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Official Year Book

NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 61

1971

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OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, NO. 61, 1971

CORRIGENDA

Page

- 1003 : Table 863, Maximum Grants for Capital Expenditure,
1967-1969 - Building Projects - for
"8,834,000" read "7,834,000".
- 1025 : First paragraph under "Museums", fourth last line -
for "64,000" read "36,400".



7.12.72



OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 61 1971

R. G. WALKER

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN
AND
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN OF NEW SOUTH WALES

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P R E F A C E

THIS is the 61st 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 organizations 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 (groups of which were published separately as soon as possible after their preparation) 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 detailed statistics relating to matters treated generally in the Year Book are available in the various parts of the *Statistical Register*, published annually by the Bureau. 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) and in the range of annual, quarterly, and monthly mimeographed publications issued by the Bureau. 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 organizations, 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, February, 1972.

CONTENTS

		PAGE
Part I:	Geography	1
	Climate	15
	History	30
	Constitution and Government	35
	Defence	57
Part II:	Public Finance	59
	Private Finance	117
	Local Government	194
Part III:	Population	241
	Vital Statistics	280
Part IV:	Marketing and Consumption of Foodstuffs	325
	Prices and Rents	334
	Retail Trade	351
	Industrial Arbitration	360
	Wages and Hours	369
	Employment	400
Part V:	Factories	423
	Mining	523
Part VI:	Rural Industries	561
	Agriculture	601
	Pastoral Industry	653
	Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping	695
	Water Conservation and Irrigation	720
	Forestry	729
	Fisheries	735
Land Settlement	740	
Part VII:	Oversea Trade	751
	Interstate and Coastal Trade	778
	Shipping	784
	Railways	806
	Omnibuses and Tramways	818
	Roads and Bridges	823
	Motor Transport and Road Traffic	834
	Civil Aviation	853
Communication	863	
Part VIII:	Social Condition	875
	Pensions	914
	Public Health	935
	Education	959
	Law and Crime	1031
	Housing and Building	1079
Appendix A:	Agricultural Statistics by Statistical Divisions	1109
Appendix B:	Economic Censuses	1120
Index		1137
Map of New South Wales	Inside back cover	

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	10.42	1.00	309,433	...
Victoria	87,884	2.96	0.28	87,884	...
Queensland	667,000	22.45	2.16	306,358	360,642
South Australia	380,070	12.79	1.23	380,070	...
Western Australia	975,920	32.85	3.15	611,920	364,000
Tasmania	26,383	0.88	0.09	26,383	...
Australian Capital Territory	939	0.03	...	939	...
Northern Territory	520,280	17.62	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. For particulars of the distribution of industries and settlement throughout the State, reference may be made in particular to chapters "Rural Industries" and "Factories".

The general configuration of New South Wales and the distribution of rainfall are illustrated by a diagrammatic map on page 17.

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 South 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, which are mostly short, independent, and fast-flowing streams, and the inland rivers, which belong to the Murray-Darling

system and are for the most part long, meandering, and slow in discharge. 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.

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 above a selected gauging station on each river, and the average annual flow of water at the station. Dams and other storage works have been constructed on many of the rivers, in most cases upstream from the selected gauging stations, and the average flows shown in the table have been affected to some extent by the regulation of water releases for irrigation and flood mitigation purposes.

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

River	Length of River	Gauging Station	Distance of Station from Source of River	Catchment Area above Gauging Station	Average Annual Water Flow at Station	Period of Records
	Miles		Miles	Thous. acres	Thous. acre-feet	
<i>Coastal Rivers—</i>						
Richmond	163	Casino	105	442	626	1944 to 1969
Clarence	245	Lilydale	163	4,122	3,052	1922 to 1968
Macleay	250	Turner's Flat	205	2,432	1,397	1946 to 1966
Hastings	108	Ellenborough	60	397	645	1946 to 1967
Manning	139	Killawarra	100	1,619	1,838	1946 to 1967
Hunter	287	Singleton	198	4,064	706	1898 to 1969
Hawkesbury (incl. Nepean)	293	Penrith	194	2,714	1,149	1892 to 1968
Shoalhaven	206	Welcome Reef	90	685	456	1910 to 1969
Snowy	278*	Jindabyne	38	458	925	1903 to 1966
<i>Inland Rivers—</i>						
Gwydir	415	Pallamallawa	218	3,040	638	1892 to 1966
Namoi	526	Gunnedah	216	4,224	556	1892 to 1969
Castlereagh	341	Gilgandra	147	1,498	127	1952 to 1968
Macquarie	590	Narromine	318	6,464	949	1902 to 1967
Bogan	451	Gongolgon	380	6,912	169	1946 to 1969
Darling	1,702*	Menindee	1,383	141,888	2,593	1881 to 1968
Lachlan	922	Forbes	253	4,704	781	1893 to 1968
Murrumbidgee	981	Wagga Wagga	396	6,848	2,983	1885 to 1966
Murray	1,609*	Yarrowonga Weir	369	6,746	5,389	1905 to 1968

* Length within N.S.W.: Snowy, 168 miles; Darling, 1,626 miles; Murray, 1,203 miles.

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 spanning an arm of the harbour is an imposing structure. 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 and the scenery is 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, and the beach and foreshores are 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 Tableland, about 200 miles from Sydney. The site of the city was transferred to the Commonwealth Government in 1911, and it has been developed on spacious lines, in a setting of parklands and gardens, and with a lake as a unifying feature, in close accord with a design accepted after a world-wide competition.

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 1st 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.

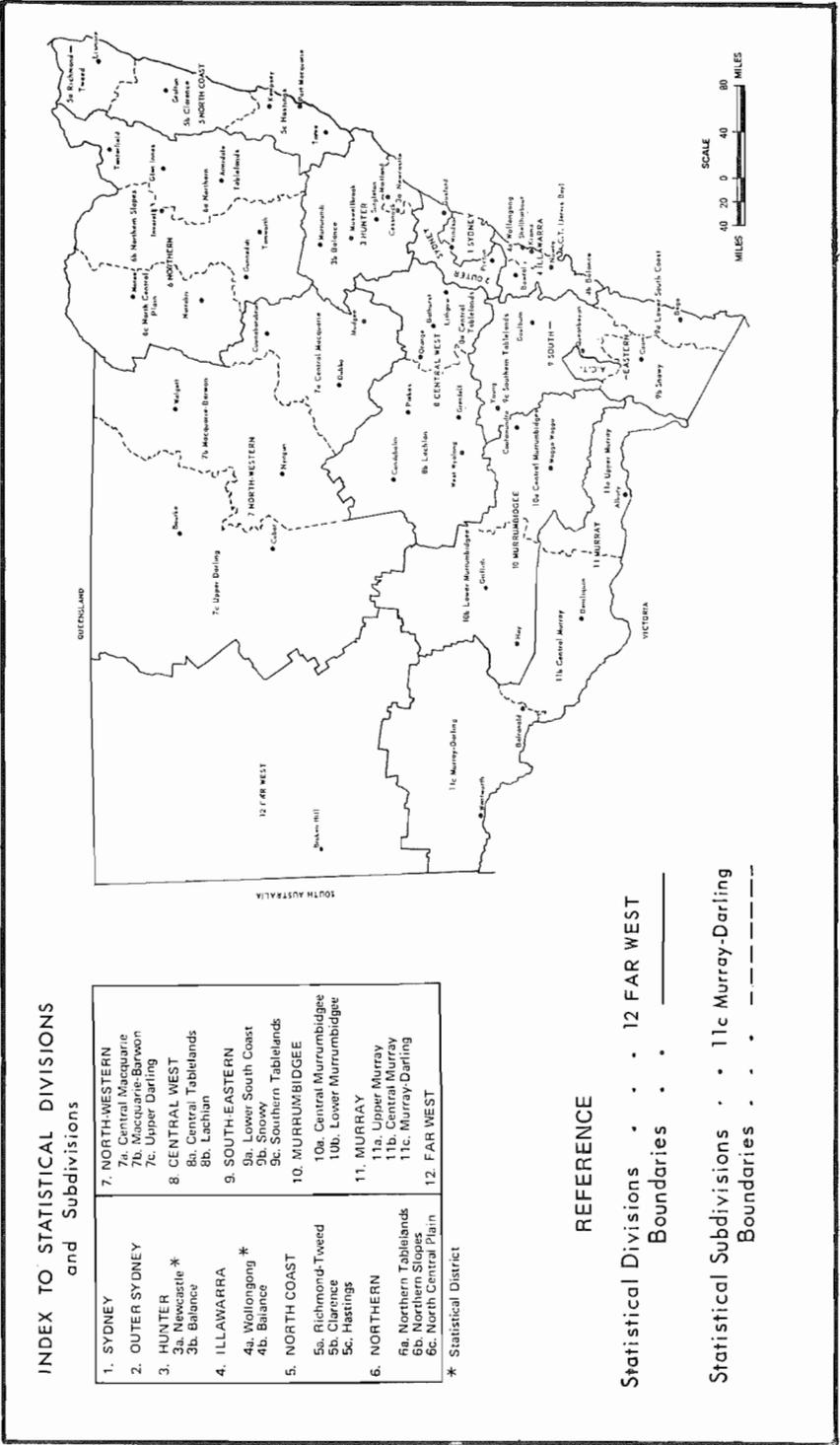
New Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions of the State were accordingly adopted by the Bureau, from 1st January, 1970, for the presentation of the principal series of official statistics for geographical areas within New South Wales. Under the new system, the primary division of the State is into 12 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 are listed on pages 9 to 13.

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.

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF N.S.W.



INDEX TO STATISTICAL DIVISIONS and Subdivisions

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

REFERENCE

Statistical Divisions 12 FAR WEST
 Boundaries

Statistical Subdivisions . . 11c Murray-Darling
 Boundaries

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” (20th 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 1st 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.

Statistics in respect of these new Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions are shown where appropriate throughout the following chapters of this Year Book. A special mimeographed publication (of 46 pages), showing the principal series of statistics for each Statistical Division and Subdivision at annual intervals between 1960 and 1969, is available on application to this Office.

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

A list of the local government areas at 1st January, 1970, 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)	Murrurundi S.
(Part)	Muswellbrook M.
Denman S.	Patrick Plains S.
Dungog S.	Scone S.
Gloucester S.	Singleton M.
Merriwa S.	Stroud S.

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.	Maclean S.
Coff's Harbour S.	Nambucca S.
Copmanhurst S.	Nymboida S.
Grafton M. (City)	Ulmarra 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)	Yallaroi S.

(c) North Central Plain Statistical Subdivision

Booolaroo S.	Namoi S.
Boomi S.	Narrabri M.
Moree M.	

NO. 7. NORTH-WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

(a) Central Macquarie Statistical Subdivision

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

(b) Macquarie-Barwon Statistical Subdivision

Bogan S.	Walgett S.
Coonamble S.	Warren S.
Nyngan M.	

(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.
Eurobodalla 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.	Yarrowlumla 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.
June 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".

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 19° Fahr. 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 Divisional 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*.

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 the face 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 cyclonic disturbances (not usually exceeding three in any year) in the months February to May. 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 40 per cent. of the area of the State receives less than 15 inches of rain per year.

Table 4. Area of N.S.W.* Classified by Annual Rainfall

Average Annual Rainfall	Area	Proportion of Total Area	Average Annual Rainfall	Area	Proportion of Total Area
Inches	Sq. miles	Per cent.	Inches	Sq. miles	Per cent.
Under 10	61,143	19·7	40 and under 50	11,240	3·6
10 and under 15	72,937	23·5	50 " " 60	5,046	1·6
15 " " 20	54,315	17·5	60 " " 70	2,098	0·7
20 " " 30	72,317	23·3	70 or more	549	0·2
30 " " 40	30,727	9·9	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 seasonal rainfall regions and the distribution of rainfall in relation to the configuration of New South Wales are illustrated in the diagrammatic map on page 17.

The table on page 19 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.

Table 5. Annual Rainfall, N.S.W.

Rainfall District	Average Rainfall*	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	
		Inches										
Coast— North	N	57.84	34.25	60.95	83.21	79.07	52.62	50.58	42.31	73.25	40.48	48.71
	S	60.05	42.52	55.46	92.29	94.15	49.79	44.29	33.96	87.91	40.63	48.07
Hunter and Manning	N	54.42	43.22	52.80	72.84	97.25	34.40	34.97	41.16	75.85	44.64	52.08
	S	34.84	35.25	34.92	42.95	54.79	29.29	22.40	26.94	41.48	34.24	37.14
Cumberland	E	45.16	47.68	54.48	45.55	77.90	41.73	37.43	41.40	53.39	23.41	52.22
	W	32.40	31.76	41.93	37.92	55.71	30.74	22.71	27.51	36.01	20.93	44.55
South	N	43.71	47.96	73.12	48.94	74.36	36.10	28.90	40.38	35.09	21.25	56.09
	S	37.31	40.44	62.62	36.32	57.33	32.72	21.14	36.73	25.18	19.20	40.73
Tableland— North	E	40.99	24.97	39.89	51.56	49.60	36.75	27.04	29.82	48.76	36.28	32.64
	W	32.39	27.27	30.99	38.43	34.89	32.05	21.20	28.99	28.28	30.78	33.66
Central	N	25.42	24.14	26.49	24.64	33.58	24.24	15.51	24.14	18.49	25.15	33.67
	S	36.91	40.34	41.22	37.43	50.78	37.54	23.71	33.30	32.32	31.95	46.06
South	N	27.60	32.89	36.01	27.26	28.42	27.05	16.78	27.76	15.81	23.03	30.71
	S	33.98	42.19	36.08	28.41	31.93	33.23	20.07	32.79	16.17	28.01	32.44
Western Slope— North	N	26.87	21.13	26.06	31.41	28.30	30.20	16.36	24.00	18.67	25.84	31.02
	S	26.21	25.03	26.21	29.88	33.38	29.06	19.15	23.28	19.22	29.30	33.65
Central	N	24.79	22.08	28.43	23.11	34.60	24.44	15.98	21.74	14.95	26.15	33.24
	S	24.19	28.03	25.67	24.34	27.88	22.38	16.39	26.95	15.96	25.78	34.36
South	N	24.50	29.17	27.56	27.97	26.68	24.12	15.80	27.34	11.06	27.28	32.97
	S	34.57	42.04	31.42	31.68	31.59	35.95	23.07	37.98	12.74	36.49	36.72
Plains— North West	E	23.09	18.77	27.12	28.11	30.56	24.70	13.83	21.46	14.86	24.23	25.88
	W	21.07	16.70	23.20	26.39	26.49	21.80	10.94	19.38	14.27	22.09	24.06
Central West	N	19.35	15.90	17.77	20.51	23.45	16.35	9.79	16.65	9.45	20.75	29.02
	S	19.03	18.54	22.18	20.94	24.52	17.31	12.78	20.47	10.09	21.29	25.03
Riverina	E	18.78	23.77	18.07	18.70	22.71	18.96	14.92	20.63	7.86	17.81	23.05
	W	15.47	16.72	15.98	12.80	17.67	14.42	11.62	13.05	6.09	14.91	20.12
Western Division— Eastern half	N	14.24	11.74	13.61	19.15	18.07	13.26	6.03	12.56	7.90	16.48	12.99
	S	13.73	14.37	16.32	15.25	17.92	12.32	11.05	12.53	5.77	14.25	17.07
Western Division— Western half	N	9.34	9.03	5.73	9.96	7.77	4.26	3.48	5.80	5.96	13.26	6.21
	S	9.40	10.41	9.22	12.30	11.08	8.91	6.35	7.87	3.37	9.71	8.77

* 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 6. 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	0.65

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 7. 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

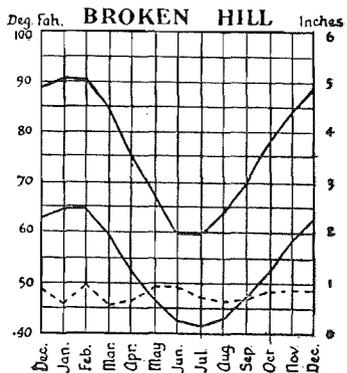
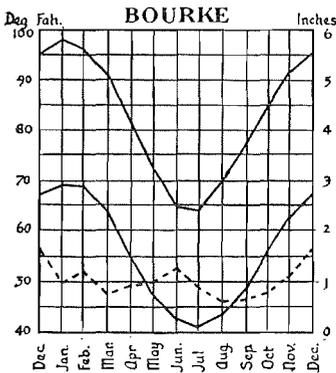
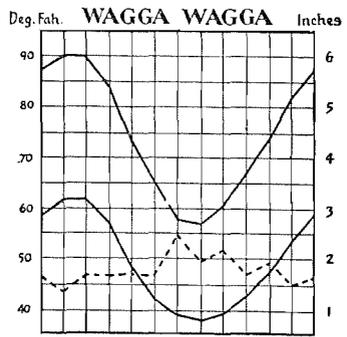
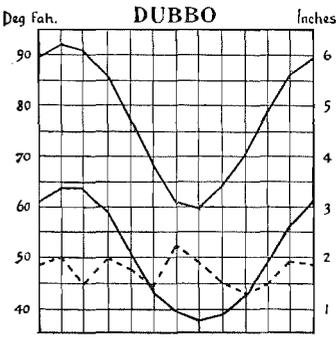
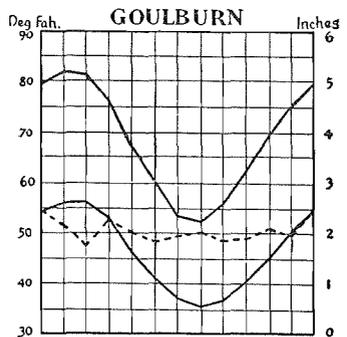
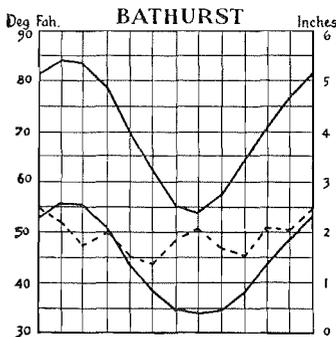
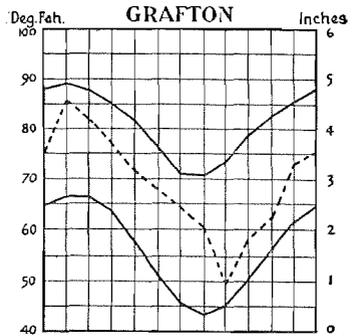
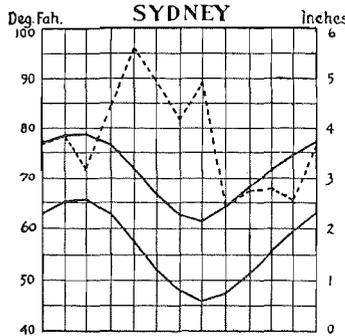
CLIMATIC REGIONS

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 7° on the coast, 5° or 6° on the tablelands and plains, and 3° 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 71° in summer to 55° in winter, as compared with 76° in summer and 52° 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 30° or less than 14°.

MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL AND MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

The graph shows mean maximum and minimum temperatures in shade (deg. Fah.) for 30 years (1911-1940), except for Grafton and Wagga, which are for all years to 1940. The average monthly rainfall is for 30 years (1911-1940). 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 8. 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	Average Annual
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit					Inches	
<i>North Coast—</i>									
Lismore	13	42	66·9	75·5	57·1	21·9	113·0	23·0	52·78
Grafton	22	21	67·3	76·1	57·3	23·9	114·0	24·0	39·32
Kempsey (West)	10	31	65·2	73·5	55·9	23·2	116·0	18·0	47·39
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i>									
Port Macquarie	0	44	62·9	70·1	55·0	16·7	105·8	29·5	57·60
Jerry's Plains	53	150	64·1	75·2	52·2	26·3	120·5	19·0	24·26
Newcastle	1	106	64·1	71·4	55·7	12·4	112·0	37·0	42·71
<i>Cumberland—</i>									
Sydney	5	138	63·7	70·9	55·3	14·4	113·6	35·7	47·48
<i>South Coast—</i>									
Wollongong	0	33	63·0	70·0	55·1	16·4	115·2	33·6	48·50
Nowra	6	50	62·9	70·5	54·6	19·7	110·0	31·5	40·72
Moruya Heads	0	55	59·9	66·6	52·5	15·3	111·0	31·5	39·75
Bega	8	50	59·3	68·1	49·6	24·9	116·5	20·0	34·97

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures is only about 18°.

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 66° to 69°, the summer mean being 74° to 77° and the winter mean 56° to 59°. On the south coast, the rainfall varies from 30 to 60 inches, and the mean temperature ranges between 60° and 63°, the summer mean being from 66° at the foot of the ranges to 70° on the sea coast and the winter from 50° to 55° 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 63.7° Fahr. The mean seasonal range is only 15.6°, the mean summer temperature being 70.9° and the winter temperature 55.3°. 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 9. Temperature, Sunshine, and Rainfall: Sydney

Month	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, Corrected to 32° Fahr., 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	° Fahrenheit			Hours	Inches			Days
January	29.902	71.5	77.8	65.3	224.6	4.08	15.26	0.25	12
February	29.929	71.6	77.8	65.4	203.8	4.93	22.22	0.12	11
March	30.014	70.1	76.5	63.7	197.8	5.07	20.52	0.42	13
April	30.056	65.1	72.2	57.9	183.4	3.99	24.49	0.06	13
May	30.079	60.1	67.6	52.5	177.3	4.53	23.03	0.14	11
June	30.082	55.6	62.8	48.4	162.6	5.56	25.30	0.16	12
July	30.085	54.2	62.1	46.3	188.0	3.69	13.23	0.10	11
August	30.047	56.1	64.4	47.9	219.8	3.26	14.89	0.04	11
September	30.047	59.5	67.7	51.3	221.5	2.83	14.05	0.08	11
October	29.964	63.5	71.2	55.9	230.4	3.16	11.13	0.21	12
November	29.917	67.0	74.2	59.8	230.5	3.01	20.36	0.07	12
December	29.881	69.7	76.5	63.0	230.4	3.37	15.82	0.23	12
Year	30.000	63.7	70.9	56.5	2,470.1	47.48	86.33	23.01	141

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 113.6° on 14th January, 1939 and 35.7° on 22nd June, 1932.

The greatest rainfall recorded on any day, 11.05 inches, occurred on 28th March, 1942. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 3.35 inches on 29th September, 1943, and the heaviest in three hours was 5.17 inches on 30th 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 56° and 60°; the mean summer temperature lies between 66° and 72° and the mean winter between 44° and 47°. The Southern Tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 54°; the summer mean ranges from 55° to 68° and the winter from 33° to 46°. At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,578 feet, the mean annual temperature is 44.3°. 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 10. 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	° Fahrenheit						Inches
<i>Northern Tablelands—</i>									
Tenterfield	80	2,837	58.5	68.8	46.9	24.1	102.1	17.0	32.80
Inverell	124	1,980	60.3	72.1	47.7	29.5	107.0	14.0	30.11
Glen Innes	90	3,518	56.4	66.7	44.9	23.9	101.4	16.0	34.81
Armidale	80	3,333	57.5	68.5	45.6	23.8	103.4	14.0	32.08
<i>Central Tablelands—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	120	800	60.1	71.9	47.8	22.9	109.5	17.5	24.01
Mudgee	121	1,635	60.5	73.1	47.7	26.8	113.2	15.0	26.41
Bathurst	96	2,204	56.5	68.3	44.7	25.2	112.9	13.0	25.68
Katoomba	58	3,356	54.8	64.5	44.2	16.2	101.8	26.0	54.04
Crookwell	81	2,910	52.9	63.8	41.3	24.5	105.0	12.0	35.97
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Goulburn	54	2,093	57.9	68.9	46.3	22.3	111.0	18.0	24.37
Canberra	68	1,906	56.0	67.9	44.1	22.0	107.4	18.1	25.76
Kiandra	88	4,578	44.3	55.3	32.9	21.0	94.5	5 below zero	62.48
Bombala	37	2,313	52.5	62.8	41.7	24.3	105.2	14.0	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 65° in the north to 59° in the south; the summer mean ranges from 79° to 72° and the winter from 51° to 46°.

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 southwestern 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 11. 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	
	Miles	Feet	° Fahrenheit						Inches
<i>North Western Slope—</i>									
Warialda	160	1,106	62.9	76.1	49.1	30.9	111.0	16.0	25.99
Gunnedah	155	876	64.7	77.7	50.9	29.3	117.0	19.0	23.07
Quirindi	115	1,278	61.9	73.6	48.7	28.9	114.0	13.0	25.89
<i>Central Western Slope—</i>									
Dubbo	177	870	63.3	76.5	49.7	24.1	115.4	16.9	23.54
Forbes	180	781	62.0	75.3	48.7	25.6	114.0	22.0	21.08
<i>South Western Slope—</i>									
Young	140	1,416	58.9	72.1	46.1	27.1	113.0	19.0	27.16
Wagga Wagga	158	612	61.5	74.9	48.5	24.4	117.0	22.0	21.77
Albury	175	530	60.7	73.5	48.4	24.3	117.3	24.0	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 northwestern 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 69° in the north to 62° in the south; the summer mean is from 82° to 73° and the winter from 54° to 49°. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 10° to 20° higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 52° 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 12. 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	° Fahrenheit						Inches
<i>North Central Plain—</i>									
Moree	204	686	67·1	79·8	53·1	28·2	117·0	22·0	22·27
Narrabri	193	697	66·1	78·9	52·3	26·7	117·0	20·5	25·34
<i>Central Plain—</i>									
Walgett	295	436	67·5	80·9	53·3	26·5	122·2	23·0	18·93
Condobolin	227	655	63·9	77·1	50·4	25·1	120·0	20·0	17·01
<i>Riverina—</i>									
Hay	309	310	62·1	74·5	49·4	25·6	118·2	22·9	13·85
Deniliquin	287	311	61·5	73·3	49·8	22·8	116·5	26·0	15·44
Leeton	230	466	61·9	74·8	49·2	23·0	117·0	24·9	17·26
<i>Western Division—</i>									
Bourke	386	361	68·2	81·7	53·9	25·8	127·0	25·0	13·68
Cobar	350	822	65·7	79·7	51·4	25·1	118·7	24·4	14·37
Wilcannia	473	267	66·5	80·0	52·8	25·7	122·3	21·8	10·25
Broken Hill	555	1,000	64·0	76·5	51·5	22·4	115·9	27·0	8·82
Wentworth	478	125	63·7	75·7	51·9	23·9	118·5	21·0	10·35

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1967 TO 1969

Following the relief, in the latter half of 1966, of the previously prevailing severe drought conditions, the annual rainfall in New South Wales for 1967 was again generally below normal, although good falls did occur in March, June, August, and October. Torrential rains on the north coast in June, 1967 caused major flooding of all coastal rivers and resulted in extensive damage to pastures and crops. By the end of 1967, however, conditions throughout almost all the State were very dry, following well-below-average rainfall in both November and December of that year.

The dry conditions were relieved by widespread heavy falls in January, 1968, but during 1968 annual rainfall was again below normal along most of the coast and tablelands, where the coastal districts between Newcastle and the Victorian border experienced a very poor year. For instance, the annual rainfall received in 1968 at Observatory Hill (Sydney) and at Eden (far south coast) was the lowest recorded at both these stations

for the last eighty years. The remainder of the State (i.e., other than the coast and tablelands) received reasonably satisfactory rainfall during 1968, with good falls occurring in January, May, August, and December. Severe bushfires, which broke out in many areas of the State in October and November, 1968, caused widespread damage, particularly in the Blue Mountains adjacent to Sydney. The good general rains of December, 1968 effectively removed any further bushfire hazard, which was becoming highly dangerous.

Rainfall during 1969 was very satisfactory, above average annual falls being recorded over most of the State, with sections of the western slopes, central western plains, and Riverina receiving more than fifty per cent. above their normal annual rainfall. The only dry months experienced were in January and December, 1969. By the end of November, 1969, there were no proclaimed "drought areas" in any part of New South Wales for the first time since 1964.

OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat. $33^{\circ} 51' 41.1''$ south, long. $151^{\circ} 12' 17.8''$ 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 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. It has not since been observed in New South Wales, but standard time was advanced by one hour throughout Tasmania in the summers of 1968-69 and 1969-70.

TIDES

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, since 1866. On 1st 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 height 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 only 3 feet 6½ inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16th July, 1916, when the tide fell to 10 inches below the present datum; the highest was recorded on 10th June, 1956, when the tide rose to 7 feet 9 inches above the present datum. The record tidal range (6 feet 9½ inches) was recorded on 10th June, 1956, when high tide registered 7 feet 9 inches and low tide 11½ inches.

At Port Hunter, the average rise and fall of tides is 3 feet 5½ 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 of spring tides is approximately 4 feet 3 inches.

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 (22nd 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 (3rd 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 (11th 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 (8th 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—Daylight 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, 8th May, Pacific, 15th 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—Olympic Games held in Melbourne.
- 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** Reciprocal agreement between Australia and United Kingdom on social security—Visit of Mr. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom—Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother—First nuclear reactor (HIFAR) set in operation at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (near Sydney)—Quotas imposed by U.S. Government on imports of lead and zinc—"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—New Migration Act; removal of "dictation test"—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

- 1964** (*continued*) 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—Report of Starr Committee on public hospitals in N.S.W.—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—National Servicemen join Australian combat troops in South Vietnam—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 (18.11.1967), 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 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—Outline plan for Sydney Region released by State Planning Authority—Salaries and allowances of members of Commonwealth Parliament increased—Qualifying period of residence for naturalization 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—Arbitration Commission approves concept of equal pay for equal work for women—Salaries of members of State Parliament increased—State Consumer Affairs Bureau established—Establishment of steelworks at Jervis Bay proposed—Nuclear power station to be established on Commonwealth territory at Jervis Bay—Commonwealth elections (October): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Gorton)—State referendum: Sunday-trading of hotels rejected.

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 at 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 Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., K.St.J., who was Chief Justice from 1950 to 1960, has been the Lieutenant-Governor since 6th January, 1960.

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 May, 1947, 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 64 Ministries but only 42 Parliaments.

Table 13. Ministries of New South Wales since 1947

Number	Name of Premier and Party	From—	To—
53	McGirr (Labor)	19th May, 1947	30th June, 1950
54	McGirr (Labor)	30th June, 1950	2nd Apr., 1952
55	Cahill (Labor)	3rd Apr., 1952	23rd Feb., 1953
56	Cahill (Labor)	23rd Feb., 1953	15th Mar., 1956
57	Cahill (Labor)	15th Mar., 1956	1st Apr., 1959
58	Cahill (Labor)	1st Apr., 1959	28th Oct., 1959
59	Heffron (Labor)	28th Oct., 1959	14th Mar., 1962
60	Heffron (Labor)	14th Mar., 1962	30th Apr., 1964
61	Renshaw (Labor)	30th Apr., 1964	13th May, 1965
62	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	13th May, 1965	5th Mar., 1968
63	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	5th Mar., 1968	11th Feb., 1969
64	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	11th Feb., 1969	(In office)

The Ministry in office in November, 1970 consisted of the following eighteen members:—

Premier and Treasurer.—The Hon. R. W. Askin, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Minister for Education, and Minister for Science.—
The Hon. C. B. Cutler, E.D., M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry, Chief Secretary, and Minister for Tourism.—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. D. Hughes, M.L.A.

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

Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways.—The Hon. P. H. Morton, M.L.A.

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

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

Minister for Conservation.—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.—The Hon. W. C. Fife, M.L.A.

Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare.—The Hon. F. M. Hewitt, M.L.C.

Assistant Minister.—The Hon. J. L. Waddy, O.B.E., D.F.C., M.L.A.

Assistant Minister.—The Hon. G. F. Freudenstein, 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 1963 are given in the next table:—

Table 14. Annual Salaries and Expense Allowances of State Ministers

Minister	Date of Change					
	1st July, 1963		1st July, 1966		1st July, 1969	
	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Premier	10,900	3,500	15,500	4,000	18,215	4,700
Deputy Premier	9,200	1,500	13,680	1,800	16,075	2,115
Vice-President of the Executive Council (and Leader of the Government in Legislative Council)	8,000	2,400‡	12,800	2,800‡	15,040	3,290‡
Deputy Leader of the Government in Legislative Council	8,000	1,200	12,800	1,900¶	15,040	2,235¶
Other Ministers of the Crown†	8,000	1,200	12,800	1,600	15,040	1,880

* 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 (\$1,410 in 1969; \$1,200 in 1963 and 1966).

¶ Includes special allowance (\$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 (\$1,945 to \$2,880 according to the location of his electorate) and the stamp allowance (\$300 per annum) 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 May, 1947 are shown in the following table:—

Table 15. Parliaments of New South Wales since 1947

Number of Parliament	Return of Writs	Date of Opening	Date of Dissolution	Duration			Number of Sessions
				Yrs.	mths.	days	
35	27th May, 1947	28th May, 1947	22nd May, 1950	2	11	26	3
36	19th July, 1950	12th July, 1950	14th Jan., 1953	2	5	27	3
37	14th Mar., 1953	11th Mar., 1953	6th Feb., 1956	2	10	24	5
38	5th Apr., 1956	10th Apr., 1956	16th Feb., 1959	2	10	12	4
39	16th Apr., 1959	21st Apr., 1959	5th Feb., 1962	2	9	21	4
40	6th Apr., 1962	10th Apr., 1962	31st Mar., 1965	2	11	26	3
41	28th May, 1965	26th May, 1965	23rd Jan., 1968	2	7	27	4
42	22nd Mar., 1968	26th Mar., 1968	(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.

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 1963 are shown in the next table. Until 1st September, 1948, the services of ordinary members of the Council were rendered without remuneration.

Table 16. Annual Salaries, etc. of Members of the Legislative Council

Member	Date of Change					
	1st July, 1963		1st July, 1966		1st July, 1969	
	Salary	Expense Allowance	Salary	Expense and Special Allowances	Salary	Expense and Special Allowances
President	\$ 5,300	\$ 500	\$ 6,560	\$ 2,440	\$ 7,710	\$ 2,865
Chairman of Committees	3,700	200	4,260	1,740	5,005	2,045
Leader of Opposition	2,000*	1,500†	4,980	2,040	5,850	2,395
Deputy Leader of Opposition	...	1,500†	2,760	1,740	3,245	2,045
Government and Opposition Whips	...	1,500†	2,760	1,740	3,245	2,045
Ordinary Members	...	1,500†	2,040	1,440	2,395	1,690

* Allowance in the nature of salary.
 † Designated "allowance".

Ordinary members of the Legislative Council who live outside the metropolitan area receive an attendance allowance (\$8.40 per day from 1st July, 1963, and \$10 per day from 1st July, 1966). 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 1963 are given in the next table. Payment of a salary to members was introduced from 21st September, 1889.

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

Member	Date of Change					
	1st July, 1963		1st July, 1966		1st July, 1969	
	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Speaker	7,300	700	11,000	1,000	12,925	1,175
Chairman of Committees	6,200	300	8,020	500	9,420	590
Leader of Opposition	7,500	1,200	11,600	1,600	13,630	1,880
Deputy Leader of Opposition	6,200	200	8,000	400	9,400	470
Leader of "Recognised Political Party"†	6,200	600	8,200	800	9,635	940
Deputy Leader of "Recognised Political Party"†	5,300	200	6,840	360	8,035	425
Government Whip	6,100	300	8,000	400	9,400	470
Opposition Whip	6,100	300	8,000	400	9,400	470
Whip of "Recognised Political Party"†	5,300	100	6,840	360	8,035	425
Ordinary Members	5,300	..	6,840	...	8,035	...

