	1953	1957	1962	1969 **	1970 **	1971 **	1972 **
	\$ million						
Groceries	209.0	268.8	336.0	494.8	528.4	557.0	604.1
Butchers' Meat	101.4	134.4	165.0	231.5	248.4	265.2	282.1
Other Food*	164.4	219.6	275.6	382.7	422.8	446.2	468.7
Total, Foodstuffs	474.8	622.8	776.6	1,109.0	1,199.6	1,268.4	1,354.9
Beer, Wine, and Spirits†	141.2	195.6	213.8	300.1	329.4	356.2	380.2
Clothing and Drapery	241.2	298.0	360.0	516.4	552.5	595.2	648.6
Footwear	39.0	46.4	59.8	79.2	87.3	93.5	95.8
Hardware, China, and Glassware‡	36.8	43.8	58.2	69.4	79.6	87.6	95.8
Electrical Goods¶	57.6	84.4	136.4	172.2	186.6	204.2	222.0
Furniture and Floor Coverings	53.4	69.2	93.8	160.4	177.3	189.7	203.2
Chemists' Goods	42.6	63.8	109.4	179.5	201.5	225.6	239.5
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	44.4	56.4	67.0	108.0	119.3	127.2	131.6
Other Goods§	117.0	154.4	185.4	307.3	335.0	353.2	375.7
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	1,248.0	1,634.8	2,060.4	3,001.5	3,268.1	3,500.8	3,747.3
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.|| .. .. .	288.0	433.6	623.0	1,174.1	1,329.9	1,440.9	1,538.9
Total, All Groups	1,536.0	2,068.4	2,683.4	4,175.6	4,598.0	4,941.7	5,286.2

* Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

† Excludes retail sales made by licensed clubs.

‡ Excludes basic building materials and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g. tools of trade, paint).

¶ Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc.

§ Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., jewellery, sporting goods, etc., but excludes grain and produce and business machines.

|| Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

** Estimates—see text above table.

MARKETING OF FOODSTUFFS

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, operated by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. The Authority operates under a special Act of Parliament, passed in 1968, which empowers it to maintain, control, and manage public markets for the sale of farm produce within the County of Cumberland. (Before 1 January 1969 the Sydney Fruit and Vegetable Markets were owned and controlled by the Council of the City of Sydney.) Fruit and vegetables sold at these Markets are received by road, rail, and air (and occasionally by sea) from intrastate and interstate sources. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

Large quantities of hard vegetables (potatoes, onions, pumpkins, swedes, etc.) are also sold at the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard and at a nearby road delivery centre by registered commission agents and merchants. The Alexandria market receives produce consigned by rail and road from intrastate and interstate sources. The bulk of the business handled at the Alexandria centres comprises sales by wholesale merchants and agents to secondary wholesalers.

The Meat Halls at the State Abattoir (at Homebush Bay) are the principal centre in New South Wales for the wholesale distribution of meat for human consumption. Carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated, the chilled carcasses being delivered to the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. Considerable quantities of meat also arrive at the Meat Halls from country and interstate abattoirs owned by local government authorities and by co-operative organisations and other private interests. Most abattoirs in the State slaughter for both domestic consumption and export.

Most of the poultry sold in the State for table meat are produced under contract to processors, who slaughter and treat the birds and sell them to retailers.

Agents who sell fruit, vegetables, poultry, or other farm produce on behalf of growers must be licensed, and must operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act. The provisions of the Act are summarised in the chapter "Agriculture".

Marketing boards in respect of primary products may be formed, in terms of the (State) Marketing of Primary Products Act, upon the request of producers. Before a board is constituted for any product, a poll of the producers of the product must be taken, votes must be given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. Boards have been established under the Acts for eggs, rice, wine grapes, lemons, citrus fruits (other than lemons), tobacco leaf, grain sorghum, barley, oats, and oilseeds. A Dried Fruits Board has been established under the (State) Dried Fruits Act, and a Banana Marketing Control Committee under the (State) Banana Industry Act, to supervise the marketing of dried fruits and bananas, respectively.

The Commonwealth Government has established marketing boards to supervise the marketing of wheat, meat, dairy produce, eggs, canned fruits, dried fruits, apples and pears, wine, and honey. The Australian Wheat Board controls the marketing of wheat for domestic consumption as well as for export, but the other Commonwealth boards are concerned mainly with marketing for export.

Standards for the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed in terms of the (State) Pure Food Act. The administration of the food laws within local government areas, and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed, are duties of the Board of Health and local government authorities. Meat for local consumption is inspected at the State Abattoir and most country abattoirs by officers of the Department of Agriculture, and at other abattoirs by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

The composition and labelling of overseas imports of food and drugs are supervised by the Department of Customs and Excise. The quality and labelling of foodstuffs intended for export are supervised by the Department of Primary Industry.

Further information about arrangements for the marketing of fruit and vegetables, butter, fish, and other foodstuffs, and about the Commonwealth and State marketing boards, is given in the chapters "Agriculture", "Pastoral Industry", "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping", and "Fisheries". Arrangements for the marketing of milk and bread are described below.

BREAD

Bread for sale in New South Wales is made in approved and closely supervised bakehouses. Most bread is delivered by bakers either direct to customers' homes or to retail shops (at wholesale rates) for sale "over the counter"; only a small quantity is sold to customers at the bakeries. Bread must be kept adequately covered until handed to the customer.

Under the Bread Act, 1969, which repealed the Bread Industry Act, 1946-1965, and the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950, the hours of baking, formerly fixed under the Bread Industry Act, have been made subject to fixation by industrial award. The delivery of bread in an area must, in general, be completed within the ordinary hours of delivery set down for that area in the Bread Salesmen's industrial awards. An outline of the earlier legislation governing the baking and delivery of bread in New South Wales is given on page 142 of Year Book No. 60.

The Bread Act contains two features introduced by an amendment of the former Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act in 1954. Under the Act, bread manufacturers and operative bakers must be licensed with the Department of Labour and Industry, and the Bread Industry Advisory Committee has been continued. The Committee (comprising the Under Secretary of the Department, two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and, since 1965, two representatives of consumers) advises the Minister on measures to improve the making and distribution of bread, on sanitary conditions in bakehouses, and on standards of efficiency for the trade.

Standard quality loaves of 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb. were previously authorised, but an amendment to the former Bread Industry Act in 1958 provided for the baking of bread of any type, variety, or size specified by regulation. This has been retained in the Bread Act, 1969, which also enables regulations to be made fixing standard denominations of bread loaves by reference to the weight of the dry-solids content of such loaves. Under the Act, flour millers are required to describe the protein and maltose content of flour delivered for bread manufacture.

A Bread Research Institute was established in 1947 by bread manufacturers in New South Wales, to undertake research and to provide technical assistance to bakers. The Institute became an Australian body in 1950, and has worked since 1951 in association with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The Director of the Institute has administrative control of the Wheat Research Unit of C.S.I.R.O., formed in 1958. An Agricultural Research Institute, which is equipped to test the milling and baking qualities of wheat, was established at Wagga Wagga in 1954 by the New South Wales Government, to undertake research into wheat breeding and wheat quality.

Information about bread and flour prices is given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

MILK

Throughout New South Wales, responsibility, since 1 July 1970, for regulating and controlling the quality, supply, and distribution of milk (including cream) rests with the Dairy Industry Authority of New South

Wales in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970. All milk supplied for human consumption (including milk for use in the manufacture of "dairy products") vests in the Authority, which comprises five members who are appointed by the Governor—chairman, deputy chairman, two representing registered dairymen, and one representing milk consumers. The Authority replaced the former Milk Board which, until June 1970, controlled the supply and distribution of milk and cream in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and eighteen other proclaimed distributing districts of the State (see Table 836), and also took over control of the sale of milk from 51 local government areas outside the Milk Board's jurisdiction. Powers exercised by the Authority include regulating the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk, the grading of milk for sale, the inspection of dairy premises and cool stores, and determination of quantities of milk to be supplied to the Authority. Similar powers, together with that to fix prices of milk and cream (now vested in the Minister on the recommendation of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal—see page 476), were exercised by the former Milk Board in the areas under its jurisdiction.

Distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Authority in receiving milk and purchase their supplies from the Authority for distribution (through vendors) to the public. The Authority is not obliged to accept all or any of a dairyman's milk, but where it does, the quantity accepted is usually determined by reference to quotas allocated to each dairyman. The prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to agents and accepted by the Authority are fixed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal (see page 476).

Milk supplies for Sydney are derived mainly from country districts—the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra, the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale, the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts, the districts around Muswellbrook, Singleton, Branxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog, and Gloucester on the north coast line. Only a small proportion of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies located in the city's peripheral areas.

An official zoning system for retail delivery of milk, which permitted only one vendor to deliver to households in each defined zone, was introduced as a war-time measure in 1942. Although officially terminated in 1947, the zoning system was continued in operation by agreement among vendors. In 1962, the Milk Board, using its power under the Milk Act, began to define trading zones and to allot them to vendors. By 30 June 1970, the metropolitan district and most of the country distributing districts had been zoned and each zone allotted to a vendor registered with the Board.

In the former Milk Board distributing districts (see Table 836) almost all milk is now delivered in bottles or (to a very limited extent) in disposable cartons and only small quantities of bulk milk are supplied through shops. Retail sales of raw milk have been almost completely eliminated in these districts and the Authority's policy is to eliminate them throughout the State as soon as practicable.

The quantities of milk acquired by the former Milk Board for distribution in the various distributing districts in the six years ended 1969-70 (the last year of its operations) are shown in the following table:—

Table 836. Milk Acquired for Distribution by Milk Board*

Year ended 30 June	Whole Milk								Milk Separated for Sweet Cream
	Metro-politan	New-castle	Wollon-gong	Erina †	Hunter	Blue Mount-ains-Lithgow	Other Districts ‡	Total	
	Thousand gallons								
1965	67,445	6,354	4,477	2,046	1,627	1,471	5,734	89,154	7,341
1966	68,404	6,475	4,758	2,173	1,658	1,465	6,014	90,947	6,958
1967	67,530	6,331	4,713	2,149	1,659	1,462	6,082	89,927	6,766
1968	69,348	6,535	4,828	2,274	1,756	1,522	6,670	92,933	6,754
1969	70,058	6,624	5,073	2,380	1,844	1,563	7,053	94,595	6,994
1970	70,430	6,614	4,983	2,455	1,873	1,595	7,173	95,123	7,219
1971	71,760	6,383	5,034	2,550	1,945	1,636	7,787	97,094	7,409

* The Milk Board was replaced by the Dairy Industry Authority from 1 July 1970—see text preceding table.

† Gosford-Wyong area.

‡ At 30 June 1971, comprised Upper Hunter, Hastings, Manning, Armidale, Inverell, Tamworth, Orange, Dubbo, Illawarra, Southern Districts, Bathurst, Kempsey, Bateman's Bay—Moruya, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, and Tumut.

At 30 June 1971, there were 7,952 dairymen registered by the Authority—of whom 3,356 were supplying milk to the Authority, 193 were supplying milk for manufacturing purposes within the distributing districts proclaimed by the former Milk Board, and 4,403 were supplying milk outside those districts. There were 2,239 vehicle vendors and 9,957 shop vendors in areas where the Authority fixes milk prices, and 324 and 2,097, respectively, in the remainder of the State.

The value of milk sold by the Dairy Industry Authority to distributors in 1970-71 was \$60,109,000, and comprised payments to dairymen \$53,244,000, cost of treatment at country factories \$2,961,000, cost of transport to distributing centres \$1,750,000, cream equalisation payment \$168,000, and provision for administrative expenses, etc. \$1,986,000. Information about milk prices is given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912-1972. Trading hours, registrations of clubs, the supply of liquor to restaurants and canteens, and the standard of accommodation in hotels are controlled in terms of the Act. Amendments to the Act in 1954 incorporated the findings of a Royal Commission on the Liquor Trade (which are summarised on page 608 of Year Book No. 55) and the result of a referendum on trading hours (see page 1085 of this issue). Amendments in 1969 provided for the endorsement of a publican's licence as a tavern or accommodation hotel permit in certain circumstances, and amendments in 1972 provided for the issue of tourist hotel licences in respect of motels of a certain size.

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 104 licensing districts. Under the amending Act of 1954, not less than three nor more than five stipendiary magistrates, appointed as licensing magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State. Among the Court's functions are the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications for new licences. The same bench of magistrates also constitutes the Licences Reduction Board, first appointed in 1920 to reduce the number of publicans' (and later, wine) licences.

LIQUOR LICENCES

The sale of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales, except by persons holding a licence, is prohibited. The kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and fees current in December 1972, are summarised in the table on pages 1082 and 1083.

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licences from one place to another in New South Wales have been framed with a view to the equitable distribution of licences throughout the State. The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the licence is to be removed.

Compensation in respect of licences terminated by order of, or surrender to, the Licences Reduction Board was until 1958-59 paid from the Compensation Fund (into which were paid annual levies collected from licensees and owners between 1920 and 1926). The Fund was exhausted in 1958-59, and any compensation payments since then have been met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Registered clubs in New South Wales were limited in number to 85 (the number existing in March 1906) until 1 April 1947, when provisions for additional registrations increased the maximum permissible number to 414. The apportionment of this number between different areas of the State was described on page 316 of Year Book No. 53. The limit on the number of club licences issuable by the Licensing Court was removed by the Act of 1954, relevant provisions of which came into operation from 1 February 1955. To be eligible for registration under the Act, a club must be a non-proprietary club and possess amenities other than facilities for the serving of liquor and, where it is situated within 15 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, have a minimum membership of 200 persons. Outside that radius, a minimum of 100 members is necessary. In certain circumstances, a lower membership may be accepted at the discretion of the Court. The Act provides that persons objecting to the granting of an application for a club licence, on the grounds of financial detriment, etc., may give evidence at the hearing by the Licensing Court.

The 1969 amendment imposed maximum membership limits on clubs. New clubs, or those with a membership of less than 5,000 at 30 June 1969, are limited to 6,250; those with a membership of between 5,000 and 10,000 are limited to an increase of 25 per cent.; and those with a membership of 10,000 or more are limited to 12,500, or an increase of 12½ per cent., whichever is the greater. The Licensing Court may waive these provisions in certain circumstances. In addition, the age limit for membership was lowered from 21 to 18 years.

The 1969 amendment also provided that each new club, and each existing club within three years, must be a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1961, or a society registered under the Co-operation Act, 1923.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in the last eight years is shown in Table 837 below:—

Table 837. Liquor Licences at 31 December

Type of Licence	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Publicans'	1,970	1,955	1,957	1,957	1,960	1,958	1,953	1,954
Club	1,343	1,373	1,402	1,430	1,447	1,455	1,472	1,480
Spirit Merchants'	567	575	588	624	664	713	745	775
Australian Wine	341	340	339	340	335	337	337	337
Packet	16	15	15	15	16	17	15	18
Railway Refreshment	32	35	33	34	33	41	41	41
Accommodation Hotel or Accommodation House	7	8	8	5	5	5	9	9
Public Halls .. .. .	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	4
Historic Inn	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Taverns .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Permits to supply liquor with meals in Restaurants	339	334	365	416	481	559	640	705

The amounts expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in the last eight years are summarised in Table 839.

Table 838. Liquor Licences and Permits

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Brewer's Licence	To trade as brewer and sell liquor made in quantities of not less than 2 gallons of the same kind.	Metropolitan district \$100; other districts, \$50.	As for new licence.
Publican's Licence ..	Sale of liquor on premises (hotel) specified in licence.	As assessed by Court.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year*†.
endorsed as— Tavern Permit	Sale of liquor on premises without accommodation.	Endorsement of existing Publican's Licence.	9 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Accommodation Hotel..	Sale of liquor to guests only or with meals.	As above.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Tourist Hotel	Sale of liquor to guests in own unit or such other area set aside for exclusive use, and in a public dining room.	As assessed by Court, not exceeding \$5,000.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Club Certificate of Registration.	Sale of liquor on club premises under prescribed conditions.	Not exceeding \$2 per member at date of application.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Spirit Merchant's Licence	Sale on specified premises of liquor not for consumption on the premises.	Metropolitan district, Newcastle and Wollongong, \$5,000; other districts, varying amounts up to a maximum of \$2,000.	6 per cent. of cost price of liquor sold to unlicensed persons in preceding calendar year—minimum as for new licence.
Australian Wine Licence‡	Sale of wine, cider or perry made from Australian fruit, not containing more than 35 per cent. proof spirit, in quantities up to 2 gallons.	No new licences may be issued.	4 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year (6 per cent. where Spirit Merchant's Licence also held).
Packet Licence	Sale of liquor on ships and aircraft to passengers during voyages or flights.	As assessed by Court; maximum, \$100.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Booth Licence	To holder of publican's licence or to non-proprietary association for sale of liquor on a particular day or days at sports, agricultural shows, etc.	\$10 per day.	—
Public Halls, General Licence	Supply of liquor in public hall (adequate for the accommodation of 500 persons) on days on which functions are conducted.	\$250.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Public Halls, Limited Licence	Supply of liquor in public hall on day or days specified in licence.	\$10 per day.	—
Theatre Licence (live theatre)	Supply of liquor at specified times on days when performance given.	\$100.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding year.

* Owner of hotel liable for two-fifths of licence fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent, the Board may approve refund of the whole or part of the excess.

† Exclusive of liquor sold to persons licensed to sell liquor.

‡ Licences may permit or not permit of consumption on the premises.

π Public Halls used for dinners receptions, conventions, etc., by associations, or groups of persons.

Table 838. Liquor Licences and Permits (*continued*)

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Hotels and Clubs—Permit to supply liquor with meals	Supply of liquor with meals between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	Assessed on sliding scale relative to fee for licence or certificate.	As for new permit.
endorsed as— Late Permit	Supply of liquor with food and entertainment in an area other than the dining room between 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. (between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	As above.	As above.
Restaurant Permit	Supply of liquor with meals (unfortified wine in sealed bottles only) between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$60.	6 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
endorsed as— Reception Area Permit	Supply of liquor in a reception area (distinct from dining area) between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$120	As above.
Cabaret Permit	Supply of liquor with food and entertainment between 6 p.m. and 3 a.m. (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$250	As above
Railway Refreshment Rooms— Licence	Issued by Governor for sale of liquor at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	As for publican's licence.	As for publican's licence.
Permit	Issued by Railway Commissioner for sale of Australian Wines at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	Exempt.	Exempted, but in practice fee assessed as for Australian Wine Licence.
Liquor on trains	Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1963, authorised Commissioner for Railways to supply liquor to passengers on trains at his discretion.		
Canteens at Construction Camps, etc.	Issued by Minister on recommendation of Licensing Court for sale of liquor in canteens at construction camps of works of a public nature, subject to conditions determined by the Court.		
Accommodation Hotel or Accommodation House Licence.	Issue authorised by Governor, subject to conditions, for sale of liquor at accommodation hotels or accommodation houses within public reserves. Subject to the conditions, provisions relating to publicans' licences apply.		
Historic Inn	Premises currently or previously licensed may be declared by the Governor to be an "Historic Inn", on the grounds that they have national, historic, or architectural interest and should be preserved for the public benefit. Subject to conditions prescribed in the particular licence, the provisions of publicans' licences apply.		

Table 839. Purchases of Liquor by Licensees

Year	Wholesale Value of Liquor Purchased—Type of Licence						
	Publicans [*]	Club	Spirit Merchants [*]	Australian Wine	Restaurant Permits	Other†	Total
	\$ thousand						
1962	129,893	29,813	10,643	1,598	1,033	234	173,213
1963	134,332	32,534	11,174	1,714	1,340	223	181,317
1964	140,495	36,632	12,114	1,853	1,690	219	193,003
1965	147,885	43,702	13,948	2,084	1,799	248	209,665
1966	155,928	49,015	15,280	2,500	2,457	210	225,390
1967	160,803	54,496	19,552	2,141	2,875	220	240,087
1968	170,647	62,502	25,606	1,967	4,117	269	265,109
1969	172,002	66,318	32,449	1,991	4,898	256	277,915
1970	179,576	73,059	40,897	2,225	6,119	235	302,111
1971	189,619	80,633	53,159	2,353	6,886	338	332,988

* Includes Accommodation Hotel, Accommodation House, Historic Inn, and Tavern Licences.

† Comprises Railway Refreshment Room, Packet, and (since 1967) Public Hall Licences.

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1 July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in the last 8 years is shown in Table 840:—

Table 840. Liquor Licences: Fees Assessed

Licence	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand							
Publicans*	8,059.9	8,429.7	8,873.1	9,355.7	9,651.7	10,226.2	10,328.2	10,821.5
Club	1,952.0	2,197.9	2,622.1	2,940.9	3,290.7	3,750.7	3,992.6	4,417.2
Spirit Merchants [*] ..	449.2	486.7	560.1	919.1	1,199.1	1,551.6	2,101.3	2,536.7
Australian Wine ..	68.5	74.1	83.3	133.8	110.8	92.1	93.5	102.2
Packet	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0
Railway Refreshment ..	11.7	11.7	11.4	9.4	9.2	9.9	8.9	8.5
Restaurant Permit ..	80.4	101.4	107.9	147.4	212.3	263.9	321.7	417.9
Public Halls .. ..	...	...	...	0.2	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.2

* Includes Accommodation Hotel, Accommodation House, Historic Inn, and Tavern Licences.

Trading Hours for Licensed Premises

Hotel bars may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or other day proclaimed by the Governor, or upon the morning of the day on which Anzac Day is observed. Until 1962, bars had to be closed during the hours of polling at general elections for the State and Commonwealth Parliaments.

A referendum on Sunday trading by hotels was held on 29 November 1967, in which voters were required to answer "Yes" or "No" to the question "Do you favour the law being amended to permit hotels to trade generally on Sunday between the hours of 12 noon and 6.30 p.m.?" Voting was compulsory and of 2,156,111 formal votes recorded, 1,249,835 (58 per cent.) voted against the proposal and 906,276 (42 per cent.) voted in favour.

The hours of liquor trading in hotels were prescribed by the Liquor Act (or the Licensing Act) as follows:— 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. from 1881 to 1916, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1916 to 1946, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1946 to 1955, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with a compulsory closure between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.) from 1955 to 1963, and 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with no compulsory closure between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.) since 8 April 1963. Premises licensed to sell Australian wine observe the same trading hours as for hotels, but the trading time of spirit merchants is fixed at 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Licensing Court has authority to vary the trading hours of licensed premises where local circumstances warrant it, but this discretionary power is limited to the extent that no hotel may trade beyond 10 p.m. or for a period longer than twelve hours and no spirit merchant may trade beyond 8 p.m. Liquor may be supplied with meals in hotels, clubs, and licensed restaurants between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day). Hours during which liquor may be supplied with food and entertainment were in 1966 extended to 3 a.m. (10 p.m. on Sundays, etc., from 1972), for hotels holding Late Permits and restaurants holding Cabaret Permits.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to *bona fide* travellers or inmates of hotels and registered clubs, but liquor may not be sold at the bar of licensed premises except during prescribed hours.