* 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 13th May, 1965, when a joint Liberal-Country Party ministry took office. The Country Party Whip currently receives the same salary and expense allowance as the whip of a "recognised political party".

Each member of the Legislative Assembly also receives an annual electoral allowance (ranging from \$1,945 to \$2,880 according to the location of his electorate) and a stamp allowance (\$300 per annum). Members are also entitled to free travel on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel concessions, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and home telephone concessions.

Legislative Assembly Members' Pension Scheme

A pension scheme for members of the Legislative Assembly is conducted in terms of the Legislative Assembly Members' Superannuation Act, 1946-1968. The scheme is financed by contributions from members and, in certain circumstances, contributions from State funds. Pensions are payable, free of any means test, to ex-members (or their widows and children under 18 years of age) whose length of service in the House is sufficient to render them eligible. The scheme is administered by the Under-Secretary of the Treasury (the custodian trustee) and six members of the Assembly (selected by the House to act as managing trustees).

The contribution payable by each member of the Assembly is fixed by statute, and has been raised progressively from \$156 per annum in 1946 (when the scheme was introduced) to \$804 per annum from 23rd March, 1967. Under the scheme, a sectional account is constituted for each Parliament in respect of the contributors who cease to be members during or at the close of the Parliament. The account is credited with the aggregate contributions made by members, and is debited with the pensions subsequently paid to them (or their widows and children). Any deficiency in a sectional account is met by a grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Since the introduction of the scheme, Government contributions on account of these deficiencies have aggregated \$668,887; member's contributions (less refunds) have aggregated \$952,437.

The current rates of pension payable have applied since 23rd March, 1967. Ex-members who have contributed for an aggregate period of 8 but less than 10 years are entitled to pension during their lifetime at the rate of \$50 per week, the rate increasing by \$2 per week for each additional year of contribution up to \$62 per week for 15 and less than 16 years of contribution, and thence by \$4 per week for each additional two years of contribution until it reaches a maximum of \$80 per week for 24 or more years of contribution. The pension payable to the widow upon the death of a member entitled to a pension, or of an ex-member receiving a pension (unless he married while in receipt of the pension), is 75 per cent. of the pension to which the member or ex-member was entitled at his death; the widow's right to pension ceases if she marries again. Children's allowances have been payable since March, 1967 in respect of each surviving child under 18 years of age, at the rate of \$4 per week while the ex-member's widow is still alive, or \$10 per week following the death of the widow or in instances where the late member's wife has predeceased him.

When a person ceases to be a member and is not entitled to a pension, or dies without a surviving widow or children under 18 years of age, his contributions are refunded. The pension rights of an ex-member who becomes a member of the Commonwealth or another State Parliament, or who accepts an office of profit under the Crown, are suspended during the period of his remuneration from the new office. When the period of suspension ends (and provided he is not receiving some other parliamentary retiring allowance), the ex-member receives pension at the rate to which he was entitled at the date of his resignation from the Assembly.

The Act was amended in March, 1967, to allow members of the Legislative Council who are, or have been at any time since 1st May, 1946, Ministers of the Crown, to contribute to the Pension Scheme. In order to participate in the Scheme, an intending contributor from the Legislative Council was required (a) to have been a Minister of the Crown for the qualifying period of membership applicable to members of the Legislative Assembly, and (b) to pay into the Scheme an amount equivalent to that which would have been payable by him as a contributor had he been a member of the Legislative Assembly during the period within which he held office as a Minister of the Crown prior to March, 1967. For members of the Legislative Council admitted to the Scheme, contributions cease when the contributor is no longer a Minister of the Crown, and pension commences when he ceases to be a member of the Legislative Council.

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

Table 18. Legislative Assembly Members' Pension Scheme

Year ended 30th June	Contributors at end of year	Pensioners at end of year		Income			Expenditure		
		Ex-Members	Widows	Contributions by—		Total Income *	Pensions	Contributions Refunded	Total Expenditure
				Members	Government				
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1964	94	34	23	72,766	45,674	140,990	76,894	...	76,894
1965	94	43	26	76,070	59,270	161,402	84,738	22,148	106,886
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

* Includes interest on investments.

† Since March 1967 members of the Legislative Council who are, or have been at any time since May, 1946, Ministers of the Crown, have been eligible to contribute to the Pension Scheme.

At 30th June, 1969, accumulated funds amounted to \$800,175, of which \$683,279 was invested in Government and semi-government securities.

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 (during good behaviour) 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.

OVERSEA REPRESENTATION

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London (at 56-57, The Strand, W.C.2). 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 1953 are given in the next table:—

Table 19. 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
		Males	Females	Persons			
1953	94	954,966	997,987	1,952,953	20,776	35,961	57.8
1956	94	979,706	1,031,552	2,011,258	21,396	37,711	56.7
1959	94	1,010,096	1,065,172	2,075,268	22,077	39,877	55.4
1962	94	1,060,658	1,113,110	2,173,768	23,125	42,212	54.8
1965	94	1,098,471	1,158,097	2,256,568	24,006	44,473	54.0
1968	94	1,146,056	1,210,921	2,356,977	25,074	46,248	54.2

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 at the general elections for the Legislative Assembly in 1953 and later years. Usually, there are some uncontested electorates in which the candidate is elected unopposed.

Table 20. Voting in Contested Electorates at Elections for N.S.W. Legislative Assembly

Year of Election	Electors Enrolled			Voters			Proportion of Electors who Voted		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1953	826,745	864,486	1,691,231	779,186	809,107	1,588,293	Per cent. 94.2	Per cent. 93.6	Per cent. 93.9
1956	898,823	948,036	1,846,859	843,786	878,842	1,722,628	93.9	92.7	93.3
1959	904,921	945,754	1,850,675	856,069	883,511	1,739,580	94.6	93.4	94.0
1962	1,016,996	1,065,324	2,082,320	960,512	996,894	1,957,406	94.4	93.6	94.0
1965	1,079,364	1,139,186	2,218,550	1,018,902	1,064,459	2,083,361	94.4	93.5	93.9
1968	1,146,056	1,210,921	2,356,977	1,082,424	1,137,555	2,219,979	94.4	94.0	94.2

Particulars of the various types of votes recorded at the general elections in 1953 and later years, and of the extent of informal voting, are given in the next table:—

Table 21. Types of Votes Recorded in Contested Electorates at Elections for the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly

Type of Vote	1953	1956	1959	1962	1965	1968
Absent	151,135	151,931	141,442	166,010	160,857	205,528
Postal	824	524	737	564	435	24,590
Electoral Visitor	7,567	7,727	8,528	8,156	7,416	...
Section	3,157	1,203	1,315	1,227	2,444	1,436
Ordinary	1,425,610	1,561,243	1,587,558	1,781,449	1,912,209	1,988,425
Total Votes Recorded	1,588,293	1,722,628	1,739,580	1,957,406	2,083,361	2,219,979
Informal Votes—						
Number	39,416	28,805	31,864	30,048	42,572	58,409
Percentage of Votes Recorded	2.48	1.67	1.83	1.54	2.04	2.63

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 1st 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 3rd 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., K.C.V.O., K.St.J., has been Governor-General since 30th April, 1969.

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

The following table gives particulars of Commonwealth Parliaments and Ministers 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	11·11·1969
			39. Gorton	11·11·1969	(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 1st July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1st 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 1970	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	Per cent. 12.7
1961	House of Reps. }					
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

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			Total Formal Votes
				For Elective A	For Elective B	For Elective C	
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	6 p.m. 347,494 9 p.m. 178,842	7 p.m. 4,830 10 p.m. 1,405	8 p.m. 21,134 11 p.m. 3,193	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	6 p.m. 1,050,260	9 p.m. 26,954	10 p.m. 604,833	1,682,047
13-11-1954	Choice of Closing Hours for Hotels, etc.	92.4	41,794	6 p.m. 892,740	10 p.m. 902,532	...	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 30th 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					
		\$	\$	\$				
1964	110,042	178,200	663,552	1,070,120	2,021,914	89,960	4	2,111,878
1965	118,626	177,934	656,972	1,044,424	1,997,956	425,858	1,752	2,425,566
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

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

† Revised.

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 \$3,163,000 (71 cents per head) in 1968-69.

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 \$12,128,000 (exactly one dollar per head) in 1968-69.

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 1968 and 1969 is shown in the next table. The Permanent Forces are regular full-time forces, including some 16,000 national servicemen called-up for two years' 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, 1968				At June, 1969			
	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
Permanent Forces ..	16,454	42,944*	21,564	80,962	16,943	44,051*	22,712	83,706
Emergency Reserves ..	904	1,031	397	2,332	1,114	981	467	2,562
Citizen Forces	4,047	35,762	907	40,716	3,971	34,256	902	39,129
Total	21,405	79,737	22,868	124,010	22,028	79,288	24,081	125,397

* Excludes Pacific Islands Regiment (2,406 in 1968 and 2,474 in 1969).

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, 1951-1965. Under the scheme, males who are ordinarily resident in Australia (including, from 1st 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 1st January and 30th June, and the other in July for those turning 20 between 1st July and 31st 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 balloted 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 before call-up action for their age group commenced.

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 either five or six years, depending on whether or not the registrant has completed twelve months' efficient service in the Citizen Forces prior to the time he is required to register.

Registrants called up are liable for two years 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 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.

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 State of New South Wales, including bodies authorized by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage;
- (2) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; and
- (3) Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from Commonwealth contributions under the States Grants Act, 1965–1968, and the Financial Agreement, and from State taxes, the State lottery, and the sale and leasing of its lands and forests. The expenditure of the State on governmental 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 governmental 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.

The governmental revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, taxes on income, sales, and pay rolls, and estate and gift duties. Its expenditure on government account is mainly in connection with war, defence and repatriation services, an extensive group of social services, the control of oversea 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.

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 113.

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

Particulars of the State and local taxes collected in New South Wales during the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Table 28. State and Local Taxes in New South Wales

Tax	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand				
STATE—					
Death Duties	38,318	40,041	44,993	48,210	52,157
Stamp Duties*	43,394	42,820	47,869	59,636	78,515
Land Tax	29,717	34,477	33,646	35,711	33,814
Racing and Betting	7,272	9,724	13,670	16,686	20,020
Liquor Licences	11,285	11,397	12,891	14,067	16,056
Motor Taxes, Licences, etc.† ..	56,932	59,156	61,656	66,040	71,987
Poker Machine Taxes‡—					
Basic Licence Tax	5,032	5,517	6,380	6,576	7,043
Supplementary Tax	8,635	10,243	13,270	16,487	19,251
Other Taxes	442	449	439	426	422
Total State Taxes Collected—					
Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	130,330	138,324	152,449	173,207	199,037
Paid to Other Funds	70,696	75,500	82,364	90,633	100,230
Total	201,026	213,824	234,814	263,840	299,267
LOCAL RATES—					
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils¶—					
General Services	107,045	113,225	123,005	135,548§	144,889§
Water, Sewerage, etc.	10,244	11,066	12,086	13,470§	15,007§
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage ..	51,752	56,441	61,565	67,191	78,038
Total Local Rates Levied	169,041	180,732	196,655	216,209§	237,934§
Total State and Local Taxes	370,067	394,556	431,469	480,049§	537,202§

* Stamp duty on betting tickets is included in "Racing and Betting".

† All motor taxes, etc., are paid into special road and traffic funds.

‡ The proceeds of poker machine taxes are paid to the Hospital Fund and the Housing Account (see page 69).

¶ Year ended 31st December preceding

§ Preliminary.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenue collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States. Commonwealth income tax paid by persons deriving income in more than one State is included in assessments made by the Central Office, and is not allocated to the individual States. The average amount of Commonwealth taxation per head of population in Australia was \$376.94 in 1966-67, \$408.21 in 1967-68, and \$446.71 in 1968-69.

The amounts stated in the previous table are shown in the next table at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

Table 29. State and Local Taxes, N.S.W., per Head of Population

Tax	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
STATE—					
Death Duties	9.26	9.52	10.53	11.09	11.77
Stamp Duties	10.48	10.18	11.21	13.71	17.72
Land Tax	7.18	8.20	7.87	8.21	7.63
Racig and Betting	1.76	2.31	3.20	3.84	4.52
Liquor Licences	2.73	2.71	3.02	3.24	3.62
Motor Taxes, Licences, etc. ..	13.76	14.06	14.42	15.19	16.25
Poker Machine Taxes—					
Basic Licence Tax	1.22	1.31	1.49	1.51	1.59
Supplementary Tax	2.09	2.44	3.11	3.79	4.35
Other Taxes	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09
Total State Taxes Collected—					
Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	31.48	32.88	35.68	39.84	44.93
Paid to Other Funds	17.08	17.95	19.28	20.85	22.62
Total	48.56	50.83	54.95	60.69	67.55
LOCAL RATES—					
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils*—					
General Services	26.06	27.13	29.01	31.46†	33.03†
Water, Sewerage, etc. .. .	2.49	2.65	2.85	3.12†	3.42†
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage ..	12.50	13.42	14.41	15.46	17.62
Total Local Rates Levied ..	41.05	43.20	46.27	50.04†	54.07†
Total State and Local Taxes ..	89.61	94.03	101.23	110.73†	121.62†

* Year ended 31st December preceding.

† Preliminary.

STATE TAXES

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 1st November, 1956. A tax on freehold tenures in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, where local rates are not imposed, was abolished on 31st 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 31st 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 \$24,000 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. A deduction of similar amounts is allowed in respect of lands of higher value, but this is reduced by \$3 for every \$1 by which the value exceeds \$45,000, \$24,000, or \$17,250, respectively. A further deduction (of \$18 for each registered ewe owned at 31st 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 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 31st October, 1964 to 1968, and 10 per cent. in 1968-69 and 1969-70. 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.

Table 30. 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 28.

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 25th 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 \$30,000, 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, 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, or wholly dependent widowed mother, if the value of the estate does not exceed \$20,000. 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 30th June, 1970 are summarised in the following table:—

Table 31. 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 A	Passing to widow or lineal issue B*	Passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister C*	Other 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	2¾%	4%	6%	9%
	Rising by ¼ per cent. per \$2,000 to—			
\$120,001 to \$122,000	17%	18¼%	20¼%	23¼%
	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 ⅓ 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 the estate will not be reduced by the tax below the value (less duty) of an estate of the highest value taxable in the next lower grade.

If the value of an estate—local domicile—does not exceed \$30,000, property passing to a widow, a widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or a widowed mother is dutiable as follows

<i>Final Balance of Estate</i>	<i>Rate of Duty</i>		
\$			
20,000 or under ..	Exempt.		
20,001 to 22,000 ..	50% of the rates in Column B or C of Table		
22,001 to 24,000 ..	60%	"	"
24,001 to 26,000 ..	70%	"	"
26,001 to 28,000 ..	80%	"	"
28,001 to 30,000 ..	90%	"	"

Particulars of the amount of death duty collected in each of the last five years are shown in Table 28. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown on page 192.

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 1970 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
(b) under seal	\$3
Bill of Lading	15c
Cheque, 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.
Instalment Purchase Arrangements	Amount equal to 1¼ per cent. of purchase price (cash price less deposit).
<small>(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.)</small>	
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.
Receipt (see text below)	1c for every \$10 or part of \$10 received
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 ..	\$2.50 for each \$200 or part of \$200.
(c) consideration more than \$14,000	\$2.50 for each \$200 up to \$14,000, plus \$3 for each \$200 or part of \$200 over \$14,000.
Transfer of Shares by sale (effected by brokers)—	
Buyer and Seller, each:	
(a) consideration less than \$100	5c for every \$25 or part of \$25
(b) consideration \$100 or more	20c for every \$100 or part of \$100

From 1st February, 1969, the scope of the stamp duty imposed on receipts was enlarged, and the duty was changed from a fixed duty on each receipt to an ad valorem duty on the amount of the receipt. The duty is payable in respect of all moneys received (or deemed to have been received) unless they are specifically exempted from the tax. There is an exemption from the tax if the amount received is \$10 or less, but this does not apply to moneys received by persons who are engaged (otherwise than as employees) in a business, trade or profession, or to moneys received by corporate or unincorporated bodies, or by persons who are permitted to pay the tax on a periodical-return basis. Receipts which are exempt from the tax include those acknowledging salaries and wages, superannuation payments, refunds made by Australian Governments, social service and hospital and medical benefits, certain charitable assistance, scholarship allowances, workers' compensation benefits, bank deposits, deposits or loans at call or for terms of up to 12 months, deposits with credit unions, housekeeping allowances, gifts not exceeding \$200 in value, payments in respect of bets made on a racecourse with a registered bookmaker or bets made through the Totalizator Agency Board, and receipts of registered charities. Duty is paid by attaching adhesive stamps to receipts, or (if the taxpayer is registered as an "approved person") by remitting the amount due with a periodical return.

In 1969, the High Court of Australia held that certain provisions of the Stamp Duty legislation of Western Australia and Victoria were invalid on the grounds that this duty is in some circumstances in the nature of an excise duty. As a result of these decisions, New South Wales duty may not be payable in respect of new goods produced or manufactured in Australia.

The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 28.

STATE TAXES ON RACING AND BETTING

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 1st January, 1948) and country racing associations (since 1st August, 1957) also impose a charge of 1 per cent. and $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1st November, 1955 to 13th 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 14th February, 1966, they have been 2c and 1c, respectively.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1st October, 1932 as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate has been 1 per cent. since 19th 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 15th 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 9th 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 14th 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) is paid to a Special Deposits Account, to be used 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; when these advances have been repaid, the whole of the Government's share will be 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 eleven years.

Table 32. State Taxes on Racing and Betting

Year ended 30th June	Racing Clubs and Associations	Book-makers' Licences	Book-makers' Turnover	Betting Tickets	Totalizator		Total
					On-course	Off-course *	
\$ thousand							
1959	825	74	2,004	372	2,324	...	5,599
1960	855	75	2,216	400	2,369	...	5,915
1961	833	77	2,238	392	2,183	...	5,723
1962	844	74	2,271	378	2,219	...	5,787
1963	879	71	2,373	387	2,258	...	5,968
1964	869	70	2,389	383	2,284	...	5,996
1965	1,004	70	2,794	445	2,467	492	7,272
1966	937	69	2,680	457	2,608	2,973	9,724
1967	986	65	2,833	466	2,916	6,404	13,670
1968	911	64	2,833	453	3,265	9,159	16,686
1969	938	61	2,825	457	3,647	10,143	18,072

* Includes \$98,000 in 1964-65, \$583,000 in 1965-66, \$1,059,000 in 1966-67, \$1,530,000 in 1967-68 and \$1,948,000 in 1968-69 paid to a Special Deposits Account (see text preceding table).

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Social Condition".

POKER MACHINE LICENCES

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 19th 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 19th September, 1956, and at each subsequent date of change, is shown below:—

Machine operated by insertion of—	Annual Tax on Each Machine			
	From 19th September, 1956	From 1st January, 1960	From 1st July, 1966	
	Single-coin Machine	Multiple-coin Machine	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				
6th to 10th Machine	700	1,400	{ 1,800	7,300
11th to 20th Machine				
Machines in excess of 20				
			{ 2,400	7,900
			{ 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	12½ per cent. of twice the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$10,000.
	Exceeds \$20,000	12½ per cent. of the net revenue.
December, 1966 to November, 1969	Does not exceed \$20,000	12½ per cent. of twice the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$10,000.
	Exceeds \$20,000, but does not exceed \$20,600	\$2,500.
	Exceeds \$20,600	15 per cent. of the net revenue.
From December, 1969	Does not exceed \$34,000	12½ per cent. of twice the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$17,000.
	Exceeds \$34,000, but does not exceed \$35,000	\$4,250.
	Exceeds \$35,000	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.

The proceeds of the tax in the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 were paid to the New South Wales Hospital Fund. Since 1959-60, part of the proceeds (\$250,000 in 1959-60, \$500,000 in 1960-61 and 1961-62, \$750,000 in 1962-63, and \$1,000,000 in each year since 1963-64) has been paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance to the Hospital Fund. The amount of tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 28.

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 28 and 50.

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 following table. In 1968-69, 70 per cent. of the total collections was obtained from individuals, 29 per cent. from companies, and 1 per cent. from withholding tax.

Table 33. Collections of Commonwealth Tax on Incomes

Year ended 30th June	From Individuals	From Companies	Withholding Tax	Total Collections	Year ended 30th June	From Individuals	From Companies	Withholding Tax	Total Collections
	\$ million					\$ million			
1960	884	458	...	1,343	1965	1 571	709	16	2,296
1961	1,037	565	12	1,615	1966	1,731	801	17	2,550
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

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 1st 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 1st 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.

"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 and social services contribution. 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 34. 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 1969-70
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 \$1,300 in 1969-70. 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 \$2,262. Where the taxable income exceeds these exemption levels but does not exceed \$2,275 (married couples \$4,121), 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 21 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 (f) to (h) 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 \$300 for each dependent child under 21 years receiving full-time education.
- (f) Rates and land tax paid on non-income-producing property.
- (g) Gifts of \$2 and upwards made to approved public institutions and funds and to the Commonwealth or a State for defence purposes.
- (h) 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.
- (i) 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-governmental securities issued before 1st 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 years 1965-66 to 1969-70 are shown in the next table. The tax payable is the amount calculated from the table, plus 2½ per cent.

Table 35. 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*	5.66	4.5	3,600	3,999	624.10	32.1
500	599	9.40	6.1	4,000	4,799	752.50	35.4
600	799	15.50	8.2	4,800	5,599	1,035.70	38.3
800	999	31.90	10.8	5,600	6,399	1,342.10	41.2
1,000	1,199	53.50	12.5	6,400	7,199	1,671.70	43.8
1,200	1,399	78.50	14.2	7,200	7,999	2,022.10	46.3
1,400	1,599	106.90	15.9	8,000	8,799	2,392.50	48.7
1,600	1,799	138.70	17.6	8,800	9,999	2,782.10	51.7
1,800	1,999	173.90	19.3	10,000	11,999	3,402.50	55.0
2,000	2,399	212.50	21.6	12,000	15,999	4,502.50	57.9
2,400	2,799	298.90	24.6	16,000	19,999	6,818.50	60.4
2,800	3,199	397.30	27.1	20,000	31,999	9,234.50	63.3
3,200	3,599	505.70	29.6	32,000 or more		16,830.50	66.7

* 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 2½ per cent.

Amount of Tax Payable. Examples of the amount of tax payable by individuals on incomes derived in 1969-70 are shown in the following table. The "actual incomes" shown in the table are amounts of income before any deductions of a concessional nature have been made (see page 72). In calculating the tax payable, no allowance has been made for concessional deductions other than for the dependants indicated in the headings.

Table 36. Examples of Income Tax Payable by Individuals, 1969-70

Actual Income	Person without Dependents	Person with Dependents		
		Wife	Wife and Child	Wife and Two Children
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
500	9.63	...	...	...
600	15.88	...	...	...
700	24.29	...	...	...
800	32.69	9.07	...	...
1,000	54.83	23.27	8.71	...
1,200	80.46	42.43	22.61	11.12
1,600	142.16	93.25	65.08	46.42
2,000	217.81	158.02	122.61	98.49
2,500	331.58	259.42	213.85	182.98
3,000	462.78	378.97	326.54	289.54
4,000	771.31	668.64	603.29	555.95
6,000	1,544.57	1,412.80	1,328.54	1,267.29
8,000	2,452.31	2,304.24	2,205.53	2,131.49
10,000	3,487.56	3,322.21	3,212.00	3,129.32
20,000	9,465.36	9,272.20	9,143.43	9,046.84
40,000	22,720.66	22,507.34	22,365.15	22,258.49

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 37. Examples of Income Tax Payable by a Person with a Dependent Wife

Actual Income*	Income Year						
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 and 1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 and 1966-67	1967-68 to 1969-70
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
500	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...
600	2.40	2.50	2.40	...	...	...	...
700	5.30	5.60	5.30	...	...	...	...
800	10.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	9.07
1,000	24.00	25.30	24.00	24.00	25.30	25.45	23.27
1,200	42.60	44.80	42.60	42.60	44.80	45.31	42.43
1,600	90.50	95.30	90.50	90.50	95.30	97.04	93.25
2,000	151.10	159.10	151.10	151.10	159.10	162.72	158.02
2,500	246.00	258.90	246.00	246.00	258.90	265.18	259.42
3,000	357.60	376.40	357.60	357.60	376.40	385.53	378.97
4,000	627.70	660.70	627.70	627.70	660.70	677.20	668.64
6,000	1,320.00	1,389.50	1,320.00	1,320.00	1,389.50	1,423.78	1,412.80
10,000	3,092.00	3,254.70	3,092.00	3,092.00	3,254.70	3,335.99	3,322.21
20,000	8,609.90	9,063.00	8,609.90	8,609.90	9,063.00	9,288.29	9,272.20

* See text preceding Table 36.

INCOME TAX 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 summarized in the next two tables. The first of these two tables contains a classification of resident taxpayers according to the grade of their actual income. The second table shows the amount of income tax assessed, classified according to the grade of the taxpayer's actual income. In both tables, "actual income" includes exempt income and amounts allowed as concessional deductions in the assessment of taxable income.

Table 39. Income Tax Assessments for Individuals Resident in New South Wales: Tax Assessed, by Grade of Actual Income

Grade of Actual Income (\$)	Income Year					
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Tax Assessed (\$ thousand)						
Under 400	133	...	...	...	...	...
400 to 599	437	457	553	498	477	477
600 " 799	1,329	1,299	1,349	1,257	1,241	1,241
800 " 999	2,724	2,724	2,778	2,673	2,355	2,355
1,000 " 1,199	4,656	4,586	4,838	4,814	4,615	4,117
1,200 " 1,399	7,269	7,094	7,093	7,209	6,784	6,157
1,400 " 1,599	9,878	9,687	10,071	10,332	9,952	9,309
1,600 " 1,799	11,761	11,824	12,458	13,190	13,310	12,407
1,800 " 1,999	14,780	13,804	14,351	14,972	15,538	15,606
2,000 " 2,199	17,848	16,925	17,276	17,977	17,912	18,067
2,200 " 2,399	19,996	19,356	19,336	20,567	20,565	20,487
2,400 " 2,599	20,748	21,035	21,861	23,264	23,172	22,638
2,600 " 2,799	20,489	21,803	24,628	25,909	25,961	25,203
2,800 " 2,999	18,630	20,787	25,467	27,217	28,185	27,574
3,000 " 3,999	68,572	81,040	108,550	122,015	135,760	150,478
4,000 " 5,999	63,985	76,712	104,418	121,731	155,444	181,007
6,000 " 7,999	32,917	39,158	48,387	51,758	66,368	74,769
8,000 " 9,999	22,084	26,930	31,067	31,821	38,776	42,603
10,000 " 19,999	48,526	62,367	65,047	65,968	80,113	88,092
20,000 " 29,999	13,962	18,697	18,024	18,256	21,971	24,545
30,000 or more	12,822	17,686	16,471	16,060	18,631	26,756
Total	413,619	473,951	553,926	597,659	687,281	753,887
Proportion per cent. of Total Tax Assessed						
Under 400	0.03	...	...	...	...	...
400 to 599	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.06
600 " 799	0.32	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.18	0.17
800 " 999	0.66	0.58	0.50	0.45	0.36	0.31
1,000 " 1,199	1.13	0.97	0.87	0.81	0.67	0.55
1,200 " 1,399	1.76	1.50	1.28	1.21	0.99	0.82
1,400 " 1,599	2.38	2.04	1.82	1.73	1.45	1.23
1,600 " 1,799	2.84	2.50	2.25	2.20	1.94	1.64
1,800 " 1,999	3.57	2.91	2.59	2.50	2.26	2.07
2,000 " 2,199	4.32	3.57	3.12	3.01	2.61	2.40
2,200 " 2,399	4.84	4.08	3.49	3.44	2.99	2.72
2,400 " 2,599	5.02	4.44	3.95	3.89	3.37	3.00
2,600 " 2,799	4.95	4.60	4.44	4.34	3.78	3.34
2,800 " 2,999	4.50	4.39	4.60	4.55	4.10	3.66
3,000 " 3,999	16.58	17.10	19.60	20.42	19.75	19.96
4,000 " 5,999	15.47	16.19	18.85	20.37	22.62	24.01
6,000 " 7,999	7.95	8.26	8.74	8.66	9.66	9.92
8,000 " 9,999	5.34	5.68	5.60	5.32	5.64	5.65
10,000 " 19,999	11.73	13.16	11.74	11.04	11.66	11.68
20,000 " 29,999	3.38	3.94	3.26	3.05	3.20	3.26
30,000 or more	3.10	3.73	2.97	2.69	2.70	3.55
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

A most significant development reflected in the last two tables is the increasing importance of the \$3,000 to \$6,000 grades of actual income. Taxpayers within these grades of income represented 35 per cent. of the total number of taxpayers in 1967-68, compared with only 18 per cent. in 1962-63. The tax assessed on taxpayers within these grades of income represented 44 per cent. of the total tax assessed in 1967-68, compared with 32 per cent. in 1962-63.

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 40. Income Tax Assessment for Resident Individuals

Grade of Actual Income	1966-67 Income			1967-68 Income		
	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed
\$	Number	\$ thousand		Number	\$ thousand	

RESIDENTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

417 to 599	46,744	22,964	498	45,665	22,526	477
600 " 799	60,548	39,285	1,257	59,839	38,817	1,241
800 " 999	68,053	55,713	2,450	64,384	52,792	2,355
1,000 " 1,199	84,217	83,341	4,615	74,609	73,646	4,117
1,200 " 1,399	89,363	103,171	6,784	80,273	93,142	6,157
1,400 " 1,599	99,266	131,456	9,952	91,052	121,912	9,309
1,600 " 1,799	104,629	156,411	13,310	96,337	144,811	12,407
1,800 " 1,999	101,682	167,255	15,558	99,384	165,471	15,606
2,000 " 2,199	99,421	177,777	17,912	97,591	176,670	18,067
2,200 " 2,399	100,218	191,645	20,565	96,926	187,743	20,487
2,400 " 2,599	101,286	205,189	23,172	96,565	197,857	22,638
2,600 " 2,799	100,016	216,824	25,961	96,272	209,296	25,203
2,800 " 2,999	96,113	222,658	28,185	94,180	217,770	27,574
3,000 " 3,999	348,827	943,790	135,760	384,245	1,040,172	150,478
4,000 " 5,999	231,333	851,107	155,444	269,113	986,197	181,007
6,000 " 7,999	51,801	280,299	66,368	59,453	315,511	74,769
8,000 " 9,999	18,967	137,450	38,776	21,170	150,205	42,603
10,000 " 19,999	19,914	220,254	80,113	22,175	241,173	88,092
20,000 " 29,999	2,173	45,935	21,971	2,514	51,580	24,545
30,000 or more	808	32,943	18,631	1,105	46,687	26,756
Total	1,825,379	4,285,466	687,281	1,852,852	4,533,978	753,887

RESIDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

417 to 599	134,068	65,666	1,431	134,704	66,249	1,394
600 " 799	171,671	111,413	3,562	168,835	109,446	3,538
800 " 999	196,995	161,268	7,100	185,282	151,503	6,735
1,000 " 1,199	231,968	228,972	12,641	211,874	208,531	11,667
1,200 " 1,399	243,793	281,554	18,526	225,458	260,260	17,154
1,400 " 1,599	271,943	361,023	27,385	251,307	334,924	25,529
1,600 " 1,799	276,844	414,181	35,234	262,645	393,759	33,706
1,800 " 1,999	264,304	433,986	40,321	263,449	436,580	41,086
2,000 " 2,199	270,010	478,606	47,865	260,314	466,365	47,376
2,200 " 2,399	274,637	520,848	55,529	264,375	506,061	54,716
2,400 " 2,599	280,725	564,590	63,381	266,897	540,304	61,351
2,600 " 2,799	276,502	592,268	70,252	268,846	578,177	69,089
2,800 " 2,999	262,004	599,265	75,065	259,102	589,837	73,871
3,000 " 3,999	922,098	2,467,156	351,613	1,004,324	2,681,341	383,872
4,000 " 5,999	591,665	2,170,389	394,361	684,994	2,485,690	452,851
6,000 " 7,999	140,914	762,792	179,821	160,057	847,367	199,938
8,000 " 9,999	51,490	374,692	105,428	56,320	400,273	113,046
10,000 " 19,999	55,535	617,217	223,020	60,388	659,484	239,877
20,000 " 29,999	6,295	132,774	63,229	7,125	147,724	70,193
30,000 or more	2,524	103,176	58,389	3,127	136,090	78,304
Total	4,925,985	11,441,836	1,834,154	4,999,423	11,999,963	1,985,293

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 each year since 1964-65 are shown in the following table:—

Table 41. Rates of Income Tax Payable by Companies

Type of Company	1964-65 to 1966-67 Incomes		1967-68 and 1968-69 Incomes	
	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	27·5	37·5	30·0	40·0
Co-operative Companies	32·5	42·5	35·0	45·0
Non-profit Companies—				
Friendly Society Dispensaries	32·5	32·5	35·0	35·0
Other	32·5	42·5	35·0	45·0
Other Public Companies	37·5	42·5	40·0	45·0
Private Companies—				
Primary Tax	27·5	37·5	30·0	40·0
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 Estates Duty Assessment Act, which came into operation on 21st December, 1941, provides for the imposition of a Commonwealth duty on properties of persons dying after the commencement of the Act.

Where the whole of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children, adopted children, stepchildren, ex-nuptial 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 in excess of \$20,000. Where no part of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren, the exemption is \$10,000, diminishing by \$2 for every \$8 of value in excess of \$10,000. Proportionate deductions are allowed when only part of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren.

Duty is abated when a beneficiary in an estate dies within five years of his predecessor and the estate, wholly or in part, is subject to duty twice within that period. On the second succession, the amount of duty payable on the lower of the two values of the estate is determined and a rebate of tax based on this notional duty is allowed. The rebate amounts to 50 per cent. of the duty where the second succession is within one year of the first, falling by 10 per cent. each following year to 10 per cent. in the fifth year.

The rates of duty on estates of persons dying on or after 3rd 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 \$41,534,000 in 1966–67, \$54,717,000 in 1967–68, and \$60,726,000 in 1968–69.

GIFT DUTY

A gift duty has been imposed by the Commonwealth on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28th 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.

In respect of gifts made on or after 3rd June, 1947, 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 previous exemption was \$1,000. 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 \$7,658,000 in 1966-67, \$8,543,000 in 1967-68, and \$9,376,000 in 1968-69.

PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on pay rolls was introduced by the Commonwealth in July, 1941.

The tax is payable by employers, including State governmental authorities, local government authorities, and those Commonwealth authorities where wages are not paid from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Governor-General and State Governors, the official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations, public and non-profit private hospitals, and religious or public benevolent institutions are exempt from the tax. Other employers are exempted if their pay roll does not exceed \$20,800 per annum (\$2,080 until 1st October, 1953, then \$8,320 to 1st September, 1954, and \$12,840 to 1st September, 1957).

The tax is levied, at the rate of 2½ per cent., on the amount by which the wages paid or payable by an employer exceed \$20,800 per annum. "Wages" is taken to include salaries and wages, commission, bonuses, and allowances, in cash or in kind. As a general rule, the tax is collected monthly on pay rolls which exceed \$400 per week, and any necessary adjustment is made annually.

Receipts from pay-roll tax in Australia amounted to \$172,232,000 in 1966-67, \$184,416,000 in 1967-68, and \$205,568,000 in 1968-69.

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 "Oversea Trade".

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected in Australia by the Commonwealth amounted to \$1,082,943,000 in 1966-67, \$1,167,227,000 in 1967-68, and \$1,248,760,000 in 1968-69.

SALES TAX

A sales tax on locally-manufactured and imported goods has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1st August, 1930. The tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants on sales of taxable goods to retailers and consumers, and by importers on imported taxable goods which are not to be sold by wholesalers. The tax falls only once on each taxable article.

Many goods (e.g., most foodstuffs, drugs and medicines, most building materials, agricultural machinery, and primary products) are exempt from the tax. Taxable goods are classified into groups to which special rates of tax apply, or are subject to sales tax at the "general rate". The list of exempt goods and the classification of taxable goods have been varied from time to time. The general and special rates of sales tax imposed since September, 1957 are shown below:—

<i>Date of change</i>	<i>General rate</i>	<i>Special rates</i>
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1957— 4th September	12½	8½, 16½, 25, 30
1960—16th November	12½	8½, 16½, 25, 40
1961—22nd February	12½	8½, 16½, 25, 30
1961—16th August	12½	2½, 16½, 25, 30
1962— 7th February	12½	2½, 22½, 25
1968—14th August	15	2½, 22½, 25

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was \$379,270,000 in 1966-67, \$417,012,000 in 1967-68, and \$494,063,000 in 1968-69.

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".

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO STATES

With the introduction of the uniform tax arrangement in July, 1942 (see page 70), the Commonwealth began to make annual tax reimbursement grants 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).

In addition to tax reimbursement grants, special grants in aid of general revenues were made by the Commonwealth to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. These grants, which had been made for many years before 1941-42, had been made since 1934-35 on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

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, part of the special grant to Western Australia (until 1968-69, when these grants were discontinued—see page 83), and part of the special grant to Tasmania.

The States Grants Act, 1959, specified the financial assistance grant to each State in 1959-60, and provided that the grant payable to a State in each of the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 was to be determined by:—

- (a) multiplying the grant per head of population in the previous year by the population of the State on 1st July of the current year; and
- (b) increasing the resultant amount by 1.1 times the percentage by which the average wage per person employed in Australia in the previous year exceeded the average wage in the year before it.

In 1964-65, for example, the grant for a State was found by multiplying the grant per head of population at 1st July, 1963 by the population of the State at 1st July, 1964, and by increasing the resultant amount by 1.1 times the percentage by which the average wage in 1963-64 exceeded the average wage in 1962-63.

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 31st 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 31st March (between the years ended 31st 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 below). 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.

The financial assistance grants to the States in the years 1963-64 to 1968-69, and the estimated grant for 1969-70 are shown in the following table:—

Table 42. Financial Assistance Grants to States

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
AMOUNT OF GRANT (\$ thousand)							
1963-64	215,712	159,482	94,822	72,730	65,596	27,626	635,968
1964-65	230,537	171,750	101,111	78,155	70,498	29,297	681,349
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‡	367,000	275,000	174,000	123,800	137,500¶	45,800	1,123,100
AMOUNT PER HEAD OF POPULATION* (\$)							
1963-64	53.26	52.45	60.10	71.96	83.21	76.58	58.73
1964-65	56.12	55.31	62.77	75.29	87.20	80.42	61.74
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	70.31	69.71	82.04	92.43	109.72	100.86	77.92
1968-69	76.09	75.39	90.03	100.22	136.13	109.19	85.90
1969-70‡	82.02	81.26	98.42	108.18	145.29	117.89	92.77

* Amount per head of population at 1st July in year shown. Figures for 1963-64 to 1965-66 have been adjusted in the light of the 1966 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.

¶ Includes \$15,500,000 in lieu of a special grant—see text above table.

Special grants on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission were made to Western Australia until 1967-68 and are still made to Tasmania. The special grants paid in each of the last five years were as follows:—

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 (Estimate)
	\$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.
Western Australia	24,038	19,406	15,518	582*	..
Tasmania	17,732	20,666	19,889	16,810	21,900
Total	41,770	40,072	35,407	17,392	21,900

* Final payment in respect of grant for 1967-68.

The financial assistance and special grants shown above do not include grants made by the Commonwealth to the States for expenditure on specific purposes (e.g., roads, universities, etc.), particulars of which are given elsewhere in this Year Book. They also exclude an "additional assistance" grant made in 1963-64 for expenditure, at the discretion of the States, on employment-giving activities, 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, and a "special revenue assistance" grant made in 1968-69; these grants were distributed as follows:—

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1963-64	12,816	10,280	4,800	5,524	3,764	2,816	40,000
1966-67	8,000	..	2,750	..	..	..	10,750
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

STATE FINANCE

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales are listed in Table 53. 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 Tramways", 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 96.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Fund* and the *State Transport (Co-ordination) 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 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 98.

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 43. 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 unrecovered 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 unrecovered 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 43, comprise:—

- (a) debts charges (amounting to \$1,682,000, \$14,037,000, \$1,792,000, \$1,859,000, and \$9,887,000 in the years covered by the table); and
- (b) grants (amounting to \$2,410,000, \$2,800,000, \$2,400,000, \$4,322,000, \$3,625,000 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 43. State Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget †
		Railways	Omnibuses	Harbour Services*	Total	
\$ thousand						
REVENUE						
1964	441,711	205,687	25,161	15,526	246,374	684,535
1965	474,067	216,458	25,099	17,017	258,574	729,091
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
EXPENDITURE						
Expenses (excluding Debt Charges)						
1964	378,812	177,524	28,054	12,981	218,560	593,822
1965	411,795	187,402	28,363	14,233	229,998	638,243
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
Interest and Exchange on Interest¶						
1964	48,160	22,829	1,472	1,954	26,255	74,415
1965	52,681	23,716	1,495	2,170	27,381	80,062
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
Contributions to National Debt Sinking Funds§						
1964	10,182	4,908	169	495	5,572	15,755
1965	9,971	5,164	179	541	5,885	15,856
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
Total Expenditure						
1964	437,155	205,260	29,696	15,431	250,387	683,992
1965	474,447	216,282	30,037	16,945	263,264	734,160
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

* 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 (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 44. State Revenue Accounts: Surpluses and Deficits

Year ended 30th June	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget
		Railways	Omnibuses and Trams *	Harbour Services	Total	
		\$ thousand				
1960	12,824	(-) 8,216	(-) 4,574	106	(-) 12,685	139
1961	5,480	(-) 370	(-) 5,873	87	(-) 6,156	(-) 676
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

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.
NOTE. (-) = deficit.

GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts during the last five years:—

Table 45. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Receipts

Classification	Year ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				
Receipts from Commonwealth for—					
Interest on Public Debt	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835
Financial Assistance Grants* .. .	230,537	255,001	284,794	307,917	337,383
Special Drought Assistance† .. .	.. .	14,200	13,031	7,648	8,529
Hospital Benefits	1,137	1,032	1,064	1,203	1,293
Tuberculosis Campaign	3,700	6,628	4,012	3,864	4,353
Mental Institutions .. .. .	.. .	.. .	169	271	164
Pharmaceutical Benefits	3,000	6,640	5,147	6,117	6,450
Blood Transfusion Service	110	117	231	168	171
Supply of Milk to School Children .. .	2,881	2,916	3,073	3,357	3,380
Cattle Tick Eradication	414	348	246	288	310
Herd Recording	66	71	71	71	71
Emergency Housekeeping Services .. .	12	12	12	12	12
Courses of Advanced Education .. .	.. .	.. .	236	538	613
Investigation of Water Resources .. .	38	.. .	132	152	127
Assistance to Deserted Wives .. .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	140	570
Aboriginal Advancement .. .. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	145
Total of foregoing	247,729	292,799	318,053	337,581	369,405
Taxes‡	130,330	138,324	152,449	173,207	199,037
Land Revenue	29,798	34,501	27,429	22,917	22,402
Receipts for Services Rendered	32,074	34,070	37,633	41,013	44,640
General Miscellaneous	34,136	34,944	37,250	40,786	49,110
Total Receipts	474,067	534,638	572,813	615,503	684,595¶

* Includes special revenue assistance grants (\$8,000,000 in 1966-67, \$5,090,000 in 1967-68, and \$3,990,000 in 1968-69).

† Grants and advances for loans to farmers, rebates of rail freights, and unemployment relief works.

‡ See Table 28 for details.

¶ See note 1, Table 43.

Receipts from the Commonwealth constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 54 per cent. of the total receipts in 1968-69, whilst State taxes represented 29 per cent., land revenue 3 per cent., and other receipts 14 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 45. 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 46. Governmental Revenue from Land, Minerals, and Forests

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
\$ thousand					
Alienations	2,214	2,716	2,960	3,374	4,037
Leases: War Service Land Settlement	1,072	998	1,182	1,079	1,156
Other	2,373	2,430	2,840	2,873	3,411
Western Lands (Leases, etc.)	768	760	730	778	809
Mining Occupation—					
Royalty on Minerals—					
Coal	1,250	1,529	1,667	1,937	2,072
Silver-Lead-Zinc	18,416	22,451	14,235	8,636	6,504
Other Minerals	281	337	425	456	492
Total Royalty	19,947	24,317	16,327	11,030	9,068
Other	172	147	208	199	259
Forestry	2,972	2,852	2,843	3,267	3,270
Miscellaneous	279	282	340	318	393
Total, Land Revenue	29,798	34,501	27,429	22,917	22,402

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 1968-69 amounted to \$6,649,000 of which \$5,717,000 was derived from royalties, licences and permits, \$830,000 from timber-getting operations carried on by the Commission, and \$98,000 from timber inspection fees. Surplus funds from

timber-getting (which amounted to \$590,000 in 1968-69, 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 46 is the net amount credited to consolidated revenue after transfers to the special fund; the transfers amounted to \$3,139,000 in 1968-69.

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 47. Governmental Revenue: Receipts for Services Rendered

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				
Harbour, Tonnage, and Light Rates, Pilotage, etc.*	5,495	5,692	6,563	6,525	6,836
Agricultural Colleges and Farms	206	211	237	227	255
Fees—					
Registrar-General and Registrar of Companies	3,486	3,615	4,858	5,754	6,318
Law Courts*	2,309	2,439	2,496	2,611	2,692
Public Trustee	882	935	1,039	1,128	1,254
Valuation of Land	1,169	1,260	1,465	1,290	1,357
Department of Education	3,001	3,292	3,590	3,929	4,146
Factories and Shops Inspection	654	653	663	710	692
Scaffolding and Lifts Inspection	402	396	433	508	580
Weights and Measures Inspection	95	89	95	102	94
Other	454	598	640	716	780
Meat Inspection	876	809	783	757	922
Charge for Architectural Services	1,864	2,654	2,276	2,893	3,478
Police Services—Traffic Control*	5,369	5,514	6,172	7,273	7,891
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions	1,304	1,395	1,530	1,789	2,441
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals	1,747	1,733	1,702	1,611	1,543
Commonwealth Government	724	651	775	862	833
Other	2,035	2,133	2,316	2,326	2,529
Total	32,074	34,070	37,633	41,013	44,640

* See text following table.

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 \$94,000 in 1968-69.

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.

General Miscellaneous Receipts

All items of receipts not placed under headings already shown are included in the general miscellaneous group:—

Table 48. Governmental Revenue: General Miscellaneous Receipts

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				
Interest—					
Credit Balances with Banks (including fixed deposits)	4,263	5,206	4,801	6,031	6,824
Other Interest	3,069	3,100	3,017	3,459	3,124
<i>Total Interest</i>	<i>7,332</i>	<i>8,306</i>	<i>7,818</i>	<i>9,490</i>	<i>9,948</i>
Rents of Premises, etc.	1,576	1,499	1,521	1,587	1,768
Fines and Forfeitures	5,402	5,621	7,265	8,919	10,207
Prison Industries	626	622	749	808	859
Sales of Products, etc. of Departments	911	927	888	1,169*	1,073
Water Conservation and Irrigation:					
Rents, etc.	190	228	347	428	510
Repayments—					
To Credit of Votes—Previous Years	2,318	1,747	1,309	1,689	1,991
Other	258	184	175	187	126
State Lotteries—Gross Profit	11,470	11,217	11,892	11,809	12,202
Tourist Bureau	515	557	568	593	637
Transfer from Opera House Account ..	...	400	400	500	500
Contributions by State Instrumentalities in lieu of Income Tax, Land Tax, Rates, etc.	1,211	1,230	1,930	882	820
Contributions by Electricity Commission towards expenses of Electricity Authority .. .. .	...	...	...	237	268
Sale of Oakdale Coal Mine—Surplus ..	...	...	...	...	5,181
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	2,326	2,407	2,386	2,488	3,021
Total	34,136	34,944	37,250	40,786	49,110

* Revised.

“Interest”, broadly stated, consists of interest on the State’s credit balances with banks and interest on funds, other than general loan account funds, advanced to various semi-governmental 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 on interest, and is not shown as revenue.

The gross profits of the State Lotteries (proceeds of sale of lottery tickets less prize money) exclude the profits on Opera House Lotteries, which are paid direct to the Opera House Account. Expenses of conducting the lotteries are not offset against the gross profits, but are charged as Governmental expenditure.

Since 1965–66, the Opera House Account has been required to make an annual contribution to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. An amount equivalent to the contribution is expended by the Consolidated Revenue Fund (mainly by way of grants to organizations) on cultural, literary, musical, etc., activities.

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 49. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Payments

Classification	Year ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	S thousand				
Ordinary Departmental—					
Legislature and General Administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below) ..	33,281†	39,938†	41,221†	43,364†	48,573†
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety ..	49,191	52,940	60,420	64,975	71,228
Regulation of Trade and Industry ..	2,494	2,496	2,936	3,037	3,244
Education ..	175,175	185,669	205,854	225,666	250,151
Science, Art, and Research ..	3,341	3,704	3,998	4,222	4,308
Public Health and Recreation ..	77,273	84,799	88,954	97,102	111,760
Social Amelioration ..	13,711	14,255	15,943	17,366	18,675
War Obligations ..	1,208	1,263	1,392	1,491	1,543
Development and Maintenance of State Resources ..	52,209†	62,509†	67,387†	64,429†	72,544
Local Government ..	3,912†	7,279†	10,654†	9,151†	8,676
Total Ordinary Departmental ..	411,795	454,851	498,759	530,803	590,703‡
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest ..	49,654	53,046	57,194	62,908	67,921
Exchange on Interest ..	2,437	2,504	2,452	1,539	1,589
Sinking Fund ..	9,732	10,131	11,020	11,603	12,452
Total Public Debt Charges* ..	61,823	65,681	70,666	76,050	81,962
Commonwealth Advances—					
Interest ..	589	767	1,074	1,406	1,617
Principal Repaid ..	239	243	247	248	256
Total Commonwealth Advances ..	828	1,010	1,321	1,653	1,873
Total Payments ..	474,447	521,543	570,746	608,507	674,538‡

* Excludes payments by Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by business undertakings (see page 85).

† Revised.

‡ See note ‡, Table 43.

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 \$178,908,000 (or 43 per cent.) between 1964–65 and 1968–69. Expenditure on education (which rose by 43 per cent. between 1964–65 and 1968–69, and in 1968–69 represented 42 per cent. of the total expenditure) and expenditure on public health (which rose by 45 per cent., and in 1968–69 represented 19 per cent. of the total) are the two largest items of ordinary departmental expenditure. Together, they accounted for 61 per cent. of the total increase in ordinary departmental expenditure since 1964–65. Salaries and wages paid in 1968–69 amounted to \$307,981,000, or 60 per cent. of the total ordinary departmental expenditure, and of this amount 52 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 1968-69, expenditure on primary and secondary education amounted to \$201,462,000, on technical colleges and colleges of advanced education to \$22,578,000, and on grants to universities to \$24,938,000. 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 \$67,129,000 in 1968-69. 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 1968-69 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) \$29,124,000; public works \$14,784,000; land settlement \$6,540,000; forestry \$4,678,000; navigation \$2,424,000; tourist bureau and tourist resorts \$1,052,000; water conservation and irrigation \$3,190,000; 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 56.

The cost of police services, \$41,285,000 in 1968-69, is the major item within the function "maintenance of law, order, and public safety". Other items in 1968-69 included the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice \$16,056,000, prisons \$7,355,000, custody and care of delinquent children \$2,629,000, prevention of fire and flood and provision of bathing safeguards, etc., \$2,381,000, and salaries of the judiciary \$1,220,000.

Of the expenditure of \$48,573,000 in 1968-69 on the Legislature and general administration, \$3,078,000 was for the Legislature, etc., \$262,000 for electoral services, \$210,000 for grant towards losses of Sydney Harbour Transport Board, and \$7,366,000 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 1st 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 50 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.

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 86.

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.

Table 50. Road and Traffic Funds: Receipts and Payments

Receipts				Payments			
Item	Year ended 30th June			Item	Year ended 30th June		
	1967	1968	1969		1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC FUND							
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. ..	13,786	14,502	15,428	Administration, Traffic and Transport Control ..	11,613	12,296	13,499
Miscellaneous ..	522	564	580	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	2,276	2,637	2,610
					338	10	...
Total* ..	14,308	15,066	16,008	Total*† ..	14,227	14,944	16,109
PUBLIC VEHICLES FUND (SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT)							
Tax on Public Motor Vehicles Omnibus Service Licence Fees Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant ..	537	553	570	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	202	324	348
	68	70	69	Paid to Dept. of Govt. Transport ..	685	709	726
	274	284	296		31	35	33
Total† ..	879	907	935	Total ..	917	1,068	1,107
STATE TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION FUND							
Licence Fees Commercial Motor Transport Charges—Passengers .. Goods .. Permits, etc. .. Miscellaneous ..	434	446	465	Administration and Transport Control ..	1,601	2,031	2,501
	80	90	86	Paid to Railways ..	2,500	2,500	2,500
	3,271	3,792	3,929	Paid to Dept. of Govt. Transport ..	2	3	3
	28	32	32				
	14	16	20	Total ..	4,103	4,533	5,004
Total ..	3,827	4,376	4,532				
MAIN ROADS SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS							
Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles) Road Maintenance Charge ..	32,048	33,989	36,498	Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	43,453	46,555	51,297
	11,405	12,566	14,799				
Total ..	43,453	46,554	51,297	Total ..	43,453	46,555	51,297
ROAD ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND RESEARCH ACCOUNT							
Sale of Special Number Plates ..	...	...	110	Payments ..	...	...	...
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS							
Motor Tax ..	32,584	34,542	37,068	Administration, Traffic and Transport Control ..	13,214	14,327	16,000
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. ..	13,786	14,502	15,539	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	2,478	2,961	2,958
Special Licences and Charges on Commercial Motor Vehicles Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant ..	15,286	16,996	19,380	Paid to Railways and Dept. of Govt. Transport ..	44,476	47,274	52,024
Miscellaneous ..	274	284	296		2,532	2,538	2,535
	537	580	600				
Total Receipts*†	62,466	66,904	72,884	Total Payments*†	62,700	67,099	73,517

* Contributions by the Commonwealth Government towards the activities of the Road Safety Council, etc. (\$30,000 in each year) have been deducted from both receipts and payments.

† Excludes transfers from Road Transport and Traffic Fund to Public Vehicles Fund (\$81,000 in 1966-67 and \$123,000 in 1967-68).

The revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) during 1966-69 are summarized in the next table:—

Table 51. State Enterprises: Revenue and Expenditure, 1968-69

Enterprise	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit (—)
		Working Expenses	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Depreciation*	Total	
\$ thousand						
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	171,013	101,592	26,367	42,218	170,178	835
State Coal Mines	11,695	9,602||	383	1,816	11,802	(—) 106
Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking†	15,174	13,996	287	298	14,580	594
State Brickworks‡	3,865	3,206	16	92	3,315	550**
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	6,584	6,293	143	309	6,746	(—) 163
Water Supply—						
South West Tablelands‡ ..	347	314	160	43	518	(—) 171
Juncie‡	54	51	22	11	83	(—) 28
Fish River‡	624	81	455	63	599	26
Housing Commission	35,172	14,197	16,363	2,957	33,518	1,655††
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	935	1,018	45	128	1,191	(—) 256
Grain Elevators Board¶ ..	15,222	7,553	2,864	4,102	14,519	703
N.S.W. Fish Authority§ ..	449	397	43	22	462	(—) 13

* Includes provision for renewals and repayment of capital in some enterprises.

† Year ended 31st March, 1969.

‡ Year ended 31st December, 1968.

¶ Year ended 31st October, 1969.

§ Year ended 30th September, 1969.

|| Includes provision for mine development, \$897,000.

** Includes provision for dividends to employees under profit-sharing schemes, \$146,000.

†† Result after allowing for rebates of rents, \$1,318,000.

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 "Factories".

Coal Mines at Awaba, Liddell, Munmorah, and Wyee are operated by the State Mines Control Authority. A mine at Oakdale was sold in January, 1969. The particulars shown in the last table cover the operations of the five mines in 1968-69, 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.

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board operates certain ferry services on Sydney Harbour.

The activities of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are reviewed on page 130, and of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales on page 179.

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 is maintained as a separate account, and its transactions are not included in the ordinary revenue budget of the State.

The operations of the Fund are 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, pass through the General Loan Account and Consolidated Revenue Fund.

A large measure of relief has 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 30th June, 1969. Particulars of the operations of the Fund on an income and expenditure basis in the last six years are summarised below:—

Table 52. Closer Settlement Fund: Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Income				Expenditure			
	Interest	Rentals	Other Income	Total	Interest	Adminis- tration, etc.	Debts Written Off	Total
\$ thousand								
1964	88	270	26	384	257	122	5	384
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

The Fund is required to pay interest on its loan debt and contribute to the National Debt Sinking Fund, but is not charged with a share of the exchange on interest paid on the State overseas debt. The charge for interest has been 2 per cent. from 1st July, 1944, but, commencing in 1956-57, the amount charged in any year may not exceed the net income of the Fund remaining after administration and maintenance charges have been met. From 1956-57, contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund in any year are not to exceed the amount of principal repaid by settlers during the year.

At 30th June, 1969, liabilities of the Fund consisted of creditors, \$100,000, loan liability, \$18,125,000, grants from State revenue, \$3,270,000, Crown lands, \$855,000, and assurance fees received under the Real Property Act, \$1,576,000. Assets, totalling \$17,223,000, were represented by debtors for lands, advances, and interests, \$1,607,000, land \$11,938,000 (including \$10,815,000 let under leasehold), and bank balance, \$3,677,000.

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 30th 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 53. State Accounts: Ledger Balances at 30th June

Account	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				
Credit Balances—					
General Loan	267	...	...	...	...
Government Railways	5,522	4,570	3,036	7,235	8,716
Government Railways Renewals	27,236	25,866	28,936	32,752	31,114
Metropolitan Transport Trust	2,171	2,264	1,786	1,231	1,539
Newcastle and District Transport Trust	265	121	269	183	130
Road Transport and Traffic	32	34	31	31	36
Road Transport and Traffic—Advance Payments .. .. .	...	...	...	...	787
State Transport (Co-ordination)	1,171	1,128	853	696	198
Maritime Services Board	3,867	3,268	3,977	3,730	3,898
Maritime Services Board Renewals	470	2,056	720	679	65
Special Deposits	198,814	195,792	228,603	277,401	301,507
Special Accounts—Supreme Court Moneys	1,148	1,118	1,221	949	1,130
Miners' Accident Relief	154	154	154	154	154
Closer Settlement	5,036	4,900	4,956	4,342	3,677
Total Credit Balances	246,153	241,271	274,541	329,382	352,950
Debit Balances—					
Consolidated Revenue	5,129	8,871	10,996	10,180	13,635
General Loan .. .. .	...	2,388	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	5,023	4,712	4,390	4,056	3,711
Fixed Deposit Account	97,400	97,400	110,400	143,900	153,650
Amounts not transferred to Public Accounts	515	488	1,411	1,324	725
Total Debit Balances	110,965	116,758	131,447	162,486	176,773
Net Credit Balance held in—					
New South Wales: Current Accounts	20,674	8,007	11,190	1,049	(—) 475
Fixed Deposits	97,400	97,400	110,400	143,900	153,650
London: Cash at Bankers*	1,046	1,190	1,128	1,087	1,060
Remittances in Transit	1,656	1,400	1,451	1,448	1,405
Securities	14,413	16,517	18,926	19,412	20,538
Total Net Credit Balance	135,189	124,513	143,094	166,896	176,178

* At 31st May.

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. 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 54.

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 debt balance at 30th June, 1969, 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 1st 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 amount on fixed deposit is included in the credit balance of the Special Deposits Account.

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 54. Special Deposits and Special Accounts at 30th June

Balance	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				
Cash—					
Trust Funds	18,372	20,933	22,826	24,025	24,737
Government Funds	69,931	62,214	77,826	91,166	103,866
Securities	14,259	16,363	18,772	19,258	20,384
Total	102,562	99,510	119,424	134,450	148,987

STATE LOAN FUNDS

Moneys raised on loan by the State are credited to the General Loan Account, with the exception of loans used in funding revenue deficiencies and small amounts credited to the Closer Settlement Fund for the conversion, at maturity, of portion of the Fund's loan debt.

The loans credited to the General Loan Account 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.

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—and the payment of flotation expenses and stamp duty on the transfer of stock issued in London.

LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS AND SERVICES

The loan expenditure by the State on works and services in each of the last ten years is summarised in the following table. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments to the loan account are deducted to obtain the net loan expenditure, or net amount added to the accumulated loan expenditure outstanding.

Table 55. Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services

Year ended 30th June	Gross Loan Expendi- ture	Repay- ments	Net Loan Expendi- ture	Year ended 30th June	Gross Loan Expendi- ture*	Repay- ments*	Net Loan Expendi- ture
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1960	127,302	11,372	115,931	1965	160,441	12,121	148,320
1961	130,364	10,212	120,152	1966	170,395	16,178	154,216
1962	135,040	10,644	124,396	1967	177,299	15,138	162,161
1963	140,661	11,184	129,478	1968	189,938	19,883	170,055
1964	148,897	9,629	139,267	1969	209,097	25,562	183,535

* 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 \$6,454,000 in 1964-65, \$6,952,000 in 1965-66, \$7,030,000 in 1966-67, \$8,275,000 in 1967-68, and \$8,505,000 in 1968-69.

The expenditures shown in the table do not include flotation expenses and stamp duty on transfers of stock issued in London paid from the proceeds of loans. Such expenses amounted to \$962,000 in 1967-68, and \$560,000 in 1968-69.

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.

Table 56. Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure

Work or Service	Year ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				
GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE					
Railways	18,500	15,500	17,600	26,800	24,500
Om nibuses .. .. .	...	...	360	1,100	940
Sydney Harbour Transport Board .. .. .	...	...	100	100	100
Harbours and Rivers	8,876	10,812	11,194	11,437	13,444
Roads, Bridges, and Punts	4,018	4,147	4,004	4,700	4,855
Circular Quay Improvements	25	...	(-) 1	...	...
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage	18,675	19,601	21,295	21,218	21,626
Water Conservation and Irrigation—					
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc.	735	1,130	1,124	1,601	1,730
Gogeldrie Weir and Coleambally Irrigation Area	482	621	646	964	1,899
Blowering Dam	3,504	5,506	6,202	4,026	678
Burrendong Dam	2,656	1,205	314	579	(-) 6
Copeton Dam .. .. .	...	...	...	379	3,597
Pindari Dam .. .. .	...	...	625	565	3,352
Lake Menindee Storage	660	469	445	324	279
Wyangala Storage Reservoir	6,682	5,826	5,739	5,214	1,001
Other	2,004	2,211	2,459	4,274	5,536
Land and Agriculture—					
War (1939–1945) Service Settlement	41	205	121	29	50
General Closer Settlement Scheme	1,204	995	2,448	2,771	2,400
Forestry	1,600	1,500	1,500	2,770	3,600
Soil Conservation	433	504	583	565	616
Other	800	800	700	700	900
Grain Elevators and Equipment	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,700	2,700
Industrial Undertakings, etc.—					
Electricity	15,200	15,000	15,070	15,060	15,280
Coal Mines, Tourist Resorts, Shipbuilding, Brickworks, Abattoirs, etc.	1,806	3,549	2,158	1,943	1,895
Housing	1,860	56	540	52	1,910
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—					
Administrative	6,653	6,860	4,667	4,817	4,865
Courts, Police Stations and Gaols	2,169	1,216	1,115	2,036	3,321
Educational and Scientific	40,177*	48,852*	50,377*	48,408*	56,724*
Hospitals and Charitable	18,396	20,264	21,269	21,482	25,029
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc.	430	600	305	648	1,082
Miscellaneous	489	488	530	1,144	1,756
Assistance to Country Industries .. .. .	...	...	1,000	1,000	2,000
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities—					
County of Cumberland Planning Scheme—					
Subsidy	407	519	980	1,260	1,300
Other	160	160	130	223	137
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	50	...
Total Gross Loan Expenditure	160,441*	170,395*	177,299*	189,938*	209,097*
REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT					
Railways	390	266	522	5,902	3,745
Tramways	313	112	...	...	...
Om nibuses	137	83	101	210	144
Harbours and Rivers	2,828	2,660	852	1,113	2,201
Roads, Bridges, and Punts	12	...	6	...	...
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage	2,657	3,207	3,583	4,123	4,614
Water Conservation and Irrigation	1,644	1,629	2,479	1,318	3,351
Land and Agriculture	2,232	2,481	4,016	2,931	3,198
Grain Elevators and Equipment	247	270	360	445	530
Industrial Undertakings, etc.	504	2,541	501	1,123	5,185
Housing	298	1,087	392	551	557
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.	834	1,822	2,306	2,146	2,005
Other	25	21	21	21	31
Total Repayments	12,121*	16,178*	15,138*	19,883*	25,562*
Total Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services	148,320	154,216	162,161	170,055	183,535

* See note *, Table 55.

Gross loan expenditure on works and services rose from \$160,441,000 in 1964-65 to \$209,097,000 in 1968-69, and averaged \$181,434,000 per annum during the five years 1964-65 to 1968-69. During these years, expenditure on buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes averaged \$48,908,000; on railways \$20,580,000; on hospitals and charitable institutions \$21,028,000; on electricity \$15,142,000; and on water conservation and irrigation \$17,445,000. Together these amounts represented 68 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure over the period. In 1968-69, buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes absorbed 27 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure; railways 12 per cent.; hospitals and charitable institutions 12 per cent.; water conservation and irrigation 9 per cent.; and electricity 7 per cent.

ACCUMULATED LOAN EXPENDITURE

A broad view of the field of State capital investment is provided by the following table, which shows the aggregate loan expenditure on principal works and services since 1853:—

Table 57. Accumulated Loan Expenditure on Works and Services
1853 to 1969

Work or Service	Amount	Work or Service	Amount
	\$ thousand		\$ thousand
Railways	766,496	Land and Agriculture—	
Tramways	16,386	Old General Closer Settlement	
Omnibuses	33,385	and Ex-servicemen (1914-1918)	
Sydney Harbour Transport Board ..	2,000	Settlement Schemes	23,037
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage—		War Service (1939-1945) Land	
Metropolitan	186,201	Settlement	43,970
Hunter District	25,892	General Closer Settlement	
Other	75,227	Scheme	15,118
Water Conservation and Irrigation—		Forestry	24,081
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc.	30,024	Soil Conservation	7,899
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ..	32,832	Other	5,555
River Murray Commission ..	11,596	Housing—	
Gogeldrie Weir and Coleambally		Housing Commission	10,837
Irrigation Area	16,521	Observatory Hill Resumed Area	1,895
Blowering Dam	21,617	Other	3,639
Burrandong Dam	36,974	Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—	
Copeton Dam	3,968	Courts, Gaols, and Police	
Glenbawn Dam	26,013	Stations	25,859
Keepit Storage Reservoir ..	22,631	Educational and Scientific—	
Lake Menindee Storage	11,246	Public Schools	411,256
Pindari Dam	4,533	Technical Colleges and Tech-	
Wyangala Storage Reservoir ..	37,611	nological Museums	49,567
Other	24,737	Universities	65,318
Harbours and Rivers	170,985	Other	20,096
Roads, Bridges, and Punts (Harbour		Hospitals, etc.	259,019
Bridge and Associated Works		Recreation, Reserves, Parks, etc.	5,437
\$20,522,000)	79,691	Administrative	48,555
Circular Quay Improvements ..	2,420	Other	20,678
Industrial Undertakings—		Miscellaneous Works in Shires and	
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	6,391	Municipalities—	
Newcastle Dockyard	1,918	County of Cumberland Planning	
Tourist Bureau and Resorts ..	1,830	Scheme	8,976
Abattoirs and Meat Distributing	6,515	Other	5,991
Electricity	419,079	Unemployment Relief (including	
Coal Mines	7,052	Grants and Repayable Advances	
Brick and Tile Works	2,826	to Shires and Municipalities) ..	31,582
Other	614	Assistance to Country Industries ..	4,000
Grain Elevators and Equipment ..	26,242	Other Works and Services	9,397
		Total Loan Expenditure on Works	
		and Services to 30th June 1969 ..	3,213,213

It is apparent from the above table 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. Transport services (i.e., railway, tramways, omnibuses, and ferries) have accounted for 25.5 per cent. of the total loan expenditure; public buildings, sites, etc., for 28.2 per cent.; electricity for 13.0 per cent.; water conservation and irrigation for 8.7 per cent.; and water, sewerage, and drainage for 8.9 per cent.; and land and agriculture (mainly war service settlement and closer settlement) for 3.7 per cent.

At 30th June, 1969, the accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to \$3,213,213,000, and the public debt of the State was \$2,931,318,000. 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.

LOAN RAISINGS AND COST OF MANAGEMENT

The public borrowings of the Commonwealth and State Governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement, 1927, to which reference is made on page 113. 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 \$488,000 in 1968-69.

The expenses (underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc.) incidental to the issue of loans are paid from the proceeds of the loans. In 1968-69, the New South Wales share of these expenses amounted to \$514,000.

The following table shows particulars of the loans placed on the market by the Commonwealth for public subscription in Australia during recent financial years, and the share of new loan raisings allocated to the Commonwealth and the States. These particulars do not include a number of smaller loans raised by direct negotiation with financial institutions and Government instrumentalities, or raisings by the issue of Treasury Notes.