Referenda on the question of closing hours for licensed premises and registered clubs were taken in New South Wales on 10 June 1916, 15 February 1947, and 13 November 1954. Electors were given the choice of six closing times in 1916, three in 1947, and only two in 1954. In 1916, voting was optional and only 54 per cent. of the electors voted, but voting was compulsory at the last two referenda.

Table 841. Voting at Referenda on Closing Hours for Licensed Premises

Choice of Closing Hours	Number of Formal Votes Recorded			Proportion of Total Formal Votes		
	1916	1947	1954	1916	1947	1954
6 p.m.	347,494	1,051,620	892,740	Per cent. 62.4	Per cent. 62.5	Per cent. 49.7
7 p.m.	4,830	...	...	0.9	...	...
8 p.m.	21,134	...	...	3.8	...	...
9 p.m.	178,842	26,954	...	32.1	1.6	...
10 p.m.	1,405	604,833	902,532	0.3	35.9	50.3
11 p.m.	3,193	...	...	0.5	...	...
Total	556,898	1,683,407	1,795,272	100.0	100.0	100.0

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The particulars of quantity in the next table were recorded by the Licences Reduction Board, and comprise the quantity of spirits, wine, and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public and the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

Table 842. Alcoholic Beverages: Consumption in N.S.W.

Year	Quantity Purchased			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Alcoholic Beverages	Year	Quantity Purchased			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Alcoholic Beverages
	Beer	Wine	Spirits *			Beer	Wine	Spirits *	
	Thousand gallons			\$ million		Thousand gallons			\$ million
1960	97,528	4,299	2,163	253.4	1966	114,743	6,878	2,399	353.6
1961	98,253	4,543	2,447	261.2	1967	119,322	7,706	2,734	369.6
1962	100,229	4,740	2,244	270.3	1968	129,396	8,083	2,795	410.6
1963	101,995	5,485	2,418	282.9	1969	131,005	8,981	3,071	430.5
1964	109,186	5,173	2,533	302.0	1970	135,542	9,482	3,804	469.7
1965	113,810	5,468	2,557	327.9	1971	141,173	9,747	3,632	523.9

* Liquid, not proof, gallons.

The figures in the table represent approximately the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc. not supplied by licensees under the Licences Reduction Board. It is difficult to estimate the retail expenditure on intoxicating liquor, because it is sold at varying prices, not only in different localities, but in hotels in the same district and in the different bars of the same hotel.

Much of the increase in the estimated expenditure by the public on intoxicants since 1939 has been due to increased taxation. Excise duty on beer was raised from 18 cents per gallon to 20 cents in September 1939, 28 cents in November 1940, 30 cents in October 1941, 46 cents in September 1942, 72 cents in September 1951, 98 cents in March 1956, and to 113.75 cents in August 1965. Customs and excise duties on spirits were also increased substantially in 1940, 1942, 1951, 1956, and 1965. Excise duty was imposed on grape wine for commercial purposes from August 1971, at a rate of 50 cents per gallon; this rate was lowered to 25 cents from May 1972, and was withdrawn from December 1972. Details of excise duties are shown in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine and a large proportion of the spirits consumed in the State are of Australian origin.

Sales of Wine and Brandy

The next table gives details of the wine and brandy sold in recent years by winemakers and wholesale distributors operating in New South Wales. The statistics cover sales (both local and interstate) from stocks held in wineries, depots, bulk stores, etc. operated in the State, but exclude sales to winemakers, wholesalers, etc. for re-sale, overseas exports, and sales for ships' stores. The figures should not be taken as an indication of actual consumption in New South Wales, as they include sales to retailers or consumers in other States and, conversely, exclude purchases by New South Wales retailers or consumers direct from winemakers and wholesalers in other States.

Table 843. Wholesale Sales* of Wine and Brandy, N.S.W.

Type	Year ended 30 June			
	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.
Wine—				
Sherry: Dry	490	506	510	489
Medium	371	421	451	500
Sweet	1,436	1,514	1,443	1,369
Dessert Wines: Port (other than white) ..	515	594	569	596
Muscats	407	480	471	491
Other	112	108	146	152
Table Wines: Dry White	1,111	1,379	1,538	1,756
Dry Red	1,869	2,144	2,185	2,248
Sweet	184	229	222	223
Rosé	142	210	249	312
Sparkling Wines—				
Packed in Champagne Bottles—				
White	251	301	342	385
Red and Pink	32	56	64	67
Packed in Other Type Bottles—				
White	373	403	388	362
Red and Pink	147	165	186	241
Wine Cocktails, etc.	83	107	91	106
Vermouth	233	313	321	343
Total Wine	7,755	8,928	9,176	9,639
	Thous.pf.gal.	Thous.pf.gal.	Thous.pf.gal.	Thous.pf.gal.
Brandy	464	514	512	666

*Includes wine and brandy imported from overseas. In 1971-72, 185,000 gallons of wine and 108,000 proof gallons of brandy were imported from overseas.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Both Commonwealth and State legislation applies when foodstuffs, whether pre-packaged or not, are sold by weight or measure.

The Commonwealth Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act, 1960-1966, and the Regulations made under the Act provide for:—

- the units of measurement relating to length, weight, volume, etc.;
- the maintenance and verification of standards of measurement to realise these units; and
- the examination of patterns of measuring instruments for commercial use.

The administering authority is the National Standards Commission (comprising five members appointed by the responsible Minister), with headquarters in Sydney.

The Act requires the C.S.I.R.O. to maintain, or cause to be maintained, the Commonwealth standards of measurement. Most of these standards are maintained in the National Standards Laboratory in Sydney. The Laboratory also provides an extensive calibration service, to facilitate accurate measurements in science and industry.

The New South Wales Weights and Measures Act, 1915-1969, and the Regulations made under the Act control the sale of foodstuffs by weight or measure by:—

- (a) prescribing the units of measurement, from amongst those prescribed under the Commonwealth legislation, which shall be used in the State;
- (b) providing that weighing and measuring instruments are inspected and verified, public weighmen are licensed, and public weighing instruments are reliable; and
- (c) providing for regular examination of the methods used to mark pre-packaged foodstuffs and of the quantities packed.

The Bread Act, 1969, referred to on page 1077, controls inter alia, the weight of loaves of bread which may be sold in New South Wales.

The State Weights and Measures Office in Sydney, with branch offices in Dubbo, Goulburn, Grafton, Newcastle, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, and Wollongong, administers the New South Wales legislation, and also provides a verifying service for industrial standards of measurement of length, mass, and volume.

The primary objects of both the Commonwealth and State legislation are to ensure that constant standards are observed in the sale of foodstuffs and other commodities by weight or measure, that reliable weighing and measuring instruments are used, and that both buyer and seller have the opportunity to make a fair appreciation of the quantity involved.

CHANGEOVER TO METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Following consideration of the recommendations of the *Report of the Senate Select Committee on The Metric System of Weights and Measures*, the Commonwealth Government decided, in January 1970, that Australia should convert as soon as possible from the Imperial System to the Metric System of Measurement. The change is expected to be completed by 1980, although conversion in some sectors should be completed considerably earlier. In terms of the (Commonwealth) Metric Conversion Act, 1970, a Metric Conversion Board has been appointed to facilitate and plan the conversion.

A comprehensive account of the programme for metric conversion in Australia, including details of planning for the conversion and general conversion factors to be used, is shown in the Appendix on pages 1143 to 1147.

PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS

The State Consumer Protection Act, 1969, makes provision for the protection of consumers generally in New South Wales. Two bodies have been set up under the Act—

- (a) the Consumer Affairs Council, which advises the Minister for Labour and Industry on necessary or desirable legislative or administrative changes in the interests of consumers; and
- (b) the Consumer Affairs Bureau (operating under the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs), which receives complaints (from the public) on fraudulent or unfair trade practices affecting goods or services, advises the public on current forms of consumer protection, disseminates information collated, and encourages or undertakes consumer education.

The Act also places restraints on the advertising and description of goods, and makes collusive tendering and collusive bidding agreements illegal.

Chapter 42

HOUSING AND BUILDING

HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

Information concerning the housing of the population of New South Wales is obtained from householders' schedules collected on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population.

For purposes of the census, an "occupied dwelling" is defined as "any habitation occupied by a household group", and may comprise the whole or only a part of a building. A "household group" is "a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements". The number of "occupied dwellings" and the number of "households" are therefore identical by definition.

Occupied dwellings are classified into "private" and "non-private" dwellings. "Private" dwellings are further classified into the following categories:—

Private House—includes houses used for dwelling purposes, and shared private houses for which only one householder's census schedule was received;

Share of Private House—portion of a shared house which is occupied separately and for which a separate householder's schedule was received;

Self-contained Flat—part of a house or other building which can be closed off completely and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities;

Share of Self-contained Flat—portion of a shared self-contained flat which is occupied separately and for which a separate householder's schedule was received;

Shed, Hut, etc.—includes sheds, huts, caravans, etc., used for dwelling purposes; and

Other Private Dwellings—includes private dwellings such as rooms, apartments, etc., which are not self-contained units.

"Non-private" dwellings include hotels, motels, boarding houses, lodging houses, hostels, clubs, educational, religious and charitable institutions, hospitals, defence and penal establishments, etc.

Dwellings unoccupied at the time of the census include "week-enders", holiday homes, seasonal workers' quarters, dwellings normally occupied but from which the usual occupants were temporarily absent, newly-completed dwellings not yet occupied, and dwellings to be demolished, etc., as well as vacant dwellings available for sale or rental.

Separate particulars are given in the tables in this section for occupied dwellings in "urban centres" and "rural" areas of New South Wales. New criteria for delimiting the boundaries of "urban centres" in the State, for statistical purposes, were adopted for the 1966 population census. Using these criteria, an urban centre was delimited for each population cluster containing at least 1,000 persons and characterised by a sufficiently high

population density. (A more detailed description of the criteria is given on page 64 of this volume.) The boundaries of urban centres will be adjusted at each population census—as urbanisation proceeds, the boundaries will be moved outwards to embrace peripheral urban development. "Rural" areas comprise all areas in the State not included in an urban centre.

Particulars of the various classes of dwellings in areas of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1966 census, are shown in the next table:—

Table 844. Classes of Dwellings in N.S.W.*

Class of Dwelling*	At 30 June 1961	At 30 June 1966						
	Total, N.S.W.	Sydney Statistical Division †	Newcastle Statistical District†	Wollongong Statistical District†	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres*	Rural Areas*	Total, N.S.W.
Occupied Dwellings—								
Private Dwellings—								
Private House ..	870,643	554,665	83,048	37,920	285,444	823,796	137,281	961,077
Share of Private House ..	30,819	8,903	603	556	1,434	10,963	533	11,496
Self-contained Flat ..	104,092†	133,371	6,544	5,997	18,468	161,616	2,764	164,380
Share of Self-contained Flat ..	†	558	31	11	66	653	13	666
Shed, Hut, etc. ..	19,235	4,049	714	452	7,094	6,952	5,357	12,309
Other ..	23,433	23,397	1,149	814	2,834	27,608	586	28,194
Total Private Dwellings ..	1,048,222	724,943	92,089	45,750	315,340	1,031,588	146,534	1,178,122
Non-private Dwellings—								
Hotel (licensed) ..	2,015	640	166	44	1,089	1,516	423	1,939
Motel ..	249	74	20	6	344	364	80	444
Boarding House, etc. ..	7,953	3,974	165	305	973	5,226	191	5,417
Educational, Religious, or Charitable Institution ..	944	441	63	25	346	730	145	875
Hospital ..	507	218	21	9	210	400	58	458
Other ..	1,719	587	64	27	1,606	972	1,312	2,284
Total Non-private Dwellings ..	13,387	5,934	499	416	4,568	9,208	2,209	11,417
Total Occupied Dwellings ..	1,061,609	730,877	92,588	46,166	319,908	1,040,796	148,743	1,189,539
Unoccupied Dwellings ..	72,432	39,701	6,868	3,047	51,930	70,682	30,864	101,546
Total Dwellings ..	1,134,041	770,578	99,456	49,213	371,838	1,111,478	179,607	1,291,085

* For definitions, see text on page 1091.

† See text on page 1099.

‡ At the 1961 census, "Share of self-contained flat" was not identified separately; each self-contained flat was counted once only, whether shared or not.

Between 1961 and 1966, the number of occupied private houses in New South Wales increased by 90,434 (or 10 per cent.) and the number of self-contained flats by 60,288 (or 58 per cent.), and the reported number of shares of private houses fell by 19,333 (or 63 per cent.). Houses comprised 81.6 per cent. and flats 14 per cent. of the total occupied private dwellings in the State in 1966, compared with 83.1 and 9.9 per cent., respectively, in 1961.

In 1966, 58 per cent. of the occupied private houses in the State were situated in the Sydney Statistical Division, 12 per cent. were in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts, and 30 per cent. were in the rest of

New South Wales. The corresponding proportions for self-contained flats were 81, 8, and 11 per cent., and for share of private houses, 77, 10, and 13 per cent.

The average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in New South Wales was 3.50 in 1961 and 3.40 in 1966, corresponding averages being 3.68 and 3.64 for private houses, and 2.63 and 2.43 for self-contained flats. The number of private dwellings occupied by only one inmate rose by 17 per cent. between 1961 and 1966, reflecting an increase of 26 per cent. in the number of houses with one inmate and of 82 per cent. in the number of flats with one inmate. Houses with one inmate accounted for 9 per cent. of the total occupied private houses in 1966 (compared with 8 per cent. in 1961), those with two inmates for 23 per cent. (22 per cent. in 1961), those with three inmates for 19 per cent. (20 per cent. in 1961), and those with four inmates for 21 per cent. (also 21 per cent. in 1961). Flats with one inmate accounted for 24 per cent. of the total self-contained flats in 1966 (compared with 21 per cent. in 1961), and those with two inmates for 39 per cent. (38 per cent. in 1961).

A classification according to the material of the external walls of the occupied private houses and flats in New South Wales in 1966 is given in the following table:—

Table 845. Occupied Private Houses and Flats*, N.S.W.: Material of External Walls

Material of External Walls	At 30 June 1966						
	Sydney Statistical Division†	Newcastle Statistical District†	Wollongong Statistical District†	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres*	Rural Areas*	Total, N.S.W.
PRIVATE HOUSES*							
Brick, Stone, or Concrete ..	252,741	7,417	3,550	43,150	292,810	14,048	306,858
Brick-veneer ..	45,524	4,035	3,347	7,659	56,940	3,625	60,565
Wood ..	87,289	59,642	15,141	130,918	224,064	68,926	292,990
Fibro ..	167,789	11,610	15,704	93,650	244,103	44,650	288,753
Other ..	1,322	344	178	10,067	5,879	6,032	11,911
Total Houses ..	554,665	83,048	37,920	285,444	823,796	137,281	961,077
SELF-CONTAINED FLATS*							
Brick, Stone, or Concrete ..	119,008	3,094	2,874	7,605	131,901	680	132,581
Brick-veneer ..	3,363	354	442	596	4,702	53	4,755
Wood ..	4,015	2,374	1,654	5,211	12,322	932	13,254
Fibro ..	6,888	688	1,009	4,831	12,443	973	13,416
Other ..	97	34	18	225	248	126	374
Total Flats ..	133,371	6,544	5,997	18,468	161,616	2,764	164,380

* For definitions, see text on page 1091.

† See text on page 1099.

Brick has been the most frequently used material for external walls, but fibro-cement dwellings throughout the post-war years and brick-veneer dwellings in more recent years have gained in popularity. Between 1961 and 1966, the number of private houses and flats in the State with walls of fibro-cement increased by 53,146 (or 21 per cent.). At the 1961 census,

dwelling of brick-veneer construction were not separately identified, and hence figures are not available to show the increased use of brick-veneer construction for dwellings during the intercensal period 1961 to 1966; it is estimated, however, that the number of brick-veneer houses would have increased by approximately 160 per cent. during this period. Brick (including stone, concrete, and brick-veneer) houses and flats increased in number by 87,892 (or 21 per cent.) between 1961 and 1966, and the proportion of these to total occupied houses and flats increased from 42 to 44 per cent. Fibro-cement houses and flats rose from 25 per cent. of the total occupied houses and flats in the State in 1961 to 27 per cent. in 1966, whilst wood houses and flats fell from 31 per cent. in 1961 to 27 per cent. of the total occupied houses and flats in 1966.

The extent to which private houses and flats in the State had certain facilities (gas, electricity, and television) in 1961 and 1966 is indicated in the next table:—

Table 846. Occupied Private Houses and Flats*, N.S.W.: Facilities

Facility	30 June 1961†	At 30 June 1966						
	Total, N.S.W.	Sydney Statistical Division ‡	Newcastle Statistical District‡	Wollongong Statistical District‡	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres*	Rural Areas*	Total, N.S.W.

PRIVATE HOUSES*

Gas or Electricity—								
With Gas only ..	1,371	423	51	12	766	569	683	1,252
With Electricity only ..	477,495	250,966	50,213	30,917	229,408	442,826	118,678	561,504
With Gas and Electricity ..	379,822	301,574	32,422	6,827	46,850	377,138	10,535	387,673
Without Gas or Electricity ..	27,232	456	234	124	6,748	1,436	6,126	7,562
Not stated ..	3,958	1,246	128	40	1,672	1,827	1,259	3,086
Total Dwellings ..	889,878	554,665	83,048	37,920	285,444	823,796	137,281	961,077
With Television Set	437,262	492,506	71,882	33,455	200,953	709,229	89,567	798,796

SELF-CONTAINED FLATS*

Gas or Electricity—								
With Gas only ..	76	178	12	3	16	206	3	209
With Electricity only ..	27,998	46,799	2,844	4,035	13,387	64,639	2,426	67,065
With Gas and Electricity ..	75,641	85,520	3,667	1,937	4,896	95,744	276	96,020
Without Gas or Electricity ..	109	42	2	5	59	69	39	108
Not stated ..	268	832	19	17	110	958	20	978
Total Dwellings ..	104,092	133,371	6,544	5,997	18,468	161,616	2,764	164,380
With Television Set ..	51,585	98,814	4,378	4,006	10,165	115,768	1,595	117,363

* For definitions, etc., see text on page 1091.

† The figures shown for Private Houses include small numbers of sheds, huts, etc., (a total of 19,235 in New South Wales).

‡ See text on page 1099.

During the post-war years, there has been a marked trend from home-renting to home-ownership, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. Between 1961 and 1966, the number of houses and flats occupied by tenants rose by only 28,983 (or 11 per cent.), while the number occupied by owners and/or purchasers by instalments rose by 110,714 (or 16 per cent.). As a result, the proportion of total occupied houses and flats in the State accounted for by tenanted houses and flats fell from 27 per cent. in 1961 to 26 per cent. in 1966 and the proportion accounted for by houses and flats occupied by owners and/or purchasers by instalments rose from 71 to 72 per cent.

The nature of occupancy of the private dwellings in New South Wales in 1961 and 1966 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 847. Occupied Private Houses and Flats*, N.S.W.: Nature of Occupancy

Nature of Occupancy	At 30 June 1961†	At 30 June 1966						
	Total, N.S.W.	Sydney Statistical Division ‡	New-castle Statistical District‡	Wollon-gong Statistical District‡	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres*	Rural Areas*	Total, N.S.W.
PRIVATE HOUSES*								
Owner and/or Purchaser by Instalments ..	683,057	459,944	69,911	29,985	208,853	670,106	98,587	768,693
Tenant—								
Governmental Housing¶	28,455	22,965	3,455	3,964	9,022	38,634	772	39,406
Other ..	155,274	64,332	8,346	3,555	53,488	102,841	26,880	129,721
Caretaker ..	9,487	3,105	690	219	6,615	5,244	5,385	10,629
Other Methods of Occupancy ..	9,397	1,516	311	109	4,482	2,783	3,635	6,418
Not Stated ..	4,208	2,803	335	88	2,984	4,188	2,022	6,210
Total Houses ..	889,878	554,665	83,048	37,920	285,444	823,796	137,281	961,077
SELF-CONTAINED FLATS*								
Owner and/or Purchaser by Instalments ..	21,022	34,396	1,042	754	2,937	38,255	874	39,129
Tenant—								
Governmental Housing¶	5,575	9,894	719	611	1,205	12,410	19	12,429
Other ..	75,383	86,368	4,635	4,567	13,573	107,507	1,636	109,143
Caretaker ..	1,183	1,225	91	34	331	1,573	108	1,681
Other Methods of Occupancy ..	652	402	26	13	284	631	94	725
Not Stated ..	277	1,086	31	18	138	1,240	33	1,273
Total Flats ..	104,092	133,371	6,544	5,997	18,468	161,616	2,764	164,380

* For definitions see text on page 1091.

† The figures shown for Private Houses include small numbers of sheds, huts, etc. (a total of 19,235 in New South Wales).

‡ See text on page 1099.

¶ Tenant of N.S.W. Housing Commission.

Particulars of the rents being paid for tenanted private dwellings are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

SUPERVISION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Municipal and shire councils in New South Wales are empowered, in terms of the Local Government Act, to supervise and regulate building construction within their area. The relevant provisions of the Act apply in all municipalities and to the larger residential areas within shires, but have not been proclaimed in some of the sparsely populated shires and portions of shires.

The principal powers and functions of the councils are defined in broad terms in the Act itself, while ordinances under the Act prescribe in detail the minimum building standards to be observed. Councils are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed in the ordinances. Appeal against the decision of a council may be made to a Board of Appeal, constituted under the Local Government Act for this purpose.

Within the areas subject to building control by local authorities, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted for the council's approval before building operations are commenced. The council carries out inspections at various stages of the construction.

Under the Height of Buildings Act, a building may not be erected in New South Wales to a height greater than 80 feet unless the plans of the building have been approved by the Minister for Local Government, nor to a height greater than 150 feet unless approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Height of Buildings Advisory Committee.

Regional and town planning throughout the State are promoted and co-ordinated by the State Planning Authority, which was established in 1963 and is described in the chapter "Local Government".

BUILDERS LICENSING BOARD

To protect purchasers of homes against inferior workmanship by builders and against the insolvency of builders, the Builders Licensing Act was passed in 1971. The Act provides for the establishment of the Builders Licensing Board, requires builders of dwellings to be licensed and to insure purchasers of habitable dwellings against certain risks, and makes provision for the Board to discipline licensed builders where necessary.

From 3 July 1972, builders engaged in the building of, or alteration or addition to, homes, flats, or home units, etc., require a licence if the value of the building work to be undertaken exceeds \$500. Every person holding a licence is required to be over the age of 21 years, be of good character,

have sufficient financial resources to carry on building work, and be capable of carrying out building work either by himself or by means of a qualified employee. A person who wishes to build his own home or carry out structural alterations to his own home exceeding \$500 in value must apply for an "owner-builders" permit.

The disciplinary provisions of the Act empower the Builders Licensing Board to cancel or suspend a builder's licence if:—

- (a) he commits an offence against any Act relating to the carrying out of building work;
- (b) he breaches his building contract or fails to comply with any arbitration ruling regarding the contract;
- (c) he commits any fraud or makes any misrepresentation relating to the carrying out of building work or the sale of any dwelling; or
- (d) he is convicted of an offence under the Workers Compensation Act.

The insurance provisions of the Act require the builder to pay an insurance premium which covers the purchaser, *inter alia*, against any loss incurred as a result of the insolvency of the builder or any defects in structural work done by the builder.

ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 2,363 architects on the register at 30 June 1972.

BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics of building activity given in succeeding pages are based on:—

- (a) local government authorities' returns of building permits granted;
- (b) returns collected from contract (including speculative) builders who regularly engage in the erection of buildings;
- (c) progress reports on construction from owner-builders, i.e., persons other than recognised builders who are erecting buildings owned by themselves (principally their own home) without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job; and
- (d) returns of building by or for governmental authorities.

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other similar types of construction.

Repairs and renovations are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records. The statistics of building jobs approved include alterations and additions for which a building permit was granted or which were to be undertaken by or for a governmental authority; but the values of building jobs commenced, completed, or under construction include only those alterations and additions with an estimated value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of New South Wales. The statistics of private building approved cover that part of the State (all municipalities and the larger residential areas within shires) subject to building control by local government authorities. For private building commenced, completed, or under construction by owner-builders, the statistics are also confined to this part of the State; but for private building undertaken by other builders, the statistics cover the whole State. Some building in rural areas is therefore excluded.

In these statistics of building activity, building is classified as *private* or *government* according to ownership. *Government* building includes all building for Commonwealth, State, local, and semi-governmental authorities, whether carried out by private contractors or by day labour, and whether intended for use by these authorities, for rental, or for sale after completion. Building for private ownership for which finance is provided by governmental authorities is classed as *Private*.

The *value of building jobs* represents the estimated value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land on which the job is carried out. The *value of building work done* during a period represents the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period.

Value of building jobs approved is—for private building, the value of building permits granted by local government authorities; and for government building, the value of contracts let and day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of new houses and flats approved* is—for private building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits granted by local authorities; and for government building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of new houses and flats commenced* is—for 1968-69 and earlier years, the number of actual commencements adjusted to take account of jobs abandoned, jobs re-classified (because of reporting errors) from one category to another, etc; for 1969-70 and later years, the number of actual commencements recorded during the year. With this change in the basis of publication, there will be no exact arithmetic balance, for years after 1968-69, between the numbers under construction at the beginning and the end of a year and the published numbers of house and flat commencements and completions during the year.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when work on foundations has begun. A building is regarded as being *under construction* at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned.

The numbers of houses and flats are recorded in terms of separate *dwelling units*. Each flat in a group of flats (and each "home unit" in a group of "home units") is counted as a separate flat dwelling unit. *Temporary dwellings* (such as garages, sheds, etc.) are not included in the number of houses and flats.

The flat dwelling units that result from *conversions* of existing buildings into flats are not included in the numbers of *new* flats. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of flat building jobs.

Building jobs are classified according to the function which they are intended to serve. A building which is ancillary to other buildings, or forms part of a group of related buildings, is classified according to the function of the group of buildings as a whole. Examples of the types of building job included in each main class of building are given in the following list:—

Shops: includes restaurants, retail markets, shopping centres, and showrooms.

Offices and Banks: includes post offices and council chambers.

Factories: includes abattoirs, brickworks, power houses, printing offices, and government workshops.

Educational: includes schools, colleges, kindergartens, reference libraries, and universities.

Other: includes hotels, hostels, service stations, wholesale stores and warehouses, telephone exchanges, religious institutions, buildings for entertainment and recreation, hospitals and convalescent homes, homes for aged, law courts, defence buildings, police stations, and reformatories.

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. A new set of these statistical areas was adopted from 1 January 1970, and is described on page 6. Under the new system, the primary division of the State is into twelve Statistical Divisions—including the Sydney Statistical Division, as delineated in 1966 to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller centres) during at least the next twenty years. The Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the Illawarra Statistical Division) are general-purpose statistical areas which are predominantly urban in character and were also delineated in 1966. The boundaries of the Statistical Divisions and Districts are shown in the endpaper map issued with this volume.

VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS

Trends in the building industry are illustrated in the following table, which shows, by class of building, the value of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 848. Value of Building Jobs Approved, Commenced, Completed, and Under Construction in N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30 June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand								
APPROVED*								
1961	203,394	48,758	30,448	23,312	46,404	27,808	70,432	450,556
1962	203,520	32,194	27,474	61,122	36,938	25,682	63,896	450,826
1963	216,476	38,230	27,676	59,630	44,438	26,090	78,350	490,890
1964	245,590	71,690	18,766	53,382	41,564	48,730	86,250	565,972
1965	261,628	103,256	30,020	50,824	57,782	53,678	87,984	645,172
1966	256,287	78,211	21,099	40,327	50,094	46,179	94,067	586,264
1967	280,908	87,539	13,870	42,938	60,910	54,826	105,275	646,266
1968	312,363	114,867	22,915	45,396	62,454	53,137	132,380	743,512
1969	371,347	151,112	30,163	73,407	67,563	54,860	134,804†	883,258†
1970	403,135	172,360	43,438	122,378	74,901	73,524	153,490	1,043,226
1971	440,336	153,785	24,508	141,844	100,832	65,687	168,805	1,095,798
COMMENCED †								
1961	182,008	48,476	24,924	21,556	51,288	25,410	74,942	428,604
1962	172,588	29,614	19,116	60,920	38,762	30,328	68,912	420,240
1963	178,768	37,218	25,134	56,976	45,612	24,946	69,352	438,006
1964	208,220	59,418	29,414	44,080	44,972	40,212	89,310	515,626
1965	215,860	93,552	29,814	56,338	55,254	59,668	85,872	596,358
1966	215,825	79,991	23,885	42,722	57,492	47,870	92,594	560,379
1967	232,411	90,667	12,246	46,177	57,861	50,769	116,256	606,387
1968	249,952	102,935	17,347	56,406	63,196	60,281	140,588	690,705
1969	314,155	135,144	28,404	69,745	74,123	51,327	142,878†	815,776†
1970	346,362	181,764	35,270	91,572	83,769	73,706	163,767	976,208
1971	366,085	172,417	39,036	174,076	95,410	65,509	192,626	1,105,159
COMPLETED †								
1961	195,692	39,224	21,554	24,482	53,878	21,388	63,248	419,466
1962	179,136	39,172	27,946	25,650	47,302	27,462	70,582	417,250
1963	178,100	35,310	17,376	37,898	39,656	31,368	73,000	412,708
1964	193,044	44,828	27,452	53,720	45,612	28,106	80,466	473,228
1965	211,596	79,294	16,136	57,302	55,322	35,168	78,720	533,538
1966	222,972	93,919	34,042	41,871	53,678	58,196	80,456	585,134
1967	225,754	81,843	33,454	56,749	62,006	58,105	109,997	627,908
1968	253,883	96,289	11,688	68,030	48,621	50,801	111,167	640,479
1969	289,627	119,620	23,543	52,923	81,513	53,418	102,129	722,773
1970	328,509	153,031	23,098	52,469	78,452	50,221	123,573	809,354
1971	353,766	182,133	37,100	67,424	82,555	51,499	173,006	947,481
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 30 JUNE †								
1961	77,004	34,220	21,290	39,716	40,960	31,470	71,470	316,130
1962	72,524	26,278	13,020	79,286	33,640	34,372	75,904	335,024
1963	75,040	28,856	20,266	98,130	40,412	28,202	74,728	365,634
1964	92,322	43,482	20,610	90,502	39,876	40,712	86,084	412,588
1965	99,448	59,962	36,554	89,840	41,850	65,756	92,238	485,648
1966	94,997	48,701	26,821	93,152	48,467	56,177	105,921	474,236
1967	103,676	60,010	6,611	84,377	44,401	50,325	111,834	461,234
1968	103,250	69,132	12,135	75,633	60,456	61,776	139,415	521,797
1969	131,787	88,625	17,665	87,197	58,435	59,791	183,095†	626,595†
1970	149,970	125,222	34,268	125,896	68,257	84,095	226,165	813,873
1971	162,792	116,749	36,824	234,015	83,022	99,931	253,316	986,647

* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

† Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

† Revised in the light of the maximum amount authorised by the N.S.W. Parliament, in 1969, for the construction of the Sydney Opera House.

The generally rising trend in building activity during these years was marked by a retarded rate of expansion in the total value of building jobs commenced in the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 and by sharp increases in 1963-64 and 1964-65. The total value of building commenced contracted in 1965-66, but recovered strongly in 1966-67, with further sharp increases in the years 1967-68 to 1970-71. A broadly similar pattern of activity was evident in residential building and in most classes of non-residential construction.

A significant feature of residential building activity in recent years has been the sharp increase in the rate of flat (including home unit) building. Flats accounted for 32 per cent. of the total value of houses and flats commenced in 1970-71, compared with 21 per cent. in 1960-61 and only 3 per cent. in 1956-57.

In most years, the value of building jobs approved is significantly higher than the value of building jobs commenced in the year. This relationship may be attributed partly to normal delays in the commencement of building operations, and partly to the fact that some intending builders find it impracticable to proceed with their plans, or are obliged to submit new plans for approval, for financial and other reasons.

The next table shows, by class of building, the value of private and government building jobs completed in New South Wales in the last six years:—

Table 849. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30 June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand								
PRIVATE								
1966	198,927	82,693	33,785	25,694	47,998	11,356	48,058	448,511
1967	204,678	74,010	32,976	33,270	53,427	14,218	52,525	465,104
1968	228,653	89,345	11,641	50,198	45,469	6,226	62,317	493,849
1969	267,776	112,620	23,362	40,741	67,768	6,832	61,545	580,644
1970	298,895	146,949	22,969	38,974	74,080	5,594	75,626	663,087
1971	320,191	176,704	37,048	51,387	80,504	7,546	96,982	770,362
GOVERNMENT								
1966	24,045	11,226	257	16,177	5,680	46,840	32,398	136,623
1967	21,076	7,833	478	23,479	8,379	43,887	57,472	162,804
1968	25,230	6,944	47	17,832	3,152	44,575	48,850	146,630
1969	21,851	7,000	181	12,182	13,745	46,586	40,584	142,129
1970	29,614	6,082	128	13,495	4,373	44,626	47,947	146,268
1971	33,574	5,428	52	16,037	2,051	43,953	76,023	177,119

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

Building for government ownership has accounted for about 23 per cent. of the total value of building jobs completed in recent years. Schools, universities, etc., and hospitals (which together accounted for 37 per cent. of the total value of government building jobs completed in 1970-71) and houses and flats (22 per cent.) are the major elements in government building.

A geographical distribution of the value of building jobs completed in New South Wales during the last six years is given in the next table:—

Table 850. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in Areas of N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30 June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand								
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION								
1966	135,453	84,066	26,154	37,596	40,116	31,180	43,104	397,668
1967	131,419	70,292	24,744	50,536	42,962	38,055	74,498	432,504
1968	150,924	82,697	6,848	60,002	35,572	29,734	73,742	439,519
1969	173,663	105,165	13,409	44,192	52,652	33,161	63,312	485,556
1970	194,124	133,691	15,993	40,705	63,502	26,959	81,662	556,637
1971	204,967	161,020	20,644	58,008	67,442	26,707	113,285	652,072
NEWCASTLE STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1966	15,444	1,723	2,968	671	3,031	6,567	6,071	36,474
1967	15,880	2,654	1,278	1,023	2,955	4,340	6,468	34,599
1968	17,971	2,798	685	1,841	3,043	2,411	10,630	39,379
1969	20,618	2,969	589	2,031	6,547	3,160	9,009	44,923
1970	25,086	3,444	1,239	2,272	3,849	3,724	7,889	47,502
1971	27,649	4,115	4,473	1,606	2,965	3,484	11,620	55,913
WOLLONGONG STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1966	13,716	2,561	996	683	4,745	3,038	2,709	28,448
1967	13,031	1,999	3,763	711	4,958	1,875	1,874	28,212
1968	14,458	2,650	321	1,086	2,283	1,452	2,022	24,273
1969	13,038	1,889	4,226	2,485	4,519	768	2,523	29,447
1970	16,253	3,339	1,106	1,013	3,979	3,121	2,994	31,806
1971	17,366	3,946	2,698	889	3,293	1,918	5,963	36,071
REST OF NEW SOUTH WALES								
1966	58,359	5,569	3,922	2,922	5,786	17,412	28,572	122,543
1967	65,424	6,899	3,668	4,479	11,129	13,835	27,159	132,593
1968	70,530	8,145	3,834	5,101	7,723	17,203	24,772	137,309
1969	82,306	9,597	5,320	4,214	17,795	16,328	27,287	162,848
1970	93,046	12,558	4,761	8,477	7,122	16,417	31,028	173,409
1971	103,784	13,053	9,285	6,922	8,855	19,389	42,139	203,425
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES								
1966	222,972	93,919	34,042	41,871	53,678	58,196	80,456	585,134
1967	225,754	81,843	33,454	56,749	62,006	58,105	109,997	627,908
1968	253,883	96,289	11,688	68,030	48,621	50,801	111,167	640,479
1969	289,627	119,620	23,543	52,923	81,513	53,418	102,129	722,773
1970	328,509	153,031	23,098	52,469	78,452	50,221	123,573	809,354
1971	353,766	182,133	37,100	67,424	82,555	51,499	173,006	947,481

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

Building projects in the Sydney Statistical Division represented 58 per cent. of the total value of houses, 88 per cent. of the total value of flats, 70 per cent. of the total value of other building jobs, and 69 per cent. of the total value of all building jobs completed in New South Wales in 1970-71.

Table 851. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	1969-70			1970-71		
	Houses and Flats	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes	Houses and Flats	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes
	\$ thousand					
Sydney	327,815	228,822	556,637	365,986	286,085	652,072
Outer Sydney	21,587	5,166	26,754	27,062	11,790	38,852
Hunter—						
<i>Newcastle Statistical District</i>	28,531	18,971	47,502	31,764	24,149	55,913
<i>Balance</i>	4,884	3,287	8,172	5,774	5,120	10,893
Illawarra—						
<i>Wollongong Statistical District</i>	19,592	12,213	31,806	21,312	14,760	36,071
<i>Balance</i>	6,443	2,734	9,177	8,262	4,351	12,613
North Coast	19,584	10,698	30,282	21,282	13,626	34,908
Northern	12,047	9,796	21,843	12,363	11,349	23,712
North-Western	6,325	6,185	12,511	6,100	5,174	11,273
Central West	8,310	7,605	15,915	8,142	9,775	17,917
South-Eastern	9,801	8,035	17,837	11,718	10,518	22,236
Murrumbidgee	9,478	7,957	17,436	8,737	8,259	16,996
Murray	5,696	3,848	9,544	5,966	4,640	10,606
Far West	1,448	2,494	3,941	1,431	1,988	3 419
Total, New South Wales	481,541	327,814	809,354	535,898	411,583	947,481

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

The value of the building work done in New South Wales during each of the last ten years—i.e., the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period—is shown in the next table. Houses and flats accounted for 52 per cent. of the value of building work done in 1970-71.

Table 852. Value of Building Work* Done in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
	\$ thousand							
1962	176,112	31,040	22,662	34,634	41,580	33,394	74,014	413,436
1963	178,534	34,358	20,420	42,570	44,296	29,808	76,390	426,376
1964	201,624	51,694	25,178	57,256	46,384	31,556	76,424	490,116
1965	215,486	88,434	26,960	57,676	56,316	44,494	80,386	569,752
1966	219,952	84,956	33,545	57,902	61,180	59,984	96,958	614,477
1967	230,558	83,503	19,158	52,264	57,222	51,420	102,919	597,044
1968	251,709	101,257	14,622	50,998	62,187	55,094	103,359	639,226
1969	301,268	127,541	23,716	47,590	73,697	54,712	134,022	762,546
1970	339,491	172,639	32,350	75,351	87,591	53,448	145,887	906,760
1971	359,371	172,622	39,851	115,981	90,547	65,179	185,858	1,029,410

* Includes alterations and additions with a value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS

The number of new houses and flats approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 853. New House and Flat Building in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Approved			Commenced			Completed		
	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats
	Number of Dwelling Units								
PRIVATE									
1961	24,410	7,773	32,183	23,899	7,093	30,992	26,540	6,244	32,784
1962	22,558	4,418	26,976	21,241	4,277	25,518	22,241	4,750	26,991
1963	23,412	6,511	29,923	21,331	5,419	26,750	21,727	5,037	26,764
1964	24,926	12,210	37,136	23,142	9,657	32,799	22,174	6,894	29,068
1965	24,685	16,337	41,022	22,276	13,332	35,608	21,935	12,150	34,085
1966	23,481	11,603	35,084	21,496	11,230	32,726	22,056	12,822	34,878
1967	23,666	12,544	36,210	21,222	11,579	32,801	21,343	10,853	32,196
1968	26,478	17,028	43,506	23,052	13,302	36,354	23,126	12,770	35,896
1969	28,102	21,258	49,360	26,401	17,695	44,096	25,503	15,231	40,734
1970	27,496	22,228	49,724	26,004	20,201	46,205	25,733	17,901	43,634
1971	27,066	16,742	43,808	25,438	17,359	42,797	24,931	19,461	44,392
GOVERNMENT									
1961	3,844	674	4,518	3,755	485	4,240	3,238	375	3,613
1962	4,335	1,329	5,664	4,117	650	4,767	4,170	1,188	5,358
1963	3,980	797	4,777	3,814	1,311	5,125	3,864	716	4,580
1964	5,243	1,105	6,348	4,815	553	5,368	3,780	882	4,662
1965	4,082	1,810	5,892	4,348	2,251	6,599	4,829	976	5,805
1966	3,116	1,049	4,165	3,072	1,238	4,310	3,848	2,040	5,888
1967	4,737	1,376	6,113	4,606	1,566	6,172	3,436	1,235	4,671
1968	2,873	1,030	3,903	3,153	1,067	4,220	4,144	1,338	5,482
1969	4,226	972	5,198	3,969	721	4,690	3,291	1,131	4,422
1970	4,146	1,089	5,235	4,229	1,270	5,499	3,946	873	4,819
1971	4,109	1,856	5,965	4,010	1,553	5,563	4,120	885	5,005
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT									
1961	28,254	8,447	36,701	27,654	7,578	35,232	29,778	6,619	36,397
1962	26,893	5,747	32,640	25,358	4,927	30,285	26,411	5,938	32,349
1963	27,392	7,308	34,700	25,145	6,730	31,875	25,591	5,753	31,344
1964	30,169	13,315	43,484	27,957	10,210	38,167	25,954	7,776	33,730
1965	28,767	18,147	46,914	26,624	15,583	42,207	26,764	13,126	39,890
1966	26,597	12,652	39,249	24,568	12,468	37,036	25,904	14,862	40,766
1967	28,403	13,920	42,323	25,828	13,145	38,973	24,779	12,088	36,867
1968	29,351	18,058	47,409	26,205	14,369	40,574	27,270	14,108	41,378
1969	32,328	22,230	54,558	30,370	18,416	48,786	28,794	16,362	45,156
1970	31,642	23,317	54,959	30,233	21,471	51,704	29,679	18,774	48,453
1971*	31,175	18,598	49,773	29,448	18,912	48,360	29,051	20,346	49,397

* The number under construction at 30 June 1971 was—houses 12,959 (10,330 private, 2,629 government); flats 11,384 (9,376 private, 2,008 government); houses and flats 24,343 (19,706 private, 4,637 government).

The number of new houses completed in the State fell from a record 29,778 in 1960-61 to 24,779 in 1966-67, rose to 29,679 in 1969-70, and contracted to 29,051 in 1970-71. On the other hand, the number of new flats (including home units) completed rose from 6,619 in 1960-61 to a record 20,346 in 1970-71. Flats represented 41 per cent. of the total houses and flats completed in 1970-71.

House and flat building for government authorities (mainly the New South Wales Housing Commission) accounted for 10 per cent. of the total houses and flats completed in 1960-61, 14 per cent. of those completed in 1965-66, and 10 per cent. of those completed in 1970-71.

A geographical distribution of the houses and flats completed in the last six years is given in the next table:—

Table 854. New Houses and Flats Completed: Geographical Distribution

Year ended 30 June	Sydney Division	Outer Sydney Division	Hunter Division		Illawarra Division		Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W
			Newcastle Statistical District	Balance	Wollon- gong Statistical District	Balance		
HOUSES								
1966	14,611	1,479	2,078	198	1,847	667	5,024	25,904
1967	13,384	1,608	1,942	289	1,615	666	5,275	24,779
1968	15,230	1,775	2,103	413	1,784	601	5,364	27,270
1969	16,326	2,022	2,224	317	1,484	679	5,742	28,794
1970	16,543	2,253	2,446	405	1,631	739	5,662	29,679
1971	15,514	2,503	2,501	421	1,619	786	5,707	29,051
FLATS								
1966	12,983	124	308	40	483	39	885	14,862
1967	9,950	169	463	45	366	53	1,042	12,088
1968	11,610	223	482	29	465	107	1,192	14,108
1969	13,893	297	497	47	321	55	1,252	16,362
1970	15,741	207	488	78	502	42	1,716	18,774
1971	17,431	239	499	140	530	86	1,421	20,346
HOUSES AND FLATS: PRIVATE								
1966	24,271	1,553	1,956	195	1,639	599	4,665	34,878
1967	20,949	1,672	2,163	228	1,642	545	4,997	32,196
1968	23,875	1,863	2,295	240	1,601	653	5,369	35,896
1969	27,971	2,174	2,458	273	1,432	633	5,793	40,734
1970	29,893	2,358	2,634	320	1,592	669	6,168	43,634
1971	30,576	2,656	2,580	425	1,628	754	5,773	44,392
HOUSES AND FLATS: GOVERNMENT								
1966	3,323	50	430	43	691	107	1,244	5,888
1967	2,385	105	242	106	339	174	1,320	4,671
1968	2,965	135	290	202	648	55	1,187	5,482
1969	2,248	145	263	91	373	101	1,201	4,422
1970	2,391	102	300	163	541	112	1,210	4,819
1971	2,369	86	420	136	521	118	1,355	5,005
TOTAL HOUSES AND FLATS								
1966	27,594	1,603	2,386	238	2,330	706	5,909	40,766
1967	23,334	1,777	2,405	334	1,981	719	6,317	36,867
1968	26,840	1,998	2,585	442	2,249	708	6,556	41,378
1969	30,219	2,319	2,721	364	1,805	734	6,994	45,156
1970	32,284	2,460	2,934	483	2,133	781	7,378	48,453
1971	32,945	2,742	3,000	561	2,149	872	7,128	49,397

Since 1965-66, about two-thirds of the houses and flats completed in New South Wales have been located in the Sydney Statistical Division. The areas next in importance are the Hunter Division and the Illawarra Division; these divisions accounted for 7 per cent. (including 6 per cent. in the Newcastle Statistical District) and 6 per cent. (including 4 per cent. in the Wollongong Statistical District), respectively, of the State total in 1970-71.