Table 58. Commonwealth Loans Raised by Public Subscription in Australia *

Period of Flotation	Floated by Commonwealth on Account of all Australian Governments				Share of New Raising Allocated to—			
	Interest Rate	Issue Price	Year of Maturity	Amount of Loan		Commonwealth †	New South Wales	Other States
				Conversion ‡	New Raising ‡			
1966-67—	Per cent.	\$		\$ thousand				
July	5 5 5½ 5½	100 98.75 100 100	1969 1976 1988 2001	44,146 30,904 36,406|| 32,505||	35,066 13,362 15,111 24,068	9,306	12,692	65,609
October	5 5 5½ 5½	100 98.80 100 100	1969 1976 1988 2001	62,806 32,266 36,371|| 2,304	100,394 30,619 362 34,074				30,781	41,975	92,693
February	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.75 100 100 100	1970 1976 1988 2001	102,680 61,769 27,076 13,373	37,248 44,395 42,137 72,011	3	61,026	134,762
May	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.75 100 100 100	1970 1976 1988 2001	69,278 38,043 22,815|| 6,526	4,998 6,205 10,540 25,986				10,003	13,643	24,082
Special Bonds\$—								
Series M ..	4½, 4½, 5½	100	1973	21,088	150	150	..	..
Series N ..	4½, 4½, 5½	100	1974	87,068	29,488	12,964	5,150	11,374
1967-68—								
July	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.65 100 100 100	1970 1977 1989 2003	... ... ... ...	8,613 28,856 43,187 48,664	...	42,956	86,364
October	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.75 100 100 100	1970 1977 1989 2003	105,587 74,847 26,685 13,046	12,546 54,750 41,782 37,516				...	48,331	98,263
February	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.75 99.20 100 100	1971 1978 1990 2004	101,541 51,949 42,004 21,873	22,595 9,109 9,910 13,190	4	17,034	37,767
May	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.80 99.20 100 100	1971 1978 1990 2004	102,527 49,197 48,291 18,900	9,362 7,038 12,441 12,290				2	12,783	28,346
Special Bonds\$—								
Series N ..	4½, 4½, 5½	100	1974	4,412	1,268	1,268	..	..
Series O ..	4½, 4½, 5½	100	1975	48,137	9,781	..	3,040	6,741
Series P ..	4½, 5, 5½	100	1975	41,932	13,238	7,017	1,934	4,287
1968-69—								
July	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.80 99.20 100 100	1971 1978 1990 2004	... ... ... ...	30,014 9,611 30,636 54,545	...	41,131	83,675
November	4½ 5 5½ 5½	99.85 100 100 100	1971 1978 1990 2004	137,836 102,265 99,802 37,758	14,217 6,494 18,985 3,984				2	15,795	27,882
February	5 5 5½ 5½	100 99.40 100 100	1971 1974 1980 1987 2000	... ... 112,574	67,900 19,880 12,880 69,070 24,270	...	60,482	133,518
April	5 5 5½ 5½	100 100 100 100	1972 1976 1983 1994 2004	39,817 9,285 21,751 4,162 6,227				...	25,328	55,914
Special Bonds\$—								
Series P ..	4½, 5, 5½	100	1975	4,297	3,432	...	1,070	2,362
Series Q ..	4½, 5, 5½	100	1976	18,198	...	...	...	...
Series R ..	4½, 5½, 5½	100	1976	64,646	3,867	...	1,206	2,661
Series S ..	5, 5½, 5½	100	1977	3,553	11,337	3,166	2,548	5,624

* Excludes Treasury Notes.

† Value of stocks converted and cash subscriptions used to repay loans.

‡ Cash subscriptions available for public works and services.

|| For Commonwealth works and services and advances to States for housing.

§ See text following table.

|| Includes amounts raised in Australia and used for redemption of securities maturing overseas.

The special bonds referred to in the above table are issued on terms which differ from those attaching to other Commonwealth bonds. 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. Further particulars of each series of bonds on issue in 1966-67 and later years are shown below:—

Series	Open for Subscription	Redeemable (at option of holder) after—	Date of Maturity	Maximum Interest Rate	Maximum Redemption Value
				Per cent.	Per cent.
M	14-2-66 to 25- 9-66	1- 2-67	1- 8-73	5½	103
N	26-9-66 to 13- 7-67	1- 9-67	1- 3-74	5½	103
O	14-7-67 to 30- 1-68	1- 4-68	1- 4-75	5½	103
P	31-1-68 to 23- 7-68	1-10-68	1-10-75	5½	103
Q	24-7-68 to 31-10-68	1- 4-69	1- 4-76	5½	103
R	1-11-68 to 22- 4-69	1- 7-69	1- 7-76	5½	103
S	23-4-69 to 3- 7-69	1- 3-70	1- 3-77	5½	103

Holdings of special bonds are limited to \$30,000 per person (\$20,000 before November, 1968, and \$10,000 before January, 1960).

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 1968-69, 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 \$89,922,000 in 1966-67, \$192,550,000 in 1967-68, and \$112,000,000 in 1968-69. 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—		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
		\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Commonwealth Loan Fund	.. ..	9,975	43,938	557
New South Wales	.. ..	29,162	46,163	34,510
Other States	.. ..	50,786	102,449	76,933
Tota	.. ..	89,922	192,550	112,000

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28th 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 106 of this issue.

In Tables 59 to 63, the public debt domiciled oversea 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 and 1969: £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—Can. \$1·2108 = \$A1.

Switzerland—4·8978 Sw. francs = \$A1.

Netherlands—4·0544 Neth. guilders = \$A1.

The rates used for the years 1931 to 1946 were those actually current at 30th 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 productiveness, 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 oversea 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 30th June, 1969, 90.9 per cent. of the public debt was held in Australia, 6.8 per cent. in London, 2.0 per cent. in New York, and 0.3 per cent. in other oversea centres.

Particulars of the State public debt outstanding in Australia and oversea at intervals since 1901 are given on the next page.

Table 59. Public Debt of New South Wales * : Domicile

At 30th June	Domicile of Public Debt										Total Public Debt		Proportion of Total Public Debt	
	Australia	Overseas†					Total Overseas†	Amount	Per Head of Population	Australia	Overseas	Per cent.	Per cent.	
		London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	Netherlands								
							\$ thousand	\$						
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	...	...	...	431,561	682,511	267.18	31.50	68.50		
1936	344,199	403,593	...	...	...	403,593	779,733	292.48	44.14	55.86		
1941	395,924	396,742	...	...	...	396,742	829,848	296.56	47.71	52.29		
1946	394,396	361,688	...	...	...	361,688	790,399	268.42	49.90	50.10		
1951	656,707	307,358	...	...	...	354,911	1,011,618	308.61	64.92	35.08		
1954	963,222	305,703	...	...	...	351,773	1,314,995	384.11	73.25	26.75		
1955	1,045,956	305,352	...	...	...	350,887	1,396,843	400.16	74.88	25.12		
1956	1,130,522	305,280	...	...	...	352,045	1,482,567	417.12	76.25	23.75		
1957	1,239,582	280,203	...	...	...	327,235	1,566,817	432.22	79.11	20.89		
1958	1,334,939	269,890	...	...	...	322,187	1,657,126	448.85	80.56	19.44		
1959	1,415,008	279,132	...	...	...	336,532	1,751,540	465.86	80.79	19.21		
1960	1,509,071	278,686	...	...	...	340,343	1,849,414	482.57	81.60	18.40		
1961	1,599,858	278,586	...	...	...	352,474	1,952,332	498.42	81.95	18.05		
1962	1,700,990†	278,186	...	...	...	353,630	2,056,620‡	516.08	82.71	17.29		
1963	1,797,293‡	281,049	...	...	...	369,717	2,167,009‡	535.37	82.94	17.06		
1964	1,908,292‡	288,820	...	...	...	375,089	2,283,381‡	556.21	83.57	16.43		
1965	2,050,277‡	256,931	...	...	...	357,887	2,407,364‡	576.98	85.17	14.83		
1966	2,180,713‡	255,643	...	...	...	351,216	2,531,929‡	598.02	86.12	13.88		
1967	2,333,082‡	254,493	...	...	...	333,823	2,666,906‡	619.21	87.48	12.52		
1968	2,497,750‡	200,917	...	...	...	2,497,065	2,772,815‡	632.72	90.08	9.92		
1969	2,663,764‡	198,569	...	...	...	2,67,554	2,931,318‡	655.10	90.90	9.10		

* Commonwealth and State Government Securities on issue.
† Overseas debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 105.
‡ 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, \$1,023,000 in 1968, and \$1,489,000 in 1969.

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 30th June, 1969:—

**Table 60. Public Debt of New South Wales * at 30th June, 1969:
Domicile and Rates of Interest**

Nominal Rate of Interest	Domicile of Public Debt				Total Public Debt†	Annual Interest Liability†	
	Australia	London†	New York†	Other Oversea†			
\$ thousand							
Per cent.							
6-000	...	84,224	...	...	84,224	5,053
5-750	...	...	...	3,328†	3,328	191
5-500	...	30,111	36,112	...	66,223	3,642	
5-400	113,515	...	...	...	113,515	6,130
5-375	77,544	...	...	...	77,544	4,168
5-300	12,634	...	...	...	12,634	670
5-250	595,703	...	7,038	...	602,741	31,644	
5-200	23,814	...	...	...	23,814	1,238
5-000	1,020,656	...	3,321	2,220¶	1,026,197	51,310	
Total, 5% and under 6%	1,843,866	30,111	46,471	5,548	1,925,996	98,993	
4-900	49,098	...	...	...	49,098	2,406
4-800	112,701	...	...	...	112,701	5,410
4-750	191,825	...	3,670	...	195,495	9,286	
4-625	18,658	...	...	...	18,658	863
4-600	14,075	...	...	...	14,075	647
4-500	249,059	...	10,064	3,233§	262,356	11,806	
4-400	13,911	...	...	...	13,911	612
4-250	130,080	...	...	...	130,080	5,528
4-000	...	17,655	...	...	17,655	706
Total, 4% and under 5%	779,407	17,655	13,734	3,233	814,029	37,264	
3-875	1	...	...	...	1	...
3-250	...	1,843	...	...	1,843	60
3-100	565	...	...	...	565	18
3-000	9,807	21,999	...	...	31,806	954
Total, 3% and under 4%	10,373	23,842	...	...	34,215	1,032
2-750	...	22,520	...	...	22,520	619
2-712	355	...	...	...	355	10
2-500	...	20,211	...	...	20,211	505
2-325	805	...	...	...	805	19
Total, 2% and under 3%	1,160	42,731	...	...	43,891	1,153
1-000	28,959	...	...	...	28,959	290
Matured	||	4	...	...	4	...
Total	2,663,764	198,569	60,205	8,781	2,931,318	143,785	

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Oversea debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 105.

‡ Debt repayable in Canada.

§ Debt repayable in the Netherlands.

|| Debt repayable in Switzerland.

¶ Less than \$500.

The debt of \$28,959,000 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 \$23,281,000.

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 61. Public Debt of New South Wales* : Annual Interest Liability and Average Nominal Interest Rates

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1939	1952	1965	1967	1968	1969
Australia—						
Debt \$ thous.	376,826	777,571	2,050,277	2,333,082	2,497,750	2,663,764
Annual Interest .. \$ thous.	12,836	22,502	93,461	112,312	121,068	130,928
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3.41	2.89	4.56	4.81	4.85	4.92
London—						
Debt† \$ thous.	396,880	307,214	256,931	254,493	200,917	198,569
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	14,752	9,376	11,764	11,678	9,363	9,260
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3.72	3.05	4.58	4.59	4.66	4.66
New York—						
Debt† \$ thous.	30,830	47,015	90,297	69,935	65,145	60,205
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	1,494	1,582	4,514	3,659	3,408	3,149
Average Rate .. Per cent.	4.85	3.37	5.00	5.23	5.23	5.23
Canada—						
Debt† \$ thous.	...	...	4,065	3,602	3,380	3,328
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	234	207	194	191
Average Rate .. Per cent.	...	...	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Switzerland—						
Debt† \$ thous.	...	...	3,233	3,233	3,233	3,233
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	145	145	145	145
Average Rate .. Per cent.	...	...	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Netherlands—						
Debt† \$ thous.	...	...	2,561	2,561	2,390	2,220
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	128	128	120	111
Average Rate .. Per cent.	...	...	5.00	5.00	5.00†	5.00
Total—						
Debt† \$ thous.	804,536	1,131,800	2,407,364	2,666,906	2,772,815	2,931,318
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	29,082	33,460	110,247	128,130	134,298	143,785
Average Rate .. Per cent.	3.61	2.96	4.58	4.80	4.84	4.91

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Oversea debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 105.

‡ Revised.

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 58.

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 2004, 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 30th June, 1969, in Australia and oversea, is classified according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

**Table 62. Public Debt of New South Wales * at 30th June, 1969:
Domicile and Dates of Maturity**

Year of Maturity (ended 30th June)	Domicile of Public Debt						Total Public Debt†
	Australia	London†	New York†	Canada†	Switzer- land†	Nether- lands†	
	\$ thousand						
1970	281,664	1,843	...	...	...	...	283,506
1971	274,800	17,655	10,064	...	...	...	302,520
1972	147,640	43,113	398	...	...	...	191,152
1973	147,404	3,784	3,670	...	...	...	154,859
1974	101,307	14,192	...	...	...	...	115,498
1975	124,151	20,211	...	...	...	...	144,363
1976	159,629	...	...	...	3,233	...	162,861
1977	93,198	33,964	...	...	...	...	127,162
1978	108,266	14,418	...	...	...	...	122,684
1979	37,429	11,959	2,923	...	...	...	52,311
1980	72,176	...	3,486	...	...	...	75,662
1981	62,676	29,668	3,553	3,328	...	...	99,224
1982	65,689	7,757	11,602	...	...	2,220	87,267
1983	20,971	...	9,175	...	...	...	30,146
1984	109,154	...	...	...	...	...	109,154
1985	154,319	...	15,335	...	...	...	169,654
1986	92,885	...	...	...	...	...	92,885
1987	81,115	...	...	...	...	...	81,115
1988	131,641	...	...	...	...	...	131,641
1989	63,576	...	...	...	...	...	63,576
1990	135,479	...	...	...	...	...	135,479
1995	11,158	...	...	...	...	...	11,158
2001	8,646	...	...	...	...	...	8,646
2002	58,588	...	...	...	...	...	58,588
2004	108,671	...	...	...	...	...	108,671
Interminable ..	566	...	...	...	...	...	566
Government Option ..	10,966	...	...	...	...	...	10,966
Overdue ..	‡	4	...	...	...	...	4
Total Public Debt ..	2,663,764	198,569	60,205	3,328	3,233	2,220	2,931,318

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue.

† Oversea debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 105.

‡ Less than \$500.

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 (\$157,286,000 repayable in Australia), which are redeemable at the bondholder's option on one month's notice, and other loans (\$174,186,000 repayable in London, \$34,806,000 repayable in New York, \$3,328,000 repayable in Canada, and \$3,233,000 repayable in Switzerland), which are redeemable at the Government's option on notice ranging up to three months being given. Some loans repayable in New York (equivalent to \$10,064,000) have no earliest date of maturity, but are redeemable at the Government's option at any time, subject to notice ranging up to 45 days being given. The debt of \$10,966,000 shown as redeemable at Government option has no dates of maturity, but the Government must give 12 months' notice of redemption.

Table 64 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 (shown in Table 58). 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 30th 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. Furthermore, the amounts shown under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1968, represent the limit of overdrafts and not the amount outstanding.

Table 63. Loans Guaranteed by the State

Corporation or Body	Amount of Guarantee or Loans Outstanding at 30th June	
	1968	1969
	\$ thousand	\$ thousand
Loans Issued by—		
Broken Hill Water Board	5,718	5,451
Cobar Water Board	2,362	2,301
County Councils	27,808	28,981
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	114,228	129,283
Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W.	17,359	27,431
Hospitals Commission of N.S.W.	1,119	4,327
Housing Commission of N.S.W.	700	1,000
Hunter District Water Board	68,973	73,676
Hunter Valley Conservation Trust	99	144
Main Roads Department	19,998	27,755
Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.	496	784
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	882	1,169
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	406,264	437,214
Minister for Decentralization and Development	400	900
Rural Bank of N.S.W.	18,042	18,042
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority .. .. .	...	200
Total	684,449	758,660
Overdraft and Advances under Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1968 (Limit of Guarantee)—		
Co-operative Building Societies	379,574	396,274
Other Co-operative Societies	1,677	1,435
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	300	300
Other	9	5
Total	381,559	398,015

Table 64. Transactions on Public Debt * of New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				
LOANS RAISED					
Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed and					
Converted Stocks	202,691¶	272,570	222,230¶	244,535¶	159,632
Discounts† .. ..	...	47	9	100	11
Overseas—					
Cash Subscribed and					
Converted Stocks .. ..	...	...	...	...	...
Discounts .. ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total Face Value of Conversion and Renewal Loans ..	202,691¶	272,617	222,239¶	244,635¶	159,643
New Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed	131,784	152,150	163,640	172,240	182,070
Discounts	144	191	195	192	90
Overseas—					
Cash Subscribed	17,589	...	...	...	...
Discounts	268	...	...	...	...
Total Face Value of New Loans	149,784	152,341	163,835	172,432	182,160
Total Face Value of Conversions, Renewals, and New Loans	352,475¶	424,957	386,074¶	417,067¶	341,803
LOANS REPAYED					
From Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia	177,587§	272,261§	209,849§	241,369§	159,225§
Overseas	25,000	...	11,928	2,792	...
From Sinking Fund and Revenue Accounts‡—					
Australia	15,045	22,260	23,856	11,030	16,564
Overseas	10,859	5,871	5,464	20,301	7,511
Total Loans Repaid	228,492§	300,393§	251,097§	275,492§	183,300§
NET INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT					
Australia	141,985||	130,436||	152,369||	164,668||	166,014||
Overseas	(-)18,002	(-)5,871	(-)17,392	(-)58,758**	(-)7,511
Total Net Increase	123,983||	124,565||	134,977||	105,910||	158,502||

* Commonwealth Government Securities on issue. Transactions on the public debt domiciled overseas have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 105.

† Excludes discounts on conversion loans met from Consolidated Revenue Fund (\$235,000 in 1964-65, \$574,000 in 1965-66, and \$386,000 in 1966-67).

‡ Redemptions from Sinking Fund are shown in Table 68.

¶ Includes loans raised to repay loans overseas (cash subscribed and converted stocks—\$25,075,000 in 1964-65, \$12,002,000 in 1966-67, and \$2,800,000 in 1967-68).

§ Excludes payment of premium on redemption of Special Bonds (\$28,000 in 1964-65, \$309,000 in 1965-66, \$379,000 in 1966-67, \$366,000 in 1967-68, and \$406,000 in 1968-69).

|| Excludes additions to debt due to increase in redemption value of Special Bonds—see note †, Table 59.

** 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.

THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE

The *annual interest charge* on the public debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1969, is shown in Table 60 as \$143,785,000. 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 65. Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances: Amount Actually Paid

Year ended 30th 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
1964	80,541	16,842	97,384	549	97,933	23.97
1965	87,533	16,940	104,473	719	105,191	25.41
1966	95,738	16,822	112,560	871	113,431	26.97
1967	103,512	16,333	119,845	883	120,728	28.26
1968	112,995	14,554	127,549	551	128,100	29.47
1969	122,552	13,276	135,828	1,137	136,965	30.92

* 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 69.

Table 66. Public Debt: Interest * Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand			
Railways	24,941	26,091	26,387	27,398
Omnibuses	1,533	1,575	1,621	1,648
Maritime Services Board	2,947	3,105	3,410	3,705
Closer Settlement Fund	276	211	402	353
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	17,203	18,206	18,829	19,383
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	5,435	6,073	6,640	7,123
Hunter District Water Board	675	714	739	748
Sydney Harbour Bridge	812	809	790	769
Main Roads Department	1,317	1,534	1,752	1,959
Grain Elevators Board	971	1,001	1,047	1,113
Other	1,771	1,763	2,036	2,357
Total	57,881	61,082	63,653	66,557

* 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 1st 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 1st 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 1st 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 1st July, 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Contributions in respect of the net debt outstanding on 1st 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 1st 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 30th 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 1st 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 oversea remittances being included in the net cost of securities acquired in London, New York, and Canada.

Table 67. National Debt Sinking Fund: Transactions on Account of New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	RECEIPTS						Total Receipts
	Contributions by—				Interest		
	Commonwealth	New South Wales					
		On Loans Issued	4.5% on Cancelled Securities	Total			
\$ thousand							
1964	5,366	7,019	12,218	19,237	52	24,655	
1965	5,662	6,562	13,279	19,841	2	25,505	
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	
Total, 1929-1969	107,137	153,474	220,950	374,424	1,171	483,669*	

Year ended 30th June	PAYMENTS						Cash Balance at 30th June
	(Net Cost, in Australian currency, of Securities Re-purchased and Redeemed)						
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Netherlands	Total	
	\$ thousand						
1964	20,466	1,264	2,248	157	...	24,134	1,994
1965	15,044	6,879	3,882	113	...	25,918	1,581
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
Total, 1929-1969	324,381	146,715	1,001	344	472,442	...	

* Includes contributions under Federal Aid Roads Act, \$937,000.

The face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed is shown in the following table. During the forty-one 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 1968-69 being \$99.97. It is not possible to make similar calculations for securities domiciled overseas because of exchange rate fluctuations.

Table 68. National Debt Sinking Fund: Face Value of Securities Re-purchased and Redeemed on account of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Netherlands
	\$A thous.	£stg. thous.	U.S.\$ thous.	Can.\$ thous.	Guilders thous.
1964	20,473	562	2,511	189	...
1965	15,045	2,756	4,321	136	...
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
Total, 1929-1969	327,805	42,587	59,875	1,249	1,384

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 66.

Table 69. National Debt Sinking Fund: Contributions Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	£ thousand			
Railways	5,435	5,732	6,078	6,294
Motor Omnibuses	189	201	214	224
Maritime Services Board	665	680	723	772
Closer Settlement Fund	213	166	238	185
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	1,967	2,128	2,295	2,422
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	534	559	590	605
Hunter District Water Board	125	131	138	142
Sydney Harbour Bridge	323	339	357	367
Main Roads Department	155	174	195	214
Grain Elevators Board	203	212	219	250
Other	235	245	276	324
Total	10,042	10,567	11,324	11,799

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 Australian coins is carried out by the Royal Australian Mint, which was opened in Canberra in 1965. Branches of the Royal Mint at Melbourne and Perth minted coins in the £ s. d. currency, and assisted in the minting of coins in the new decimal currency.

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 1st 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 14th 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 21st August, 1945. A statement of the profits of the Department is shown on page 125, and the balance sheet on page 124.

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 14th February, 1966, and replaced the £ s. d. system over a transitional period which ended on 31st 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 silver and 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 70. 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			
Silver†—					
50 cents ..	1.246	205	{ 80% silver 20% copper		

* A 12-sided, plain-edged coin—on issue from 2nd September, 1969.

† Issue discontinued after 11th April, 1968.

‡ On issue from 29th May, 1967.

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.). The par value of the Australian pound, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, had been 1.99062 grammes (30.72 grains) of fine gold since 18th September, 1949.

The coinage in the £ s. d. system consisted of silver and bronze coins. The denominations of silver coins on issue were the florin (2s.), shilling (1s.), sixpence (6d.), and threepence (3d.); the denominations of bronze coins were the penny (1d.) and halfpenny (½d.). The standard fineness of silver coins was fixed at $\frac{37}{40}$ fine silver, $\frac{3}{40}$ alloy, until 8th July, 1947, when it was altered to one-half fine silver, one-half alloy. Bronze coins were of mixed metal—copper, zinc, and tin.

The denominations of notes in the £ s. d. system were 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000, but notes of denominations higher than £10 had not been issued to the public since 1945.

Although the decimal currency system has replaced the £ s. d. system, notes in £ s. d. currency continue to be legal tender in Australia for any amount. Silver coins in the £ s. d. system are legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$5, and the bronze coins for any amount not exceeding 20c. There is, however, a limitation that coins of the denominations of 3d., 1d. and ½d. are legal tender only if they are in lots equal in value to 6d. or a multiple of 6d.

A conversion table illustrating the relationship between the £ s. d. system and the new decimal currency system is as follows:—

Table 71. Relationship between £ s. d. and Decimal Currency Systems

Pence	Cents		Shillings	Cents	£ s. d.	\$
	Exact Equivalent	Whole Cents Equivalent				
1	0.83333*	1	1	10	10 0	1.00
2	1.66667*	2	2	20	11 0	1.10
3	2.5	2	3	30	12 0	1.20
4	3.33333*	3	4	40	13 0	1.30
5	4.16667*	4	5	50	14 0	1.40
6	5	5	6	60	15 0	1.50
7	5.83333	6	7	70	16 0	1.60
8	6.66667*	7	8	80	17 0	1.70
9	7.5	8	9	90	18 0	1.80
10	8.33333	8	10	100	19 0	1.90
11	9.16667*	9			1 0 0	2.00
12	10	10				

* Taken to nearest 5th decimal place.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES ON ISSUE

Particulars of the Australian notes on issue in 1946 and selected later years are given in the next table:—

Table 72. Australian Note Issue

Denomination of Notes		Last Wednesday in June					
£ s. d. Currency System	Decimal Currency System	1946†	1956	1961	1966	1968	1969
		\$ thousand					
10s.	\$1	16,166	21,158	24,118	32,204	34,881	37,528
£1	\$2	143,430	149,726	135,682	138,164	117,929	117,281
...	\$5*	...	...	...	...	57,444	64,088
£5	\$10	158,308	323,350	372,326	369,247	401,079	441,276
£10	\$20	78,832	249,436	299,158	309,713	394,667	447,245
£20	...	18	8	4	2	1	1
£50	...	236	92	64	43	42	42
£100	...	390	100	74	41	40	40
£1,000	...	548	1,136	7,798	...	...	...
Held by—							
Public	.. ..	363,346	661,018	728,306	695,298	846,357	942,632
Banks	.. ..	34,582	83,988	110,918	154,117	159,726	164,867
Total	.. ..	397,928	745,006	839,224	849,414	1,006,083	1,107,500

* On issue from 29th May, 1967.

† Last Monday in June.

BANKING

The Australian banking system comprises a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), two development banks, fifteen trading banks, and thirteen savings banks.

Particulars of central banking business are given in Table 73, and of the activities of the development banks on pages 127 and 129.

Statistics of general banking business are given in Tables 81 to 91 in respect of (1) the major trading banks, and (2) all trading banks. The "major trading banks" comprise seven 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 oversea institutions) whose business is either specialized and limited to a particular area or confined largely to financing oversea trade.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks. Statistics of savings bank business are given in Tables 93 and 94.

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 14th 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. 56

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 120); 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 1st 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 146.

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 121). 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 73. Reserve Bank: Central Banking Business
(including Note Issue Department)

Averages of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere)

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ million				
LIABILITIES					
Capital and Reserves	65.4	70.3	74.4	72.1	61.3
Australian Notes on Issue	887.1	871.6†	908.8	990.2	1,071.2
Deposits of Trading Banks—					
Statutory Reserve Deposit	701.6	607.8	476.1	479.8	522.9
Term Loan Fund	48.8	41.0	42.6	38.4	41.2
Farm Development Loan Fund* .. .. .	...	13.0*	41.7	26.2	34.0
Other	13.6	12.9	8.9	8.9	7.5
Deposits of Savings Banks	434.4	437.1	455.5	505.1	568.3
Other Liabilities	284.2	274.2	277.9	227.0	224.8
Total Liabilities	2,435.0	2,327.9	2,285.9	2,347.6	2,531.1
ASSETS					
Gold and Foreign Exchange	1,490.7	1,207.6	1,173.8	1,041.8	1,090.1
Australian Government Securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes	193.0	294.9	313.8	187.4	300.1
Other Securities	534.4	539.0	439.9	728.4	712.5
Other	0.2	...	...	...	...
Australian Notes and Coin	16.0	22.5	23.7	18.0	14.0
All Other Assets	200.7	263.9	334.7	372.1	414.4
Total Assets	2,435.0	2,327.9	2,285.9	2,347.6	2,531.1

* Farm Development Loan Funds were established in April, 1966.

† Includes abnormal stocks of notes (held by the banks) during the period of transition to decimal currency.

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 \$31,145,000 at 30th June, 1969.

The balance sheet of each department of the Reserve Bank at 30th June, 1969, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-departmental accounts totalling \$744,853,000 have been excluded, are summarized in the following table:—

Table 74. Reserve Bank: Balance Sheets at 30th June, 1969

Item	Central Banking Business	Note Issue Department	Rural Credits Department	All Depart- ments*
	\$ thousand			
LIABILITIES				
Capital	40,000	...	9,428	49,428
Reserve Funds	23,015	...	8,131	31,145
Australian Notes on Issue .. .. .	...	1,091,480	...	1,091,480
Deposits, Bills Payable, etc. (including Provisions)	1,819,097‡	45,898	462,751	1,582,894
Total Liabilities	1,882,112	1,137,378	480,310	2,754,947
ASSETS				
Gold and Balances held Abroad (including money at short call and Treasury Bills)	589,082	164,465	...	753,547
Other Oversea Securities	231,615	198,478	...	430,093
Australian Notes and Coin	8,449	...	...	8,449
Australian Government Securities†	386,005	457,340	...	843,345
Bills, Remittances in Transit	51,065	...	...	51,065
Premises	35,013	266	...	35,279
Loans, Advances, etc., and All Other Assets	580,883	316,829¶	480,310	633,169
Total Assets	1,882,112	1,137,378	480,310	2,754,947

* Excludes inter-departmental accounts, \$744,853,000.

† Includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

‡ Comprises Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks (\$565,552,000), Term Loan Fund Accounts of Trading Banks (\$25,769,000), Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts of Trading Banks (\$23,103,000), Other Deposits of Trading Banks (\$11,517,000), Deposits of Savings Banks (\$535,201,000), Deposits of Oversea Institutions (\$59,381,000), and Other Deposits and Provisions for Contingencies (\$598,574,000).

¶ Includes interest-bearing deposit with the Central Bank, \$303,606,000.

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 of primary production) and half to the Department's reserve fund.

The profits of the Central Banking Business in each year from 1964-65 were allocated to the Bank's reserve fund and the Treasury in the following proportions:—

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	<i>Per cent.</i>				
<i>Reserve Fund</i>	31.3	45.9	44.1	29.0	50.7
<i>Commonwealth Treasury</i>	68.7	54.1	55.9	71.0	49.3

The next table shows the net profits of the Reserve Bank, and their distribution in each of the last five years:—

Table 75. Reserve Bank: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				
NET PROFITS					
Central Banking Business ..	15,294	8,712	7,942	4,452	5,664
Note Issue Department ..	30,521	31,070	34,318	23,042	23,786
Rural Credits Department ..	1,000	1,196	1,323	1,471	1,626
Total	46,814	40,979	43,583	28,964	31,076
DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFITS					
Central Banking Reserves ..	4,794	4,000	3,500	1,289	2,896
Commonwealth Treasury ..	41,021	35,782	38,760	26,205	26,555
Rural Credits Department— Reserves	500	598	662	735	813
Development Fund ..	500	598	662	735	813
Total	46,814	40,979	43,583	28,964	31,076

COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which was constituted on 14th 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 responsi-

bilities 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 123 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 30th June, 1969, are summarised in Table 76. The profits of the banks in each of the last five years are shown in Table 77.

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Trading Bank commenced business on 3rd 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 14th 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 121), 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 15th July, 1912 and in the other States within the following six months. Operations in New South Wales commenced on 13th January, 1913. The department was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9th 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 14th January, 1960.

Since 14th January, 1960, the Savings Bank has been subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959-1967. Regulations under this Act (see page 122) 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 \$8,000 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 14th 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 30th June, 1969, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to \$192,200,000 (primary production \$161,800,000; industrial undertakings, \$30,400,000) and the outstanding balances on hire purchase agreements to \$58,000,000.

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 30th June, 1969, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-bank accounts have been excluded, are summarised in the next table:—

**Table 76. Commonwealth Banking Corporation and Banks under its Control:
Balance Sheets at 30th June, 1969**

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 .. .. .	...	16,965	37,360	27,184	81,510
Balances due to Other Banks ..	...	5,593	...	131,300	5,593
Deposits, Bills Payable, and All Other Liabilities	23,017	1,558,262	2,912,550	34,666	4,488,951
Total Liabilities	23,017	1,595,679	2,949,911	254,864	4,652,626
ASSETS					
Cash Balances, Cash at Bankers, and Money at Short Call† ..	1,497	66,545	288,576	845	326,336
Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with Reserve Bank ..	...	114,092	...	...	114,092
Australian Government Se- curities, including Treasury Bills	7,183	323,542	1,647,421	1,200	1,979,345
Loans, Advances, etc. .. .. .	...	757,184	926,728	250,183	1,802,795
Premises	14,219	13,077	51,651	...	78,947
Other Assets	118	321,238	35,535	2,637	351,111
Total Assets	23,017	1,595,679	2,949,911	254,864	4,652,626

* Excludes amounts owing between the banks under the control of the Corporation.

† Includes \$9,750,000 held by the Trading Bank at short call overseas, loans to authorized dealers in the short-term money market (Trading Bank, \$16,890,000; Savings Bank, \$2,400,000), cash with Reserve Bank (Savings Bank, \$245,360,000), and deposits with Australian trading banks (Savings Bank, \$35,415,000).

‡ 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 77. Banks under the Control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				
NET PROFITS					
Commonwealth Trading Bank ..	1,657	2,166	2,350	3,432	3,559
Commonwealth Savings Bank ..	6,870	7,699	5,860	5,390	2,980
Commonwealth Development Bank ..	2,139	2,198	1,983	2,086	1,946
Total	10,666	12,063	10,193	10,908	8,485
DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFITS					
Reserve Funds	5,371	5,847	5,228	5,688	4,754
Commonwealth Treasury	3,232	3,649	3,245	3,602	2,808
State Authorities	2,062	2,568	1,721	1,617	923
Total	10,666	12,063	10,193	10,908	8,485

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 29th 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 152.

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 30th September, 1969, the Bank had approved loans totalling \$234,000,000, of which \$91,000,000 had been drawn.

The net profit of the Resources Bank was \$16,000 in 1967-68 and \$316,000 in 1968-69. The balance sheet of the Bank at 30th September in each of the last two years is shown in the next table.