The houses completed in the State in the last six years are classified in the next table according to the type of builder and the material used for their external walls:—

Table 855. Houses Completed in N.S.W.: Type of Builder and Material of External Walls

Type of Builder	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
BRICK, STONE, OR CONCRETE						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	1,335	1,310	1,250	1,274	1,014	1,053
Owner-builders	575	569	650	690	571	569
Government Houses	11	4	6	10	17	12
Total Houses	1,921	1,883	1,906	1,974	1,602	1,634
BRICK-VENEER						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	9,316	9,874	11,085	13,434	14,606	14,224
Owner-builders	1,026	1,045	1,285	1,534	1,682	2,159
Government Houses	823	549	837	783	1,281	1,685
Total Houses	11,165	11,468	13,207	15,751	17,569	18,068
Wood						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	2,585	2,239	2,077	1,939	1,679	1,404
Owner-builders	576	428	478	425	303	319
Government Houses	267	191	402	415	695	653
Total Houses	3,428	2,858	2,957	2,779	2,677	2,376
FIBRO						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	4,868	4,269	4,484	4,350	4,264	3,462
Owner-builders	1,657	1,451	1,657	1,676	1,444	1,527
Government Houses	2,747	2,692	2,899	2,082	1,944	1,770
Total Houses	9,272	8,412	9,040	8,108	7,652	6,759
TOTAL, ALL MATERIALS*						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	18,174	17,780	18,967	21,069	21,636	20,229
Owner-builders	3,882	3,563	4,159	4,434	4,097	4,702
Government Houses	3,848	3,436	4,144	3,291	3,946	4,120
Total Houses	25,904	24,779	27,270	28,794	29,679	29,051

* Includes a small number of houses not classified to any of the materials shown.

"Owner-building" has taken a variety of forms, ranging from the employment on wages of a supervisor (who performs the services usually undertaken by a contractor but takes no responsibility for financing the project), to the work of the owner himself who undertakes the actual construction at week-ends or in other free time. Owner-builders accounted for 16 per cent. of the houses completed in the State in 1970-71, compared with 30 per cent. in 1961-62 and 47 per cent. in 1952-53.

Houses completed in recent years by contract builders for private ownership are classified in the next table according to the value of the house. In 1970-71, 68 per cent. of the houses completed had a value of \$10,000 or more compared with 17 per cent. in 1962-63.

The proportion of houses completed valued at less than \$8,000 has fallen sharply from 66 per cent. in 1962-63 to 10 per cent. in 1970-71.

**Table 856. Houses Completed by Contract Builders for Private Ownership,
N.S.W.: Classified by Value of House**

Material of External Walls	Value of House*							
	Under \$8,000	\$8,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$11,999	\$12,000 to \$13,999	\$14,000 to \$15,999	\$16,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 or more	Total, All Groups
1968-69: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	95	190	174	159	110	160	386	1,274
Brick-veneer	1,830	3,621	3,457	1,903	1,084	958	581	13,434
Wood	566	793	351	127	41	40	21	1,939
Fibro	2,788	975	389	105	50	26	17	4,350
Other Materials	36	14	10	6	3	1	2	72
Total, All Materials ..	5,315	5,593	4,381	2,300	1,288	1,185	1,007	21,069
1968-69: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	508	1,668	1,868	1,997	1,610	2,767	11,831	22,249
Brick-veneer	12,344	32,496	37,045	24,114	15,883	16,625	14,288	152,795
Wood	3,808	6,946	3,727	1,588	597	691	651	18,008
Fibro	16,841	8,458	4,109	1,320	727	446	652	32,553
Other Materials	211	124	105	77	43	16	50	626
Total, All Materials ..	33,712	49,692	46,854	29,096	18,860	20,545	27,472	226,231
1969-70: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	55	103	118	98	108	130	402	1,014
Brick-veneer	939	3,420	3,719	2,556	1,553	1,388	1,031	14,606
Wood	271	740	398	153	46	36	35	1,679
Fibro	2,224	1,214	563	167	60	27	9	4,264
Other Materials	23	18	15	9	3	5	...	73
Total, All Materials ..	3,512	5,495	4,813	2,983	1,770	1,586	1,477	21,636
1969-70: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	357	924	1,260	1,238	1,590	2,260	13,145	20,773
Brick-veneer	6,499	30,747	40,199	32,506	22,861	24,198	25,006	182,016
Wood	1,875	6,524	4,242	1,933	676	632	847	16,726
Fibro	14,174	10,552	5,984	2,091	878	466	304	34,449
Other Materials	132	155	163	114	43	85	...	693
Total, All Materials ..	23,035	48,901	51,849	37,882	26,048	27,640	39,301	254,657
1970-71: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	69	67	82	93	98	159	485	1,053
Brick-veneer	421	2,533	3,356	2,810	1,803	1,903	1,398	14,224
Wood	142	586	361	179	58	44	34	1,404
Fibro	1,410	1,144	573	220	63	40	12	3,462
Other Materials	34	18	13	11	4	4	2	86
Total, All Materials ..	2,076	4,348	4,385	3,313	2,026	2,150	1,931	20,229
1970-71: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	472	593	873	1,185	1,435	2,793	17,690	25,037
Brick-veneer	3,036	22,797	36,526	35,835	26,611	33,235	34,866	192,906
Wood	941	5,226	3,868	2,266	847	759	919	14,828
Fibro	9,066	10,096	6,130	2,763	925	688	298	29,964
Other Materials	210	154	141	143	59	73	42	822
Total, All Materials ..	13,725	38,863	47,536	42,191	29,877	37,548	53,817	263,557

* Excludes the value of the land on which the house is erected.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN BUILDING

It has not been practicable to compile quarterly statistics of the total number of persons engaged in building, because of the difficulty of obtaining information about those who are working on owner-builders' jobs and those who undertake only repairs and maintenance and minor alterations and additions to existing buildings.

A further difficulty arises because of the frequent movement of men between jobs and because some (e.g., electricians and plumbers) may work on several jobs which are under construction simultaneously. To avoid as far as possible the duplication that may result, builders are asked to record on their returns the number of persons actually working on their jobs on a specified day, including those temporarily laid off on account of weather.

The figures in the next table therefore relate to persons actually working on the jobs of contract (including speculative) builders and governmental authorities who regularly engage in the erection of buildings and of owner-builders engaged in the erection of buildings other than houses. They cover the persons working on all the jobs of these builders and authorities, including repair and maintenance jobs and minor alterations and additions to existing buildings. Working principals (contractors and sub-contractors) are included as well as their employees. The figures exclude persons working on the construction of houses being built by owner-builders and those engaged on the jobs of contractors who undertake only repair and maintenance work and minor alterations and additions.

Table 857. Persons Engaged in Building, N.S.W.*

Particulars	At end of June						
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Occupational Status—							
Contractors	4,027	3,851	4,356	5,005	5,193	4,832	4,362
Sub-contractors	9,491	8,698	8,998	9,673	10,884	12,090	11,377
Wage Earners	40,634	37,819	33,254	35,737	39,832	41,006	43,077
Type of Building Work on which Engaged—							
New Houses and Flats ..	24,296	22,354	22,713	23,822	27,891	29,324	27,343
Other Building	26,655	24,926	20,914	22,725	24,036	25,244	28,128
Repairs and Maintenance	3,201	3,088	2,981	3,868	3,982	3,360	3,345
Trade—							
Carpenters	17,943	16,991	15,796	16,504	17,953	17,736	18,079
Bricklayers	5,919	5,516	5,235	6,153	7,016	7,491	7,151
Painters	4,404	3,990	3,900	4,012	4,562	4,554	4,179
Electricians	3,295	2,939	2,949	3,006	3,272	3,676	3,750
Plumbers	4,909	4,613	4,590	4,766	5,282	5,378	5,211
Builders' Labourers ..	8,571	7,860	6,731	7,453	7,763	8,568	9,111
Others	9,111	8,459	7,407	8,521	10,061	10,525	11,335
Total Men Engaged ..	54,152	50,368	46,608	50,415	55,909	57,928	58,816

* See explanation preceding table.

FINANCE FOR HOME BUILDING

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Commonwealth Government.

The private sources of housing funds include life assurance offices, private trading and savings banks, co-operative building societies, superannuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies, etc. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all these sources are not available.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. The Commonwealth Government also conducts a War Service Homes scheme for the housing of ex-servicemen, provides grants to supplement young persons' savings for homes, and has introduced a scheme for the insurance of housing loans made by approved lenders. Other government sources of housing finance in New South Wales are the Commonwealth Savings Bank, the Rural Bank of N.S.W., and the State Government (which also guarantees the repayment of funds borrowed from private lending institutions by most of the actuarial-type terminating co-operative building societies).

The sums advanced by selected government and private organisations for the building or purchase of homes during the last ten years are summarised in the following table. Details of the various schemes under which the advances were made are given in the following pages.

Table 858. Advances by Selected Government and Private Organisations for Home Building and Purchase, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W. under Housing Agreements			Advances to the Public					
	Erection of Houses, etc. for Rental or Sale	Service Housing	Building Societies, etc.	War Service Homes	State Government Sale of Homes Schemes *	Rural Bank Advances for Homes	Building Societies		
							Perman-ent †	Starr-Bowkett	Termin-ating‡
\$ thousand									
1962	22,614	2,450	10,202	25,556	13,934	11,316	13,092	3,338	32,306
1963	21,680	2,342	9,780	24,412	14,128	13,084	20,374	3,280	29,792
1964	21,946	2,318	9,900	23,884	7,772	15,148	36,225	3,161	32,898
1965	23,274	4,358	10,500	25,643	14,822	18,250	40,115	2,840	39,374
1966	26,947	5,346	12,081	25,212	12,648	11,699	44,767	3,158	42,710
1967	27,598	3,278	12,450	23,908	9,567	13,256	63,499	3,168	46,071
1968	28,656	3,030	12,924	18,423	13,398	15,972	96,021	2,652	43,411
1969	29,094	3,090	13,125	17,719	11,707	n.a.	129,926	2,983	43,373
1970	30,923	4,839	13,950	19,310	17,705	n.a.	178,170	3,610	43,371
1971	33,810	2,848	14,490	21,262	22,709	n.a.	183,196	3,977	44,965

* Mainly the sale, on extended payment terms, of houses erected by the Housing Commission under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements (see page 1115).

† Including non-terminating building societies.

‡ Including advances from funds, made available to the societies under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements (see page 1118).

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS

The 1945 Housing Agreement, the first of the Housing Agreements between the Commonwealth and State Governments, is described on page 1095 of Year Book No. 61. The Agreement operated until 30 June 1956.

The 1956 Housing Agreement was operative for a period of five years from 1 July 1956. Under the Agreement, the Commonwealth was to make advances to the States for the erection of dwellings and for the provision of finance to private home builders.

In the first two years of the Agreement, 20 per cent. of the funds allocated to each State were to be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders. During the remaining three years of the Agreement, this proportion was to be 30 per cent.

Each State was also required to set aside up to 5 per cent. of the remainder of its allocation, for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces. The Commonwealth provided supplementary advances to the States equal to the amounts set aside for this purpose.

Dwellings erected under the Agreement were to be of reasonable size and standard and were to be provided "primarily for families of low or moderate means". Apart from this requirement, a State could determine its own housing policy and the type and location of the dwellings erected. The New South Wales Government decided, as a matter of policy, that at least 80 per cent. of the houses newly erected under the Agreement would be available for sale on terms.

The dwellings erected in New South Wales under the Agreement were allocated amongst persons requiring housing in accordance with a priority based on the date of application or the date of taking up tenancy in a Community Housing Centre. In terms of the Agreement, 50 per cent. of the dwellings erected were to be allocated to members or ex-members of the defence forces, merchant marinemen, and their dependants; this proportion was to take into account the dwellings erected using the funds specially set aside for service housing.

The 1956 Agreement made no provision for rental rebates to tenants on low incomes or for the sharing with the Commonwealth of losses incurred in the sale or letting of houses.

The State is responsible for the repayment of advances made by the Commonwealth under the Agreement. Repayments of principal and interest are to be made annually over 53 years. The interest payable on advances made during the first two years of the Agreement was to be fixed at the long-term bond rate less $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. if the bond rate did not exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and less 1 per cent. if it did exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. For later advances, the rate was to be a matter of negotiation, and was to be determined by the Commonwealth Treasurer if the Commonwealth and States could not agree, but in any event it was not to exceed the long-term bond rate less $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The effective rate of interest was 4 per cent. on advances made between 1 July 1956 and 22 February 1961, and $4\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. on advances made during the remaining period of the Agreement.

The provisions of the 1961 Housing Agreement, which operated for a period of five years from 1 July 1961, were substantially the same as those of the 1956 Agreement. The interest payable on advances made to the States by the Commonwealth was to be 1 per cent. below the long-term bond rate, which was 7 per cent. in June 1971. In each year of the

Agreement, 30 per cent. of the funds allocated to a State were to be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders, and up to 5 per cent. of the remainder of a State's allocation was to be set aside (and to be matched equally by supplementary Commonwealth advances) for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces.

Since 1963, the provision to allow rental rebates to tenants on low incomes has been restored, and there has been no restriction on the proportion of new houses made available for rental.

The 1966 Housing Agreement extended the provisions of the 1961 Agreement for a further period of five years (from 1 July 1966), and provided that portion of the funds allocated to building societies and other approved institutions may be advanced to government institutions for lending to private home builders in rural areas not served by building societies.

The current terms of sale of houses erected under the 1956-1966 Agreements (other than to tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act) provide for a minimum deposit of \$200 and for repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest at 6½ per cent. per annum.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth under the various Housing Agreements to 30 June 1971, are summarised in the next table:—

Table 859. Housing Agreements: Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W. under Housing Agreements				Advances Outstanding to Common- wealth at end of year†	Interest Paid by State
	Erection of Houses, etc. for Rental or Sale	Service Housing*	Building Societies, etc.	Total Advances*		
	\$ thousand					
1946 to 1961	260,510	8,716	31,130	300,356	272,136	55,866
1962	22,614	2,450	10,202	35,266	304,588	9,758
1963	21,680	2,342	9,780	33,802	335,312	11,086
1964	21,946	2,318	9,900	34,164	366,198	12,242
1965	23,274	4,358	10,500	38,132	400,718	13,582
1966	26,947	5,346	12,081	44,374	441,302	14,930
1967	27,598	3,278	12,450	43,325	487,724	16,553
1968	28,656	3,030	12,924	44,610	520,323	18,352
1969	29,094	3,090	13,125	45,309	560,803	20,194
1970	30,923	4,839	13,950	49,712	605,075	22,177
1971	33,810	2,848	14,490	51,148	650,410	23,174

* Includes supplementary matching advances for service housing in 1956-57 and later years.

† Outstanding indebtedness is reduced by principal repayments, repayment of proceeds of sales of properties, and transfers to the Director of War Service Homes of liability for dwellings taken over by that Authority.

Particulars of the dwellings provided in New South Wales under the 1956, 1961, and 1966 Agreements are given in the following table:—

Table 860. 1956–1966 Housing Agreements: Dwellings Provided in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Government Dwellings*				Private Houses Acquired†		
	Houses and Flats Completed			Houses Sold	By Erection	By Purchase	
	General Housing Programme	Service Housing Programme	Total			New	Other
1957 to 1961	14,704	1,125	15,829	10,421	3,648	1,826	278
1962	3,905	381	4,286	1,826	1,288	551	38
1963	3,526	356	3,882	1,825	1,238	492	42
1964	3,359	379	3,738	957	1,059	712	44
1965	4,119	249	4,368	1,777	1,104	816	54
1966	3,780	567	4,347	1,486	1,232	727	79
1967	3,217	500	3,717	1,073	1,312	758	79
1968	3,864	436	4,300	1,444	1,333	806	109
1969	3,242	294	3,536	1,227	1,174	901	130
1970	3,720	164	3,884	1,751	1,115	800	224
1971	3,564	231	3,795	2,080	1,116	1,330	287
Total	51,000	4,682	55,682	25,867	15,619	9,719	1,364

* Dwellings erected for the Housing Commission of N.S.W.

† Private home builders' houses financed by building societies and other approved institutions.

States Grants (Housing) Act, 1971

In September 1971, the Commonwealth Government announced that Housing Agreements in their previous form would be discontinued, and the Commonwealth and the States entered into new arrangements for the provisions of finance for housing.

Under the new arrangements, operative from 1 July 1971, the States will continue to determine the amount of their annual Loan Council borrowing programmes to be allocated to housing; the Commonwealth will continue to make these loan moneys available to the States, but at an interest rate equivalent to the long-term bond rate (and not at concessional rates, as formerly). The Commonwealth also agreed to meet the full costs of housing for members of the defence forces, with actual construction still being undertaken by the States.

The Commonwealth also undertook, in terms of the States Grants (Housing) Act, 1971, to grant further financial assistance to the States, in lieu of the interest concession formerly provided under the Commonwealth–States Housing Agreements. Commencing in 1971–72, the Commonwealth will grant to New South Wales, in respect of each of the five years 1971–72 to 1975–76, an amount of \$27,720,000 (aggregating \$138.6 million). The payment of each year's grant is to be spread over the following thirty years; actual payments will be \$924,000 in 1971–72, \$1,848,000 in 1972–73, \$2,772,000 in 1973–74, \$3,696,000 in 1974–75, and \$4,620,000 in 1975–76 and later years. Payment of these special grants will be conditional on

the State continuing to allocate to a Home Builders' Account at least 30 per cent. of its annual loan moneys allocation to housing, plus a similar percentage of the special grant; the funds in the Home Builders' Account will continue to be made available to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders. The balance (70 per cent. or less) of the State's annual loan moneys allocation to housing is utilised by the N.S.W. Housing Commission, and a similar percentage of the annual basic grant will be used by the Commission to reduce the payments of persons purchasing or leasing homes from it.

The Act also provides for the Commonwealth to pay a Rental Assistance Grant to the States in each of the five years, 1971-72 to 1975-76. The New South Wales share of this grant is to be \$443,750 per year. The grant is to be used to provide assistance to people who are on low incomes and are not able to meet the full economic rents of houses and flats.

HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted in 1942, with a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The principal function of the Commission is the provision of low-cost housing for rental or sale to persons in the lower or moderate income groups. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, provide assistance to private home builders, and undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials.

Most of the permanent dwellings provided by the Commission have been erected under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The Commission's projects have extended throughout the metropolis, Newcastle, Wollongong-Port Kembla, and more than 490 country centres, and have involved the construction of single dwelling units, duplex and triplex units, multi-unit blocks, and shopping centres.

The next table shows the number and value of house and flat dwellings completed for the Housing Commission in the last twelve years. The dwellings were erected by private builders on contract to the Commission.

Table 861. Houses and Flats* Completed for Housing Commission

Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
		\$ thous.			\$ thous.			\$ thous.
1959-60	3,502	15,909	1963-64	4,364	20,459	1967-68	5,223	30,114
1960-61	3,153	14,550	1964-65	5,482	27,232	1968-69	4,277	27,432
1961-62	4,722	22,851	1965-66	5,390	29,961	1969-70	4,605	30,509
1962-63	4,342	19,798	1966-67	4,337	25,932	1970-71	4,633	34,773

* Including aged-persons' units.

Particulars of the Housing Commission's income and expenditure in the last six years are given in the next table.

Table 862. Housing Commission Income and Expenditure

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Income—						
Rents	18,864	20,823	22,779	24,661	27,048	29,851
Interest	6,752	7,243	7,742	8,244	8,835	9,973
Other	2,720	2,027	2,471	2,267	2,642	6,010
Total Income	28,335	30,093	32,992	35,172	38,525	45,835
Expenditure—						
Administration	2,403	2,652	2,910	3,152	3,608	4,199
Rates	3,903	4,409	4,927	5,615	6,128	6,497
Fuel, Cleaning, etc.	274	343	397	488	541	602
Provision for—						
Maintenance	3,454	3,740	3,890	4,883	5,028	5,260
Depreciation, etc.	2,418	2,640	2,811	3,016	3,151	3,403
Interest	12,388	13,652	14,988	16,363	17,608	19,378
Total Expenditure	24,840	27,437	29,923	33,517	36,064	39,340
Surplus	3,495	2,657	3,069	1,655	2,461	6,495
Capital Expenditure	35,673	38,666	42,059	35,301	46,975	56,632

Commonwealth advances made available to the Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements amounted to \$569,664,326 by 30 June 1971. At that date, the outstanding indebtedness to the Commonwealth had been reduced to \$505,502,196 by principal repayments of \$64,162,130. Advances from the Commonwealth have provided most of the Housing Commission's capital funds, as shown in the following table:—

Table 863. Housing Commission: Balance Sheet

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Liabilities—						
Repayable Advances—						
Commonwealth Government	359,621	386,731	414,494	442,583	473,735	505,502
State Government	13,399	13,403	13,845	15,750	17,506	18,572
Public Loans Raised by Housing Commission	200	400	700	1,000	1,300	1,600
Commonwealth Grants .. .. .	...	...	...	...	465	2,239
State Grants—						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	7,880	8,257	8,722	8,742	8,875	8,955
Other*	5,072	6,072	7,072	8,072	9,072	10,072
Provision for Maintenance of Properties	3,595	4,235	4,446	5,128	5,411	4,896
Accumulated Surplus	27,127	29,946	33,792	35,596	38,372	44,927
Sundry Creditors†	7,049	7,034	7,321	5,668	6,802	9,625
Assets—						
Fixed—						
Land, Property, etc.	278,450	303,407	329,349	348,778	374,198	402,775
Home Purchase Debtors	140,375	147,401	157,349	165,281	177,984	199,166
Current	5,118	5,270	3,694	8,479	9,356	4,448
Total Assets, Liabilities	423,942	456,078	490,392	522,538	561,539	606,389

* Mainly from proceeds of poker machine taxes.

† Mainly for purchase of land and work-in-progress.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes and for other approved purposes associated with homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the dwelling, and are usually made on the long-term amortisation principle. The rate of interest on long-term loans for housing purposes was $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum at 30 June 1971. Particulars of Rural Bank advances for homes are not available for publication.

A Sale of Homes Agency was established in 1954, within the Rural Bank's Government Agency Department, to arrange for the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales.

The Agency's operations began with the sale to selected purchasers of 100 houses made available by the Commission during 1954-55 and 1955-56. The sales were made on the basis of 10 per cent. deposit and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 40 years, with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Total advances under the scheme amounted to \$646,648; at 30 June 1971, the advances outstanding amounted to \$308,584 in respect of 69 houses.

Since 1956, the Sale of Homes Agency has acted as the agent of the Housing Commission in arranging the sale on terms of houses erected under the 1956, 1961, and 1966 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. These houses are sold, in general at the Bank's valuation, to persons who have satisfied the Commission as to their housing need and have registered as prospective purchasers. The current terms of sale provide for a minimum deposit of \$200 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years; interest rates at 30 June 1971 ranged from $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The cash deposits and periodical instalments payable by purchasers are collected by the Agency as agent for the Commission. Particulars of the advances made by the Agency in connection with the sale of houses erected under the 1956, 1961, and 1966 Agreements are given in the next table:—

Table 864. Sale of Homes Agency: Sale of Homes under 1956-1966 Housing Agreements

Year ended 30 June	Advances during year		Total Advances to end of year		Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year†	
	Number*	Amount	Number*	Amount	Amount	Number*	Amount
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1966	1,486	12,197	18,292	128,104	2,364	17,126	114,154
1967	1,073	9,005	19,365	137,109	2,910	17,763	119,077
1968	1,444	12,866	20,809	149,975	3,055	18,724	127,288
1969	1,227	11,167	22,036	161,141	3,779	19,406	133,363
1970	1,751	17,074	23,787	178,215	4,762	20,523	144,511
1971	2,080	22,144	25,867	200,359	5,337	21,953	160,426

* Number of houses.

† Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

The Sale of Homes Agency also acts as agent for the Housing Commission in arranging the sale of houses erected by the Commission on applicants' land and in collecting the cash deposits and instalments payable. Under this scheme, persons who have established a housing need may apply to the Commission to have a standard-type dwelling erected on their own land. The houses are sold, at a price equivalent to their capital cost, on the same terms as for houses erected under the 1956, 1961, and 1966 Housing Agreements. Up to 30 June 1971, 613 houses had been built under this scheme, at a cost of \$4,556,455; the balance of indebtedness at that date was \$3,872,216.

A Building Society Agency was established in 1956 to administer advances made to co-operative building societies and the Rural Bank (as the approved government lending institution of the State) from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The societies to which advances are made are selected by the Minister for Housing and Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of a committee set up by the State Government to consider loan applications from societies. The advances to the societies are repayable over periods up to 31 years, while repayments to the Commonwealth extend over 53 years; the difference may be used for further advances to building societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at rates ranging, at 30 June 1971, from 4½ to 6½ per cent. per annum. Particulars of advances by the Agency during the last six years appear below:—

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Advances during year</i>	<i>Total Advances to end of year</i>	<i>Advances Repaid during year</i>	<i>Advances Outstanding at end of year</i>
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1966	16,156	98,352	4,235	80,468
1967	18,133	116,485	5,366	93,236
1968	17,944	134,429	6,187	104,993
1969	18,392	152,821	7,352	116,034
1970	21,420	174,241	8,725	128,729
1971	24,801	199,042	9,210	144,320

Other activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described in the chapter "Private Finance".

WAR SERVICE HOMES

As part of its repatriation policy, the Commonwealth Government provides, under the War Service Homes Act, 1918–1971, loans on concessional conditions for the acquisition of a dwelling-house. Assistance is limited to persons who come within the definition of "eligible person" contained in the Act. Eligible persons include members of the Australian Forces and Nursing Services enlisted or appointed for (or employed on) active service outside Australia or on a ship of war during the 1914–1918 or 1939–1945 War, and persons who served in the war-like operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on "special service" as defined in the Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act, 1962–1968. Certain other persons are eligible—including the widow and, in some cases, the widowed mother of an "eligible person", and persons domiciled in Australia and employed in certain sea-going service during the 1914–1918 or 1939–1945 War.

The Director of War Service Homes is responsible for the administration of the War Service Homes Act, subject to the directions of the Minister for Housing. The Director may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by an eligible person, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection, purchase, enlargement, or completion of a home or (subject to certain conditions) for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made available is \$9,000 and the maximum period of repayment is, in general, 45 years. The rate of interest is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

The following table shows the number of homes provided (and/or enlarged) in New South Wales under the War Service Homes Act, the advances made under the Act, the instalments paid, and the number of loans repaid in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 865. War Service Homes in New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Homes Provided and/or Enlarged during Year				Total Homes Provided and/or Enlarged to end of year	Advances	Instal- ments Paid†	Loans Repaid
	By Erection *	By Purchase	By Discharge of Mortgage	Total				
						\$ thous.	\$ thous.	
1961	1,250	3,583	1,268	6,101	63,088	31,644	14,880	1,207
1962	1,066	2,798	1,007	4,871	67,959	25,556	15,095	928
1963	828	2,546	663	4,037	71,996	24,412	17,361	1,080
1964	772	2,451	524	3,747	75,743	23,884	19,768	1,374
1965	518	2,856	527	3,901	79,644	25,643	21,660	1,528
1966	373	2,889	550	3,812	83,456	25,212	22,564	1,609
1967	361	2,847	446	3,654	87,110	23,908	24,242	1,712
1968	322	2,005	434	2,761	89,871	18,423	25,701	1,882
1969	267	1,859	366	2,492	92,363	17,719	27,088	2,028
1970	329	1,833	364	2,526	94,889	19,310	29,609	2,296
1971	460	1,966	359	2,785	97,674	21,262‡	30,702	2,365

* Constructed or sponsored by the Director of War Service Homes.

† Includes excess instalment payments.

‡ Comprises \$3,498,000 for the construction of homes and \$17,764,000 for the purchase of existing homes or the discharge of mortgages.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are three main groups of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent societies (registered under the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967) and non-terminating societies (registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901, or the Co-operation Act, 1923), Starr-Bowkett societies, and terminating societies. Although their structure and methods of operation differ, all societies provide finance for the erection or purchase of homes.

The Permanent Building Societies Act provides *inter alia* that the funds of a permanent building society must not be less than \$600,000 (including \$400,000 paid-up share capital) and that the society must hold liquid assets not less than 10 per cent. of the aggregate of its paid-up capital and deposits. Permanent and non-terminating societies obtain funds from the general public (mainly by the issue of shares which give the purchaser the right, under certain conditions, to withdraw his capital on short notice) and from lending institutions (by way of advances or deposits). Borrowers from the societies may be required to take up shares in the societies (usually for a relatively small amount), and they obtain loans on credit foncier terms for periods generally ranging from 10 to 25 years. Some societies (two in 1972) still operate as "two-class share" societies. Their method of operation is similar to that of the actuarial-type terminating societies (*see below*).

In Starr-Bowkett building societies, members pay regular subscriptions on the number of shares corresponding to the advance they wish to obtain. The funds thus made available to a society are used to make advances to members by ballot (interest-free advances) or by auction (the prospective borrower bidding a rate of interest). After receiving an advance, a member makes regular repayments of principal and (where applicable) pays interest, and continues to pay his share subscriptions. When an advance has been made to all members in a society, the process of winding-up commences and share subscriptions are repaid to members as repayments in respect of advances accumulate.

Terminating building societies comprise actuarial-type societies, non-actuarial-type societies (credit foncier or endowment assurance societies), and series-type societies (of either actuarial or credit foncier structure). These societies obtain their funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies, and other financial institutions, and (from 1956-57) from Government loan moneys made available (through the Home Builders' Account) under arrangements between the Commonwealth and State Governments for the provision of finance for housing. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all the societies is guaranteed by the State Government. The societies make advances as their members apply for them. When all advances have been made and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up. The maximum amount that may be advanced to a member by a terminating society financed with Government-guaranteed funds, or funds received from the Home Builders' Account, has been increased progressively over the years. The maximum advance is currently 95 per cent. of the value of the security offered, subject to a limit of \$13,080 plus the value of the member's share subscriptions up to \$600. The rate of interest on the advances varies according to the source of the society's funds; in June 1972, the maximum rate which could be charged by a lender of an advance protected by Government guarantee was $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., while $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was charged on new funds made available from the Home Builders' Account. A small management fee is also charged.

In an actuarial-type society, a member is required to take up shares in the society of a face value equal to the amount he wishes to borrow. He pays equal monthly instalments of subscriptions on shares during the life of the society, and is credited with interest on his subscription at the same rate as he is charged on his loan. After taking up a loan, the member also makes equal monthly payments of interest, which is charged at a flat rate (equivalent to a reducible rate when interest earned on subscriptions is taken into account) on the total amount borrowed. Advances made by actuarial-type societies in New South Wales during 1970-71 totalled \$26,980,000.

Non-actuarial-type terminating societies were first formed in New South Wales in 1965. The majority of these societies operate with Government-guaranteed funds or with funds provided from the Home Builders' Account; they operate on a credit foncier basis, and are either newly-formed societies or societies which have converted from an actuarial structure. The remainder of the non-actuarial-type terminating societies obtain their funds from insurance companies and other loan institutions. Members of either type of society are required to take up a nominal share-holding in the society. A member who borrows on credit foncier terms makes repayments of principal and interest in equal monthly instalments; interest is calculated on the reducing balance. The member may also be required to effect life assurance to the value of the amount borrowed. A member who elects to borrow on an endowment assurance basis is required to take out an endowment assurance policy (with the company providing the funds to the society) with a sum assured equal in value to the amount of the loan required; the policy is assigned to the building society. The member makes equal monthly payments of premium and interest—but repayment of principal is not effected until the policy matures, and the sum assured is paid to the building society. If the policy provides for the member to participate in bonuses, the bonuses accumulated over the life of the policy are paid to the member. Interest on the loan is charged at a flat rate on the total amount borrowed. In 1970-71, there were 846 non-actuarial-type building societies operating in New South Wales; advances made by the societies during the year amounted to \$17,980,000.

The structure of series-type societies is similar to that of the actuarial or credit foncier-type terminating societies; each of the self-contained series or cells operated by the parent society is designed to terminate after a notional period.

Particulars of the co-operative building societies for which annual returns were made in the last six years are summarised in the next table. The figures for a particular year relate to societies which were in active existence at the end of the year, and exclude those societies which were terminated during the year.

Table 866. Co-operative Building Societies, N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
PERMANENT AND NON-TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies	60	64	67	69	68	69
Members	82,742	102,188	137,046	190,184	261,091	397,039
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage ..	143,423	187,408	257,309	364,434	497,669	623,034
Other Assets	22,847	30,719	45,456	60,010	85,035	141,832
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds (net) ..	133,110	179,103	255,333	365,653	500,021	696,915
Deposits	5,872	6,966	7,609	10,117	15,053	12,592
Advances	23,638	27,480	34,873	41,656	53,638	46,552
Other Liabilities	3,648	4,578	4,950	7,018	13,992	8,806
Total Assets and Liabilities ..	166,269	218,127	302,765	424,444	582,704	764,866
Loans Made during year*	44,767	63,499	96,021	129,926r	178,170	183,196
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year* ..	15,795	19,719	26,219	36,325	43,625	59,228
STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies	92	93	91	89	92	88
Members	38,125	37,458	40,181	34,946	31,337	29,690
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage ..	15,329	15,896	16,157	16,505	17,556	19,010
Other Assets	2,620	2,743	3,146	3,663	3,739	3,824
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds	16,794	17,453	18,238	19,162	20,219	21,645
Other	1,155	1,186	1,065	1,006	1,076	1,189
Total Assets and Liabilities ..	17,949	18,639	19,304	20,168	21,295	22,834
Loans Made during year*	3,158	3,168	2,652	2,983	3,610	3,977
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year* ..	2,935	2,573	2,531	2,608	2,501	2,512
TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES†						
Societies	2,105	2,255	2,405	2,518r	2,688	2,851
Members	82,000	83,249	82,773	81,879r	80,017	78,060
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage‡ ..	388,331	415,837	430,939	447,269	442,016	434,042
Other Assets	1,845	1,932	1,881	2,107	1,932	2,316
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds—						
Share Subscriptions ..	64,656	67,593	65,931	66,756	56,930	47,384
Provision for Interest ..	28,604	31,030	30,917	32,184	27,107	22,330
Other	12,147	13,426	14,118	14,240	12,882	10,636
Advances—						
Under Housing Agreements ..	80,468	93,236	104,856	104,856	345,899	354,985
From Other Lenders ..	203,612	211,710	216,187	335,216	345,899	354,985
Other Liabilities	690	776	810	980	1,129	1,023
Total Assets and Liabilities ..	390,177	417,770	432,820	449,376	443,947	436,358
Loans Made during year*—						
Under Housing Agreements ..	16,156	18,133	17,944	43,373r	43,371	44,965
Other	26,554	27,643	25,467			
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year*¶—						
Under Housing Agreements ..	4,235	5,366	6,187	29,549r	32,687	55,213
Other	19,412	19,581	21,368			

* Year ended 30 June.

† Actuarial-type, non-actuarial-type (from 1965–66), and series-type societies.

‡ For credit foncier loans, total advances less repayments to date; for other loans, total advances less those fully discharged.

¶ Estimated. Includes particulars for societies terminated during year.

HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME

Under the Home Savings Grant Scheme, which has operated since 20 July 1964, the Commonwealth Government provides tax-free grants to supplement the savings accumulated by young married couples to buy or build the first home they own after their marriage; grants are also payable to young widowed or divorced persons with one or more dependent children. The grants are payable at the rate of \$1 for each \$3 of savings accumulated in an acceptable form over a minimum period of three years and the maximum grant payable is \$500. The scheme is administered, in terms of the Homes Savings Grant Act, 1964-1971, by the Department of Housing.

Table 867. Home Savings Grant Scheme: Operations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Grants Approved	Method of Acquiring Homes Covered by Grants Approved			Method of Financing Homes Covered by Grants Approved			Total, Homes Covered by Grants Approved
		Purchased	Built Under Contract	Owner-built	First Mortgage Loan	First and Second Mortgage Loans	Other	
	\$ thous.							
1965*	4,110	4,843	3,706	306	7,198	1,432	225	8,855
1966	4,990	6,235	4,127	543	8,751	1,775	379	10,905
1967	4,309	5,730	3,749	390	8,161	1,394	314	9,869
1968	4,681	6,946	3,813	457	9,229	1,634	353	11,216
1969	4,216	6,262	3,528	331	8,514	1,336	271	10,121
1970	3,972	6,065	2,909	270	7,794	1,171	279	9,244
1971	4,771	7,513	2,941	312	9,001	1,388	377	10,766
Total	31,049	43,594	24,773	2,609	58,648	10,130	2,198	70,976

* Operations commenced on 20 July 1964.

To be eligible for a grant, a person must be married (or widowed or divorced with one or more dependent children), and must have (or must be married to a person who has) entered into a contract to buy a home or have one built or begun to build a home as an owner-builder. The person must also be under 36 years of age, both at the time of marriage and at the date of the contract to buy or build (or, if an owner-builder, the date building commenced), and must have resided in Australia (apart from temporary absences) for at least three years immediately preceding that date.

Grants are payable in respect of houses, flats, home units, and other dwellings (whether in existence or being built), provided that the value of the home (including the land on which it is erected) does not exceed \$17,500 (\$15,000 if acquired before 27 October 1969). Homes which are purchased from State authorities and which had been financed with funds advanced under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements are not, however, eligible for a grant.

Savings qualify for a grant only if accumulated in an acceptable form over a period of at least three years immediately preceding the date of the contract to buy or build (or the date on which an owner-builder commences building). The amount of savings that qualifies is the sum of the acceptable savings in each year, up to a maximum of \$600 in any one year and \$1,500 for the three-year period. The savings of the husband and the wife, whether made before or after their marriage, are treated as combined savings when

calculating the grant, provided both husband and wife are eligible; only the savings of the eligible spouse are considered where one party is ineligible. The savings of the deceased spouse, held in an acceptable form, are taken into account in determining the grant payable to a widowed person. One-half of the acceptable savings held jointly with a former spouse may be taken into account in determining the grant payable to a divorced person.

The forms of savings acceptable under the scheme are savings accounts with savings banks, fixed deposits (but not cheque accounts) with trading banks, deposits with and shares in registered co-operative building or housing societies, deposits with approved credit unions, and savings spent in connection with the purchase or construction of a home (including land) prior to the date of the contract to acquire the home (or, if an owner-builder, the date on which building commenced).

DWELLINGS FOR AGED PENSIONERS

Under the States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act, 1969, grants are to be made by the Commonwealth to the States during the five years 1969-70 to 1973-74, for the provision of self-contained dwellings at low rentals for certain aged pensioners. Pensioners eligible are single age pensioners, and aged single service pensioners who have little or no means apart from the pension. The grant payable to New South Wales during this five-year period is \$10,750,000 (out of a total for all States of \$25,000,000), and \$2,239,000 had been received by the New South Wales Government at 30 June 1971.

HOUSING LOANS INSURANCE SCHEME

The housing loans insurance scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government primarily to assist individuals to obtain finance for housing purposes by way of a single first-mortgage loan, at a reasonable rate of interest, covering a high proportion of the cost of a home. The scheme is administered by the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, which commenced operations in November 1965.

Under the scheme, the Corporation offers to insure an approved lender against any loss (loss of principal or interest and any other loss arising from default) incurred in respect of an insurable loan. Loans acceptable for insurance include those for the purchase or erection of a house (including land), for the purchase of a home unit, for the purchase or erection of a property containing two dwelling units, for the conversion of an existing dwelling into two or more dwelling units, for alterations and additions to houses, home units, etc., and for the discharge of an existing mortgage over the house, home unit, etc. In all cases, the dwelling must be occupied by the borrower.

Loans are insurable only if repayment of the loan is secured by a first mortgage, and if the mortgage interest rate does not exceed 8½ per cent. per annum. The maximum amount insurable for a single loan to acquire a home is \$30,000. The maximum ratio of loan amount to valuation of property is 95 per cent. for a loan to purchase or erect a house, and 90 per cent. for a loan to purchase a home unit. The maximum period of repayment for an insurable loan to acquire a house is 40 years, and for a loan to purchase a home unit 35 years.

The Corporation charges a single premium at the outset of the loan. The premium rate depends on the ratio of the loan amount to property valuation; a premium of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is charged where the loan represents 90 per cent. or more of valuation, and the premium rate is reduced progressively to a minimum of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for loans below 70 per cent. of valuation. The premium is payable by the borrower when the loan is made, but is generally advanced by the lender as part of the insured loan.

The classes of approved lenders include banks, life assurance companies, building societies, and mortgage management companies. Individual lending organisations must be approved by the Corporation.

During 1970-71, 4,496 loans amounting to \$50,505,000 were insured with the Corporation in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory).

APPENDIX : HISTORY

A chronological table of the principal events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published on pages 1 to 8 of the Year Book for 1919. The principal events from 1920 are listed below:—

- 1920** Multiple electorates and proportional representation at State elections—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Note Issue Department of Commonwealth Bank.
- 1921** 44-hour week introduced (State)—Voluntary wheat pool inaugurated—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922** Rural Bank established—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1923** Agreement to extend certain Victorian railways into New South Wales.
- 1924** Migration Agreement with British Government on basis of \$68,000,000 loan—Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections—Australian Loan Council formed.
- 1925** Main Roads Board established—Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced—Broadcasting stations established.
- 1926** Imperial Conference defined Dominion Status—First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railways commenced—44-hour week reintroduced (State)—Widows' pensions (State) instituted—Workers' compensation insurance compulsory.
- 1927** First sitting of Commonwealth Parliament in Canberra—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family endowment (State) instituted—System of single seats and preferential voting at State elections—44-hour week (Commonwealth awards)—Financial Agreement between Commonwealth and States.
- 1928** Australian Loan Council reformed—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929** Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930** Wireless telephone service to England established—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Sales Tax introduced—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.
- 1931** Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22 April); subsequently amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts \$1,106,000,000)—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent.—Commonwealth Bank assumed control of exchange rate—State Lottery initiated.
- 1932** Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)—Clarence River bridge completed standard gauge railway to Brisbane—N.S.W. Industrial Commission constituted.
- 1933** World Economic Conference (London)—State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934** Legislative Council reconstituted as an elected chamber—New States Royal Commission—England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated.
- 1935** State industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold.
- 1936** Death of H.M. King George V—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.

- 1937** Aviation and Marketing Referendum (rejected)—Imperial Conference (London)—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" adopted for State awards—Report of Royal Commission on monetary and banking systems—Co-operative home building societies sponsored.
- 1938** British Empire Games in Sydney—Empire Producers' Conference (Sydney)—Empire Air Mail Service—British Commonwealth Relations and Imperial Trade Conferences (London).
- 1939** War with Germany (3 September)—National Security Act—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44-hours as standard week—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.
- 1940** Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian overseas diplomatic representatives—School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th)—War with Italy (11 June)—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended—National Advisory War Council—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941** Federal income tax, instalment payments—Commonwealth child endowment introduced—Commonwealth pay-roll tax imposed—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8 December)—Coal miners' pensions introduced—United States-Australia Lend-lease Agreement.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore—Japanese submarine sunk in Sydney Harbour—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Commonwealth taxes replace State's income and entertainment taxes—War damage insurance—Day-light saving—Commonwealth widows' pensions introduced—Subsidy for dairy industry.
- 1943** Compulsory defence service extended to South-west Pacific Zone—Prices stabilisation scheme—Commonwealth subsidies to reduce prices and to offset increases in basic wages—Butter rationed by coupons—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday—Compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance.
- 1944** Referendum on extended Commonwealth powers rejected—Meat rationed by coupons—"Pay-as-you-earn" system of Commonwealth income taxation.
- 1945** H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General—Cessation of hostilities: Europe, 8 May; Pacific, 15 August—Australia ratified United Nations Charter—Re-establishment and Employment Act—Annual Holidays Act in operation—Unemployment and Sickness benefits introduced—Banking and Life Insurance Acts—United Kingdom-Dominions wool marketing agreement—Cumberland County Council (town planning).
- 1946** Commonwealth Hospital Benefits—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—National Security Act terminated, but Commonwealth and State Acts continue certain controls—Additional Commonwealth powers sought by referendum: Social Services approved; Marketing of Primary Products and Industrial Employment rejected.
- 1947** Commonwealth tuberculosis benefits introduced—40-hour week, State awards—Border Rivers Agreement with Queensland—Commonwealth arbitration law amended; Conciliation Commissioners appointed—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished.
- 1948** 40-hour week, Commonwealth awards—Commonwealth referendum: control of rents and prices rejected—Control of rents, prices, and land sales assumed by States—Further price subsidies withdrawn—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—British Commonwealth Conference (London)—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement.