Table 78. Australian Resources Development Bank: Balance Sheet at 30th September, 1968 and 1969

Liabilities	1968	1969	Assets	1968	1969
	\$ thous.			\$ thous.	
Issued Share Capital	3,000	3,000	Cash at Bankers	1,200	330
Loans from other Banks—			Loans to Authorized Dealers in the Short-term Money Market	450	100
Loan Capital	2,250	2,250	Treasury Notes	498	193
Subordinated Loans* .. .. .	..	8,000	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted—		
Bridging Loans .. .. .	..	5,152	Loans and Advances	24,332	90,868
Transferable Deposits	27,144	69,665	Bills Discounted	6,725	..
Term Deposits	932	1,252	Other Assets	219	366
Reserve Fund and other Liabilities	98	2,537	Total Assets	33,424	91,857
Total Liabilities	33,424	91,857			

* 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 30th June, 1969, there were 166 branches and 16 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 79. Rural Bank: General Department Balance Sheet and Profit

Item	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand			
LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE				
Inscribed Stock and Debentures	18,400	18,209	18,133	18,135
General Reserve	10,066	10,943	12,017	12,663
Special Reserve	24,450	27,018	29,131	31,133
Balances due to other Banks ..	384	935	1,448	...
Deposits, Other Liabilities, and Reserves for Contingencies	255,239	276,957	304,875	342,265
Re-establishment and Employment Act	497	427	359	307
Total Liabilities	309,037	334,488	365,962	404,503
ASSETS AT 30TH JUNE				
Cash and Bank Balances ..	10,366	10,134	6,125	8,237
Money at Short Call or on Short Term	26,322	20,407	17,835	33,077
Cheques, etc., and Balance with and due by other Banks	9,453	5,903	12,735	11,565
Government and Public Securities	45,401	65,986	69,076	78,093
Loans and Advances	191,346	204,496	228,834	241,607
Bank Premises and Sites ..	12,592	13,058	13,673	14,415
Sundry Debtors and Other Assets	13,557	14,505	17,685	17,508
Total Assets	309,037	334,488	365,962	404,503
NET PROFIT				
Total	752	876	1,075	1,292

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 30th June, 1969, totalled \$34,352,000, of which \$31,133,000 has been credited to a special reserve. The share of the profits received was \$2,113,000 in 1967-68, and \$2,002,000 in 1968-69.

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 recognized 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 two years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 80. Rural Bank of New South Wales: Government Agency Department

Agency	Revenue Collections	Administrative Expenses	Advances		
			Made during Year	Repaid during Year	Outstanding at 30th June
\$ thousand					
1967-68					
Advances to Settlers ..	123	187	798	668	2,877
Rural Industries ..	422	272	4,175	1,974	16,267
Rural Reconstruction ..	153	250	2,268	853	6,721
Irrigation ..	4,868	237	2,044	1,183	15,638
Closer Settlement ..	2	1	...	4	44
Government Housing ..	*	*	...	1	1
Building Relief ..	*	*	...	1	1
Sale of Homes ..	6,058	536	13,398	3,151	130,616
Building Society ..	4,687	237	17,944	6,187	104,993
Total, All Agencies ..	16,313	1,719	40,627	14,021	277,157
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

* Less than \$500.

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30th 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

Fifteen trading banks conduct business in Australia. They comprise eleven 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, ten 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, 1969, 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 81. Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June, 1969

Bank	In New South Wales			In Australia		
	Branches	Deposits	Loans and Advances	Branches	Deposits	Loans and Advances
	*		†	*		†
	No.	\$ million		No.	\$ million	
Commonwealth Trading Bank‡	356	623.5	340.1	741	1,279.9	718.2
Bank of N.S.W.	393	828.6	550.7	861	1,506.9	984.9
Commercial of Sydney	273	352.4	247.0	482	562.3	360.5
Commercial of Australia	122	126.4	91.5	485	551.8	364.5
National of Australasia	126	130.0	152.7	707	890.7	576.8
Bank of Adelaide	1	4.5	7.0	100	96.2	64.0
Australia and New Zealand	210	277.8	239.1	655	892.7	593.1
English, Scottish, and Australian	116	125.1	77.5	432	496.6	290.2
Major Trading Banks¶	1,597	2,468.2	1,705.6	4,463	6,277.1	3,952.1
Rural Bank of N.S.W.‡	163	292.6	238.7	163	292.6	238.7
Bank of New Zealand	1	8.8	4.7	2	11.6	8.8
Banque Nationale de Paris	2	8.8	7.5	4	13.8	13.5
Bank of China	1	1.5	§	1	1.5	§
Banks Operating in N.S.W.	1,764	2,780.0	1,956.5	4,633	6,596.6	4,213.1
State Bank (South Australia)‡	...	...	...	35	37.6	114.8
Rural (Western Australia)‡	...	...	...	56	62.8	45.7
Brisbane P.B. & Banking Co.	...	...	...	1	8.6	10.0
Total, All Banks	1,764	2,780.0	1,956.5	4,725	6,705.6	4,383.6

* Excludes agencies numbering 366 in New South Wales and 1,617 in Australia.

† Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

‡ Government bank.

¶ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

§ Less than \$50,000.

The trading banks' liabilities and assets within Australia in each of the last nine years are summarized in the tables on the next two pages.

Table 82. 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—						
1961	2,643.8	813.5	3,457.3	45.7	62.0	3,565.0
1962	2,545.6	1,067.6	3,613.2	16.8	62.2	3,692.1
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
Month of June—						
1961	2,487.9	942.4	3,430.3	19.4	59.8	3,509.5
1962	2,545.7	1,102.6	3,648.3	19.3	66.7	3,734.2
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
ALL TRADING BANKS						
Year ended June—						
1961	2,776.6	842.5	3,619.1	48.4	113.3	3,780.8
1962	2,682.5	1,110.7	3,793.2	20.3	124.9	3,938.5
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
Month of June—						
1961	2,622.4	977.6	3,600.0	21.6	111.0	3,732.7
1962	2,681.4	1,155.4	3,836.8	22.1	142.5	4,001.4
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	35.4	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

* Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

† Includes short-term loans from Reserve Bank.

‡ Excludes shareholders' funds.

¶ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Table 83. 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 Authorized 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—									
1961	144.9	44.6	456.9	47.7	587.7	47.2	2,100.1	227.1	3,656.2
1962	143.7	69.1	740.2	54.6	434.5	61.9	2,004.4	240.7	3,749.0
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
Month of June—									
1961	137.9	39.4	487.5	48.5	519.5	56.7	2,040.1	214.0	3,543.7
1962	140.2	24.8	728.7	59.7	389.1	53.0	2,062.7	329.9	3,788.3
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
ALL TRADING BANKS									
Year ended June—									
1961	150.3	46.1	494.4	57.4	588.8	61.3	2,289.1	248.4	3,935.8
1962	154.9	69.9	784.1	62.9	435.5	66.6	2,216.2	263.4	4,053.4
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
Month of June—									
1961	144.5	40.1	527.7	56.3	520.6	68.8	2,238.0	236.2	3,832.1
1962	154.9	24.8	771.7	67.0	390.0	55.8	2,286.8	354.6	4,105.5
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

* Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

† Treasury Notes were first issued in July, 1962. Figures include Seasonal Treasury Securities, which were on issue in selected months from November, 1959 to June, 1962.

‡ Excludes loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market.

¶ Includes Term Loan Fund and Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts with Reserve Bank.

§ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading 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 organizations) are interest-bearing. Fixed deposits bear interest, and are made for fixed terms of up to twenty-four months. In June, 1969, total deposits in Australia with the major trading banks amounted to \$6,277,063,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 52 per cent., current bearing-interest deposits 6 per cent., and fixed deposits 42 per cent.; government balances included in the total deposits amounted to \$259,614,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 12 per cent., current bearing-interest deposits 14 per cent., and fixed deposits 74 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, 1969, comprised gold coin (\$287,000), other coin (\$13,327,000), Australian notes (\$131,428,000), and balances (other than Statutory Reserve Deposits, Term Loan Funds and Farm Development Loan Funds) with the Reserve Bank (\$4,406,000). 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 121). 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 14th 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—		1963—		1966—	
Feb. 10th ..	17.5	July 10th ..	10.8	Apr. 5th ..	10.4
Dec. 12th ..	16.5			Apr. 26th ..	9.4
Dec. 17th ..	15.0			Dec. 6th ..	8.9
1961—		1964—		1968—	
Jan. 4th ..	16.0	Jan. 8th ..	12.0	Feb. 19th ..	8.4
Jan. 11th ..	17.5	Feb. 5th ..	14.0	Apr. 9th ..	8.0
Apr. 19th ..	16.5	Mar. 4th ..	15.5	Oct. 23rd ..	8.5
May 10th ..	15.5	July 13th ..	14.8	Nov. 15th ..	9.0
June 21st ..	14.5	Oct. 14th ..	15.8		
June 30th ..	13.5				
July 12th ..	12.5	1965—		1969—	
1962—		Apr. 5th ..	14.8	Aug. 18th ..	9.5
Apr. 18th ..	10.5	May 5th ..	13.8	Oct. 3rd ..	10.0
Oct. 31st ..	11.5	Dec. 7th ..	12.8		

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.) and on 5th April, 1966 (0.9 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 73; the balances outstanding on loans made from the accounts are shown for the last six years in Table 84.

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 84. 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						
1964	85.8	...	1,081.4	3,801.0	122.6	...	2,149.3
1965	75.4	...	1,073.9	3,932.2	177.5	...	2,393.3
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	187.1	30.0	1,611.0	5,295.2	367.7	66.6	3,464.9

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† Compiled by Reserve Bank of Australia.

‡ Excludes temporary advances to woolbuyers and loans to authorized dealers in short-term money market.

¶ Excludes term loans and farm development loans.

§ Revised.

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 85. 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						
1959	72.5	3.9	1.1	17.3	15.5	56.8
1960	73.1	4.1	0.8	14.0	17.5	58.6
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

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† 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 81 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 86. Trading Banks: Deposits and Advances in New South Wales

Period	Deposits				Total Deposits	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted*
	Current		Fixed			
	Commonwealth and State Governments	Other	Commonwealth and State Governments	Other		
	Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million					
MAJOR TRADING BANKS†						
Year ended June—						
1961	18.3	1,010.0	52.7	256.6	1,337.6	851.4
1962	12.5	982.0	43.2	350.0	1,387.6	815.5
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
Month of June—						
1961	17.1	950.4	50.5	310.2	1,328.2	841.4
1962	17.4	980.3	30.5	374.7	1,402.9	842.9
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
ALL TRADING BANKS						
Year ended June—						
1961	32.6	1,091.8	56.2	273.4	1,454.1	977.0
1962	28.9	1,062.6	48.4	376.2	1,516.1	955.9
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
Month of June—						
1961	34.7	1,031.3	54.5	331.7	1,452.1	972.5
1962	29.4	1,064.4	40.5	404.5	1,538.9	989.5
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

* Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

† Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADING BANK ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in Australia in July, 1968 and 1969 has been compiled from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in Table 81:—

Table 87. Major Trading Banks*: Classification of Advances † Outstanding, Australia‡

Classification	Advances † Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—			
	1968		1969	
	Term Loans ¶	Total	Term Loans ¶	Total
	\$ million			
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	67.8	409.9	78.7	406.2
Wheat Growing	26.7	132.8	30.5	124.6
Dairying and Pig Raising	18.8	121.2	23.8	126.1
Other	44.6	254.2	60.2	281.6
Total	157.8 ¶	938.1	193.2 ¶	938.5
Manufacturing	112.3	644.3	110.8	673.1
Transport, Storage, and Communication	9.3	60.3	13.4	75.9
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	0.4	39.6	0.4	45.5
Pastoral Finance Companies	0.2	51.4	2.4	43.8
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	0.5	37.5	0.9	38.8
Other	0.3	48.2	0.6	47.8
Total	1.3	176.8	4.2	175.8
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	6.3	305.3	8.0	328.2
Wholesale Trade	9.5	196.4	10.6	218.3
Temporary Advances to Woolbuyers .. .. .	...	105.3	...	139.1
Total	15.8	607.0	18.6	685.6
Building and Construction	8.1	120.8	11.2	141.3
Other Businesses: Mining	24.8	69.1	61.0	116.2
Other	11.2	309.2	17.3	362.0
Unclassified	1.7	29.2	0.3	47.9
Total Business Advances—				
Companies	193.3 §	1,600.7	242.4 §	1,850.9
Other	103.9 §	1,334.1	121.0 §	1,365.5
Total	342.3 ¶	2,934.8	430.0 ¶	3,216.4
Advances to Public Authorities	2.0	27.0	2.0	34.0
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home .. .. .	...	286.8	0.1	293.7
Other (including Personal Loans)	0.1	349.0	0.1	422.6
Total	0.1	635.8	0.2	716.3
Advances to Non-profit Organizations	0.9	67.2	2.0	68.5
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	345.3 ¶	3,664.8	434.3 ¶	4,035.2
Non-resident Borrowers .. .. .	...	2.1	0.1	3.0
Total Advances	345.3 ¶	3,666.9	434.3 ¶	4,038.3

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† 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: \$45.1 m. in 1968; \$66.6 m. in 1969 (Sheep Grazing, \$20.1 m. and \$28.4 m. respectively; Wheat Growing, \$7.5 m. and \$9.8 m.; Dairying and Pig Raising, \$6.6 m. and \$10.4 m.; Other Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying, \$11.0 m. and \$18.0 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 138.

"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 88. Major Trading Banks*: Classification of New and Increased Lending Commitments†, Australia

Classification	1967-68		1968-69	
	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	65·0¶	300·7	85·5¶	227·8
Manufacturing	40·2	195·9	47·5	200·9
Finance	0·7	66·1	0·8	52·5
Commerce	8·1	224·6	11·2	233·4
Building and Construction	1·9	87·0	3·1	93·9
Personal Loans, Advances, etc.—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	...	201·1	...	194·0
Other (including Personal Loans) ..	...	236·4	...	280·1
All Other Loans, Advances, etc. ..	16·9	279·7	83·4	314·1
Total, All New and Increased Lending Commitments	132·9¶	1,591·2	231·5¶	1,596·6

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† Compiled by Reserve Bank of Australia.

‡ Excludes commitments in respect of temporary advances to woolbuyers.

¶ Farm development loans component: \$25·8m. in 1967-68; \$44·3m. in 1968-69.

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 139), in conjunction with the statistics of overdraft limits outstanding (given in Table 89), 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, 1968 and 1969. 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 89. Major Trading Banks* : Classification of Overdraft Limits † and Advances ‡ Outstanding, Australia †

Classification	Overdraft Limits † Outstanding on Second Wednes- day in July in—		Advances ‡ Outstanding on Second Wednes- day in July in—	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
	\$ million			
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	407.6	401.8	342.1	327.5
Wheat Growing	126.6	121.8	106.1	94.1
Dairying and Pig Raising	120.6	120.9	102.4	102.3
Other	257.9	278.4	209.6	221.4
Total	912.8	922.9	760.3	745.3
Manufacturing	1,153.5	1,193.6	532.0	562.3
Transport, Storage, and Communication	84.6	95.0	51.0	62.5
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	56.3	61.9	39.2	45.1
Pastoral Finance Companies	101.4	96.1	51.2	41.4
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	89.1	82.0	37.0	37.9
Other	80.9	89.5	47.9	47.2
Total	327.7	329.4	175.5	171.6
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	425.8	461.4	299.0	320.2
Wholesale Trade	302.2	314.4	186.9	207.7
Total	728.0	775.8	485.9	527.9
Building and Construction	172.2	196.1	112.7	130.1
Other Businesses: Mining	85.3	98.2	44.3	55.2
Other	423.4	478.7	298.0	344.7
Unclassified	28.7	39.0	27.5	47.6
Total Business Advances	3,916.3	4,128.7	2,487.2	2,647.3
Advances to Public Authorities	158.9	176.1	25.0	32.0
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	341.9	349.2	286.8	293.6
Other (including Personal Loans)	444.1	519.1	349.0	422.5
Total	786.0	868.4	635.7	716.1
Advances to Non-profit Organisations	120.2	118.2	66.3	66.5
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	4,981.4	5,291.3	3,214.2	3,461.9
Non-resident Borrowers	2.5	3.8	2.1	3.0
Total Advances	4,983.9	5,295.2	3,216.3	3,464.9

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† 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 90. Major Trading Banks* : Classification of Advances † Outstanding, New South Wales ‡

Classification	Advances † Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—			
	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ million			
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	168.3	190.6	225.5	220.2
Wheat Growing	17.3	21.2	36.6	36.3
Dairying and Pig Raising	22.8	23.3	27.2	28.5
Other	41.2	50.2	62.6	70.0
Total	249.6	285.3	352.0	355.1
Manufacturing	272.9	283.0	274.0	305.2
Transport, Storage, and Communication	14.3	19.2	23.1	31.4
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	19.7	19.5	20.0	23.1
Pastoral Finance Companies	11.2	11.7	17.4	19.0
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	11.8	12.6	16.4	14.7
Other	15.0	17.1	19.6	24.8
Total	57.7	61.0	73.4	81.6
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	111.9	120.7	120.7	134.4
Wholesale Trade ‡	150.2	153.9	161.0	185.8
Total	262.1	274.6	281.7	320.2
Building Construction	35.4	40.7	49.8	60.9
Other Businesses: Mining	8.9	15.4	23.6	65.5
Other	92.3	112.4	128.8	149.0
Unclassified	10.2	11.5	11.6	21.6
Total Business Advances—				
Companies	656.3	702.5	748.5	892.8
Other	346.7	400.4	469.5	497.7
Total	1,003.0	1,102.9	1,218.0	1,390.5
Advances to Public Authorities	9.9	11.2	6.8	10.3
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	114.1	130.4	144.2	146.3
Other (including Personal Loans)	101.2	121.6	151.2	185.6
Total	215.3	252.1	295.4	331.9
Advances to Non-profit Organisations	27.0	31.0	31.8	31.3
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	1,255.3	1,397.2	1,552.0	1,764.0
Non-resident Borrowers	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.5
Total Advances	1,255.8	1,398.0	1,552.6	1,765.4

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† 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, 1968 and 1969 is shown in the next table. The classification corresponds with that used for advances.

Table 91. Major Trading Banks* : Classification of Deposits Held in Australia † on Second Wednesday in July

Classification	1968	1969
	\$ million	
FIXED DEPOSITS		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	347.0	355.5
Manufacturing	86.0	98.3
Transport, Storage, and Communication	19.6	21.0
Finance	127.1	143.8
Commerce	93.6	94.7
Building and Construction	50.1	49.6
Other Businesses	118.2	133.7
Unclassified	14.4	16.5
Total Business Deposits	856.1	913.1
Deposits of Public Authorities	156.0	175.3
Personal Deposits	1,017.4	1,085.0
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	84.1	93.5
Deposits of Non-residents	46.0	47.0
Total Fixed Deposits	2,159.6	2,313.9
CURRENT DEPOSITS		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	416.8	459.0
Manufacturing	235.0	252.4
Transport, Storage, and Communication	65.9	65.7
Finance	258.9	297.1
Commerce	305.6	329.1
Building and Construction	116.4	132.7
Other Businesses	563.2	618.1
Unclassified	44.0	49.9
Total Business Deposits	2,006.0	2,203.9
Deposits of Public Authorities	149.8	165.9
Personal Deposits	888.9	934.0
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	174.9	186.8
Deposits of Non-residents	54.1	53.4
Total Current Deposits	3,273.7	3,543.9
TOTAL DEPOSITS		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	763.8	814.4
Manufacturing	321.0	350.7
Transport, Storage, and Communication	85.5	86.7
Finance	386.1	440.9
Commerce	399.3	423.8
Building and Construction	166.5	182.3
Other Businesses	681.4	751.8
Unclassified	58.4	66.4
Total Business Deposits	2,862.0	3,117.0
Deposits of Public Authorities	305.8	341.2
Personal Deposits	1,906.3	2,019.0
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	259.0	280.3
Deposits of Non-residents	100.1	100.4
Total Deposits	5,433.2	5,857.9

* Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

† 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 81. 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 92. Debits to Customers' Accounts with Trading Banks
(Excluding accounts of Australian Governments at City Branches in State Capitals)

Month	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Weekly Averages—\$ million							
NEW SOUTH WALES								
July	644.4	736.0	820.0	934.2	976.5	1,075.2	1,269.6	1,530.6
August .. .	565.5	646.3	701.9	850.8	909.9	979.9	1,083.0	1,329.5
September ..	626.8	688.5	777.0	908.8	896.8	975.7	1,145.3	1,423.7
October .. .	677.4	724.3	816.6	909.5	910.3	1,052.7	1,143.9	1,448.4
November ..	663.2	702.4	859.6	948.6	955.3	1,120.5	1,237.5	1,523.3
December ..	679.7	749.7	915.2	1,001.8	982.8	1,109.3	1,296.4	1,651.3
January .. .	593.8	671.0	759.4	880.2	922.9	1,045.9	1,116.4	1,384.1
February .. .	675.4	727.4	879.0	930.8	857.3	1,104.9	1,338.2	1,720.6
March	663.7	720.1	849.4	938.6	961.6	1,028.4	1,355.7	1,563.2
April	661.1	743.0	825.7	873.3	949.7	1,164.8	1,353.5	1,537.7
May	720.1	711.2	840.2	999.1	1,026.8	1,170.1	1,373.3	1,632.8
June	695.1	762.4	872.6	1,015.6	1,010.1	1,140.9	1,437.0	1,620.2
Year	654.0	713.1	824.8	935.2	949.0	1,080.2	1,257.9	1,526.2
Increase on pre- vious year %	1.4	9.1	15.6	13.4	1.5	13.8	16.5	21.3
AUSTRALIA								
Year	1,647.1	1,816.4	2,073.9	2,329.3	2,386.7	2,668.9	3,038.0*	3,612.6
Increase on pre- vious year %	2.5	10.3	14.2	12.3	2.5	11.8	13.8*	17.3

* Revised.

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), seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and six of the private banks have branches in all States, and the other private savings bank in all States except Tasmania.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank is controlled by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation (see page 127). 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 93. Savings Banks: Deposits in Australia

At end of June	Active Accounts	Depositors' Balances					
		Commonwealth Savings Bank	State and Trustee Savings Banks	Private Savings Banks	Total		
	Amount				Per Head of Population	Per Active Account	
	Thousands	\$ thousand			\$	\$	
1959	8,282	1,514,416	861,974	406,274	2,782,664	276.70	335.98
1960	8,687	1,600,632	910,174	534,602	3,045,408	296.39	350.60
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	14,535	2,785,598	1,657,112	2,264,373	6,707,083	545.50	461.44

* Revised.

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, 1969, loans, etc., for housing accounted for \$1,961,489,000 (87 per cent.) of the loans and advances outstanding.

Table 94. 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									
1959	6,506	249,086	102,258	1,480,256	497,876	¶	521,964	56,246¶	2,914,192
1960	5,776	272,244	104,122	1,587,658	568,856	3,350	603,426	46,930	3,192,362
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

* Includes assets in Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Norfolk Island.

† Commonwealth Bank prior to 14th January, 1960.

‡ Includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

¶ Loans to authorised money market dealers are included in "Other Assets".

SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Savings bank business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and the seven 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 30th June, 1969, savings banks business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,657 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 95. Savings Banks: Deposits in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Active Accounts at end of Year	Transactions during Year			Depositors' Balances at end of Year		
		Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest added	Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Active Account
	Thousands	\$ thousand			\$	\$	\$
1959	2,879	1,016,370	962,242	24,382	976,546	259.73	339.20
1960	3,013	1,198,014	1,119,584	28,168	1,083,144	282.62	359.49
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

* Revised.

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, they must 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") are 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 maturing within two to three years.

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 96. Short-term Money Market, Australia

Month	Liabilities to Clients			Holdings of Money Market Securities	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				
1965: June	93.7	219.0	312.7	351.0	1.50	6.00	2.00	5.53	4.16
Dec.	92.1	251.6	343.8	369.2	1.00	6.13	2.50	5.50	4.07
1966: June	74.8	275.4	350.2	398.5	3.00	6.10	4.25	5.80	4.73
Dec.	87.4	346.6	434.0	460.8	2.75	6.25	3.75	6.00	4.53
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	3.00	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

* Average of weekly figures.

† Comprises Commonwealth Government securities (face value \$558.8m.), commercial bills (\$32.5m.), and banks' certificates of deposit (\$5.5m.).

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 97. Yields on Rebateable* Commonwealth Government Securities in Australia

Year	Year ended 30th 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					
1959	4.29	5.01	†	4.13	4.88	4.98
1960	4.14	4.85	5.01	4.32	4.88	5.01
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

* Securities issued before 1st November, 1968; interest on these securities is subject to a rebate of income tax (see below).

† Not available.

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 1st November, 1968. In July, 1969, the yields on securities issued before 1st November, 1968 (rebateable securities) and those issued since that date (non-rebateable securities) were:

Rebateable Securities: 2-year, 5.05 per cent.; 10-year, 5.53 per cent.; 20-year, 5.56 per cent.

Non-rebateable Securities: 2-year, 5.26 per cent.; 10-year, 5.80 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 for 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 14th February, 1966.

The interest yields on the issue price of Treasury Notes have been as follows:—

Date of Change	Yield per cent. p.a. 13-week Notes	Date of Change	Yield per cent. p.a.	
			13-week Notes	26-week Notes
1962: July 16th ..	3.64	1967: July 14th ..		4.37
1963: Apr. 1st ..	3.44	Aug. 7th ..		4.39
May 16th ..	3.23	Nov. 24th ..	4.50	4.60
1964: Apr. 13th ..	3.44	1968: Mar. 8th ..	4.42	4.51
May 7th ..	3.75	Nov. 29th ..	4.46	4.55
Aug. 7th ..	3.85	Dec. 20th ..	4.50	4.60
1965: Jan. 28th ..	3.95	1969: Jan. 24th ..	4.54	4.62
Apr. 7th ..	4.25	Apr. 11th ..	4.58	4.70
1966: Feb. 14th ..	4.58*	May 23rd ..	4.67	4.78
Dec. 28th ..	4.26	June 6th ..	4.79	4.91
		1970: Feb. 5th ..	4.95	5.10
		Apr. 13th ..	5.41	5.48

* 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 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 98. 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					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
5 per cent. or less	10.9	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4
Between 5 and 5½ per cent.	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.4
5½ per cent.	8.0	5.0	6.1	0.8	0.6	0.7
Between 5½ and 6 per cent.	6.4	7.9	7.0	4.4	4.4	0.7
6 per cent.	12.3	6.7	4.9	10.0	7.9	4.4
Between 6 and 6½ per cent.	6.9	9.1	9.3	9.8	8.5	8.6
6½ per cent.	21.4	10.0	10.2	9.8	9.3	7.7
Between 6½ and 7 per cent.	4.9	17.1	17.5	16.8	17.0	10.1
7 per cent.	26.7	10.7	11.5	11.1	11.0	17.0
Between 7 and 7½ per cent. .. .. .	...	27.1	28.5	32.6	36.1	11.1
7½ per cent. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	34.5
More than 7½ per cent.† .. .. .	...	...	...	0.2	0.7	1.5
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 99. Bank Interest Rates

Per cent. per annum

Month of Change	Trading Banks							
	Fixed Deposits					Negotiable Certificates of Deposit †	Loans and Advances	
	General Rates			Special Rates			Over-draft*	Unsecured Personal Loans (flat rate)*
	3 but less than 12 months	12 but less than 18 months §	18 to 24 months ||**	30 days but less than 3 months*	3 to 24 months			
1965: April	4.25**	4.50§**	4.50||**	4.25††**			7.25**	
1966: Aug.	4.00	4.25§		4.00††				6.00
1967: Mar.								
1968: June	4.25	4.50	4.75	4.25††			7.50	
1968: Oct.								
1969: Mar.						4.75		
1969: Aug.	4.50	4.70	5.00	4.70††	‡‡	5.00	7.75	6.25
1970: Mar.	4.80	5.00	5.30	5.50††¶¶	5.50¶¶	5.50	8.25	6.50

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 Notice ¶	On Demand			
First \$4,000	\$4,001 to Limit‡	To \$6,000		\$6,001 or more			
1965: April	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

Month of Change	Development Banks							
	Commonwealth Development Bank		Australian Resources Development Bank				Reserve Bank Rural Credits Department	
	Rural Loans	Industrial Loans	Term Deposits		Transferable Deposits		Government Guaranteed Loans	Other Loans
			4 years	5 years	6 years	10 years		
1965: April	6.00**	6.00**					4.25	4.50
1967: Mar.							4.50	4.75
1968: Mar.			5.25	5.50				
1968: April					6.00	6.50		
1968: Oct.						6.25		
1968: Nov.		6.50						
1968: Dec.							4.75	5.00
1969: Mar.					5.75	6.00		
1969: Aug.	6.25	6.75	5.50	5.75	5.75	6.00	5.00	5.25
1969: Oct.					6.25	6.50		
1969: Dec.			6.00	6.25				
1970: Mar.					6.50§§	6.75		
1970: April		7.25						

* Maximum rate.

† Amounts of \$50,000 or more for periods of 3 months to 24 months. Maximum yield.

‡ The maximum amount on which interest is paid is \$20,000 (\$10,000 from March, 1967 to March, 1970 and \$6,000 from July, 1961 to February, 1967).

¶ Maximum rate on balance (limit \$20,000—until March, 1970, \$10,000) subject to 3 months notice of withdrawal.

§ 12 months to 18 months.

|| Over 18 months to 24 months.

** Rate current in April, 1965.

†† Minimum deposit \$100,000.

‡‡ Rates on deposits of \$100,000 or more were from August, 1969 to March, 1970: 3 but less than 6 months, 4.80 per cent.; 6 but less than 12 months, 4.90 per cent.; 12 to 24 months, 5.00 per cent.

¶¶ Maximum rate on deposits of \$30,000 or more for periods of 30 days to 2 years.

§§ 5-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 100. Rates of Interest Offered on Debentures of Finance Companies Associated with Major Trading Banks*

Currency of Debenture (Years)	At end of June					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Per cent. per annum					
One	4.25-4.50	5.25-5.50	5.25-6.00	5.25-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.00
Two	4.75-5.25	6.00	5.75-6.50	5.75-6.50	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25
Five	5.50-6.50	6.75-7.50	6.75-7.00	6.50-7.50	6.75-7.00	7.00

* 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 101. Weighted Average Interest Rates on First Mortgages of Real Estate

Year ended June	Rate per cent.	Year ended June	Rate per cent.	Month*	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
					Rate per cent.		
1939	5.4	1958	7.3	July	9.0	9.0	9.2
1947	4.5	1959	7.4	August	9.2	9.1	9.2
1948	4.4	1960	8.3	September	9.2	9.3	9.1
1949	4.4	1961	8.7	October	9.2	9.2	9.1
1950	4.4	1962	8.9	November	9.1	9.2	9.2
1951	4.4	1963	8.9	December	9.1	9.1	9.3
1952	4.4	1964	8.6	January	9.1	9.1	9.3
1953	4.7	1965	8.7	February	9.1	9.1	9.2
1954	4.9	1966	8.8	March	9.1	9.2	9.3
1955	5.2	1967	9.1	April	9.2	9.3	9.2
1956	5.8	1968	9.2	May	9.0	9.2	9.3
1957	6.8	1969	9.2	June	8.9	9.2	9.3

* 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 99. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are usually made at lower rates than advances from other sources.

OVERSEA 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. The figures have been revised since last issue.

Table 102. Gold and Net Foreign Exchange Holdings of Official and Banking Institutions

At end of June	Official Reserve Assets						Other Foreign Assets (Net)	Total, Gold and Net Foreign Asset Holdings
	Gold	I.M.F. Gold Tranche	Foreign Exchange			Total Official Reserve Assets		
			Dollars (United States)	Sterling	Total Foreign Exchange*			
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

* Includes foreign exchange other than U.S. Dollars and Sterling.

The statistics of gold and net foreign exchange holdings include two components of Australia's drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund—the Gold Tranche and (since January, 1970) Special Drawing

Rights—but they exclude a third component—the Credit Tranche. At the end of June in the years covered by Table 102, the Credit Tranche amounted to: 1959, \$178.6 m.; 1960, \$357.1 m.; 1961, \$265.7 m.; 1962 to 1965, \$357.1 m.; 1966 to 1969, \$446.4 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, and in February, 1966 to U.S. \$500,000,000. 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. \$375,000,000.

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 30th June, 1969, Australia's drawing rights amounted to \$650,000,000 (equivalent to \$728,000,000 in United States currency), and comprised a Gold Tranche of \$204,000,000 and a Credit Tranche of \$446,000,000.

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; it is expected that further issues will be made in 1971 and 1972. 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; it is expected that it will be allocated a further \$60,000,000 in each of the years 1971 and 1972.

Loans totalling \$417,730,000 in United States currency were arranged with the International Bank between 1950-51 and 1961-62. At 30th June, 1969, the amount owing to the Bank was U.S. \$167,622,000.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE RATES

The relationship between the currencies of Australia and the United Kingdom, which had been held at \$A250 to £stg.100 since December, 1931, was fixed at \$214.29 to £stg.100 from 18th November, 1967.

Australia followed the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced on 18th September, 1949. The par value of \$A1, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, was thereby reduced from U.S. \$1.612 to \$1.12, or by 30.5 per cent. The devaluation was adopted at the same time by all other members of the sterling area except Pakistan, which did not devalue its currency until August, 1955.

Australia did not follow the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced on 18th November, 1967. On 21st November, 1967, the New Zealand dollar was devalued by 19.45 per cent., thus bringing it to parity with the Australian dollar.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and a number of important overseas centres is given below. The rates quoted are the mean of daily buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Table 103. Oversea Exchange Rates

Australia on—	Basis of Quotation	Average of Daily Rates—Month of June						
		1949	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
London ..	\$A to £stg. 1 ..	2.505	2.505	2.505	2.505	2.505	2.147	2.147
New Zealand ..	\$A to \$N.Z. 1* ..	1.243	1.243	1.243	1.243	1.243	1.000	1.000
New York ..	U.S. \$ to \$A1 ..	1.61	1.12	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
Canada ..	Can. \$ to \$A1 ..	1.61	1.21	1.21	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Belgium ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	70.51	55.60	55.32	55.46	55.31	55.36	55.98
Denmark ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	7.72	7.71	7.72	7.70	7.72	8.30	8.37
France ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	437.92	5.47‡	5.46	5.46	5.47	5.52	5.53
Holland ..	Florins to \$A1 ..	4.27	4.04	4.02	4.03	4.01	4.02	4.06
Italy ..	Lire to \$A1 ..	†	697.0	696.5	695.5	696.5	691.5	697.5
Norway ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.97	7.96	7.94	7.94
Sweden ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	5.78	5.73	5.75	5.75	5.74	5.74	5.74
Switzerland ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	6.92	4.81	4.83	4.81	4.81	4.78	4.80
West Germany ..	D'marks to \$A1 ..	†	4.43	4.46	4.46	4.44	4.44	4.45
Hong Kong ..	\$ to \$A1 ..	6.45	6.39	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.81	6.80
India ..	Rupees to \$A1 ..	5.32	5.32	5.32	8.40¶	8.40	8.40	8.40
Japan ..	Yen to \$A1 ..	†	404.07	403.20	403.55	403.32	401.74	399.07
Malaysia ..	\$ to \$A1 ..	3.40	3.43	3.42	3.42	3.43	3.42	3.40
Pakistan ..	Rupees to \$A1 ..	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32

* Dollar (equal to former 10s. New Zealand) adopted as basic currency unit on 10th July, 1967.

† Not available.

‡ From 1st January, 1960, 1 "new" franc equals 100 "old" francs.

¶ The Rupee was devalued on 5th June, 1966. The average shown is the average for the balance of the month.