- 1949** Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced from 66 to 41—New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled—British Commonwealth Constitutional and Financial Conferences—Dollar crisis—Devaluation of £A in terms of U.S.\$—General Coal Strike (June-August); extensive industrial dislocation—Rationing of gas and electricity—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—Nationality and Citizenship Act.
- 1950** Capital issues de-controlled—Petrol, tea, and butter rationing ended—Child endowment extended to first child in family—Commonwealth pharmaceutical benefits scheme introduced—First loan to Australia from International Bank—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Commonwealth)—Australian units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court awarded \$2 special increase in male basic wage and raised female rate to 75 per cent. of male rate; applied in State awards.
- 1951** Communist Party Dissolution Act invalidated by High Court—War gratuities paid—Record wool prices—Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five—Capital issues control reimposed—Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long service leave for all workers under State awards—Commonwealth pensioners' medical scheme introduced—Commonwealth referendum, Alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- 1952** Death of H.M. King George VI; accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Japanese Peace Treaty ratified—ANZUS Treaty (U.S.A., Australia and N.Z.) ratified—Record deficit in Balance of Payments—Severe import restrictions—Last of emergency building controls removed—Restrictions on consumption of electricity relaxed.
- 1953** Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Royal Commission on television—Commonwealth medical benefits scheme introduced—Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished—Armistice in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolished quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards—Compulsory unionism introduced in N.S.W.
- 1954** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh—Commonwealth Royal Commission on espionage—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. severed—South East Asian Treaty Organisation formed, with Australia as a member—Referendum on liquor trading hours in N.S.W.; majority for 10 p.m. closing.
- 1955** New liquor trading hours introduced (10 p.m. closing)—First power from Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme—Australian troops stationed in Malaya—Control of tea abandoned—Quarterly adjustments of basic wage reintroduced in State awards—Production of aluminium commenced in Tasmania—N.S.W. legislation extending long service leave to all workers in N.S.W.
- 1956** Private trading banks authorised to operate savings banks—Economic measures (March): further import restrictions, increase in interest rates and supplementary budget (with increased company taxation and higher additional taxes on motor vehicles, petrol, beer, spirits, tobacco, and cigarettes)—Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system reorganised; Court to handle legal questions only, and Commission to settle disputes and determine awards—First regular television transmission in Australia from Sydney—Land tax reintroduced in N.S.W.—Stamp duty imposed on hire purchase agreements and maximum interest rates thereon fixed by State Parliament.
- 1957** "Bring out a Briton" migration scheme inaugurated—New trade agreement between United Kingdom and Australia—Currency restrictions on overseas travel relaxed—Commonwealth uniform taxation legislation held valid by High Court—Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan, giving Japan "most favoured nation" status—Report of Murray Committee on universities and university teaching institutions.

- 1958** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother—First nuclear reactor (HIFAR) set in operation at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (near Sydney)—“Equal Pay” legislation covering females under State awards—Defamation Act (N.S.W.).
- 1959** Commonwealth Bank undertakes to act as “lender of last resort” to authorised dealers in short-term money market—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. resumed—Commonwealth legislation to amend banking control and to re-organise Commonwealth Bank to form Banking Corporation (to control Commonwealth Trading Bank, Savings Bank, and Development Bank) and Reserve Bank of Australia—Commonwealth Arbitration Commission increased metal trades margins by 28 per cent.
- 1960** Almost all import licensing restrictions removed—Compulsory national service training abolished—New trade agreement between Australia and Canada—Economic measures (November): credit restrictions, increase in interest rates, increased sales tax on motor vehicles, non-deductibility (for income tax purposes) of interest on new company borrowings.
- 1961** Uniform divorce law for Australia in operation—Conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation completed—Conveyancing (Strata Titles) Act—Export incentives: pay-roll tax rebates and income tax concessions—Modification of November 1960 economic measures—\$156,000,000 borrowed from International Monetary Fund; \$90,000,000 stand-by credit arranged—State referendum: abolition of Legislative Council rejected—Report of Inquiry into operation of Landlord and Tenant Act—Legislation to implement basic recommendations of Wyndham Report on secondary education—Oil strike, Moonie (Qld.).
- 1962** Albury-Melbourne standard-gauge railway in use—Economic measures (February): 5 per cent. rebate in personal income tax for 1961-62; sales tax on motor vehicles further reduced—\$156,000,000 loan from International Monetary Fund repaid—On-the-spot tickets for traffic and parking offences introduced—Income tax concessions: 20 per cent. of cost of new manufacturing plant—Special advisory authority to recommend emergency import tariffs or quotas—Aborigines enfranchised—New N.S.W. Companies Act (uniform with other States’ Acts)—Remaining import licensing restrictions removed (October)—N.S.W. population reaches 4,000,000.
- 1963** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh—Australia’s “gold” subscription with International Monetary Fund raised to 25 per cent. of total subscription—Commonwealth Arbitration Commission awarded three weeks’ annual leave in metal trades; later adopted in most Commonwealth awards—Abolition of sales tax on all foodstuffs except confectionery and soft drinks—Uniform marriage law for Australia in operation—Commonwealth Pacific Coaxial Cable (COMPAC) between Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Canada opened.
- 1964** State public servants awarded four weeks’ annual leave—First commercial production of crude oil in Australia (Moonie, Queensland)—Macquarie University (the third University in Sydney) established—Long service leave provisions incorporated in Commonwealth awards—Commonwealth grants for buildings and equipment in public and private secondary schools—Commonwealth grants to encourage savings for homes—Quarterly adjustments of State basic wage abolished—Quotas imposed by U.S. Government on imports of meat—Salaries of members of Commonwealth Parliament increased—Commonwealth legislation to deal with income tax avoidance practices—Off-course (totalizator) betting scheme introduced.
- 1965** Selective compulsory national service scheme reintroduced—Report of Martin Committee on tertiary education—N.S.W. State elections (April): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Australian combat troops despatched to South Vietnam—Report of Vernon Committee of Economic Inquiry—Stevedoring Industry Authority responsible for recruiting waterside workers—Referendum of wool growers: proposed wool reserve price scheme rejected—Court of Appeal established as division of N.S.W. Supreme Court.

- 1966** Provisional driving licences introduced—Free trade agreement (to apply to 60 per cent. of trade) between Australia and New Zealand in force—Retirement of Sir Robert Menzies after 16 consecutive years as Prime Minister—Decimal currency system introduced in Australia—Legislation to permit the screening of films on Sundays—Visit of President Johnson of U.S.A. to Australia—Commonwealth elections (November): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Holt).
- 1967** Referendum of electors in north-east N.S.W.: proposal for the establishment of a New State rejected—Resumption of work on Eastern Suburbs Railway—Commonwealth referenda: Constitution alteration (Parliament) rejected; Constitution alteration (Aboriginals) approved—Report of State Royal Commission on local government finance and valuation—Total wage concept introduced in Commonwealth awards—First report of N.S.W. Law Reform Commission—British Government devalued sterling (18 November), the rate moving from £stg. 0.399 to £stg. 0.466 to \$A1—First Higher School Certificate examination—Death of Prime Minister Holt.
- 1968** Senator the Rt. Hon. J. G. Gorton sworn in as Prime Minister—N.S.W. State elections (February): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Right of appeal to Privy Council from decisions of High Court abolished for cases involving Commonwealth Constitution and other Federal cases, and for cases involving Commonwealth law—Australian Resources Development Bank established—Warringah Expressway opened—City of Sydney boundaries reduced; new municipality (South Sydney) proclaimed—Compulsory voting at local government elections rescinded—Salaries and allowances of members of Commonwealth Parliament increased—Qualifying period of residence for naturalisation of non-British migrants reduced from 5 to 3 years—Breathalyzer tests of motor drivers introduced in N.S.W. (maximum 0.08 per cent.).
- 1969** Scope of N.S.W. Stamp Duty on receipts extended—Points system for motor driving offences introduced in N.S.W.—Quotas applied to deliveries of the 1969-70 wheat crop—Salaries of members of State Parliament increased—State Consumer Affairs Bureau established—Commonwealth elections (October): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Gorton)—State referendum: Sunday trading of hotels rejected.
- 1970** Announcement of gradual introduction of the Metric system of measurement—Certain State receipts taxes declared invalid by the High Court—Sydney-Perth (via Broken Hill) standard-gauge railway line opened—New Sydney International Air Terminal opened—Arrival of first Boeing 747 (Jumbo) jet—Australian Industrial Development Corporation established—New Commonwealth Health Scheme introduced—Report on the Building Industry by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly—Visit of H.H. Pope Paul VI—Work commenced on the establishment of a major deepwater port at Botany Bay—Australian Wool Commission established to introduce a flexible reserve price system at Australian wool sales.
- 1971** N.S.W. State elections (February): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Rt. Hon. W. McMahon sworn in as Prime Minister—Commonwealth legislation outlaws resale price maintenance—State Act lowers minimum age of legal responsibility from 21 to 18 years—Control of Pay-roll Tax transferred from Commonwealth to States—Daylight saving of 1 hour introduced between last Sundays in October and February—National service period reduced from 2 years to 18 months—Commonwealth guarantees woolgrowers a minimum price for wool (36c per lb.).
- 1972** Salaries of Members of State Parliament increased—Federal Government announces measures to restrict overseas control of Australian industries—State Government selects Orange-Bathurst as the State's first regional "growth centre"—New South Wales Transport Commission formed to control all State Government-owned public transport—Regulations to prevent pollution of the State's waterways introduced—Commonwealth Elections (December): A.L.P. Ministry (Whitlam)—Selective compulsory national service discontinued—Australian dollar revalued (7.05 per cent. against U.S. dollar)—Arbitration Commission to introduce equal pay for equal work for women in all Commonwealth awards (by stages to June 1975).

APPENDIX: RURAL STATISTICS

This Appendix presents a summary of the principal series of rural statistics for 1970-71 relating to Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 6).

Table 868. Land Use on Rural Holdings, in Divisions, 1970-71

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Total Area of Division *	Total Number of Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Land Use on Rural Holdings			
				Land Used for Cropping †	Fallow Land	Area Under Sown Grasses and Clovers ‡	Balance of Area ¶
	Thousand Acres	Thousand Acres					
SYDNEY	1,007	4,730	226	26	2	32	166
OUTER SYDNEY	2,056	3,420	436	32	5	38	362
HUNTER—							
Newcastle Statistical Dis- trict	728	1,836	328	17	2	28	281
Balance of Hunter	6,890	4,053	4,608	287	31	389	3,901
Total	7,618	5,889	4,936	304	33	417	4,181
ILLAWARRA—							
Wollongong Statistical District	278	397	87	2	...	28	56
Balance of Illawarra	1,819	1,614	599	17	2	194	386
Total	2,097	2,011	686	19	2	222	442
NORTH COAST—							
Richmond-Tweed	2,411	6,070	1,869	87	9	260	1,513
Clarence	3,737	3,736	2,649	53	4	197	2,395
Hastings	2,714	2,974	1,602	29	4	229	1,340
Total	8,862	12,780	6,120	168	17	687	5,248
NORTHERN—							
Northern Tablelands	8,087	3,659	6,694	199	18	1,176	5,302
Northern Slopes	8,626	4,604	7,663	1,842	246	235	5,340
North Central Plain	7,645	1,712	6,251	1,298	146	19	4,789
Total	24,358	9,975	20,609	3,339	410	1,430	15,431
NORTH-WESTERN—							
Central Macquarie	8,638	4,234	7,473	1,817	220	577	4,860
Macquarie-Barwon	14,333	1,666	13,435	598	78	28	12,731
Upper Darling	26,253	757	25,512	42	8	5	25,456
Total	49,224	6,657	46,421	2,458	306	609	43,048
CENTRAL WEST—							
Central Tablelands	4,454	3,480	3,025	178	21	917	1,909
Lachlan	11,158	5,572	10,233	2,310	850	1,526	5,547
Total	15,612	9,052	13,258	2,487	871	2,443	7,457
SOUTH-EASTERN—							
Lower South Coast	2,336	1,192	680	13	2	133	532
Snowy	3,672	1,223	2,448	67	2	365	2,013
Southern Tablelands	6,875	4,699	5,910	329	44	1,811	3,726
Total	12,883	7,114	9,037	410	48	2,309	6,270
MURRUMBIDGEE—							
Central Murrumbidgee	6,663	4,791	5,676	1,245	271	1,794	2,367
Lower Murrumbidgee	9,034	2,539	8,561	493	181	312	7,575
Total	15,697	7,330	14,238	1,738	452	2,105	9,942
MURRAY—							
Upper Murray	3,986	2,315	3,135	509	71	946	1,608
Central Murray	6,495	2,622	6,063	609	188	634	4,633
Murray-Darling	11,759	950	11,158	41	16	7	11,093
Total	22,240	5,887	20,356	1,159	275	1,587	17,334
FAR WEST.. .. .	36,360	520	34,745	1	...	...	34,743
NEW SOUTH WALES	198,013	75,365	171,068	12,141	2,422	11,879	144,626

* At 30 June 1971. Excludes 24,382 acres, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

† Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

‡ See footnote ‡, Table 563.

¶ This is a balancing item.

Table 869. Treatment of Crops and Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers, in Divisions, 1970-71*

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Area treated with Artificial Fertilizers		Superphosphate Used†		Other Artificial Fertilizers Used	
	Crops	Pastures	Crops	Pastures	Crops	Pastures
	Acres		Tons			
SYDNEY	17,540	21,825	2,087	2,277	4,594	484
OUTER SYDNEY	20,635	37,319	1,941	3,510	4,327	846
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District ..	7,801	32,447	832	2,908	1,285	357
Balance of Hunter	65,574	492,608	3,786	31,361	1,648	1,340
Total	73,375	525,055	4,619	34,269	2,933	1,697
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District ..	1,512	23,967	113	2,608	96	350
Balance of Illawarra	9,927	159,068	893	16,448	1,620	1,703
Total	11,439	183,035	1,006	19,057	1,716	2,053
NORTH COAST—						
Richmond-Tweed	54,948	125,387	2,552	9,170	9,733	4,038
Clarence	34,180	172,523	2,437	17,430	9,281	1,888
Hastings	19,140	131,631	1,858	14,235	1,527	1,586
Total	108,268	429,541	6,848	40,835	20,540	7,512
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands	86,847	1,176,347	3,940	59,292	2,164	1,615
Northern Slopes	363,836	293,076	10,372	13,097	5,724	657
North Central Plain	189,652	1,837	3,682	18	4,696	67
Total	640,335	1,471,260	17,994	72,407	12,583	2,339
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie	799,189	310,825	26,032	14,508	10,068	401
Macquarie-Barwon	59,537	457	1,019	22	1,117	...
Upper Darling	28,864	770	556	16	533	22
Total	887,590	312,052	27,607	14,546	11,718	423
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands	116,829	727,214	6,635	38,156	2,106	895
Lachlan	1,716,883	533,825	61,133	24,830	7,862	944
Total	1,833,712	1,261,039	67,768	62,986	9,968	1,839
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast	7,300	132,075	726	9,419	115	564
Snowy	21,485	170,675	1,197	8,038	92	127
Southern Tablelands	248,801	1,411,667	12,827	76,088	1,764	1,578
Total	277,586	1,714,417	14,749	93,545	1,970	2,270
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee	1,076,315	1,033,557	53,655	48,950	2,701	350
Lower Murrumbidgee	389,058	117,262	17,475	7,333	10,969	152
Total	1,465,373	1,150,819	71,130	56,283	13,670	502
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray	464,200	647,791	20,119	29,269	433	302
Central Murray	466,127	261,041	19,413	17,087	5,782	382
Murray-Darling	23,832	2,274	1,291	231	1,603	6
Total	954,159	911,106	40,823	46,587	7,818	690
FAR WEST	691	37	50	2	43	...
NEW SOUTH WALES	6,290,703	8,017,505	256,623	446,307	91,884	20,656

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† Includes 'double' and 'treble' strength superphosphate converted to single strength equivalent.

Table 870. Wheat: Area and Production, in Divisions, 1970-71

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Area Sown with Wheat				Production of Wheat for Grain	Average Yield of Wheat for Grain per Acre
	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Fodder	Total		
	Acres				Bushels	
SYDNEY .. .. .	...	2	85	87	...	...
OUTER SYDNEY .. .. .	...	4	31	35	...	...
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District ..	17	...	20	37	270	15.88
Balance of Hunter	60,469	693	5,013	66,175	922,268	15.25
Total	60,486	693	5,033	66,212	922,538	15.25
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	...	...	15	15	...	...
Total .. .. .	...	...	15	15	...	...
NORTH COAST—						
Richmond-Tweed	341	7	269	617	4,128	12.11
Clarence .. .. .	...	...	132	132	...	...
Hastings .. .. .	...	10	29	39	...	...
Total	341	17	430	788	4,128	12.11
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands	23,509	370	2,048	25,927	494,964	21.05
Northern Slopes	774,608	3,769	37,102	815,479	14,793,818	19.10
North Central Plain	757,408	3,792	19,876	781,076	11,348,936	14.98
Total	1,555,525	7,931	59,026	1,622,482	26,637,719	17.12
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie	683,220	6,084	12,759	702,063	13,321,730	19.50
Macquarie-Barwon	323,885	1,531	8,400	333,816	4,641,044	14.33
Upper Darling	18,546	140	533	19,219	252,809	13.63
Total	1,025,651	7,755	21,692	1,055,098	18,215,583	17.76
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands	22,568	157	1,291	24,016	397,647	17.62
Lachlan	1,318,429	9,182	3,412	1,331,023	28,524,959	21.64
Total	1,340,997	9,339	4,703	1,355,039	28,922,606	21.57
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast	20	...	15	35	100	5.00
Snowy	773	18	30	821	13,345	17.26
Southern Tablelands	123,379	1,172	958	125,509	2,953,732	23.94
Total	124,172	1,190	1,003	126,365	2,967,177	23.90
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee	665,149	11,853	993	677,995	16,944,154	25.47
Lower Murrumbidgee	235,797	1,631	913	238,341	4,985,033	21.14
Total	900,946	13,484	1,906	916,336	21,929,187	24.34
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray	193,465	2,125	31	195,621	5,004,616	25.87
Central Murray	259,205	2,182	892	262,279	5,823,245	22.47
Murray-Darling	14,300	...	...	14,300	177,285	12.40
Total	466,970	4,307	923	472,200	11,005,146	23.57
FAR WEST .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW SOUTH WALES	5,475,088	44,722	94,847	5,614,657	110,604,084	20.20

Table 871. Sheep at 31 March 1971, and Sheep Shorn,

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Sheep					
	Sheep One Year and Over				Lambs and Hoggets (Under 1 Year)	Total Sheep
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Total		
SYDNEY	173	3,927	3,322	7,422	3,033	10,455
OUTER SYDNEY	221	10,385	11,620	22,226	4,660	26,886
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District	22	456	252	730	262	992
Balance of Hunter	14,405	569,244	370,447	954,096	174,695	1,128,791
Total	14,427	569,700	370,699	954,826	174,957	1,129,783
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District	5	28	898	931	632	1,563
Balance of Illawarra	1,448	57,410	25,473	84,331	28,362	112,693
Total	1,453	57,438	26,371	85,262	28,994	114,256
NORTH COAST—						
Richmond-Tweed	75	1,951	409	2,435	782	3,217
Clarence	308	17,681	3,243	21,232	9,143	30,375
Hastings	23	366	71	460	109	569
Total	406	19,998	3,723	24,127	10,034	34,161
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands	47,192	2,249,971	1,773,747	4,070,910	953,592	5,024,502
Northern Slopes	36,489	1,883,019	1,171,438	3,090,946	740,691	3,831,637
North Central Plain	30,973	1,383,884	302,992	1,717,849	634,476	2,352,325
Total	114,654	5,516,874	3,248,177	8,879,705	2,328,759	11,208,464
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie	63,203	3,347,972	1,085,380	4,496,555	1,464,123	5,960,678
Macquarie-Barwon	92,714	3,139,844	595,643	3,828,201	1,634,460	5,462,661
Upper Darling	37,625	1,861,383	745,907	2,644,915	744,705	3,389,620
Total	193,542	8,349,199	2,426,930	10,969,671	3,843,288	14,812,959
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands	34,594	1,807,896	1,106,427	2,948,917	705,059	3,653,976
Lachlan	85,633	4,707,785	1,940,704	6,734,122	1,969,963	8,704,085
Total	120,227	6,515,681	3,047,131	9,683,039	2,675,022	12,358,061
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast	505	32,162	20,779	53,446	15,199	68,645
Snowy	22,100	1,019,057	650,932	1,692,089	489,214	2,181,303
Southern Tablelands	78,630	3,886,153	2,602,371	6,567,154	1,746,795	8,313,949
Total	101,235	4,937,372	3,274,082	8,312,689	2,251,208	10,563,897
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee	70,848	3,647,230	1,603,364	5,321,442	1,554,849	6,876,291
Lower Murrumbidgee	59,270	1,850,795	306,243	2,216,308	707,124	2,923,432
Total	130,118	5,498,025	1,909,607	7,537,750	2,261,973	9,799,723
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray	39,746	1,748,645	693,174	2,481,565	871,535	3,353,100
Central Murray	70,950	2,024,025	487,987	2,582,962	854,246	3,437,208
Murray-Darling	19,933	796,933	131,356	948,222	358,589	1,306,811
Total	130,629	4,569,603	1,312,517	6,012,749	2,084,370	8,097,119
FAR WEST	33,166	1,572,930	291,924	1,898,020	551,216	2,449,236
NEW SOUTH WALES	840,251	37,621,132	15,926,103	54,387,486	16,217,514	70,605,000

* Quantity as in grease.

† Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

Wool Produced, and Lambing, 1970-71 Season, in Divisions

Shearing					Lambing		
Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Wool Produced*			Average Clip Greasy †	Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Proportion of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	From Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Crutchings	Total Shorn and Crutched				
				Thousand lb.			lb.	Per cent.
9,594	73	1	74	7.70	2,881	2,303	79.94
24,629	190	4	194	7.89	7,275	5,230	71.89
1,469	11	...	12	7.83	364	215	59.06
1,222,522	9,977	309	10,286	8.41	415,937	259,556	62.40
1,223,991	9,988	309	10,297	8.41	416,301	259,771	62.40
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105,233	813	20	834	7.92	58,239	56,248	96.58
105,247	813	20	834	7.92	58,239	56,248	96.58
2,322	18	...	18	7.96	1,152	958	83.16
27,790	227	5	233	8.38	14,306	13,532	94.59
364	3	...	3	6.92	166	144	86.75
30,476	248	5	254	8.33	15,624	14,634	93.66
4,607,506	37,287	1,001	38,288	8.31	1,547,259	1,132,638	73.20
3,934,197	32,119	885	33,004	8.39	1,421,505	1,035,209	72.82
2,342,710	20,609	643	21,251	9.07	1,174,076	744,571	63.42
10,884,413	90,015	2,529	92,543	8.50	4,142,840	2,912,418	70.30
6,006,509	49,285	1,403	50,689	8.44	2,573,124	2,042,069	79.36
5,396,354	51,020	1,911	52,931	9.81	2,456,947	1,839,316	74.86
3,355,048	31,109	818	31,926	9.52	1,226,884	775,753	63.23
14,757,911	131,414	4,132	135,546	9.18	6,256,955	4,657,138	74.43
3,407,518	28,924	751	29,674	8.71	1,342,376	1,196,933	89.17
8,831,163	77,256	2,397	79,654	9.02	3,652,556	2,901,598	79.44
12,238,681	106,180	3,148	109,328	8.93	4,994,932	4,098,531	82.05
68,060	582	10	592	8.70	20,876	16,764	80.30
2,058,539	18,606	429	19,035	9.25	687,795	565,331	82.19
8,319,660	72,930	1,985	74,915	9.00	2,643,650	2,134,276	80.73
10,446,259	92,118	2,424	94,542	9.05	3,352,321	2,716,371	81.03
7,541,502	63,714	1,911	65,625	8.70	2,816,930	2,245,962	79.73
3,070,848	28,094	1,120	29,213	9.51	1,448,767	1,140,800	78.74
10,612,350	91,808	3,031	94,838	8.94	4,265,697	3,386,762	79.40
3,750,333	31,534	1,037	32,571	8.68	1,338,611	1,089,134	81.36
3,720,540	33,124	1,168	34,291	9.22	1,553,588	1,313,333	84.54
1,368,696	13,296	464	13,760	10.05	602,317	449,774	74.67
8,839,569	77,954	2,669	80,622	9.12	3,494,516	2,852,241	81.62
2,546,880	25,867	767	26,635	10.46	1,046,632	659,749	63.04
71,720,000	626,669	19,039	645,708	9.00	28,054,213	21,621,396	77.04

Table 872. Cattle, by Type,

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Bulls (1 year and over) Used (or intended) for Service			Cows and Heifers Used (or intended) for Production of Milk or Cream for Sale	
	Dairy Breeds	Beef Breeds	Total	Cows	Heifers (1 year and over)
SYDNEY	466	473	939	20,247	4,832
OUTER SYDNEY	410	809	1,219	16,364	5,531
HUNTER—					
Newcastle Statistical District ..	384	680	1,064	16,964	4,204
Balance of Hunter	1,630	9,075	10,705	82,849	24,581
Total	2,014	9,755	11,769	99,813	28,785
ILLAWARRA—					
Wollongong Statistical District ..	352	134	486	16,467	5,917
Balance of Illawarra	795	1,425	2,220	30,667	10,525
Total	1,147	1,559	2,706	47,134	16,442
NORTH COAST—					
Richmond-Tweed	2,384	7,320	9,704	136,873	21,795
Clarence	1,065	5,040	6,105	41,772	8,579
Hastings	1,317	3,618	4,935	74,006	16,264
Total	4,766	15,978	20,744	252,651	46,638
NORTHERN—					
Northern Tablelands	334	9,475	9,809	4,990	1,053
Northern Slopes	183	10,206	10,389	2,946	840
North Central Plain	29	4,391	4,420	514	137
Total	546	24,072	24,618	8,450	2,030
NORTH-WESTERN—					
Central Macquarie	153	5,369	5,522	2,031	517
Macquarie-Barwon	29	3,829	3,858	140	22
Upper Darling	9	1,006	1,015	80	6
Total	191	10,204	10,395	2,251	545
CENTRAL WEST—					
Central Tablelands	152	4,501	4,653	2,419	716
Lachlan	180	5,992	6,172	2,079	671
Total	332	10,493	10,825	4,498	1,387
SOUTH-EASTERN—					
Lower South Coast	677	1,401	2,078	36,113	7,638
Snowy	50	2,133	2,183	232	53
Southern Tablelands	330	6,852	7,182	3,505	940
Total	1,057	10,386	11,443	39,850	8,631
MURRUMBIDGEE—					
Central Murrumbidgee	296	6,813	7,109	5,842	1,635
Lower Murrumbidgee	98	1,997	2,095	1,668	460
Total	394	8,810	9,204	7,510	2,095
MURRAY—					
Upper Murray	184	5,582	5,766	4,595	990
Central Murray	510	3,666	4,176	22,445	5,745
Murray-Darling	10	469	479	733	118
Total	704	9,717	10,421	27,773	6,853
FAR WEST	4	748	752	50	...
NEW SOUTH WALES ..	12,031	103,004	115,035	526,591	123,769

at 31 March 1971, in Divisions

Cows and Heifers Used (or intended) for Production of Milk or Cream for Sale		Other Cattle (mainly for Meat Production)				Total Cattle
Heifer Calves (under 1 year)	Total	Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)	Calves (under 1 year)	Bullocks, Steers, etc.	Total	
3,556	28,635	14,993	8,113	5,082	28,188	57,762
3,792	25,687	22,680	13,288	4,749	40,717	67,623
2,902	24,070	20,204	10,523	7,977	38,704	63,838
16,283	123,713	257,822	152,250	91,799	501,871	636,289
19,185	147,783	278,026	162,773	99,776	540,575	700,127
3,577	25,961	3,869	2,694	883	7,446	33,893
8,346	49,538	38,379	26,073	11,809	76,261	128,019
11,923	75,499	42,248	28,767	12,692	83,707	161,912
23,217	181,885	210,117	116,800	51,167	378,084	569,673
7,834	58,185	151,936	80,882	41,494	274,312	338,602
11,940	102,210	102,851	56,410	33,095	192,356	299,501
42,991	342,280	464,904	254,092	125,756	844,752	1,207,776
961	7,004	272,239	165,857	53,446	491,542	508,355
745	4,531	274,160	167,013	68,316	509,489	524,409
80	731	135,212	80,632	34,259	250,103	255,254
1,786	12,266	681,611	413,502	156,021	1,251,134	1,288,018
545	3,093	177,665	124,946	49,001	351,612	360,227
19	181	129,625	72,235	40,035	241,895	245,934
24	110	35,370	17,422	6,281	59,073	60,198
588	3,384	342,660	214,603	95,317	652,580	666,359
631	3,766	140,904	91,287	30,227	262,418	270,837
939	3,689	180,072	117,946	42,843	340,861	350,722
1,570	7,455	320,976	209,233	73,070	603,279	621,559
7,250	51,001	41,608	28,410	12,748	82,766	135,845
50	335	64,243	38,415	7,507	110,165	112,683
864	5,309	194,250	120,928	41,172	356,350	368,841
8,164	56,645	300,101	187,753	61,427	549,281	617,369
1,663	9,140	193,593	117,667	32,381	343,641	359,890
431	2,559	70,222	40,323	19,513	130,058	134,712
2,094	11,699	263,815	157,990	51,894	473,699	494,602
1,191	6,776	150,410	87,215	35,089	272,714	285,256
6,198	34,388	107,656	80,217	29,412	217,285	255,849
96	947	14,464	8,699	2,391	25,554	26,980
7,485	42,111	272,530	176,131	66,892	515,553	568,085
1	51	25,749	11,514	4,516	41,779	42,582
103,135	753,495	3,030,293	1,837,759	757,192	5,625,244	6,493,774

Table 873. Rural Holdings Classified by

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Area of Holding (Acres)							
	1 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 to 399	400 to 499	500 to 599
SYDNEY	3,329	861	348	205	94	37	24	17
OUTER SYDNEY	962	1,039	598	399	175	92	54	33
HUNTER—								
Newcastle	435	262	191	192	111	76	39	44
District	200	183	232	450	449	386	322	284
Balance of Hunter								
Total	635	445	423	642	560	462	361	328
ILLAWARRA—								
Wollongong	55	42	42	91	70	47	23	14
District	193	175	167	346	217	148	80	80
Balance of Illawarra								
Total	248	217	209	437	287	195	103	94
NORTH COAST—								
Richmond-Tweed	727	336	665	1,877	1,106	526	313	165
Clarence	529	346	450	745	463	293	195	119
Hastings	118	167	297	567	486	347	209	151
Total	1,374	849	1,412	3,189	2,055	1,166	717	435
NORTHERN—								
Northern Tablelands	122	152	178	204	175	163	147	115
Northern Slopes	256	218	144	202	134	152	213	139
North Central Plain	27	17	13	33	20	25	34	35
Total	405	387	335	439	329	340	394	289
NORTH-WESTERN—								
Central Macquarie	126	131	136	167	89	88	101	112
Macquarie-Barwon	11	17	19	21	12	11	4	9
Upper Darling	2	5	4	6	...	3	...	1
Total	139	153	159	194	101	102	105	122
CENTRAL WEST—								
Central Tablelands	211	306	285	310	233	202	177	166
Lachlan	150	147	111	152	149	145	180	192
Total	361	453	396	462	382	347	357	358
SOUTH-EASTERN—								
Lower South Coast	29	58	55	149	205	188	127	90
Snowy	10	23	20	32	36	42	44	40
Southern Tablelands	143	182	209	301	227	255	243	229
Total	182	263	284	482	468	485	414	359
MURRUMBIDGEE—								
Central Murrumbidgee	158	197	176	224	168	196	196	251
Lower Murrumbidgee	309	448	355	61	24	29	120	275
Total	467	645	531	285	192	225	316	526
MURRAY—								
Upper Murray	98	132	96	117	99	104	94	118
Central Murray	45	116	76	123	99	133	128	242
Murray-Darling	184	373	66	23	8	5	3	7
Total	327	621	238	263	206	242	225	367
FAR WEST	36	26	8	1	...	3	...	...
NEW SOUTH WALES..	8,465	5,959	4,941	6,998	4,849	3,696	3,070	2,928

Area of Holding, in Divisions, 1968-69

Area of Holding (Acres)											
600 to 699	700 to 799	800 to 899	900 to 999	1,000 to 1,999	2,000 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 19,999	20,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 or more	Total Holdings
11	13	8	10	23	5	1	...	...	...	...	4,986
19	22	8	7	32	10	3	3	1	...	...	3,457
24	19	19	14	42	25	1	...	...	...	...	1,494
189	164	129	107	699	418	95	32	8	1	...	4,348
213	183	148	121	741	443	96	32	8	1	...	5,842
5	4	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	406
48	34	14	17	66	39	7	2	...	...	...	1,633
53	38	19	18	73	39	7	2	...	...	...	2,039
121	77	55	40	199	76	8	2	1	...	...	6,294
92	64	49	26	231	153	60	25	12	1	...	3,853
107	88	66	51	255	93	23	2	1	...	...	3,028
320	229	170	117	685	322	91	29	14	1	...	13,175
157	120	111	107	947	780	181	48	10	1	...	3,718
143	110	149	158	1,274	997	200	40	8	...	...	4,537
44	34	31	50	394	606	232	71	22	3	1	1,692
344	264	291	315	2,615	2,383	613	159	40	4	1	9,947
134	105	148	154	1,382	1,105	157	27	5	2	...	4,169
6	8	4	5	159	459	510	337	86	12	1	1,691
2	1	1	2	21	25	24	169	373	122	15	776
142	114	153	161	1,562	1,589	691	533	464	136	16	6,636
179	125	129	112	653	354	41	2	2	...	...	3,487
257	242	261	243	1,796	1,229	257	59	17	...	...	5,587
436	367	390	355	2,449	1,583	298	61	19	...	...	9,074
64	47	38	25	82	29	8	6	...	...	...	1,200
61	45	46	41	373	329	79	17	1	...	...	1,239
221	211	230	205	1,149	678	117	25	3	...	...	4,628
346	303	314	271	1,604	1,036	204	48	4	...	...	7,067
345	271	296	268	1,487	565	77	14	3	...	...	4,892
113	43	43	39	136	191	170	96	77	18	9	2,556
458	314	339	307	1,623	756	247	110	80	18	9	7,448
147	115	127	133	610	286	44	16	5	2	...	2,343
234	120	114	125	507	319	105	50	28	12	4	2,580
5	1	2	...	18	24	17	22	155	45	19	977
386	236	243	258	1,135	629	166	88	188	59	23	5,900
...	...	...	...	3	4	4	12	107	228	100	532
2,728	2,083	2,083	1,940	12,545	8,799	2,421	1,077	925	447	149	76,103

Table 874. Rural Holdings Classified by

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Type of Activity							
	Sheep and Cereal Grain	Sheep	Cereal Grain	Meat Cattle*	Milk Cattle†	Vine- yards	Fruit	Vege- tables: Potatoes
SYDNEY .. ..	...	3	...	43	192	30	227	15
OUTER SYDNEY .. ..	...	12	1	69	243	1	532	14
HUNTER—								
Newcastle Statistical District .. ..	...	...	3	99	306	3	19	48
Balance of Hunter	162	378	47	939	1,337	14	13	9
Total	162	378	50	1,038	1,643	17	32	57
ILLAWARRA—								
Wollongong Statistical District .. ..	...	1	...	16	226	...	5	...
Balance of Illawarra	1	76	...	161	495	...	35	50
Total	1	77	...	177	721	...	40	50
NORTH COAST—								
Richmond-Tweed .. ..	...	...	14	1,066	2,702	...	799	...
Clarence .. ..	...	5	7	667	1,047	...	612	61
Hastings .. ..	...	...	7	557	1,525	...	60	1
Total .. ..	...	5	28	2,290	5,274	...	1,471	62
NORTHERN—								
Northern Tablelands	111	1,769	27	605	101	...	138	43
Northern Slopes	1,260	750	788	206	50	...	7	4
North Central Plain	602	160	573	62	9	...	...	...
Total	1,973	2,679	1,388	873	160	...	145	47
NORTH-WESTERN—								
Central Macquarie	1,971	665	436	66	33	2	15	5
Macquarie-Barwon	683	723	123	24	4	...	2	...
Upper Darling	26	670	6	5	2	...	6	...
Total	2,680	2,058	565	95	39	2	23	5
CENTRAL WEST—								
Central Tablelands	107	1,567	17	181	40	...	347	83
Lachlan	3,086	625	674	55	21	3	20	1
Total	3,193	2,192	691	236	61	3	367	84
SOUTH-EASTERN—								
Lower South Coast .. ..	...	52	2	194	487	...	2	1
Snowy	13	916	...	51	2	...	1	4
Southern Tablelands	521	2,438	14	146	41	...	156	68
Total	534	3,406	16	391	530	...	159	73
MURRUMBIDGEE—								
Central Murrumbidgee	2,495	738	300	185	105	...	71	10
Lower Murrumbidgee	613	250	411	13	19	190	524	9
Total	3,108	988	711	198	124	190	595	19
MURRAY—								
Upper Murray	834	517	61	193	105	3	20	1
Central Murray	1,038	268	329	73	285	75	33	12
Murray-Darling	38	225	19	9	7	333	159	...
Total	1,910	1,010	409	275	397	411	212	13
FAR WEST .. ..	...	444	...	5	2	...	13	...
NEW SOUTH WALES..	13,561	13,252	3,859	5,690	9,386	654	3,816	439

* Herds comprising beef-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or other cattle (cows, heifers, calves, steers, etc.) mainly for meat production.

† Herds comprising dairy-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale.

Type of Activity, in Divisions, 1968-69

Type of Activity										
Vegetables: Other†	Poultry	Pigs	Sugar	Tobacco	Other (One Main Purpose)	Multi- Purpose	Total Holdings Classified by Type	Sub- Commercial	Unused	Total Rural Holdings
561	655	111	...	...	252	30	2,119	1,536	1,331	4,986
152	285	35	...	...	41	31	1,416	1,174	867	3,457
72	66	10	...	...	16	17	659	575	260	1,494
29	35	21	...	...	11	111	3,106	985	257	4,348
101	101	31	...	...	27	128	3,765	1,560	517	5,842
3	6	5	...	...	...	1	263	103	40	406
16	12	16	...	...	10	8	880	523	230	1,633
19	18	21	...	...	10	9	1,143	626	270	2,039
88	19	51	341	...	16	43	5,139	817	338	6,294
33	4	29	223	...	1	44	2,733	788	332	3,853
34	4	10	...	...	2	14	2,214	599	215	3,028
155	27	90	564	...	19	101	10,086	2,204	885	13,175
21	8	17	...	12	5	125	2,982	584	152	3,718
18	147	66	...	51	28	491	3,866	502	169	4,537
1	2	13	...	...	68	52	1,542	95	55	1,692
40	157	96	...	63	101	668	8,390	1,181	376	9,947
54	19	56	...	...	13	287	3,622	382	165	4,169
1	...	12	...	...	2	16	1,590	62	39	1,691
...	...	4	...	...	2	2	723	29	24	776
55	19	72	...	...	17	305	5,935	473	228	6,636
67	9	18	...	...	8	179	2,623	672	192	3,487
31	21	99	...	...	42	449	5,127	342	118	5,587
98	30	117	...	...	50	628	7,750	1,014	310	9,074
22	2	4	...	...	1	8	775	299	126	1,200
1	...	4	...	...	3	8	1,003	182	54	1,239
7	30	20	...	...	5	151	3,597	820	211	4,628
30	32	28	...	...	9	167	5,375	1,301	391	7,067
13	25	41	...	...	27	252	4,262	484	146	4,892
79	9	20	...	...	5	71	2,213	235	108	2,556
92	34	61	...	...	32	323	6,475	719	254	7,448
5	19	10	...	2	8	152	1,930	337	76	2,343
22	3	6	...	...	14	204	2,362	157	61	2,580
38	1	...	...	...	3	12	844	95	38	977
65	23	16	...	2	25	368	5,136	589	175	5,900
...	6	4	...	...	...	6	480	27	25	532
1,368	1,387	682	564	65	583	2,764	58,070	12,404	5,629	76,103

† Holdings where more than half of the gross receipts of the holding were derived from the production of vegetables of any kind (including potatoes), but where potatoes alone did not account for more than half the gross receipts.

APPENDIX: METRIC CONVERSION FOR AUSTRALIA

CHANGEOVER TO METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

In April 1967, a Senate Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the metric system of weights and measures. Between then and May 1968, the Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator K. A. Laught, heard evidence, in all capital cities, from 141 witnesses, and received written submissions from 54 persons or organisations.

In the *Report of the Senate Select Committee on the Metric System of Weights and Measures*, there was unanimous agreement that it was practicable and desirable for Australia to adopt the metric system of weights and measures at an early date. The Committee's findings included the following:—

Evidence from a wide segment of the community overwhelmingly supported an early change to the sole use of the metric system and indicated that there would be no insuperable difficulties.

About 90 per cent. of the world's population already use metric measurements and this use is increasing.

About 75 per cent. of world trade is carried out in metric terms. Some 70 per cent. of Australia's export trade is to countries using or converting to metric weights and measures. This proportion will increase as Australia's trade with Japan and South-East Asian countries grows.

A metric system would improve the teaching of mathematics and science, reduce errors, and save time.

A metric system would provide an opportunity to improve industrial and manufacturing efficiency by rationalising existing practices and reducing unnecessary variations in sizes and components.

Introduction of a metric system was widely regarded as a natural consequence of Australia's earlier conversion to decimal currency. The full advantages of decimal currency would not be experienced until decimal weights and measures were also used.

The Committee was satisfied that the ultimate benefits of conversion would greatly exceed the costs.

METRIC CONVERSION BOARD

The Metric Conversion Act, 1970, was assented to on 12 June 1970 and stated as its object (in Section 5) "to bring about progressively the use of the metric system of measurement in Australia as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities". It provided the Minister with powers on behalf of the Commonwealth to do such things, make such arrangements, and enter into such agreements, as he thinks conducive to the attainment of this objective, and it established the Metric Conversion Board. It extended to all the Territories of the Commonwealth except Papua New Guinea.

The Government has made it clear that the metric change will be predominantly voluntary. It will be planned and implemented by those who will themselves be affected by it. Accordingly, the Board's first major task was to establish a committee structure to assist in the development and implementation of conversion programmes. All the major activities within the community likely to be affected by metric conversion were identified. They were then grouped so that each activity group would have an Advisory Committee responsible for its conversion. Each Advisory Committee was supported by several Sector Committees. These comprised nominees from appropriate organisations, national associations and institutes, and Government departments. They were established to cover specific activities. Where a specific aspect of conversion requires detailed consideration a Panel may be appointed to report to a Sector Committee.

The Advisory Committees are each chaired by a Board Member and have the task of co-ordinating the programmes and proposals for conversion before submitting them to the Board for consideration for inclusion in over-all conversion plans.

By June 1971, as indicated in the First Annual Report of the Board, all 11 Advisory Committees had been established. In all, more than 600 individual members, drawn from virtually all relevant business, professional, technical and government fields, had been appointed to Advisory and Sector Committees, filling some 800 committee positions.

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS

In general Australia is adopting the International System of Units, commonly known by its abbreviation SI (*Système Internationale*). This is the system adopted by the International General Conference on Weights and Measures.

Many people are familiar with the centimetre-gram-second (CGS) system which has long been in use in physical science. Whilst the SI system closely resembles the CGS system, it is not identical with it. Many people living in Europe are familiar with many of the SI units but they also use units which are not part of the SI system. For example, such units as the dyne and the erg do not appear in the SI system.

The International System of Units comprises a set of seven base units, some supplementary units for angular measurement, and derived units. The base units are the metre (length), kilogram (mass), second (time), ampere (electrical current), kelvin (temperature), candela (luminous intensity), and mole (amount of substance). A striking advantage of SI over the older system is that there is only one SI unit for each physical quantity and also there are no odd multiplying factors to be remembered. Some of the derived units have special names (e.g., the joule, the watt) while for others the names are derived from the base units comprising them (e.g., the metre per second).

Some units are not decimally related to the basic SI units but are of such significance that their continued use is necessary. Notable examples are the minute and hour for time intervals, and the degree, minute and second for angular measurement. Other non-SI units such as the nautical mile (1,852 metres) are the subject of international agreements, so their use must be continued for limited applications. There are other non-SI units which are provided for practical purposes in the public interest: for example, car speeds are quoted in kilometres per hour rather than metres per second.

Special names of SI units which are being recommended by the Metric Conversion Board for general use include the litre (1,000 cubic centimetres), the tonne (1,000 kilograms) and the hectare (10,000 square metres). The millibar has been recommended for the measurement of pressure for meteorological purposes only, because of international meteorological practice. Non-SI units recommended for restricted use in particular industries only, include the nautical mile and knot for marine and aerial navigation and the kilowatt hour for the measurement of electrical energy.

The table on pages 1146 and 1147 lists the most important everyday metric units with some of the imperial units they will replace and the conversion factors.

PROGRAMME AND PLANNING

Conversion is expected to proceed simultaneously throughout many different sectors of the community. Unlike the decimal currency change there will be no single starting or finishing date for the change. For some activities such as for pharmaceuticals, the change has already been made.

Each sector is developing a programme appropriate to its activities and circumstances, but in the process account must be taken of related activities in other sectors. The structure of Sector and Advisory Committees established by the Board is intended to facilitate the development of individual programmes, and their integration into an overall conversion programme.

The broad aim laid down by the Government in 1970 was the conversion should be substantially complete by 1980. Within this broad objective the following stages of implementation have been established:—

1970-71	..	Planning and co-ordination
1972	..	Increasing public awareness
1973-75	..	Major implementation
1976	..	70-80 per cent. of nation's activity to be converted

Progress is generally on schedule. Programmes are being issued for many sectors of commerce and industry, while conversion has already been achieved in limited areas.

DETAILED PROGRAMMES

Conversion has been completed in the following areas:—

Clay bricks, meteorology (temperature forecasts), horse racing, packaged goods (sole metric marking permitted), customs-excise tariffs, tide tables, wool sales (bulk), new land titles.