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 1st 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 oversea 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 30th June	London Gold Market			Australian Gold Sold on Premium Markets*
	Average of Daily Prices	U.S. Dollar Equivalent at Mint Par Rate of Exchange		
1964	£stg. 12 10 9	35.10		SA 31.32
1965	£stg. 12 11 8	35.23		31.47
1966	£stg. 12 11 8	35.23		31.39
1967	£stg. 12 12 0	35.28		31.47
1968: 1st July-17th Nov.	£stg. 12 12 9	35.38	}	32.45
	18th Nov.-14th March†	£stg. 14 12 2		
1969	1st April-30th June†	\$U.S. 39.90		36.74
		\$U.S. 37.81		

* Oversea premium markets until April, 1968.

† The £ sterling was devalued by 14.3 per cent. on 18th November, 1967. The London Gold Market was closed from 15th March, 1968; it re-opened on 1st 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 1st July, 1962, is substantially uniform, in form and content, with the companies legislation of the other States and the Australian Capital Territory.

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 Registrar of Companies and 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 104. Registrations of Companies Incorporated in N.S.W.

Year	New Limited Companies Registered					Increases of Capital of Limited Companies		New No-liability Companies Registered	
	Limited by Guarantee	Limited by Shares							
		Proprietary		Other					
	No.	No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Capital	No.	Nominal Amount	No.	Nominal Capital
			\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1964	86	4,168	161,720	7	3,060	318	402,234	1	10
1965	90	3,863	135,492	10	25,480	266	194,952	3	5,500
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

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 370 in 1967, 467 in 1968, and 530 in 1969.

The number of companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales at the end of 1969 was as follows:—

<i>Companies Incorporated in New South Wales—</i>						
<i>Limited Companies: Public</i> 1,472						
<i>Proprietary</i> 73,997						
<i>Guarantee</i> 1,483						
<i>No-Liability Companies</i> 101						
<i>Total Incorporated in New South Wales</i> 77,053						
<i>Foreign Companies (original registration outside New South Wales)</i> 5,797						

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 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 banks, life assurance companies, and government and private super-annuation 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 105. New Money Raised by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th 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								
1964	126.4	(—) 3.0	163.9	287.3	48.4	22.6	71.0	358.3
1965	146.9	2.1	166.6	315.4	51.7	25.2	76.9	392.3
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	122.6¶	77.9	270.9¶	471.3¶	50.8	18.1¶	68.9¶	540.2¶
1969	338.8	134.4	312.9	786.0	66.6	32.4	99.0	885.0

* Includes raisings from Australian sources by overseas public companies through their Australian offices.

† See note †, Table 106.

‡ Secured by charge over the entire assets of a company.

¶ Revised.

In 1968-69, listed companies raised \$98,300,000 of new money (\$44,700,000 through issues of shares, \$53,600,000 through issues of debentures, etc.) from banks, life assurance 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 15th 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 106. New Share Capital Issues and Raisings by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th 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 Consider- ation†	Total				On Ordinary Shares	On Pre- ference Shares	Total
No.	\$ million									
LISTED COMPANIES										
1964	475	141.4	119.3	260.8	15.9	43.8	169.2	122.6	3.7	126.4
1965	511	257.9	136.6	394.4	69.7	21.0	209.2	140.9	5.8	146.9
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	432¶	201.5¶	79.3	280.7¶	67.1	35.4¶	169.8¶	§	§	122.6¶
1969	776	703.7	204.0	907.8	263.2	40.1	480.7	335.6	3.2	338.8
UNLISTED COMPANIES‡										
1964	21,065	209.9	222.5	432.3	17.6	19.5	211.6	44.0	4.4	48.4
1965	22,270	260.5	303.1	563.5	42.3	15.6	233.9	46.9	4.8	51.7
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	28,709	342.1	321.3	663.4	107.1	30.9	265.9	61.1	5.6	66.6

* 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.

¶ Revised.

§ Not available.

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 \$46,300,000 in 1963-64, \$85,500,000 in 1964-65, \$46,000,000 in 1965-66, \$63,200,000 in 1966-67, \$85,500,000 in 1967-68, and \$250,000,000 in 1968-69. In respect of the unlisted companies, the amount was \$12,700,000 in 1963-64, \$6,900,000 in 1964-65, \$3,700,000 in 1965-66, \$9,200,000 in 1966-67, \$7,700,000 in 1967-68, and \$26,700,000 in 1968-69.

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 30th June	Listed Companies \$A million	Unlisted Companies \$A million
1964	36.7	96.8
1965	38.9	115.3
1966	30.2	158.9
1967	34.6	117.6
1968	29.0	79.0
1969	70.5	255.7

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 1968-69 being 25.0 per cent. and 70.5 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 107. New Capital Raised through Debentures, etc., by Australian Companies

Year ended 30th 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						
1964	160.9	746.8	907.7	22.6	46.1	68.7
1965	168.5	906.0	1,074.5	25.2	40.1	65.3
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	74.2
1968	348.7§	1,045.8§	1,394.5§	18.1§	48.2§	66.5§
1969	447.2	1,425.3	1,872.4	32.4	53.5	86.0

* See note ‡, Table 106.

† See note *, Table 105.

‡ Secured by charge over the entire assets of a company.

¶ Includes capital raised for other than cash consideration.

§ Revised.

STOCK EXCHANGES AND STOCK MARKETS

There are two recognized 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 157), and the Securities Industry Act, 1970. 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. It is expected that, at an early date, the Commission will also assume 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, authorized 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.

STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX

The following index of prices of shares relates to the ordinary shares of the principal companies (excluding banking companies) listed on the Sydney Stock Exchange whose business in New South Wales is extensive. The prices of individual shares are unweighted, and each group average is the mean of the average monthly prices per \$2 of paid-up capital. The aggregate index is the average of all the shares included in the groups with the addition of 34 miscellaneous shares; a further index has been compiled in respect of 34 companies in whose shares there is a considerable volume of business. There is no base period as the index represents the ratio per cent. of the average prices of ordinary shares to their par values, adjustment being made for changes in the capital structure of the companies.

Table 108. Index of Prices of Shares on Sydney Stock Exchange

Average for Year ended June	23 Manufacturing and Distributing Companies	10 Retail Companies	4 Pastoral and Finance Companies	4 Insurance Companies	Total, 75 Companies	34 Active Shares included in foregoing
1959	502.3	376.2	232.1	835.8	356.0	373.8
1960	664.3	507.8	346.3	1,138.2	492.2	518.2
1961	671.6	538.6	304.5	1,310.7	504.7	539.5
1962	699.8	539.7	278.4	1,506.9	534.0	554.1
1963	683.0	567.6	298.0	1,587.8	541.1	556.2
1964	751.5	598.7	364.5	1,620.8	589.2	616.2
1965	772.0	459.4	354.5	1,364.1	565.4	590.7
1966	693.3	369.9	277.3	1,253.9	511.7	524.9
1967	674.2	344.1	294.4	1,269.7	515.1	514.3
1968	787.9	412.9	283.0	1,527.5	613.2	594.4
1969	944.4	581.8	352.1	2,051.0	784.2	739.5

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 authorized 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 "Social Condition", "Agriculture", and "Dairying".

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30th June, 1968, was 3,512, including 6 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901. There were 150 trading, 194 rural, 2,647 building, 3 investment, 1 community settlement, 179 community advancement societies and 301 credit unions. In addition, there were 35 associations of co-operative societies and 2 unions of co-operative associations. Of these societies, 42 were in liquidation at 30th June, 1968.

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 109, 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 1967-68, for \$195,894,000 or 71.7 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 \$29,295,000 or 10.7 per cent. of the total. Other societies in this group, with total turnover amounting to \$46,904,000 were concerned with rice, fish, wool, meat and livestock, millet, and poultry. Provision of dairying equipment and supplies accounted for \$208,000 or 23.9 per cent., and box-making for \$195,000 or 22.4 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 65.1 per cent. and general wholesalers for 10.7 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 109. 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							
1966-67							
Co-operative Farms ..	3	189	178	(-) 468	(-) 290	267	...
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	128	111,705	22,754	18,786	41,540	258,718	5,397
Agricultural Services ..	26	1,302	408	412	820	825	(-) 11
Total, Rural ..	157	113,196	23,340	18,730	42,070	259,811	5,386
1967-68							
Co-operative Farms ..	1	16	97	(-) 577	(-) 480	275	(-) 95
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	130	113,438	23,966	19,879	43,845	272,093	5,202
Agricultural Services ..	28	1,254	414	146	560	872	(-) 44
Total, Rural ..	159	114,708	24,477	19,448	43,925	273,240	5,063
COMMERCIAL SERVICES							
1966-67							
General Wholesalers ..	3	169	659	354	1,012	6,575	95
Retail Stores* ..	76	131,397	9,771	3,080	12,851	44,272	2,960
Home Construction ..	11	545	49	55	104	143	(-) 3
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	60	71,776	1,224	341	1,565	12,916	623
Other Services ..	11	1,271	359	76	435	843	28
Total, Trading ..	161	205,158	12,063	3,905	15,968	64,749	3,703
1967-68							
General Wholesalers ..	3	182	683	377	1,060	7,332	120
Retail Stores* ..	79	135,592	10,574	2,963	13,537	45,556	2,952
Home Construction ..	11	552	47	60	107	107	14
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	58	80,983	1,320	423	1,743	14,416	670
Other Services ..	8	1,048	324	53	377	769	(-) 2
Total, Trading ..	159	218,357	12,948	3,876	16,824	68,180	3,754

* 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 79 societies operating in 1967-68, four in the Newcastle and adjacent coalfields districts had a turnover of \$23,215,000, while 75 societies in the rest of the State had a turnover of \$22,341,000.

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 110. Co-operative Building Societies

Particulars	Permanent and Non-terminating Societies		Starr-Bowkett Societies		Terminating Societies*	
	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
Societies at 30th June	64	67	93	91	2,255	2,405
Members at 30th June	102,188	137,046	37,458	40,181	83,249	82,773
	\$ thousand					
Assets at 30th June—						
Advances on Mortgage	187,408	257,309	15,896	16,157	415,837†	430,939†
Investments	19,588	35,848	2,743	3,146	1,932	1,881
Cash	8,015	4,295				
Land and Buildings	2,663	4,769				
Other	452	545				
Total Assets	218,127	302,765	18,639	19,304	417,770	432,820
Liabilities at 30th June—						
Share Capital	174,205	248,988	...	...	...	...
Members' Subscriptions .. .. .	...	...	15,484	16,201	98,623‡	96,848‡
Reserve Funds and Surplus	4,898	6,345	1,969	2,037	13,426	14,118
Deposits	6,966	7,609	...	...	...	...
Advances—						
Under Commonwealth—States Housing						
Agreements .. .. .	...	...	...	...	93,236	104,993
From Other Lenders	27,480	34,873	...	...	211,710	216,051
Other	4,578	4,950	1,186||	1,065	776	810
Total Liabilities	218,127	302,765	18,639	19,304	417,770	432,820
Loans Made during Year	63,499	96,021	3,168	2,652	46,071||	43,411
Loans Repaid during Year	19,719	26,219	2,573	2,531	24,947¶	27,555¶

* 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 (\$31,030,000 in 1966-67 and \$30,917,000 in 1967-68).

¶ 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.

|| Revised.

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 1st 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

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 111. Credit Unions: Finances

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Unions *	140	169	197	229	260	282
	\$ thousand					
Liabilities—						
Share Capital	790	750	882	1,013	1,112	1,275
Deposits	7,524	12,867	18,515	24,619	32,935	42,473
Other	1,050	1,327	1,797	2,182	2,861	3,168
Total	9,364	14,945	21,194	27,815	36,909	46,915
Assets—						
Loans to Members ..	8,481	13,218	18,690	24,152	31,264	40,122
Other	883	1,726	2,504	3,663	5,645	6,793
Total	9,364	14,945	21,194	27,815	36,909	46,915
Operations during year—						
Loans Made	7,207	11,706	15,378	19,045	25,725	31,551
Loans Repaid	4,676	6,952	9,907	13,606	18,676	22,879
Income	733	1,105	1,634	2,268	3,066	3,904
Working Expenses ..	657	1,006	1,500	2,078	2,805	3,572

* 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 "Social Condition".

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 112. Friendly Societies*: Accumulated Funds

At 30th June	Sickness and Funeral Funds	Medical Funds	Hospital Funds	Manage- ment Funds	Other Funds	Total
\$ thousand						
1963	14,045	2,590	1,724	1,591	1,916	21,866
1964	14,597	2,553	2,067	1,742	2,434	23,393
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

* 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 30th June, 1968, the head office funds of 10 societies amounted to \$22,665,000, representing 80 per cent. of the accumulated funds of all friendly societies proper at that date. Approximately 66 per cent. of these funds was invested in mortgages, 1.4 per cent. in Commonwealth Government securities, and 4.3 per cent. in local government and semi government securities and shares and debentures. 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 113. Friendly Societies*: Receipts and Expenditure

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$ thousand						
SOCIETIES' OWN FUNDS							
Receipts—							
Contributions and Fees—							
Sick and Funeral Fund	564	698	876	835	866	882	934
Medical Fund	3,141	3,252	3,521	4,019	4,899	5,147	5,729
Hospital Fund	2,200	2,485	3,621	4,407	4,450	5,298	6,737
Management Fund	1,102	1,166	1,310	1,613	1,742	1,805	2,125
Other Funds	41	157	226	202	201	186	135
Total	7,048	7,758	9,554	11,076	12,158	13,318	15,660
Interest	919	984	978	1,045	1,097	1,177	1,296
Other	453	968	1,149	380	651	732	1,494
Total Receipts†	8,420	9,710	11,680	12,501	13,906	15,227	18,450
Expenditure—							
Benefits Paid—							
Sick Pay	421	430	437	423	398	399	443
Funeral Donations	309	383	462	572	577	674	577
Medical	3,085	3,184	3,539	3,950	4,459	4,738	5,488
Hospital	2,177	2,323	3,336	4,248	4,432	5,186	6,592
Other	76	119	190	152	169	157	150
Total	6,068	6,439	7,965	9,345	10,035	11,154	13,250
Administration	1,679	1,582	1,849	2,087	2,273	2,403	2,725
Other	235	153	272	1,266	190	109	164
Total Expenditure†	7,982	8,174	10,086	12,698	12,498	13,666	16,139
COMMONWEALTH BENEFITS‡							
Reimbursements by Commonwealth Government to—							
Medical Fund	1,799	1,829	1,896	2,696	3,333	3,282	3,762
Hospital Fund	861	891	1,144	1,365	1,378	1,338	1,575
Total	2,660	2,720	3,040	4,061	4,711	4,621	5,337
Benefits paid on behalf of Commonwealth Government—							
Medical	1,787	1,834	1,933	2,809	3,280	3,365	3,806
Hospital	782	798	1,093	1,297	1,348	1,343	1,492
Total	2,569	2,632	3,025	4,106	4,628	4,707	5,298

* See note *, Table 112.

† 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 specialized 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 "Over-sea 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 ASSURANCE

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Act, 1945-1965, superseded State enactments as from 20th 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 Court, 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 policy holder 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 policy-holder may elect to have a policy registered in a State other than that in which he resides.

In 1968 there were 45 life assurance 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, 29 conducted ordinary and superannuation business, 1 conducted ordinary and industrial business, and 6 conducted ordinary business only. Thirty-three of the offices are of Australian origin and fourteen of them are overseas offices.

Statistics of life assurance 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 policy-holders resident in New South Wales have elected to have their policies registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The life assurances in force in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 114. Life Assurances 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		
1958	1,272,500	1,850,244	154,380	61,726	1,299,189	248,154	8,638	11,728
1959	1,307,623	2,050,740	174,398	66,987	1,271,958	251,653	9,618	11,797
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

* Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

Assurances 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, and \$527,100,000 in 1968.

Industrial assurances 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 1968 is shown in the following table. Whole-life assurances are those payable at death only; endowment assurances 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 115. Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales, 1968

Particulars	Assurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies
	Whole-life Assurances	Endowment Assurances	Other Assurances	Endowments	Total	
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
Policies No.	515,843	811,221	30,515	28,417	1,385,996	768
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	2,175,360	1,342,632	506,009	60,214	4,084,216	342†
Bonus Additions* .. \$ thous.	271,892	201,895	349	2,332	476,468	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	43,041	57,600	3,412	5,320	109,372	5
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Policies No.	5,385	272,138	1,069	3,404	281,996	101
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	58,294	358,230	100,399	10,176	527,100	2,280†
Bonus Additions* .. \$ thous.	4,796	52,614	41	401	58,852	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	1,704	13,625	986	472	16,787	680
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Policies No.	120,023	821,566	...	18,543	960,132	...
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	23,457	373,994	...	4,711	402,163	...
Bonus Additions .. \$ thous.	2,352	32,408	...	550	35,309	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	1,146	14,952	35	237	16,370	...

* Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

† Amount per annum.

NEW LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the new life assurance policies issued in New South Wales in the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 116. Life Assurances: 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.
1958	112,822	297,775	9,190	83,136	27,258	1,297
1959	112,908	353,322	10,244	79,127	26,295	1,257
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

* Revised.

The new policies issued in 1968 comprised the following types:—

Table 117. Life Assurances: Classification of New Business in N.S.W., 1968

Particulars	Assurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies	
	Whole-life Assurances	Endowment Assurances	Other Assurances	Endowments	Total		
ORDINARY BUSINESS							
Policies No.	56,183	57,505	5,276	6,357	125,321	31	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	372,035	158,579	123,251	19,996	673,862	32*	
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	32	487	45	263	828	286	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	6,706	7,995	641	2,088	17,429	...	
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies No.	517	21,031	214	662	22,424	5	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	6,609	53,689	34,451	2,436	97,186	641*	
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	7	34	11	109	162	75	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	193	2,003	303	118	2,617	173	
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies No.	3,043	47,117	...	...	50,160	...
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	1,761	55,554	...	...	57,315	...
Single Premium .. \$ thous.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	101	2,161	5	...	2,267	...	

* Amount per annum.

The particulars of ordinary and superannuation business policies given in Tables 114 to 118 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 1968 numbered 107; the sum assured was \$41,238,000, and the annual premiums \$614,000.

DISCONTINUANCES OF LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1968:—

Table 118. Life Assurances: Discontinuances in New South Wales, 1968

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	7,116	13,186	503	1,368	1,879	48	4,860	1,066	90
Maturity	24,613	18,703	1,196	2,683	1,731	157	20,039	3,080	139
Surrender	34,142	99,229	2,772	9,498	23,650	762	23,969	12,608	558
Forfeiture	18,204	87,957	1,722	313	5,783	70	14,637	17,682	651
Transfer	3,425	24,028	506	2,570	33,079	707	691	494	19
Other	3,260	21,023	(-) 23	4,279	13,379	435	2,044	429	51
Total	90,760	264,125	6,675	20,711	79,500	2,179	66,240	35,358	1,505
Annuities	68	31*	†	13	1,919*	312	...	...	...

* Amount per annum.

† Less than \$500.

In Table 118, 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 assurance 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 119. Life Assurances: Premiums, Claims, etc. in New South Wales

Year	Premium Income	Claims, etc.					
		Death and Disability	Maturity	Sur-renders	Annuities	Cash Bonuses	Total
\$ thousand							
ORDINARY BUSINESS							
1966	91,623	15,367	18,994	12,880	319	219	47,779
1967	98,997	17,003	21,691	14,586	316	251	53,847
1968	111,054	18,334	23,224	15,740	322	490	58,110
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
1966	19,215	2,380	2,435	4,462	103	57	9,437
1967	19,258	2,405	3,250	4,025	93	74	9,847
1968	19,312	2,311	2,896	3,056	462	39	8,763
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
1966	14,205	1,150	7,327	2,386	...	1	10,864
1967	14,921	1,275	3,817	2,538	...	...	7,630
1968	15,688	1,355	3,845	2,613	...	...	7,814

LIFE ASSURANCE 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 fourteen 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 120. Life Assurance Offices *: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968		
					Ordinary Business	Super-annuation Business	Industrial Business
\$ million							
Premiums	541.0	594.6	639.9	711.1	491.4	174.7	45.0
Consideration for Annuities	22.0	26.1	21.2	21.9	10.8	11.1	...
Interest, Dividends, Rents†	232.8	261.7	282.2	310.2	225.0	63.2	22.0
Profit on Realization and Revaluation of Assets	2.8	2.0	5.1	30.0	20.9	7.3	1.8
Other Revenue	0.2	1.8	1.1	0.3	||	0.3	0.1
Total Revenue	798.8	886.2	949.5	1,073.5	748.1	256.6	68.8
Other Credits to Revenue Account—							
Transfers from Reserves or Profit and Loss Accounts	4.3	7.7	2.3	2.2	1.8	0.4	...
Other‡	15.4	14.0	15.6	25.6	20.8	4.8	...
Total Credits to Revenue Account‡	818.6	907.9	967.4	1,101.3	770.8	261.7	68.8
Payments on Policies—							
Claims: Death and Disability	85.2	92.2	97.4	109.5	86.0	19.6	3.9
Maturity	108.5	125.5	124.4	133.2	96.6	24.1	12.5
Surrenders	80.1	88.1	92.6	105.9	63.0	35.8	7.2
Annuities	5.5	6.6	7.0	7.4	4.4	3.1	...
Bonuses Paid in Cash	2.1	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.1	1.3	...
Total Payments on Policies	281.3	315.0	324.0	359.4	251.9	83.8	23.7
Management	58.6	65.4	70.5	76.5	55.6	13.7	7.2
Commission	48.7	52.5	56.3	63.6	50.8	6.4	6.4
Taxes¶	3.3	3.8	4.1	5.7	4.4	0.9	0.4
Depreciation and Loss on Sale of Assets	11.0	12.4	10.3	12.6	9.0	2.3	1.3
Other Expenditure	0.2	1.2	140.6§	61.1§	66.5§	(-) 8.8§	3.4§
Total Expenditure	403.1	450.2	605.8	578.9	438.2	98.3	42.4
Other Debits to Revenue Accounts—							
Transfer to Profit and Loss Account, including Shareholders' dividends	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.2	0.2
Transfers to Reserves	8.6	7.0	2.6	4.3	3.2	0.7	0.2
Other‡	7.4	9.2	11.4	25.7	2.9	22.8	...
Total Debits to Revenue Account‡	420.7	467.7	621.3	610.6	445.8	121.9	42.9

* See text preceding table.

† After deducting taxes and rates thereon (amounting in 1968 to \$23.1m. for ordinary and super-annuation business and \$2.5m. for industrial business).

‡ Includes values allowed on conversion from other classes of insurance business (\$14.8 million in 1968).

¶ Excluding taxes, etc. deducted from interest, dividends, and rents.

§ Includes adjustments consequent on devaluation of certain currencies in November, 1967.

|| Less than \$50,000.

Of the premium income (including consideration for annuities) totalling \$733,000,000 for total ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business in 1968, \$589,000,000 or 80 per cent. was derived from business in Australia, whilst the premiums from business in New South Wales amounted to \$146,055,000 or 25 per cent. of the total in Australia. The cost of claims, surrenders, annuities, and cash bonuses totalled \$359,000,000 of which \$276,000,000 or 77 per cent. related to Australian business; in respect of New South Wales, the amount was \$74,700,000, representing 27 per cent. of the Australian total.

LIFE ASSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life assurance 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 121. Life Assurance Offices*: Balance Sheets

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$ million					
LIABILITIES						
Assurance Funds, including Investment and Contingency Reserves, etc.	3,686.1	4,039.3	4,442.5	4,887.6	5,233.1	5,728.4
Claims Unpaid	38.5	41.6	46.8	51.0	51.1	56.8
Premiums in Advance and in Suspense	3.1	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.8
Deposits	28.5	35.0	29.6	48.2	36.7	46.0
Bank Overdraft	20.3	24.2	33.6	24.3	33.2	35.8
Other	49.8	53.2	57.8	59.5	61.3	75.0
Total Liabilities	3,826.2	4,196.5	4,614.2	5,074.8	5,420.2	5,946.8
ASSETS						
Loans: On Mortgage—						
To Building Societies	23.2	21.4	21.9	21.3	19.5	18.7
Other	1,144.8	1,185.8	1,284.9	1,370.0	1,398.7	1,472.2
On Policies	133.2	146.7	164.1	183.9	200.2	223.0
Other	22.6	21.2	21.1	20.0	21.8	32.0
Government Securities—						
Australian	716.4	795.4	865.2	984.8	1,128.6	1,208.6
Other	222.3	243.2	257.3	277.7	285.9	294.8
Local and Semi-Government Securities	372.6	377.1	376.6	402.3	386.0	433.8
Debentures and Notes of Companies	353.6	425.3	483.9	515.4	585.2	665.8
Preference Shares	73.8	84.8	88.6	94.3	93.8	97.1
Ordinary Shares—						
Controlled Companies	7.9	9.8	11.2	11.7	12.0	13.9
Other Companies	345.4	414.1	479.8	535.9	585.7	687.0
Other Investments	0.3	9.2	11.7	17.1	3.4	5.5
Total Loans and Investments	3,416.0	3,734.0	4,066.0	4,434.1	4,720.7	5,152.6
Property, Furniture, Equipment	292.1	341.0	411.8	490.6	536.3	612.8
Outstanding Premiums†	66.4	67.2	76.6	85.2	88.9	95.3
Cash and Deposits	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.5	8.4	14.3
Other	45.0	48.0	53.4	58.3	65.8	71.8
Total Assets	3,826.2	4,196.5	4,614.2	5,074.8	5,420.2	5,946.8

* Refers to the life assurance business (in Australia and overseas) of the life offices in Australia, except in the case of 11 overseas offices, for which only the Australian branch business is included.

† Includes advances of premiums.

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 30 per cent., and property, etc. for 13 per cent., of the total assets in 1968.

FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 122 to 124. These have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies with offices situated within the State. 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 1968-69 refer to companies whose annual balancing date is between 1st July, 1968 and 30th June, 1969.

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 122. 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 Outstanding Claims	Contribution to Fire Brigades	Commission and Agents' Charges	Expenses of Management	Taxation ‡	
\$ thousand								
1959-60	142,838	9,360	89,376	4,282	14,127	23,018	5,327	136,130
1960-61	159,545	11,484	113,026	4,579	14,637	26,226	5,603	164,071
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

* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry

† From investments in New South Wales.

‡ 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. 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 123. General Insurance, N.S.W.: Premiums and Claims, by Class of Insurance

Group	Class of Insurance	Premiums			Claims		
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
\$ thousand							
A	Fire	32,508	34,472	37,543	11,877	16,400	21,181
	Householders' Comprehensive	17,064	19,144	22,147	5,070	6,605	8,726
	Sprinkler Leakage	124	78	103	126	41	62
	Loss of Profits	4,008	4,204	4,619	844	1,008	1,880
	Hailstone	4,517	1,969	4,259	3,516	1,316	1,354
	Total, Group A	58,221	59,867	68,671	21,433	25,370	33,203
B	Marine	11,622	12,831	15,003	6,912	7,030	8,752
C	Motor Vehicle	72,986	76,808	81,293	51,077	55,059	60,975
	Motor Cycle	150	338	426	98	169	265
	Compulsory Third Party	37,592	39,626	58,732	44,956	53,881	57,279
	Total, Group C	110,728	116,772	140,451	96,131	109,109	118,518
D	Workers' Compensation*	57,546†	51,547†	53,473†	38,108	37,806	41,503
E	Personal Accident	8,192	9,090	9,980	3,942	3,683	3,787
	Public Risk Third Party	5,550	7,065	7,993	3,152	3,109	3,676
	General Property	320	412	455	183	260	175
	Plate Glass	955	1,047	1,222	524	565	658
	Boiler	1,410	1,596	1,958	507	539	731
	Livestock	481	498	581	207	281	302
	Burglary	4,736	5,755	6,495	3,748	3,476	3,152
	Guarantee	1,069	1,032	850	335	490	806
	Pluvius	84	88	95	29	44	24
	Aviation	2,991	2,916	3,505	1,177	889	1,071
	All Risks	2,365	2,793	3,192	2,133	2,352	2,289
	Contractors' All Risks‡	912	1,793	2,010	812	1,009	1,108
	Television	1,457	1,498	836	1,147	1,067	644
Other	2,875	3,597	4,491	1,400	1,131	938	
Total, Group E	33,397	39,181	43,664	19,296	18,895	19,362	
Total, All Classes*	271,514	280,197	321,262	181,881	198,209	221,338	

* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in 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 123 in accordance with an allocation made by the insurance companies. The contribution to fire brigades, shown in Table 122, is levied on premiums in respect of fire risks. Investment income and taxation charges, also shown in Table 122, are not distributed among the groups.

Table 124. General Insurance, N.S.W.: Commission and Agents' Charges and Expenses of Management

Group	Class of Insurance	Commission and Agents' Charges			Expenses of Management		
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
\$ thousand							
A	Fire	8,481	9,050	10,346	12,260	13,018	14,967
B	Marine	1,413	1,560	2,040	1,745	1,904	2,058
C	Motor Vehicle and Cycle ..	6,799	7,184	7,456	12,294	13,043	14,711
D	Workers' Compensation ..	2,306	2,287	2,224	10,078	9,764	10,217
E	Other	4,548	5,475	5,795	5,900	7,068	8,164
Total, All Classes		23,547	25,556	27,861	42,276	44,797	50,117

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 1st 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 assurance—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 30th June, 1969 is shown below:—

Table 125. Government Insurance Office: General Insurance Branch—Revenue and Expenditure, 1968-69

Particulars	Workers' Compensation	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Total
	\$ thousand				
Premiums	7,849	5,069	55,702	114	68,733
Interest and Rents	1,559	741	8,935	38	11,274
Total Revenue	9,408	5,810	64,637	152	80,007
Claims	5,977	1,595	61,391	59	69,023
Fire Brigade .. ..	...	337	47	†	384
Expenses	672*	977	2,515	28	4,192*
Taxation .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure	6,649	2,909	63,954	87	73,599
Surplus or Deficit (—)	2,759	2,901	684	65	6,408

* Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission (\$95,000).

† Less than \$500.

Premiums for motor vehicle compulsory third-party insurance accounted for 83 per cent. of the total premiums of the General Accident Department in 1968-69.

The net profit in 1968-69 was \$6,408,000, made up of a loss of \$2,292,000 on motor vehicle third-party insurance and an aggregate profit of \$8,700,000 on all other departments. The latter sum was distributed as follows—contribution (to Consolidated Revenue) equivalent to income tax, \$713,000; bonuses to policy holders, \$3,143,000; provisions for equalization of bonuses, \$550,000; transfer to reserve for taxation, \$702,000; and transfers to accumulated funds, \$3,592,000. 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 \$2,300,000 to 30th June, 1969, but no payments to the Treasury were made in 1968-69.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business amounted to \$217,027,000 at 30th June, 1969, including Commonwealth securities, \$68,941,000, local and semi-government securities, \$60,620,000, company shares, debentures, etc., \$32,552,000, loans on mortgage, \$38,044,000, and fixed deposit, \$6,800,000. Reserves and revenue account balance amounted to \$39,133,000, but these were offset by an accumulated trading loss of \$25,841,000 on motor vehicle third-party insurance, leaving accumulated funds at \$13,292,000. Provisions and current liabilities at 30th June, 1969, were \$203,735,000, which included \$161,364,000 for unadjusted claims, largely in respect of motor vehicle third-party insurance.

The life assurance 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 126. Government Insurance Office: Life Assurance Branch

Year ended 30th June	Revenue from Premiums	Expenditure		Life Assurance Fund at 30th June	New Business	
		Claims and Surrenders	Management and Agency Expenses		Policies	Sum Assured
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.
1964	3,535	1,219	426	27,480	7,468	10,568
1965	3,891	1,614	479	31,207	7,332	12,041
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

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 hire purchase, 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, superannuation 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 185). 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 hire purchase 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 1964-65 (the first year for which the statistics are available) in the next table:—

Table 127. Finance Companies* : Amount Financed †, by Type of Agreement, N.S.W. ‡ and Australia

Year ended 30th June	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	Wholesale Hire Purchase	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans				Factoring	Total
			Personal Loans	Mortgage Loans	Commercial Loans			
					Call or Within 90 Days¶	Other		
\$ million								
NEW SOUTH WALES ‡								
1965	247.6	191.8	27.3	88.1	199.6	109.5	35.4	899.3
1966	231.6	185.3	28.7	91.4	212.6	107.6	34.1	891.4
1967	282.1§	269.9	41.3	110.6	250.8	93.5§	28.1	1,076.1§
1968	327.6§	318.7§	47.7§	137.7§	288.3§	93.1§	36.8§	1,249.8§
1969	377.1	363.5	56.5	191.6	385.1	136.0	41.5	1,551.2
AUSTRALIA								
1965	647.3	482.5	63.2	222.7	264.6§	154.7	88.8	1,923.9§
1966	612.7	488.2	70.6	222.6	288.4§	153.1	80.7	1,916.2§
1967	689.2§	719.0	95.5§	280.2§	323.1§	127.0§	68.0	2,302.0§
1968	816.6	855.7§	116.9§	341.9§	384.6§	132.2§	74.9§	2,722.8§
1969	923.3	941.3	124.6	445.0	521.5	184.8	75.7	3,216.2

* 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.

§ Revised.

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 128, and of balances outstanding given in Table 129, distinguish between contracts including charges and contracts excluding charges.

Table 128. Finance Companies * : Collections and Other Liquidations of Balances, by Type of Agreement, N.S.W. † and Australia

Year ended 30th June	Contracts Including Charges‡			Contracts Excluding Charges‡				Total, All Contracts
	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales		Other Consumer and Commercial Loans	Wholesale Hire Purchase	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans		Factoring	
	Cash Collections	Other Liquidations			Call or Within 90 Days	Other		
			\$ million					
NEW SOUTH WALES†								
1965	269·5	16·8	134·0	192·4	189·7	119·4	41·3	963·0
1966	279·5	15·2	136·5	178·1	204·0	121·9	39·9	975·2
1967	331·6	14·2	145·3	265·6	267·2	121·3	31·3	1,176·5
1968	355·2	11·7¶	156·1¶	309·0¶	271·5¶	133·6¶	42·0¶	1,279·1¶
1969	398·3	16·0	183·0	358·6	401·6	184·5	48·8	1,590·8
AUSTRALIA								
1965	698·1	33·9	269·1	485·9	256·8¶	211·6	102·9	2,058·4¶
1966	747·0	32·0¶	288·3	474·9	271·9¶	218·5	95·5¶	2,128·1¶
1967	823·4¶	31·5	312·5	704·6	340·9¶	233·9	76·2	2,523·0
1968	883·6¶	29·9	341·8¶	836·6¶	362·4	261·7¶	83·3¶	2,799·3¶
1969	988·6	37·9	400·3	933·1	527·7	348·5	87·9	3,323·9

* See text above previous table.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See text above table.

¶ Revised.