During 1972 conversion was initiated in the following areas:—

Primary education, farm milk tanks, wholesale meat, wine industry (bulk), wheat, barley, coarse grains, sugar.

During 1973 conversion is expected to be completed in the following areas:—

Advertising, bread, building and construction (design), concrete bricks, all primary and secondary education, flat glass manufacture, furniture, retail meat, wind speed forecasts, paper, pharmaceutical packaging, printing, plastics and chemicals, ready-mixed concrete, storage, transport freight rates, water and sewerage rates.

TABLE 875. METRIC UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Quantity	Imperial unit	Metric unit	Conversion Factors	
			Imperial to Metric units	Metric to Imperial units
Length	inch (in) foot (ft) yard (yd) furlong (fur) mile	millimetre (mm) or centimetre (cm) centimetre (cm) or metre (m) metre (m) metre (m) or kilometre (km) kilometre (km) international nautical mile (n mile) (1 n mile = 1,852 m)	1 in = 25.4 mm 1 ft = 30.5 cm 1 yd = 0.914 m 1 fur = 201 m 1 mile = 1.61 km	1 cm = 0.394 in 1 m = 3.28 ft 1 m = 1.09 yd 1 km = 4.97 fur 1 km = 0.621 mile
Mass	ounce (oz) pound (lb) stone ton	gram (g) gram (g) or kilogram (kg) kilogram (kg) tonne (t)	1 oz = 28.3 g 1 lb = 454 g 1 stone = 6.35 kg 1 ton = 1.02 t	1 g = 0.0353 oz 1 kg = 2.20 lb 1 kg = 0.157 stone 1 t = 0.984 ton
Area	square inch (sq in) square foot (sq ft) square yard (sq yd) perch (p) rood (rd) acre (ac) square mile	square centimetre (sq cm) square centimetre (sq cm) or square metre (sq m) square metre (sq m) square metre (sq m) hectare (ha) hectare (ha) square kilometre (sq km)	1 sq in = 6.45 sq cm 1 sq ft = 929 sq cm 1 sq yd = 0.836 sq m 1 p = 25.3 sq m 1 rd = 0.101 ha 1 ac = 0.405 ha 1 square mile = 2.59 sq km	1 sq cm = 0.155 sq in 1 sq m = 10.8 sq ft 1 sq m = 1.20 sq yd 1 sq m = 0.0395 p 1 ha = 9.88 rd 1 ha = 2.47 ac 1 sq km = 0.386 square mile
Volume	cubic inch (cu in) cubic foot (cu ft) cubic yard (cu yd) bushel (bus)	cubic centimetre (cu cm) cubic metre (cu m) cubic metre (cu m) cubic metre (cu m)	1 cu in = 16.4 cu cm 1 cu ft = 0.0283 cu m 1 cu yd = 0.765 cu m 1 bus = 0.0364 cu m	1 cu cm = 0.0610 cu in 1 cu m = 35.3 cu ft 1 cu m = 1.31 cu yd 1 cu m = 27.5 bus
Volume (fluids)	fluid ounce (fl oz) pint (pt) gallon (gal) acre foot	millilitre (ml) millilitre (ml) or litre (l) litre (l) or cubic metre (cu m) cubic metre (cu m) or megalitre (Ml)	1 fl oz = 28.4 ml 1 pt = 568 ml 1 gal = 4.55 litres 1 acre foot = 1,230 cu m = 1.23 Ml	1 ml = 0.0352 fl oz 1 litre = 1.76 pt 1 cu m = 220 gal 1 Ml = 0.811 acre foot
Force	pound-force (lbf) ton-force (tonf)	newton (N) kilonewton (kN)	1 lbf = 4.45 N 1 tonf = 9.96 kN	1 N = 0.225 lbf 1 kN = 0.100 tonf

TABLE 875. METRIC UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS—continued

Quantity	Imperial unit	Metric unit	Conversion Factors	
			Imperial to Metric units	Metric to Imperial units
Pressure <i>For meteorology</i>	pound per square inch (psi)	kilopascal (kPa)	1 psi = 6.89 kPa	1 kPa = 0.145 psi
	atmosphere (atm)	kilopascal (kPa) or megapascal (MPa)	1 atm = 101 kPa	1 MPa = 9.87 atm
	ton per square inch (ton/sq in)	megapascal (MPa)	1 ton/sq in = 15.4 MPa	1 MPa = 0.0647 ton/sq in
	inch of mercury (inHg)	millibar (mb) (1 mb = 100 Pa)	1 inHg = 33.9 mb	1 mb = 0.0295 inHg
Speed	mile per hour (mph)	kilometre per hour (km/h)	1 mph = 1.61 km/h	1 km/h = 0.621 mph
<i>For navigation</i>		knot (kn) (1 kn = 1.85 km/h)		
Temperature	degree Fahrenheit (°F)	degree Celsius (°C)	$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$	$^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5} ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$
Density	pound per cubic inch (lb/cu in)	gram per cubic centimetre (g/cu cm)	1 lb/cu in = 27.7 g/cu cm	1 g/cu cm = 0.0361 lb/cu in
	ton per cubic yard (ton/cu yd)	= tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m)	1 lb/cu in = 27.7 t/cu m	1 t/cu m = 0.0361 lb/cu in
		tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m)	1 ton/cu yd = 1.33 t/cu m	1 t/cu m = 0.752 ton/cu yd
Energy <i>For electrical energy</i>	British thermal unit (Btu)	kilojoule (kJ)	1 Btu = 1.06 kJ	1 kJ = 0.948 Btu
	therm	megajoule (MJ)	1 therm = 106 MJ	1 MJ = 9.48 × 10 ⁻³ therm
		kilowatt hour (kWh)	(1 kWh = 3.60 MJ)	
Power	horsepower (hp)	kilowatt (kW)	1 hp = 0.746 kW	1 kW = 1.34 hp
Time		second (s)		
		minute (min) (1 min = 60 s)		
		hour (h) (1 h = 3,600 s)		
Frequency	cycle per second (c/s)	hertz (Hz)	1 c/s = 1 Hz	1 Hz = 1 c/s
	revolution per minute (rpm)	radian per second (rad/s)	1 rpm = 0.105 rad/s	1 rad/s = 9.55 rpm

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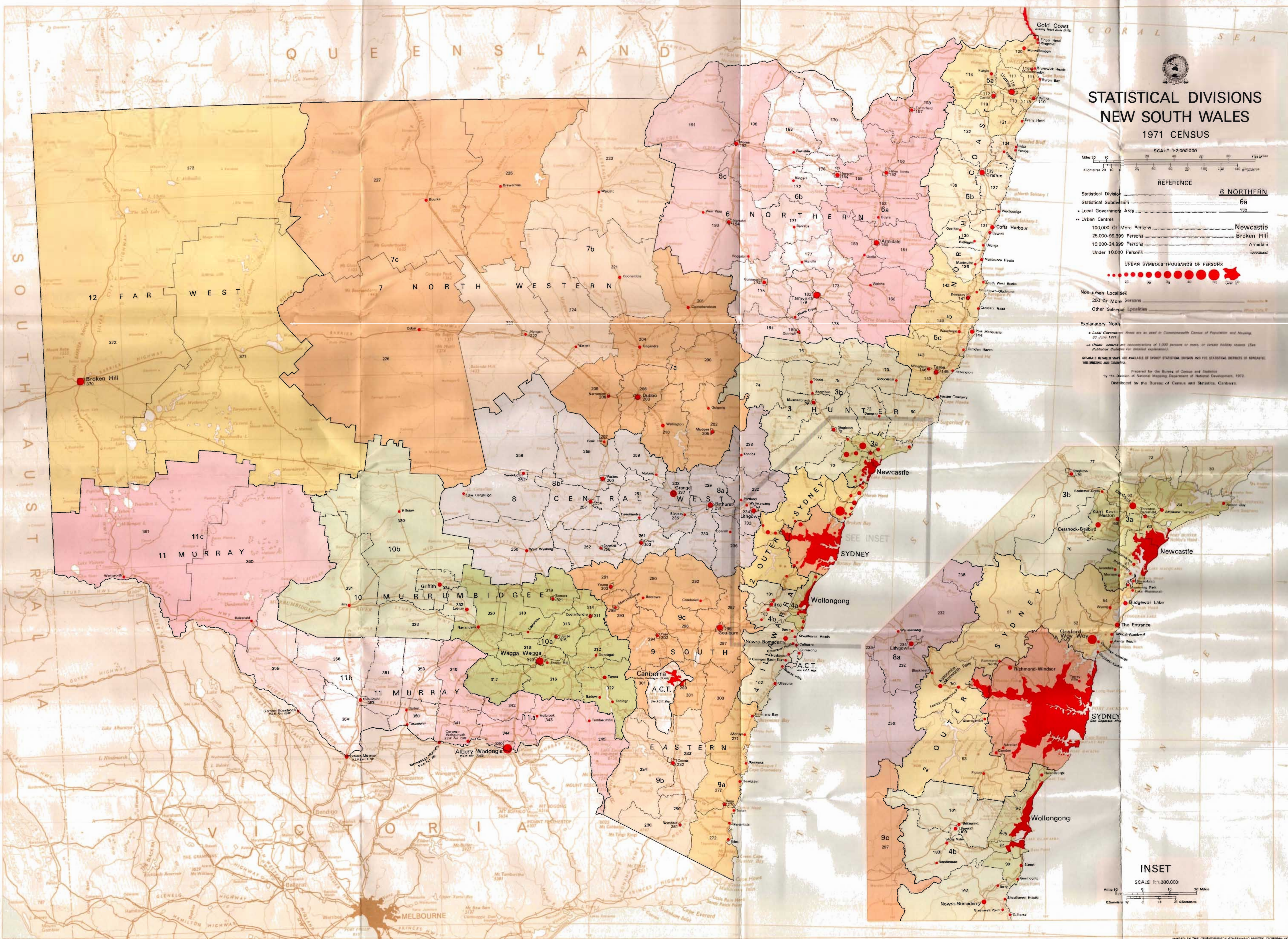
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and component Statistical Subdivisions
(or Divisions - S.D.)

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5b. Clarence
5c. Hastings
CENTRAL COASTAL
3. Hunter (S.D.)
SYDNEY AND SOUTHERN COASTAL
1. Sydney (S.D.)
2. Outer Sydney (S.D.)
4. Illawarra (S.D.)
9a. Lower South Coast
NORTHERN TABLELAND
6a. Northern Tablelands
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN TABLELAND
8a. Central Tablelands
9b. Snowy
9c. Southern Tablelands

NORTHERN SLOPE
6b. Northern Slopes
7a. Central Macquarie
CENTRAL SLOPE
8b. Lachlan
SOUTHERN SLOPE
10a. Central Murrumbidgee
11a. Upper Murray
NORTHERN PLAINS
6c. North Central Plain
7b. Macquarie-Barwon
SOUTHERN PLAINS
10b. Lower Murrumbidgee
11b. Central Murray
WESTERN PLAINS
7c. Upper Darling
11c. Murray-Darling
12. Far West (S.D.)

Note. The standard numbers for Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions are shown above.

STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS of NEW SOUTH WALES

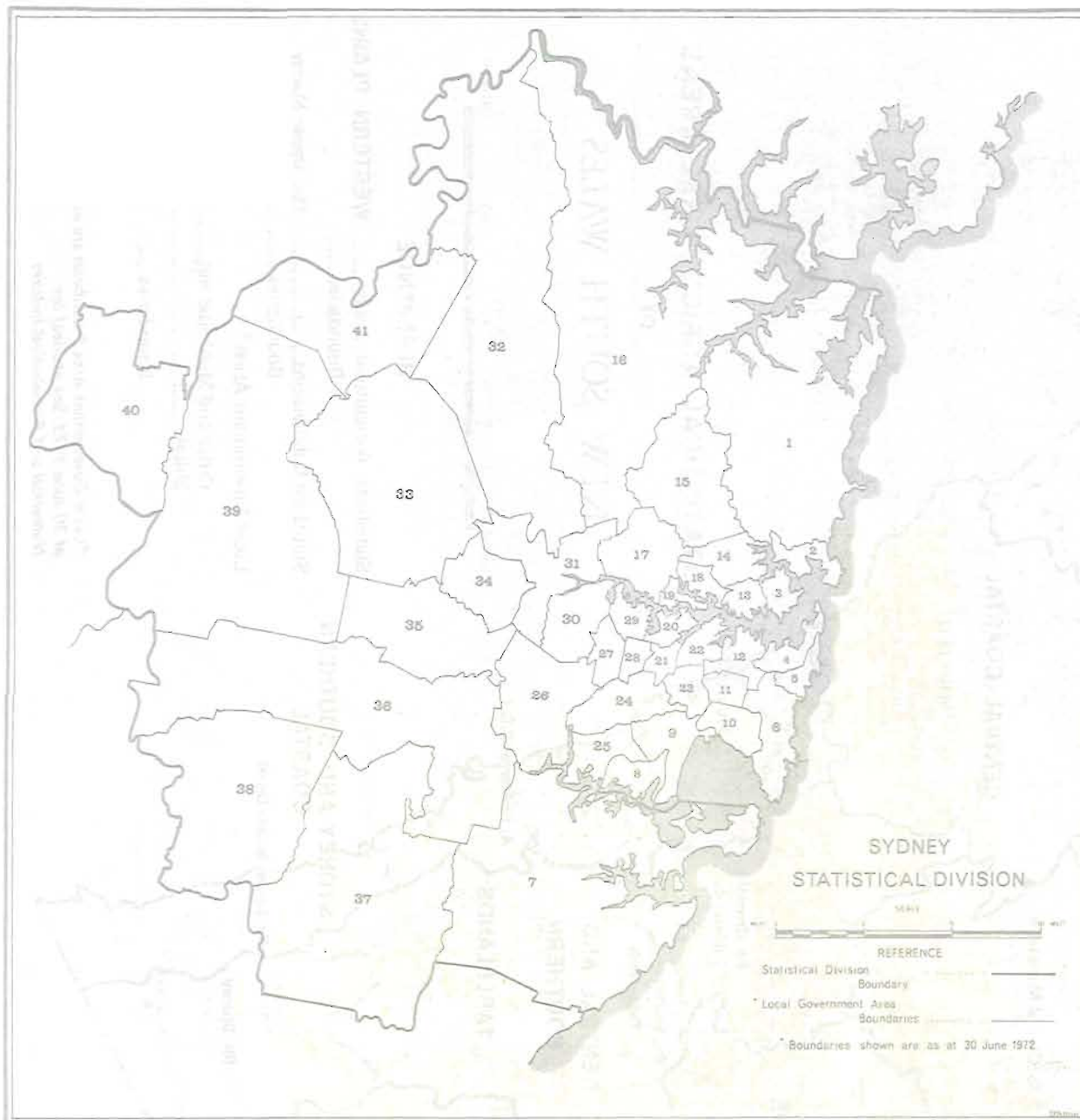
SCALE
miles 40 20 0 40 80 120 miles

REFERENCE

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Local Government Areas*
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*Local Government Area Boundaries are as
at 30 June 1972. See overleaf for
Numerical and Alphabetical Indexes.

INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

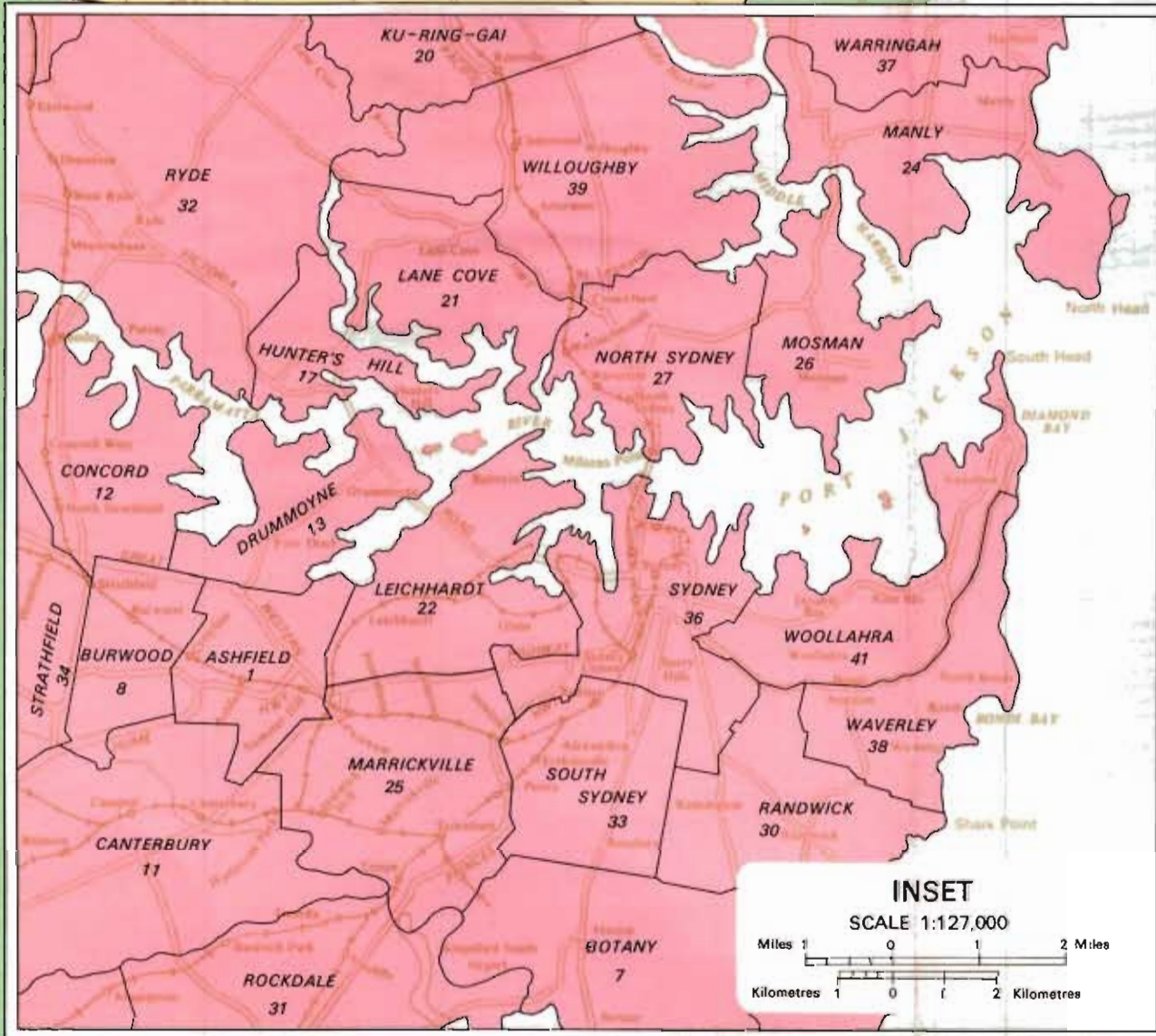
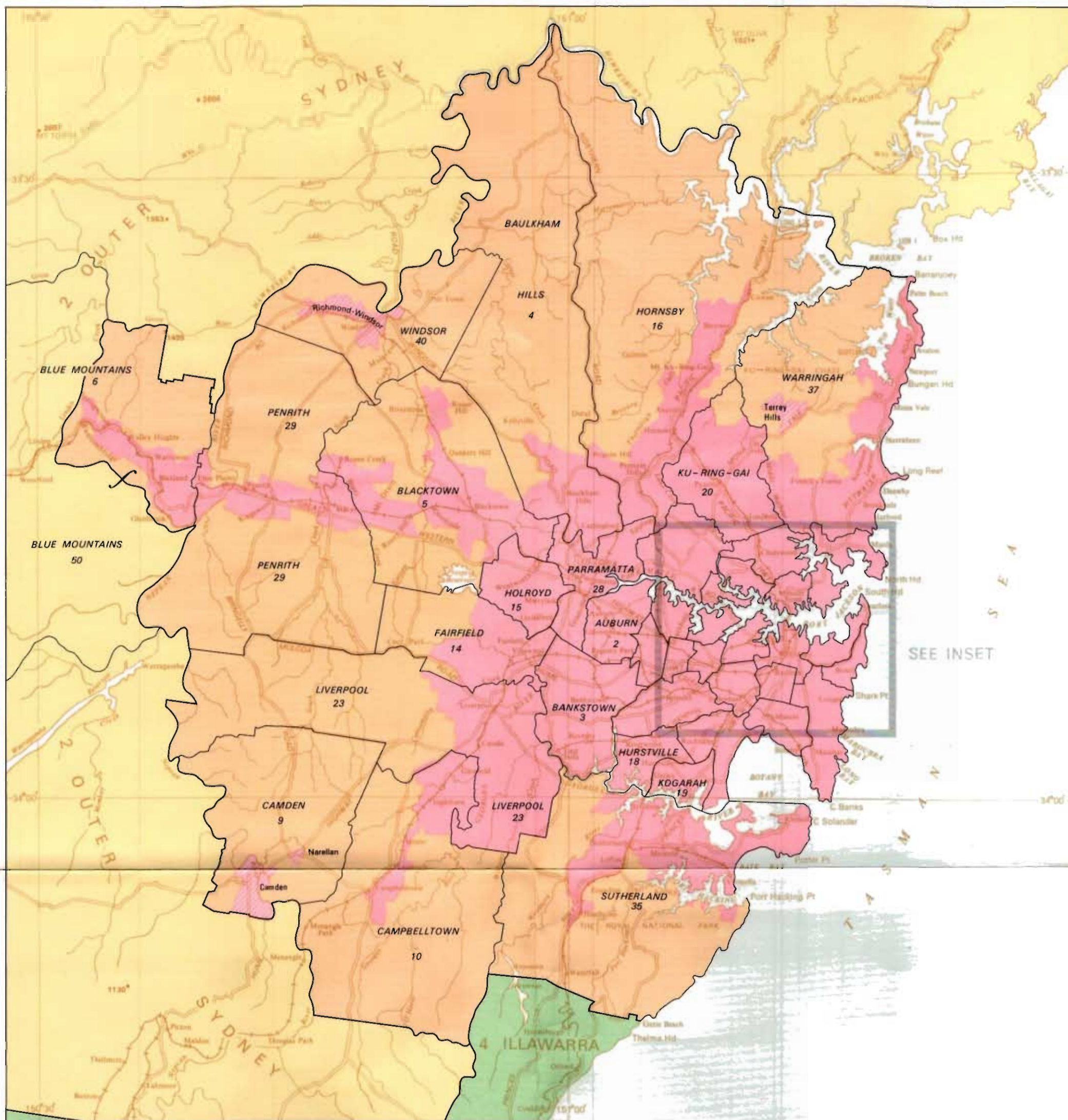


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SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION 1971 CENSUS

SCALE 1:350,000



REFERENCE

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Local Government Area Boundaries ————

Urban Centres Sydney (pink) Other (hatched)

*Local Government Areas are as used in Commonwealth Census 30 June 1971

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INSET

SCALE 1:127,000