The following table shows the balances outstanding, by type of agreement, at the end of each of the last five 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 129. 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 Hire Purchase	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans		Factoring	
				Call or Within 90 Days	Other		
	\$ million						
NEW SOUTH WALES†							
1965	371·9	231·9	27·1	27·6	109·0	12·6	780·1
1966	373·9	229·6¶	30·3	43·0¶	123·2¶	11·0	810·9¶
1967	436·9	253·5¶	37·6	27·2¶	137·5	11·5	904·1¶
1968	485·4¶	281·9¶	49·7¶	45·0¶	166·9¶	12·1	1,041·1¶
1969	551·8	322·5	57·7	26·9	223·1	11·2	1,193·3
AUSTRALIA							
1965	977·5	477·8	64·1	40·4¶	233·8	25·6	1,819·2¶
1966	990·1	488·1¶	78·4	65·1¶	266·6¶	21·8	1,910·1¶
1967	1,087·5¶	548·0¶	100·8¶	49·3¶	300·9	21·7	2,108·1¶
1968	1,222·5¶	636·3	127·5¶	69·9¶	360·9¶	23·6¶	2,440·8¶
1969	1,381·8	737·8	145·2	60·5	455·7	22·6	2,803·8

* See text above Table 127.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See text above previous table.

¶ Revised.

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 130. Finance Companies* : Instalment Credit for Retail Sales—
Amount Financed, by Commodity Groups**

Year ended 30th 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							
1965	204.5	13.5	29.7	247.6	536.9	39.1	71.4	647.3
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	120.9	689.2¶
1968	230.1¶	17.7	79.7	327.6¶	620.6¶	59.0	137.0¶	816.6
1969	264.2	28.6	84.2	377.1	702.9	77.9	142.6	923.3

* See text above Table 127.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See note ¶, Table 132.

¶ Revised.

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 pay-

ment 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 131. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales: Balances Outstanding*, N.S.W.† and Australia

At 30th 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					
1963	410·2	100·5	176·1	334·6	510·7	1,257·7
1964	441·0	106·3	180·1	367·2	547·4	1,355·9
1965	469·4	103·8	169·9	403·3	573·3	1,450·5
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	478·4§	131·2§	151·1§	458·6§	609·7§	1,576·4§
1969	526·4	146·8	156·0	517·1	673·1	1,734·7

* 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.

§ Revised.

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 132. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, N.S.W.* : Amount Financed †, by Type of Credit and Type of Business

Year ended 30th 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.¶					
1963	177.5	2.8	6.2	174.0	180.2
1964	198.9	3.5§	5.9	196.5	202.4§
1965	215.8§	2.6	5.7	212.8§	218.4
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§	244.6§
1969	266.2	13.1	8.2	271.2	279.3
PLANT AND MACHINERY¶					
1963	18.7	0.4	1.0	18.1	19.1
1964	20.6	0.3	0.6	20.3	20.9
1965	25.2	0.4	0.4	25.2	25.5
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	43.7	1.7	0.2	45.2	45.4
HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL GOODS¶					
1963	63.8	96.4	125.1	35.1	160.2
1964	63.0	113.7§	143.6§	33.1	176.7§
1965	58.1	106.5	129.6	35.0	164.6
1966	43.2	103.9	114.9	32.2	147.1
1967	37.8§	105.4§	110.8§	32.4	143.2§
1968	38.4§	112.8§	116.0§	35.2	151.2§
1969	36.8	117.0	117.4	36.4	153.8
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS					
1963	260.0	99.6	132.3	227.3	359.6
1964	282.5	117.5	150.1	249.9	400.0
1965	299.0	109.5	135.6	272.9	408.5
1966	264.7	109.2	120.8	253.2	374.0
1967	273.3§	112.7	117.1§	268.9	386.0§
1968	305.9§	124.3§	123.1§	307.0§	430.1§
1969	346.7	131.8	125.7	352.8	478.5

* 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.

§ Revised.

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 133. New Retail Hire Purchase Agreements, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.†	Plant and Machinery‡	Household and Personal Goods‡	Total, All Groups
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS (thousand)				
1963	179.4	15.1	425.1	619.7
1964	194.7	15.1	427.3	637.1
1965	199.0	16.3	388.0	603.3
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	205.3	19.1	206.5	430.9
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED (\$ million)‡				
1963	270.0	28.8	78.0	376.8
1964	300.1	30.9	75.9	406.9
1965	326.1	38.7	68.9	433.7
1966	301.8	37.5	52.2	391.5
1967	307.0§	50.1	46.3§	403.4§
1968	356.4§	49.4	46.9§	452.7§
1969	393.2	66.0	45.5	504.7
AMOUNT FINANCED (\$ million)¶				
1963	177.5	18.7	63.8	260.0
1964	198.9	20.6	63.0	282.5
1965	215.8	25.2	58.1	299.1
1966	197.5	24.0	43.2	264.7
1967	202.3§	33.2	37.8§	273.3§
1968	233.9§	33.5	38.4§	305.9
1969	266.2	43.7	36.8	346.7

* 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.

§ Revised.

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 1,301 at 31st March, 1969.

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 4th 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 and Crime".

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 134. Bankruptcy Proceedings in New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Bankruptcies—						
Number	701	731	750	606	550	492
Liabilities \$ thous.	6,197	4,859	5,010	4,569	3,504	4,405
Assets \$ thous.	2,032	2,090	2,437	1,833	1,766	1,664
Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates—						
Number	16	15	7	7	17	7
Liabilities \$ thous.	52	144	51	64	197	113
Assets \$ thous.	26	110	20	27	110	30
Arrangements with Creditors without Sequestration—						
Deeds, Compositions, etc. under Parts XI and XII of the Bankruptcy Act, 1924–1965—						
Number	55	52	61	57	38*	...
Liabilities \$ thous.	1,524	934	1,571	1,125	2,320*	...
Assets \$ thous.	1,044	629	1,256	777	1,249*	...
Deeds and Compositions under Part X of the Bankruptcy Act, 1966–1969—						
Deeds of Assignment—						
Number .. .. .	...	...	...	...	8†	36
Liabilities \$ thous.	...	...	...	...	269†	1,679
Assets \$ thous.	...	...	...	...	107†	880
Deeds of Arrangement—						
Number .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3†	12
Liabilities \$ thous.	...	...	...	...	33†	517
Assets \$ thous.	...	...	...	...	21†	158
Compositions—						
Number .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3†	14
Liabilities \$ thous.	...	...	...	...	66†	499
Assets \$ thous.	...	...	...	...	116†	218
Total: Number	772	798	818	670	619	561
Liabilities \$ thous.	7,774	5,937	6,633	5,758	6,389	7,212
Assets \$ thous.	3,102	2,829	3,713	2,636	3,369	2,951

* Covers the period 1st July, 1967 to 3rd March, 1968.

† Covers the period 4th March to 30th 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 135. Real Estate Conveyances and Transfers

Year ended 30th June	Number			Amount of Consideration
	With Consideration Shown	With No Consideration Shown*	Total	
1959	96,772	7,034	103,806	\$ thous. 562,862
1960	109,958	7,744	117,702	729,668
1961	108,411	7,688	116,099	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

* 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, and \$50,587,000 in 1968-69.

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 136. Mortgages Registered *

Year ended 30th 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.
1959	74,938	296,578	842	5,526	6,303	15,386	7,145	20,912
1960	84,863	346,248	752	7,388	5,042	12,662	5,794	20,050
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

* 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.

¶ Revised.

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 101.

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 137. Estates of Deceased Persons Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Year ended 30th June	Not Liabie for Duty	Liable for Duty						Total Liabie and Not Liabie
		\$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								
1960	8,642	1,767	6,405	2,537	1,813	658	300	22,122
1961	8,544	1,702	6,087	2,778	1,730	622	323	21,786
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
VALUE* (\$ thousand)								
1960	21,912	910	34,572	35,483	57,708	45,698	57,774	254,056
1961	23,792	984	32,936	38,616	54,505	43,782	64,440	259,055
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

* 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 25th 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 \$20,000 if passing to the widow, widower, or children under 21 years of the deceased.

Exemption (c) was \$10,000 before 6th November, 1963, and \$5,000 before 31st December, 1958.

On 25th 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 138. Non-aggregated Estates Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Value of Estate	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount
		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
Not Liable for Duty ..	700	6,892	693	7,552	522	5,887
Liable for Duty—						
Under \$2,001 ..	35	15	29	13	15	9
\$2,001 to \$10,000 ..	111	620	115	627	79	433
\$10,001 to \$20,000 ..	58	796	49	699	40	559
\$20,001 to \$50,000 ..	116	4,085	107	3,580	70	2,403
\$50,001 to \$100,000 ..	44	3,034	41	2,824	33	2,213
Over \$100,000 ..	9	1,202	12	1,562	6	1,027
Total, Liable and Not Liable	1,073	16,643	1,046	16,856	765	12,529

Further particulars of death duties, including rates of duty, are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

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 1st 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 31st December, 1969, there were 92 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 31st December, 1969 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 Greater Wollongong, 276 square miles in area;

Other Municipalities, of which 35 are wholly within the Sydney Statistical Division and 54 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 2,262 square miles;

Shires, of which 4 (covering an area of 590 square miles) are wholly within the Sydney Statistical Division and 129 (covering 268,311 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 1st 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, 1969, there were 98 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 1969. In 1969, 34 of the councils conducted electricity undertakings, 5 operated water supply schemes, 1 conducted a

gas works and 6 an abattoir, 8 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 17th October, 1967 to 27th 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 1st 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 1st August, 1968 to 27th 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 Greater Wollongong consist of 22 aldermen and 16 aldermen, respectively. In other municipalities, the number of aldermen ranges from 6 to 18; 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. 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. In 1953, each council was required to use the system of proportional representation if three or more members were to be elected for a ward or riding or an undivided area, and the preferential system if less than three were elected. The same system was to be used in the area in subsequent elections, unless a change to the other system was approved by a majority of the electors at a poll. At the elections held in 1956, all councils were elected under the same voting system as that used in 1953, but nine municipalities subsequently decided (four before elections held in 1959, four before those in 1962, and one before those in 1965) to change from the proportional representation to the preferential system.

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), foot-paths, 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.

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, 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 twelve 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.

The Planning Authority Act created the Cumberland Development Area (embracing the City of Sydney and forty surrounding municipalities and shires) and the Northumberland Development Area (embracing the City of Newcastle and four surrounding municipalities and shires). Subject to certain provisions, the State Planning Authority may proclaim other development areas. A development fund has been established in respect of each development area, to record the financial transactions relating to land development schemes undertaken by the Authority. The Cumberland and Northumberland development funds took over the fixed assets and capital debts of the former Cumberland and Northumberland County Councils on 1st June, 1964.

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 Greater 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. Capital expenditure is financed from loans raised by the Authority and from contributions by the State Government equal to half the cost of acquiring land for purposes of the Cumberland planning scheme. Councils in a development area may be required to contribute to the principal and interest on loans raised.

A regional planning scheme prepared by the former Cumberland County Council has been in operation since 1951; of the 32 local schemes prepared within its framework, nine had received the Governor's assent by December, 1969. Schemes prepared by the former Northumberland County Council and the Illawarra Planning Authority (a joint committee formed by the City of Greater Wollongong and Shellharbour Municipality) came into force in December, 1960 and January, 1968, respectively. In other parts of the State, 33 local schemes had been brought into operation by December, 1969, and a further 35 schemes were in various stages of examination and exhibition.

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 31st 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 9).

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 31st December, 1969, the aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales was 272,452 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 at 31st December, 1969 are shown in the next table:—

Table 139. Municipalities and Shires: Area, Population, and Value of Rateable Property, 1969

Local Areas	Area	Population (Estimated 30th June, 1969)	Unimproved Capital Value *	Improved Capital Value *	Assessed Annual Value *
	Sq. miles	No.	\$ thousand		
Sydney Statistical Division					
Sydney (City)	5	68,600	545,563	1,153,688	115,558
Other Municipalities and Shires	1,517	2,627,810	4,613,035	10,365,777	721,509
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	1,522	2,696,410	5,158,598	11,519,466	837,067
Newcastle (City)	82	144,860	148,074	490,148	34,121
Greater Wollongong (City)	276	160,630	195,935	646,182	44,103
Other Municipalities and Shires	270,573	1,459,290	1,799,918	†	†
Total—					
Municipalities	3,551	3,168,690	4,984,329	12,386,739	912,050
Shires	268,901	1,292,500	2,318,196	†	†
Municipalities and Shires	272,452	4,461,190	7,302,525	†	†

* Preliminary. Value of non-rateable properties is excluded (see page 202).

† Not available. These values are not determined in all shires.

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires, and county councils in 1966 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later—see page 209 for revenue accounts and page 224 for loan accounts.

Table 140. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Summary of Finances, 1966

Particulars	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
\$ thousand							
ORDINARY SERVICES							
Revenue	96,541	12,888	103,703	120,487	92,644	1,668	214,626*
Expenditure from—							
Revenue	95,990	12,476	102,675	118,607	92,534	1,619	212,587*
Loans	11,255	684	13,844	15,043	10,740	299	26,081
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS							
Revenue—							
Electricity .. ..	...	...	4,549	3,354	1,195	219,653	224,202
Gas	46	...	3,550	3,311	285	478	4,074
Abattoirs .. ..	...	6,396	5,659	12,056	...	2,781	14,837
Water Supply .. ..	...	...	10,382	5,387	4,995	1,810	12,192
Sewerage	273	...	5,528	3,331	2,470	...	5,801
Total	320	6,396	29,668	27,438	8,946	224,722	261,107
Expenditure—							
Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs	65	6,376	13,018	18,132	1,326	213,262	232,721
Water Supply and Sewerage	242	...	11,975	7,260	4,957	1,300	13,517
Capital Expenditure from—							
Loan Funds	554	792	10,651	6,209	5,789	23,796	35,794
Other Funds	2	74	4,777	2,208	2,645	24,728	29,580
NET LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS†							
Ordinary Services ..	75,446	8,271	71,143	102,060	52,800	2,163	157,024
Trading, Water, and Sewerage ..	5,682	3,966	96,903	62,895	43,657	261,662	368,213

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (\$174,000 in 1966) 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 1st July, 1969, the valuations in force in 90 municipalities and 102 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 2 municipalities and 31 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 25 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 141. Municipalities and Shires: Valuation of Rateable Property

At 31st December	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle (City)	Greater Wollongong (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires				Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires
\$ thousand								
UNIMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1959	323,288	1,326,661	78,956	83,088	906,753	1,768,026	950,720	2,718,746
1960	335,344	1,534,132	80,842	89,672	926,466	1,960,710	1,005,746	2,966,456
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	3,621,379	147,267	177,031	1,499,060	4,234,953	1,767,983	6,002,935
1968*	412,578†	4,154,472†	147,356	194,016	1,628,881	4,574,718	1,962,586	6,537,304
1969*	545,563	4,613,035	148,074	195,935	1,799,918	4,984,329	2,318,196	7,302,525
IMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1959	939,410	4,682,032	321,258	329,174	++	6,390,444	+	+
1960	969,536	5,010,531	324,064	347,420	+++	6,726,790	++	++
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	++++	11,626,795	++++	++++
1969*	1,153,688	10,365,777	490,148	646,182	++++	12,386,739	++++	++++
ASSESSED ANNUAL VALUE								
1959	50,340	271,749	17,452	19,366	+	368,442	+	+
1960	52,012	296,132	17,638	19,780	++	391,786	++	++
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	++++	836,564	++++	++++
1969*	115,558	721,509	34,121	44,103	++++	912,050	++++	++++

* Subject to revision.

† The area of the City of Sydney was reduced on 1st 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 1969 was 10.0 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 7.0 per cent. in the other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 7.0 per cent. in Newcastle, 6.8 per cent. in Wollongong, and 7.6 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 11.1 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 7.7 per cent. in the other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 7.7 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 and the boards during the last five years is shown in Tables 28 and 29, 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 142. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied

Year	Ordinary Services	Electricity Fund	Gas Works Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Abattoir Fund	Total
	\$ thousand						
1959	70,028	648	74	3,804	1,956	22	76,532
1960	76,702	824	74	4,188	2,128	26	83,942
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*	135,548	1,136	124	7,828	4,313	26	148,974
1968*	144,889	1,238	160	8,729	4,853	26	159,886
1969*	156,241	1,315	154	9,414	6,144	27	173,293

* 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 mines worked for minerals other than coal or shale may not exceed 1.25c 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 must be charged on rates overdue for three months or more. Councils may write off or reduce rates payable by Commonwealth age, invalid, widow or service pensioners and certain classes of war pensioners; where this is done, councils are recouped by the State Government for an amount equivalent to one-half of the loss. Councils may also write off or reduce rates on residential properties located in areas reserved, under a town-planning scheme, for industrial or commercial use. Since 1966, councils have been 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 Greater 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 $\frac{5}{24}$ c 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 $\frac{5}{24}$ c in the \$ and the rate on farming lands has been $\frac{5}{48}$ c 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. The rate payable in respect of rateable lands in the inner area of the City of Sydney (which were exempt from the contribution from 1938 to 1963) was fixed at $\frac{5}{48}$ c in 1964 and 1965 and $\frac{5}{24}$ c from 1966.

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 $\frac{5}{24}$ c in the \$ on the unimproved capital value of rateable lands.

Revenue to meet these contributions is derived by councils either by the levy of a special rate or by provision in the general rate, and is included in the particulars of rates shown herein. The proceeds of the rate levied in the metropolitan road district amounted to \$6,170,000 in 1965 and \$7,313,000 in 1966.

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 143. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967*	1968*	1969*
	\$ thousand					
ORDINARY SERVICES						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	12,371	12,064	13,812	14,098	10,314†	12,821
Other Municipalities and Shires	48,072	50,526	55,553	62,104	70,510†	74,793
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	60,443	62,589	69,365	76,202	80,824	87,614
Newcastle (City)	3,072	3,379	3,435	3,861	4,578	4,601
Greater Wollongong (City) ..	3,982	4,094	4,627	4,967	5,363	5,642
Other Municipalities and Shires	39,548	43,163	45,577	50,518	54,124	58,384
Total—						
Municipalities	70,874	73,747	81,370	90,262	96,789	104,166
Shires	36,171	39,478	41,635	45,286	48,100	52,075
Municipalities and Shires ..	107,045	113,225	123,005	135,548	144,889	156,241
County Councils .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.S.W.	107,045	113,225	123,005	135,548	144,889	156,241
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS						
Municipalities and Shires	8,742	9,478	10,411	11,667	13,192	15,124
County Councils	1,502	1,588	1,794	1,759	1,814	1,927
Total, N.S.W.	10,244	11,066	12,204	13,426	15,007	17,052
ALL SERVICES						
Total, N.S.W.	117,289	124,291	135,209	148,974	159,896	173,293

* Subject to revision.

† See note †, Table 141.

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 1969, the general rates amounted to \$12,821,000, or 100 per cent. of the total rates for ordinary services in the City of Sydney, \$73,439,000 or 98 per cent. in other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, \$4,504,000 or 98 per cent. in Newcastle, \$5,413,000 or 96 per cent.

in Wollongong, \$16,166,000 or 92 per cent. in other municipalities, \$38,371,000 or 94 per cent. in other shires, and \$150,715,000 or 96 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 144. Municipalities and Shires: Average Rate Levied for Ordinary Services

Year	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle (City)	Greater Wollongong (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires				Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires
	Cents per \$ of Unimproved Capital Value							
1959	2.78	2.21	2.66	2.39	3.05	2.55	2.61	2.58
1960	2.79	2.13	2.71	2.61	3.25	2.50	2.75	2.59
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	1.69	2.63	2.77	3.29	2.08	2.43	2.18
1968*	2.50	1.70	3.11	2.76	3.32	2.12	2.45	2.22
1969*	2.35	1.62	3.11	2.88	3.24	2.09	2.25	2.14

* Subject to revision.

The amount of rates levied, as shown in Table 143, 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 13.6 per cent. in 1961 to 14.4 per cent. in 1966.

Table 145. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Overdue Rates and Extra Charges

Particulars	At 31st December					
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	466	418	424	475	441	583
Other Municipalities and Shires	4,997	5,513	6,081	6,414	6,962	7,494
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	5,464	5,931	6,505	6,889	7,403	8,078
Newcastle (City)	286	322	348	347	375	369
Greater Wollongong (City)	776	848	685	886	812	873
Other Municipalities and Shires	6,416	7,040	7,256	7,431	8,757	9,988
Total—						
Municipalities	8,022	8,720	9,351	9,932	10,481	11,241
Shires	4,920	5,420	5,442	5,622	6,866	8,067
Municipalities and Shires	12,942	14,140	14,793	15,554	17,347	19,308
County Councils	62	70	76	89	176	124
Total, N.S.W.	13,004	14,210	14,869	15,642	17,523	19,432
Ordinary Services	11,708	12,630	13,315	13,933	15,447	17,128
Trading, Water, and Sewerage	1,296	1,580	1,554	1,709	2,076	2,304
Total, N.S.W.	13,004	14,210	14,869	15,642	17,523	19,432

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 197 and 198, 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 152 to 159.

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 146. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—
Revenue and Expenditure from Revenue**

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$ thousand					
REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	16,976	18,166	17,922	19,818	17,996	20,103
Other Municipalities and Shires	54,091	58,261	61,554	67,691	70,014	76,438
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	71,068	76,426	79,476	87,509	88,009	96,541
Newcastle (City)	4,176	4,364	4,344	5,000	5,479	6,371
Greater Wollongong (City)	4,730	5,056	5,036	6,411	6,036	6,517
Other Municipalities and Shires	69,503	73,070	78,866	86,377	93,455	103,703
Total—						
Municipalities	87,240	93,480	98,260	106,892	108,032	120,487
Shires	62,236	65,436	69,462	78,405	84,948	92,644
Municipalities and Shires	149,476	158,916	167,722	185,297	192,980	213,132
County Councils	1,758	2,148	2,509	3,593	1,708	1,668
Total, N.S.W.*	150,250	159,998	169,130	187,689	194,471	214,626
EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	16,884	18,222	17,850	17,993	18,455	19,363
Other Municipalities and Shires	55,590	59,074	59,652	65,244	70,281	76,627
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	72,473	77,296	77,502	83,237	88,736	95,990
Newcastle (City)	3,932	4,042	4,156	4,874	5,258	6,214
Greater Wollongong (City)	4,186	5,080	5,191	6,133	6,297	6,262
Other Municipalities and Shires	68,448	72,089	77,512	85,159	91,119	102,675
Total—						
Municipalities	87,188	93,338	96,079	102,724	108,541	118,607
Shires	61,852	65,170	68,282	76,680	82,870	92,534
Municipalities and Shires	149,040	158,508	164,361	179,403	191,410	211,141
County Councils	1,684	2,072	2,435	3,363	1,694	1,619
Total, N.S.W.*	149,740	159,516	165,695	181,265	192,888	212,587

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (\$174,000 in 1966) 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 147. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue*

Item of Revenue	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$ thousand				
Revenue Raised by Councils—					
Rates Levied—					
General	89,496	94,333	102,843	109,816	119,011
Loan, Local, and Special	3,904	4,525	4,202	3,409	3,994
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates	912	1,013	1,068	1,118	1,196
Payments in Lieu of Rates	598	726	715	750	850
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc.	1,902	2,054	2,303	2,311	2,917
Public Works: Contributions	5,908	6,379	7,218	6,977	7,861
Other	484	515	485	677	538
Sanitary and Garbage Charges	9,036	9,100	9,465	9,607	10,271
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	2,266	2,535	2,475	3,148	3,138
Public Markets	1,182	1,250	1,327	1,344	1,443
Libraries	274	310	364	385	430
Council Property (Rents, etc.)	4,314	4,622	5,630	5,430	5,689
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid—					
Housing	288	394	452	444	555
Other	3,420	3,555	5,862	4,675	5,629
Contributions from Bush Fire Fund	466	465	670	1,032	802
Interest	1,184	1,414	1,699	1,991	2,287
Other*	3,592	3,688	4,116	4,218	4,590
Total Revenue Raised by Councils	129,226	136,879	150,891	157,333	171,201
Government Grants—					
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.—					
Main Roads Department	16,146	15,276	18,428	17,879	17,031
Flood Damage Repair, n.e.i.	246	310	396	146	117
Commonwealth Aid Roads	8,910	8,758	10,019	11,664	12,949
Other	2,060	3,748	2,450	2,472	7,768
Total, Roads, Bridges, etc.	27,362	28,092	31,293	32,161	37,865
Flood Mitigation Works	540	866	2,082	1,452	1,399
Baby Health Centres	120	81	162	114	33
Parks, Baths, Beaches	362	420	420	547	768
Libraries	870	941	978	1,061	1,138
Town Planning	406	447	274	...	...
Endowment	600	600	597	598	595
Other	512	803	992	1,205	1,628
Total Government Grants	30,772	32,251	36,796	37,138	43,425
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services	159,998	169,130	187,689	194,471	214,626

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (classified in Table 148 to "Other Revenue Raised" by county councils) are omitted to avoid duplication. In 1966 these contributions amounted to \$174,000.

Rates form the largest item of ordinary services revenue and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 73 per cent. of the revenue raised by councils and 58 per cent. of the councils' total revenue during 1966.

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: Contributions" in the table above.

Government grants for ordinary services include substantial reimbursements of expenditure on works carried out by councils on behalf of the Main Roads Department (\$17,031,000 in 1966) and grants for "rural" roads under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act (\$12,949,000 in 1966).

Government grants represented 19 per cent. of councils' ordinary services revenue in 1962 and 20 per cent. in 1966. In these years, the proportions were 6 and 4 per cent. respectively, for municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 11 and 10 per cent. for the Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong combined, 33 and 36 per cent. for other municipalities and shires, and 43 and 71 per cent. for county councils.

A general description of government financial assistance to councils is given on page 222.

Table 148. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue, 1966

Item of Revenue	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Sydney Statistical Division		Municipalities	Shires		Municipalities and Shires
	\$ thousand						
Revenue Raised by Councils—							
Rates Levied—							
General	13,812	68,539	7,935	79,474	39,536	119,011	...
Loan, Local, and Special .. .. .	...	826	127	1,895	2,099	3,994	...
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates	32	507	71	705	491	1,196	...
Payment in Lieu of Rates	374	553	45	733	117	850	...
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc.	244	1,847	194	1,986	931	2,917	...
Public Works—							
Contributions	601	3,847	532	4,990	2,871	7,861	...
Other	6	253	13	300	239	538	...
Sanitary and Garbage Charges	564	5,981	583	6,811	3,460	10,271	...
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	159	1,590	111	1,984	1,153	3,138	...
Public Markets	857	870	...	1,195	248	1,443	...
Libraries	7	105	29	364	66	430	...
Council Property (Reuts, etc.)	1,021	2,101	343	3,214	2,366	5,580	110
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid—							
Housing	1	184	...	392	163	555	...
Other	164	2,106	913	3,246	2,349	5,595	34
Contributions from Bush Fire Fund .. .. .	...	48	2	49	754	802	18
Interest	560	1,288	193	1,692	577	2,269	...
Other	1,245	2,447	518	2,985	1,460	4,444	321*
Total Revenue Raised by Councils	19,647	93,090	11,611	112,015	58,878	170,893	482*
Government Grants—							
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.—							
Main Roads Department	241	1,606	1,012	3,236	13,795	17,031	...
Flood Damage Repair, n.e.i. .. .. .	...	6	...	9	108	117	...
Commonwealth Aid Roads .. .. .	...	358	42	1,344	11,604	12,949	...
Other	162	591	105	2,124	5,644	7,768	...
Total, Roads, Bridges, etc.	403	2,561	1,159	6,714	31,151	37,865	...
Flood Mitigation Works .. .. .	...	35	...	48	298	346	1,053
Baby Health Centres .. .. .	...	16	8	23	10	33	...
Parks, Baths, Beaches .. .. .	...	131	11	322	446	768	...
Libraries	50	647	93	836	302	1,138	...
Endowment .. .. .	...	15	5	21	574	595	...
Other	3	45	2	510	984	1,494	134
Total Government Grants	457	3,451	1,277	8,473	33,766	42,239	1,187
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services..	20,103	96,541	12,888	120,487	92,644	213,132	1,668*

* Includes contributions by constituent municipalities and shires, \$174,000. See also note ¶, Table 151.

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 149 and 150, and expenditure from loans in Tables 162 and 163.

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 147).

Table 149. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils—Ordinary Services: Gross and Net Expenditure from Revenue

Year	Gross Expenditure*				Net Expenditure*		
	Administration, Works and Services	Debt Services		Total Gross Expenditure *	Administration, Works and Services	Interest and Debt Redemption	Total Net Expenditure *
		Interest	Provision for Debt Redemption				
\$ thousand							
1961	135,286	5,020	9,434	149,740	103,674	14,454	118,128
1962	143,628	5,708	10,180	159,516	112,856	15,888	128,744
1963	147,726	6,545	11,424	165,695	115,480	17,964	133,444
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	144,830	24,332	169,162

* 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 149 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 168.

The *net outgo* on debt service borne by the councils, including provision for redemption, represented 13.8 per cent. of the total *net expenditure* on ordinary services in 1965 and 14.4 per cent. in 1966. In 1966, the ratio

was 12 per cent. in the municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 14 per cent. in Newcastle, 15 per cent. in Wollongong, 18 per cent. in other municipalities and shires, and 37 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 150. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—
Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue**

Item of Expenditure	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$ thousand				
Works and Services—					
Administration, n.e.i.	10,538	10,958	12,223	13,427	14,664
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	71,952	74,185	81,302	83,343	92,489
Contribution to Main Roads Department*	4,714	4,986	5,796	6,170	7,313
Flood Mitigation and Flood Emergency††	640	1,147	2,299	1,385	1,522
Street Lighting	3,668	3,897	4,164	4,349	4,659
Sanitary and Garbage	11,544	11,768	12,385	13,004	13,563
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc.	10,998	10,299	11,447	12,781	15,040
Baby Health Centres	312	324	421	312	340
Health Services	4,038	4,255	4,607	4,887	5,352
Public Markets	938	935	1,006	1,006	1,193
Libraries	2,826	3,280	3,575	3,889	4,394
Noxious Animals, Weeds Destruction†	550	610	723	580	1,012
Contributions to: Fire Board	898	895	932	1,043	1,076
Bush Fire Fund	130	142	171	268	297
Fire Prevention	600	586	847	1,140	964
Cattle Straying	138	138	147	143	178
Town Planning†	1,532	1,820	1,434	1,638	1,647
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Bands, Public Bodies	466	510	519	627	654
Housing (Construction, Advances)	362	392	151	618	249
Council Property, n.e.i.‡	7,282	6,535	6,679	8,253	9,225
Other†	9,502	10,062	10,327	12,490	12,424
Total, Works and Services†	143,628	147,726	161,154	171,352	188,255
Debt Charges—					
Interest on Loans, etc.	5,708	6,545	7,371	7,879	8,694
Repayment of Loans, etc.—					
Sinking Fund	754	806	1,059	688	882
Principal Instalments	9,426	10,618	11,682	12,970	14,755
Total Debt Charges	15,888	17,969	20,112	21,537	24,332
Total Expenditure from Revenue—Ordinary Services†	159,516	165,695	181,265	192,888	212,587

* 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 (\$582,000 in 1962, \$921,000 in 1963, \$2,270,000 in 1964, \$1,385,000 in 1965, and \$1,367,000 in 1966).

¶ 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 1966 are given in the next table for county councils and groups of municipalities and shires:—

Table 151. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue, 1966

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Sydney Statistical Division		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
\$ thousand							
Works and Services—							
Administration, n.e.i.	1,729	7,385	754	9,024	5,640	14,664	...
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc. ..	4,227	27,886	5,153	37,984	54,506	92,489	...
Contribution to Main Roads Department*	1,167	7,249	19	6,254	1,059	7,313	...
Flood Mitigation and Flood Emergency† .. ..	...	37	...	85	385	469	1,132
Street Lighting	441	3,132	395	3,661	998	4,659	...
Sanitary and Garbage	1,172	8,695	1,052	9,735	3,827	13,563	...
Parks, Baths, Beaches, etc. ..	1,556	8,827	1,253	11,055	3,984	15,040	...
Baby Health Centres	5	265	21	289	50	340	...
Health Services	1,756	3,562	266	4,037	1,316	5,352	...
Public Markets	685	690	...	954	239	1,193	...
Libraries	334	2,533	426	3,373	1,021	4,394	...
Noxious Animals, Weeds Destruction .. ..	...	43	3	126	675	801	296
Contributions to—							
Fire Board	168	849	90	934	142	1,076	...
Bush Fire Fund .. ..	...	43	2	28	269	297	...
Fire Prevention .. ..	...	97	2	85	880	964	...
Cattle Straying	1	41	21	99	79	178	...
Town Planning	229	1,385	66	1,288	359	1,647	...
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Bands, Public Bodies	136	427	24	469	185	654	...
Housing (Construction, Advances) ..	122	126	...	75	174	249	...
Council Property, n.e.i.‡	1,230	5,359	662	6,042	3,184	9,225	...
Other	2,780	6,258	638	8,097	4,306	12,403	31
Total, Works and Services	17,738	84,890	10,849	103,692	83,278	186,970	1,458
Debt Charges—							
Interest on Loans, etc.	878	4,321	603	5,808	2,772	8,580	115
Repayment of Loans, etc.—							
Sinking Fund	717	812	33	862	15	878	5
Principal Instalments	30	5,967	992	8,245	6,468	14,713	42
Total Debt Charges	1,625	11,100	1,627	14,915	9,256	24,171	161
Total Expenditure from Revenue—Ordinary Services	19,363	95,990	12,476	118,607	92,534	211,141	1,619

* See note *, previous table.

† Includes expenditure on flood mitigation works (Total Municipalities and Shires, \$235,000; County Councils, \$1,132,000).

‡ 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., \$80,000; Noxious Animals and Weeds Destruction, \$85,000; Other, \$9,000; and Total, \$174,000.

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 1966, 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 current 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 22 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 steady 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 152. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings

Year	Number of Councils	Expenditure	Revenue				Surplus
			Sales	Loan Rates	Other	Total	
\$ thousand							
1956	95	94,746	88,932	574	6,726	96,232	1,486
1957	84	101,948	99,152	648	6,932	106,732	4,784
1958	61	111,764	107,212	722	6,888	114,822	3,058
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

Particulars of the revenue, working expenses, capital expenditure, and debt redemption of the electricity undertakings in 1966, and of the electricity purchased and sold by the undertakings in that year, are given on the next page.

Table 153. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings—Revenue and Expenditure, etc., 1966

Particulars	County Councils										Total, All Authorities	
	\$ thousand											
	Municipalities and Shires	Sydney	Prospect	Mackellar	St. George	Shortland	Illawarra	Other				
Revenue—												
Electricity Sales	4,260	91,907	24,398	6,148	7,502	14,327	7,830	51,050	207,421			
Meter Rents, Installations, etc. .. .	263	494	2,124	1,025	205	1,701	360	7,789	13,962			
Government Grants	23	..	11	1	..	..	2	1,691	1,728			
Loan Rates	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,089	1,092			
Total Revenue	4,549	92,401	26,533	7,173	7,707	16,028	8,192	61,619	224,202			
Expenditure—												
Purchases, Distribution, etc. .. .	3,664	79,762*	22,092	6,257	6,270	13,376	6,431	44,822	182,674*			
Depreciation	383	6,761	1,402	91	455	306	806	6,174	16,882			
Interest	209	4,640	1,339	405	257	452	502	6,360	14,163			
Total Expenditure	4,256	91,163*	24,833	6,753	6,982	14,637	7,739	57,356	213,719*			
Capital Expenditure from—												
Loan Funds	534	994	3,618	1,143	718	890	1,228	12,205	21,330			
Depreciation Reserve and Revenue Surpluses	572	14,822	1,300	130	922	1,863	820	4,927	23,356			
Total Capital Expenditure	1,106	15,816	4,918	1,273	1,640	2,753	2,049	17,132	46,686			
Provision Made for Debt Redemption	272	2,681	1,477	324	286	495	473	6,544	12,553			
Electricity—												
Generated	14,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	216,992	231,382			
Purchased	173,583	5,027,955	1,353,577	319,333	377,649	821,577	373,518	4,249,529	12,696,821			
Sold	167,933	4,757,974	1,279,546	287,401	351,526	783,881	348,858	4,029,684	12,006,805			

* Includes provision for loan repayments and developmental works, \$2,319,000.

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 31st December, 1966:—

Table 154. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets, 1966

LIABILITIES					
Council	Capital Debt	Bank Overdraft	Creditors, etc.	Accumulated Funds	Total
	\$ thousand				
Municipalities and Shires ..	3,952	638	489	3,780	8,859
County Councils—					
Sydney	87,533	3,926	17,449	41,990	150,898
Prospect	26,186	486	3,271	13,261	43,204
Mackellar	7,151	1,443	675	3,744	13,013
St. George	4,985	438	1,443	6,800	13,666
Shortland	8,502	916	2,460	13,798	25,675
Illawarra	9,957	326	1,084	3,743	15,111
Other	118,083	8,842	6,148	45,849	178,921
Total, N.S.W.	266,349	17,015	33,019	132,964	449,347

ASSETS					
Council	Land, Plant, etc.	Debtors	Cash, Bank, and Investments		Total
			Reserve Accounts	Other	
\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires ..	7,571	937	131	220	8,859
County Councils—					
Sydney	115,235	11,046	24,600	16	150,898
Prospect	34,879	3,458	4,654	212	43,204
Mackellar	11,887	1,088	38	1	13,013
St. George	11,981	966	139	580	13,666
Shortland	22,824	1,268	1,033	550	25,675
Illawarra	13,961	771	284	94	15,111
Other	159,075	10,254	5,283	4,310	178,921
Total, N.S.W.	377,413	29,788	36,163	5,984	449,347

The capital indebtedness comprises gross loans \$262,045,000, government advances \$3,782,000, and time payment debts \$522,000. This capital indebtedness was offset by sinking funds for debt redemption (totalling \$25,410,000) included in assets.

The surplus funds of the Sydney County Council amounted to \$41,990,000 and comprised General Reserve \$6,602,000, Sinking Fund Reserve \$22,897,000, Insurance Fund Reserve \$1,999,000, Special Provision for Loan Repayment and Development Works, \$9,391,000, and other reserves, \$1,101,000. At 31st December, 1966, the capital cost of the Council's land, plant, etc., with stores on hand, amounted to \$174,479,000, but this total was reduced to \$115,235,000 by the deduction of depreciation reserve, \$59,243,000.

GAS TRADING FUNDS

The supply of gas for domestic, industrial, etc. purposes in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies. The gasworks operated by 23 municipal and shire councils and one county council are situated in country towns.

Table 155. 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									
1961	23	2,847	1,789	598	85	64	394	2,929	83
1962	24	3,147	1,987	621	86	74	443	3,211	64
1963	24	3,287	2,072	630	84	161	455	3,402	114
1964	24	3,363	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

The charges included in expenditure for depreciation of assets amounted to \$430,000 in 1966, and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., to \$395,000.

The balance sheets of the municipal, shire, and county council gas trading undertakings at 31st December in the last two years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 156. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Gas Trading Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets

Liabilities	1965	1966	Assets	1965	1966
	\$ thousand			\$ thousand	
Capital Debt	6,959	7,310	Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc.	8,606	9,196
Sundry Creditors, etc.	446	447	Debtors	629	090
Overdrafts	995	828	Outstanding Rates	18	44
Total Liabilities	8,399	8,586	Cash and Investments—		
			Trading Accounts	15	11
			Reserve Accounts	301	183
			Loan Accounts	285	222
Excess of Assets	1,454	1,581	Total Assets	9,853	10,167
Total	9,853	10,167			

In 1966, the capital debt comprised debenture loans \$7,306,000 and time payment debts \$4,000.

Capital expenditure on the acquisition and improvement of assets amounted to \$857,000 in 1966, including \$750,000 from loan funds. Repayments of capital debt totalled \$350,000 in 1966.

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, and several water storage systems are under direct Government control. The larger systems are described on page 234. 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 31st December, 1966, country water supply services were conducted or were being conducted by 48 municipalities, 92 shires, and 6 county councils, and sewerage services by 52 municipalities (including 5 in the Sydney Statistical Division) and 49 shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the undertakings for 1966:—

Table 157. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Revenue Accounts, 1966

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
\$ thousand							
Revenue—							
Rates Levied	3,533	2,942	540	7,015	2,784	990	3,774
Water Sales	1,072	783	526	2,381	170	1,351	1,521
Government Grants	435	979	626	2,041	376	130	506
Other	346	291	118	755			
Total	5,387	4,995	1,810	12,192	3,331	2,470	5,801
Expenditure—							
Management, Working							
Expenses, etc.	2,709	1,705	617	5,031	1,362	470	1,831
Depreciation	545	600	104	1,249	398	201	599
Interest	1,246	1,536	580	3,362	999	445	1,444
Total	4,501	3,841	1,300	9,642	2,759	1,116	3,875
Surplus	887	1,154	510	2,550	572	1,354	1,926

Particulars of capital expenditure from loan funds and government grants, etc., and of redemptions of capital indebtedness during 1966 are as follows:—

Table 158. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1966

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
	\$ thousand						
Capital Expenditure—							
From Loans	2,158	3,737	1,442	7,337	1,770	1,677	3,448
Other	563	1,208	501	2,272	343	1,339	1,682
Total	2,721	4,945	1,944	9,609	2,114	3,016	5,130
Provision for Debt Redemption	797	470	194	1,461	511	178	689

The capital debts of the water supply undertakings aggregated \$68,437,000 (municipalities \$24,677,000, shires \$30,543,000, and county councils \$13,217,000) at 31st December, 1966. An amount of \$29,981,000 for sewerage works comprised \$20,174,000 owing by the municipalities and \$9,807,000 by the shires. The combined capital debt of the water and sewerage works was represented by debenture loans \$97,437,000, government advances \$905,000, and time payment debts \$76,000.

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 six county councils at the end of 1966.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the local authority abattoirs in the last six years is shown below:—

Table 159. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Abattoirs—Revenue Accounts

Year	Expenditure	Revenue					Surplus or Deficiency (—)
		Sales, Dues, etc.	Rates Levied	Government Grants	Other	Total	
	\$ thousand						
1961	8,282	8,456	26	...	278	8,760	478
1962	9,390	9,387	26	...	377	9,790	400
1963	12,052	12,104	27	...	424	12,555	504
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

The expenditure for 1966 includes charges for interest \$660,000, and depreciation of assets, \$687,000.

Capital expenditure in 1966 amounted to \$2,209,000, of which \$2,044,000 was financed from loans. Redemption of capital indebtedness totalled \$548,000.

Assets, valued at \$22,601,000 at 31st December, 1966, included premises, plant, and stores valued at \$19,513,000, and exceeded liabilities by \$4,724,000. The liabilities included loans, government advances, and time payment debts amounting to \$15,525,000.

The largest local authority abattoir is at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to \$6,396,000 and expenditure to \$6,376,000 in 1966. Assets at the Newcastle abattoir at the end of 1966 exceeded liabilities by \$1,181,000.

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 1st 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 160. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Government Grants *

Year	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
\$ thousand							
1956	2,504	348	16,722	3,940	15,634	1,250	20,824
1957	2,180	444	18,952	3,778	17,798	1,488	23,064
1958	2,374	784	18,930	4,678	17,410	1,918	24,006
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

* 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 161. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Government Grants*—Objects

Year	Ordinary Services			Trading Funds		Total
	Endowment	Main Roads	Other	Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs	Water and Sewerage	
\$ thousand						
1956	446	10,562	6,990	1,164	1,662	20,824
1957	448	11,246	8,868	1,274	1,228	23,064
1958	452	11,690	9,482	1,202	1,180	24,006
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

* See note *, Table 160. Details of "ordinary services" grants to councils are given in Table 147.

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 and by renewal and 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, and 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 \$28,981,000 at 30th June, 1969.

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 works 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. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 5 per cent. per annum, and repayments may not extend beyond ten 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 162. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted

Item of Expenditure	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$ thousand					
Ordinary Services—						
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	7,506	10,226	10,455	11,896	11,673	11,140
Flood Mitigation Works	100	256	283	389	382	394
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	1,450	1,782	2,004	1,965	2,672	2,338
Sanitary and Garbage	36	106	73	98	164	508
Baby Health Centres	30	2	35	33	30	1
Libraries	66	204	193	187	189	165
Public Markets	172	256	229	233	288	146
Parking Facilities	476	396	478	377	349	652
Housing Construction	80	...	...	118	78	270
Advances: Housing	269	433	607	724	619	906
Other	128	33	110	274	317	227
Town Planning	584	708	1,075	566	133	349
Council Property and Plant, n.e.i.	4,846	5,270	6,935	8,447	8,186	8,671
Other	103	183	249	338	745	315
Total, Ordinary Services	15,846	19,856	22,725	25,645	25,824	26,081
Trading Undertakings—						
Electricity	19,876	26,406	20,975	25,238	28,248	21,330
Gas	574	1,016	901	303	374	750
Abattoirs	494	1,536	2,978	2,815	2,630	2,044
Water Supply—						
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	510	492	50	276	200	184
Other	4,594	4,836	5,463	4,789	6,498	7,337
Sewerage—						
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	298	290	1,160	900	850	700
Other	1,910	2,410	2,654	2,455	3,158	3,448
Total, Trading Undertakings	28,256	36,986	34,182	36,776	41,958	35,794
All Services—						
Expenditure from Loans	42,590	54,606	54,896	61,187	66,373	60,219
Expenditure from Government Advances	492	374	750	122	291	585
Time Payment Debts Contracted	1,020	1,862	1,261	1,113	1,118	1,070
Total, All Services	44,102	56,842	56,907	62,422	67,782	61,875

The particulars given in Tables 162 to 164 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.

Contributions to the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board for new water supply and sewerage works (as shown in the above table) include amounts charged to councils' general funds (water supply: \$270,000 in 1961, \$72,000 in 1962, \$276,000 in 1964, \$200,000 in 1965, and \$184,000 in 1966; sewerage: \$50,000 in 1962, \$950,000 in 1963, \$900,000 in 1964, \$850,000 in 1965, and \$700,000 in 1966).

Expenditure from government advances includes new debt incurred to the Electricity Commission for the purchase of transmission assets (\$484,000 in 1961, \$348,000 in 1962, \$505,000 in 1963, and \$108,000 in 1966). The balance of the expenditure in 1966 was on abattoirs (\$474,000) and water supply (\$3,000).

Time payment debts contracted in 1966 comprised \$970,000 for ordinary services (\$61,000 for roads, bridges, etc., and \$909,000 for "properties and plant—other") and \$100,000 for trading undertakings (\$45,000 for electricity, \$43,000 for abattoirs, \$7,000 for water supply, and \$5,000 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 163. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	1,242	634	530	675	757	877
Other Municipalities and Shires	6,048	8,150	9,962	10,311	10,598	10,932
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	7,290	8,784	10,492	10,986	11,355	11,809
Newcastle (City)	566	762	621	799	436	398
Greater Wollongong (City)	414	776	1,138	1,408	1,100	1,078
Other Municipalities and Shires	14,882	17,608	19,527	20,507	23,764	24,495
Total: Municipalities*	13,912	16,182	18,854	19,667	20,830	21,252
Shires*	9,240	11,748	12,924	14,032	15,824	16,529
Municipalities and Shires*	23,152	27,930	31,778	33,699	36,655	37,780
County Councils*	20,950	28,912	25,129	28,722	31,128	24,095
Total, N.S.W.—						
Expenditure from Loans	42,590	54,606	54,896	61,187	66,373	60,219
Expenditure from Government Advances	492	374	750	122	291	585
Time Payment Debts Contracted	1,020	1,862	1,261	1,113	1,118	1,070
Total	44,102	56,842	56,907	62,422	67,782	61,875

* Comparison is affected by amalgamation of municipalities and shires and by the formation of county councils.

A classification of the loan expenditure by selected groups of local government authorities in 1966 is given in the following table:—

Table 164. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted, 1966

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Sydney Statistical Division		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
	\$ thousand						
Ordinary Services—							
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	365	6,326	427	7,422	3,718	11,140	...
Flood Mitigation Works	...	17	...	23	79	101	292
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	18	893	22	1,384	954	2,338	...
Sanitary and Garbage	...	311	...	359	149	508	...
Baby Health Centres	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
Libraries	...	104	...	116	49	165	...
Public Markets	...	...	...	35	110	146	...
Parking Facilities	...	561	...	617	35	652	...
Housing Construction	...	...	...	35	234	270	...
Advances: Housing	...	1	...	461	446	906	...
Other	...	15	...	69	158	227	...
Town Planning	...	209	117	334	15	349	...
Council Property and Plant, n.e.i.	494	2,774	99	4,004	4,662	8,667	4
Other	...	47	18	183	130	313	2
Total, Ordinary Services	877	11,255	684	15,043	10,740	25,782	299
Trading Undertakings—							
Electricity	...	...	...	280	254	534	20,796
Gas	...	35	...	612	60	672	78
Abattoirs	...	...	92	565	...	565	1,479
Water Supply—							
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	...	124	...	124	60	184	...
Other	...	...	...	2,158	3,737	5,895	1,442
Sewerage—							
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	...	...	700	700	...	700	...
Other	...	395	...	1,770	1,677	3,448	...
Total, Trading Undertakings	...	554	792	6,209	5,789	11,998	23,796
All Services—							
Expenditure from Loans	877	11,450	1,451	20,944	15,841	36,786	23,434
Expenditure from Government Advances	...	...	...	...	3	3	582
Time Payment Debts Contracted	...	359	25	307	684	991	79
Total, All Services	877	11,809	1,476	21,252	16,529	37,780	24,095

LOAN AND OTHER LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS

At 31st December, 1966, the *gross* loan debt of local government authorities in New South Wales totalled \$548,527,000, against which were held sinking fund balances of \$34,665,000. The *net* loan debt therefore amounted to \$513,862,000. With amounts owing for repayable government advances (\$8,272,000) and time payment debts (\$3,103,000), the total net long-term indebtedness amounted to \$525,237,000.

Table 165. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt, 1966

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)	20,380	6,157	14,223	...	...	14,223
Other Municipalities and Shires	68,319	2,567	65,752	124	1,029	66,906
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	88,699	8,724	79,975	124	1,029	81,129
Newcastle (City)	4,130	100	4,030	...	...	4,030
Greater Wollongong (City)	8,078	9	8,069	...	138	8,206
Other Municipalities and Shires	163,959	332	163,626	3,044	1,376	168,047
Total—						
Municipalities	169,940	9,032	160,908	2,901	1,146	164,955
Shires	94,925	134	94,792	268	1,397	96,457
Municipalities and Shires	264,866	9,165	255,700	3,168	2,543	261,412
County Councils—						
Sydney	87,533	22,916	64,617	...	...	64,617
Other	196,128	2,584	193,545	5,104	559	199,208
Total	283,662	25,500	258,162	5,104	559	263,825
Total, N.S.W.	548,527	34,665	513,862	8,272	3,103	525,237

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 1966, they were equivalent to 30 per cent. and 26 per cent. of the respective loan debts.

The whole of the gross loan debt at 31st December, 1966 was owing in Australia—the last of two loans which had been raised in London having been repaid in August, 1966. In Tables 166 and 167 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 18th 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 166. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt

At 31st December	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils*	Total*
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
	Sydney (City)*	Other Municipalities and Shires			Municipalities	Shires		
			\$ thousand					
GROSS LOAN DEBT								
1961	23,406	38,918	6,162	97,214	113,768	51,932	192,470	358,170
1962	24,110	44,827	7,072	110,363	126,468	59,904	215,166	401,538
1963	22,555	52,678	9,374	121,971	139,315	67,263	239,621	446,199
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
NET LOAN DEBT†								
1961	14,536	37,008	6,158	96,976	102,778	51,898	174,330	329,006
1962	14,650	42,857	7,066	110,053	114,770	59,856	195,439	370,065
1963	14,621	50,591	9,361	121,694	129,054	67,213	218,474	414,741
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
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES								
1961	...	338	...	3,859	3,760	438	9,346	13,544
1962	...	311	...	3,611	3,614	308	8,166	12,088
1963	...	165	...	3,592	3,345	412	7,194	10,950
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
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS								
1961	...	609	98	722	798	632	350	1,780
1962	...	818	76	1,078	1,186	786	1,038	3,010
1963	...	754	111	1,182	1,183	864	941	2,988
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
TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT‡								
1961	14,536	37,955	6,256	101,557	107,336	52,968	184,026	344,330
1962	14,650	43,985	7,142	114,743	119,570	60,950	204,643	385,162
1963	14,621	51,509	9,472	126,468	133,581	68,489	226,609	428,679
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

* See text following Table 165.

† Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption.

‡ Sum of "Net Loan Debt", "Government Advances", and "Time Payment Debts".

The following table shows the amount of indebtedness in each of the last eleven years classified by services:—

Table 167. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt Classified by Services

At 31st December	Ordinary Services*	Electricity Fund*	Gas Fund	Abattoir Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Total*
	\$ thousand						
NET LOAN DEBT†							
1956	65,910	106,584	1,922	1,182	30,428	12,726	218,786‡
1957	70,310	118,116	2,594	1,436	31,694	14,356	238,534‡
1958	76,830	127,008	2,884	1,600	33,224	16,106	257,676‡
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
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES							
1956	150	1,648	2	3,166	882	132	5,980
1957	102	1,622	2	3,368	882	126	6,102
1958	86	5,914	2	3,376	870	122	10,370
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
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS							
1956	880	24	44	...	2	2	952
1957	1,172	22	198	...	2	...	1,394
1958	1,202	16	164	8	2	2	1,394
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
TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT‡							
1956	66,940	108,256	1,968	4,348	31,312	12,860	225,718‡
1957	71,584	119,760	2,794	4,804	32,578	14,482	246,030‡
1958	78,118	132,938	3,050	4,984	34,096	16,230	269,440‡
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

* See text following Table 165.

† 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: \$34,000 in 1956, \$28,000 in 1957, \$24,000 in 1958, and \$20,000 in 1959.

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 168. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Repayment of Long-term Debt

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires— Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	634	678	648	727	601	747
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	3,558	3,808	4,487	5,033	5,378	6,069
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	4,192	4,486	5,135	5,760	5,979	6,816
Newcastle (City)	260	184	247	309	296	644
Greater Wollongong (City)	234	270	309	358	416	447
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	6,394	6,986	7,726	8,548	9,433	10,470
Total—						
Municipalities	6,656	7,120	8,091	8,998	9,420	11,159
Shires	4,424	4,806	5,326	5,977	6,704	7,218
Municipalities and Shires ..	11,080	11,926	13,417	14,976	16,123	18,377
County Councils	8,258	9,272	9,631	10,664	12,089	13,358
Total, N.S.W.—						
Repayment of Loans—						
Sinking Fund	2,406	2,760	2,696	3,451	3,497	4,227
Principal Repaid	14,562	16,010	17,596	19,330	22,386	25,525
Repayment of Government Advances	1,470	1,546	1,723	1,746	1,044	577
Repayment of Time Payment Debts	900	882	1,033	1,112	1,288	1,406
Total Repayments	19,338	21,198	23,048	25,640	28,213	31,736

DEBT CHARGES

The debt charges borne by municipal, shire, and county councils comprise interest (including exchange on interest payable oversea) 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 168. Particulars of the interest charges in each of the last six years are given in the following table.

Table 169. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Interest Charges

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires— Sydney Statistical Division— Sydney (City)	948	1,016	1,034	982	842	877
Other Municipalities and Shires	1,722	1,998	2,397	2,937	3,267	3,576
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	2,670	3,014	3,431	3,919	4,109	4,454
Newcastle (City)	108	131	166	192	203	226
Greater Wollongong (City)	204	233	280	341	381	429
Other Municipalities and Shires	4,662	5,351	6,088	6,768	7,429	8,362
Total— Municipalities	5,140	5,831	6,587	7,392	7,888	8,608
Shires	2,502	2,898	3,378	3,828	4,234	4,863
Municipalities and Shires	7,642	8,728	9,965	11,220	12,122	13,471
County Councils	9,804	10,976	11,930	12,772	14,137	15,248
Total, N.S.W.	17,446	19,704	21,895	23,992	26,259	28,719

In the following table, the debt charges in each of the last six years are classified by services:—

Table 170. 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 Redemption*	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Interest	Debt Redemption*	Total	
	\$ thousand							
1961	5,020	9,434	12,426	9,904	17,446	19,338	36,784	36,606
1962	5,708	10,180	13,996	11,018	19,704	21,198	40,902	40,724
1963	6,545	11,424	15,350	11,624	21,895	23,048	44,943	44,704
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

* See text preceding Table 168.

† "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 196.

The last general triennial elections of aldermen and councillors were held on 7th December, 1968. However, the City of Sydney and South Sydney Municipality were then being governed by three Commissioners appointed by the Governor (see page 196) and elections in these areas were postponed until 27th September, 1969.

Voting at the elections held in 1968 (and 1969) was not compulsory. At these elections, the proportion of voters to electors enrolled in contested wards and ridings of all municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division was 29.2 per cent., compared with 74.1 per cent. at the elections held in December, 1965 (when voting was compulsory for resident electors). The corresponding proportions were 27.3 per cent. and 84.4 per cent. in the City of Newcastle; 34 per cent. and 84.3 per cent. in the City of Greater Wollongong; 36.5 per cent. and 70.6 per cent. in other municipalities and shires; and 31.6 per cent. and 73.6 per cent. in all municipalities and shires.

Table 171. Municipal and Shire Elections, 1968 *

Particulars	Sydney Statistical Division*		Newcastle and Greater Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires			Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires
Electors Enrolled—							
Ratepayers	10,458	904,464	95,179	580,002	1,029,949	560,154	1,590,103
Other	34,860	748,458	77,161	441,475	945,387	356,567	1,301,954
Total Electors	45,318	1,652,922	172,340	1,021,477	1,975,336	916,721	2,892,057
Aldermen or Councillors—							
Elected after Contest	20	485	36	1,160	1,017	684	1,701
Returned Unopposed .. .. .	...	7	...	447	24	430	454
Vacant Seats .. .. .	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Total in Full Councils	20	492	36	1,609	1,041	1,116	2,157
Contested Elections—							
Seats	20	485	36	1,160	1,017	684	1,701
Candidates	56	1,155	94	2,026	2,075	1,256	3,331
Electors Enrolled	45,318	1,631,089	172,340	873,532	1,994,726	777,553	2,722,279
Electors who Voted—							
Formally	20,046	443,541	49,913	307,784	575,468	245,816	821,284
Informally	1,038	25,609	2,509	11,057	33,245	6,968	40,213
Total Voters	21,084	469,150	52,422	318,841	608,713	252,784	861,497
Proportion of—							
Ratepayers to Electors Enrolled	23.1	54.7	55.2	56.8	52.1	61.1	55.0
Voters to Electors	46.5	28.4	30.4	36.5	31.3	32.5	31.6
Formal to Total Votes	95.1	94.5	95.2	96.5	94.5	97.2	95.3

* The figures have been revised since last issue by the inclusion of particulars of the postponed elections (held in September, 1969) in the City of Sydney and South Sydney Municipality (see text above table.)

All seats were contested in 106 councils (85 municipalities and 21 shires) and no seats were contested in 19 councils. In the remaining 100 councils (5 municipalities and 95 shires), some but not all seats were contested; in the shires, there were 2 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 Greater Wollongong, and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities. It supplies water to an estimated population of 2,885,000 in this area, and sewerage services to an estimated population of 2,234,000.

The Board is composed of seven members. Two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed by the Governor for a period of seven years, and five members are elected by the aldermen and councillors of the municipalities and shires concerned and hold office for four years. For the purposes of the elections, the municipalities and shires have been grouped into five constituencies, and one member is elected by aldermen and councillors of each group.

The Board's water catchment areas extend over an area of 3,890 square miles (Upper Nepean, 347 square miles; Woronora, 29 square miles; Warragamba, 3,480 square miles; minor catchments, 34 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 574,335,000,000 gallons, and there are 175 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 706,000,000 gallons.

The following table shows particulars of services administered by the Board in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 172. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board: Services

Year ended 30th June	Water Supply				Sewerage		Length of Stormwater Drains Miles
	Improved Properties for which Service is available	Length of Mains Miles	Consumption		Improved Properties for which Service is available	Length of Sewers Miles	
			During Year	Daily Average			
	No.		Million gallons		No.		
1959	579,900	6,246	72,624	198.9	379,069	3,791	179
1960	598,893	6,450	73,529	200.9	395,869	4,021	179
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	181
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

Rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rate for water was 4.17c in the \$ from 1951-52 to 1959-60, 3.96c in 1960-61, 4.17c from 1961-62 to 1963-64, and 3.75c from 1964-65. For sewerage, the rate was 3.96c in the \$ from 1954-55 to 1956-57, 3.75c from 1957-58 to 1960-61, 3.96c from 1961-62 to 1965-66, 3.95c from 1966-67 to 1967-68, and 4.45c from 1968-69.

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 22.5c per excess thousand gallons from 1956-57 to 1959-60, 25c in 1960-61, 27.5c from 1961-62 to 1965-66, 30c from 1966-67 to 1968-69, and 33c from 1969-70. The volume allowance for a property is calculated by dividing the water rates payable by a notional charge per thousand gallons; the charge was 22.5c from 1956-57, 25c in 1960-61, 30c from 1961-62 to 1968-69, and 33c from 1969-70.

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 from \$1.50 (imposed between 1951-52 and 1955-56) to \$2.50 in 1956-57.

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 capital works are financed mainly from the proceeds of loans and of repayable advances and grants received from the State Government. Expenditure from these sources amounted to \$45,947,000 in 1967-68 and \$47,878,000 in 1968-69. These amounts exclude works expenditure from the renewals reserve account, which is referred to on page 238.

The capital debt of the Board, at 30th June, 1969, amounted to \$590,869,000, against which were balances in loan repayments sinking fund totalling \$87,983,000.

**Table 173. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board:
Capital Debt at 30th June, 1969**

Particulars	Water	Sewerage	Drainage	Total
	\$ thousand			
Debt to Government—				
State Government	78,925	73,745	...	152,670
Commonwealth Government	231	...	...	231
Total	79,155	73,745	...	152,900
Loans owing by Board ..	252,328	173,193	12,447	437,968
Less Sinking Fund ..	57,026	29,435	1,523	87,983
Net Loan Debt	195,302	143,759	10,924	349,985
Total Net Capital Debt ..	274,457	217,504	10,924	502,885

The debt to the State Government comprises the principal outstanding at 30th June, 1969 in respect of debt assumed by the Board on its inception in 1925 (\$17,524,000), advances made between 1925 and 1928 before the Board commenced to raise its own loans (\$3,711,000), unemployment relief advances (\$525,000), and advances made between 1952 and 1969 (\$130,910,000). 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, but the debt so incurred in respect of any of its services must not exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of the lands rateable for that service. A sinking fund provision of at least 0.5 per cent. is required in respect of such loans.

At 30th June, 1969, the amount outstanding in respect of the Board's loans was \$437,968,000, 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	754	5.062	253	5.479	100
4.750	5,866	5.125	21,638	5.500	114,170
4.875	23,782	5.250	16,204	5.562	1,162
4.879	200	5.312	200	5.625	39,443
4.938	970	5.375	50,789	5.750	54,449
5.000	22,739	5.438	290	5.875	84,959
				Total	437,968

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 174. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board: Finances

Year ended 30th June	Capital Debt at 30th June	Revenue		Expenditure				Total Expenditure	Surplus
		Rates	Total Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges			
				Management and Maintenance	Renewals*	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Debt Redemption		
\$ thousand									
WATER SUPPLY									
1959	182,432	13,841	18,180	5,478	2,560	7,392	2,740	18,169	11.0
1960	199,811	15,599	19,863	5,791	2,720	8,195	3,154	19,860	2.6
1961	217,784	16,374	21,635	6,592	2,040	9,349	3,643	21,623	11.6
1962	232,063	19,141	24,786	7,829	2,490	10,275	4,186	24,780	6.2
1963	247,884	21,514	27,655	8,509	3,680	11,184	4,266	27,638	16.6
1964	256,920	24,764	31,176	9,618	4,960	12,025	4,553	31,156	20.1
1965	270,724	24,662	32,485	10,331	4,820	12,525	4,801	32,477	8.3
1966	285,850	26,409	33,650	10,520	4,560	13,370	5,193	33,643	6.9
1967	303,513	28,889	35,749	10,810	5,020	14,281	5,630	35,741	8.4
1968	317,276	31,381	38,997	12,024	5,670	15,186	6,112	38,992	4.8
1969	331,483	34,264	42,913	13,957	7,630	15,794	5,522	42,903	10.0
SEWERAGE									
1959	69,083	9,132	9,696	5,386	540	2,735	1,028	9,689	7.6
1960	79,460	10,185	10,781	5,962	480	3,145	1,193	10,780	1.1
1961	89,631	11,475	12,107	6,583	380	3,687	1,454	12,104	2.5
1962	105,388	13,482	14,069	7,336	440	4,482	1,797	14,055	14.2
1963	124,518	15,401	15,712	7,593	560	5,510	2,041	15,704	7.9
1964	146,140	18,172	18,744	8,386	1,460	6,351	2,540	18,737	7.3
1965	166,054	20,549	21,207	8,966	1,800	7,436	3,001	21,203	3.6
1966	184,498	22,443	23,155	9,546	1,540	8,578	3,484	23,149	6.2
1967	203,469	24,747	25,566	10,678	1,410	9,556	3,920	25,564	2.4
1968	224,061	27,411	28,436	11,585	1,570	10,758	4,521	28,434	1.9
1969	246,939	34,120	35,175	12,490	6,400	11,827	4,453	35,170	5.5
DRAINAGE									
1959	2,667	540	610	255	220	88	41	604	6.0
1960	2,714	597	681	256	270	104	41	671	9.3
1961	2,830	663	753	334	260	110	40	743	9.8
1962	2,921	704	796	346	260	134	44	784	12.0
1963	3,374	779	824	388	240	144	47	820	4.0
1964	4,145	861	940	410	300	173	52	934	5.6
1965	4,162	1,112	1,198	510	420	205	58	1,193	4.7
1966	4,852	1,194	1,287	497	506	218	65	1,286	1.0
1967	6,834	1,289	1,386	556	440	294	86	1,376	9.1
1968	9,456	1,384	1,484	686	230	444	121	1,482	2.1
1969	12,447	2,017	2,118	748	640	595	130	2,113	5.7

* 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 \$18,000 in 1967-68 and \$32,000 in 1968-69. Actual expenditure on renewals amounted to \$9,448,000 in 1967-68 and \$12,514,000 in 1968-69, and the balance held in renewals reserve was \$11,327,000 at 30th June, 1969.

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 3,902,000,000 gallons and draws water from a catchment area of 76 square miles; its average daily delivery during 1968-69 was 19,290,000 gallons. The Grahamstown Dam, at present under construction, will ultimately provide a storage with a capacity of 40,000,000,000 gallons and a daily delivery of 60,000,000 gallons; its average daily supply during 1968-69 was 16,300,000 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 1968-69 was 6,390,000 and 520,000 gallons respectively. The Board has 108 service reservoirs in its reticulation area, with a total capacity of 125,698,000 gallons. It supplies water to an estimated population of 342,000, and sewerage services to a population of 272,000.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board during the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 175. Hunter District Water and Sewerage: Services

Year ended 30th 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
1959	81,398	1,439	10,281	28.2	53,619	726
1960	84,497	1,460	10,474	28.6	55,644	774
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

The Hunter District Water Board consists of seven members. The president and vice-president are appointed by the Governor for a maximum period of seven years, and five members are elected by the councils of constituent municipalities and shires and hold office for four years.

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 and 7.15c from 1968-69; for sewerage it was 4.79c from 1965-66 to 1967-68 and 5.09c from 1968-69. The stormwater drainage rate was 0.625c in the \$1 on the assessed annual value of areas drained from 1955-56 to 1964-65, and 0.52c from 1965-66.

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, and 32c from 1968-69. 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 30th June, 1969 was \$89,835,000, comprising \$15,371,000 owing to the State Government and \$74,463,000 owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$6,769,000 was accumulated in sinking fund for repayment). The net capital debt therefore was \$83,066,000.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or oversea, 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 30th June, 1969, 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	4,556	5.250	679	5.562	812
4.938	2	5.312	82	5.625	1,228
5.000	1,821	5.375	1,138	5.626	2
5.062	3	5.438	13	5.750	12,027
5.125	7,769	5.500	25,924	5.875	18,408
				Total	<u>74,463</u>

The Board's capital works are financed mainly from the proceeds of loans and State Government grants. Expenditure from these sources amounted to \$5,332,000 in 1967-68 and \$5,513,000 in 1968-69. Expenditure on works from the renewals reserve is shown on the next page.

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 176. Hunter District Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board: Finances

Year ended 30th June	Capital Debt at 30th 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									
1964	47,921	2,934	4,182	1,793	...	1,960	428	4,181	1.2
1965	50,934	3,025	4,386	1,985	...	2,050	465	4,500	(—)14.7
1966	54,226	3,604	5,295	1,984	100	2,610	586	5,280	14.6
1967	57,383	3,719	5,301	2,211	80	2,350	546	5,187	113.7
1968	60,599	3,911	5,839	2,326	150	2,751	600	5,827	12.0
1969	63,645	4,199	6,461	2,669	225	2,908	656	6,458	3.1
SEWERAGE									
1964	15,016	1,863	1,896	954	60	664	214	1,891	4.3
1965	16,325	1,960	1,991	992	40	720	229	1,982	9.1
1966	17,583	2,326	2,365	1,249	43	797	268	2,357	8.2
1967	19,055	2,441	2,484	1,363	40	864	211	2,478	6.7
1968	19,960	2,615	2,662	1,536	...	946	236	2,717	(—)55.2
1969	21,550	2,935	3,002	1,657	65	1,015	260	2,997	5.4
STORMWATER DRAINAGE									
1964	662	113	127	68	16	29	6	119	8.1
1965	697	116	132	65	17	37	6	125	6.6
1966	725	128	144	76	17	35	7	135	8.9
1967	731	132	143	84	9	41	7	141	2.0
1968	790	136	150	88	6	43	8	144	5.6
1969	989	140	158	101	6	50	9	165	(—)6.9

* Capital Debt in respect of the Board's General Fund, amounting to \$1,428,000, \$1,749,000, \$2,059,000, \$2,328,000, \$3,340,000, and \$3,651,000 for the years shown, is omitted from this table.

† Transfers to Renewals Reserve Account.

Actual expenditure on renewals from the renewals reserve account was \$126,000 in 1967-68, and \$107,000 in 1968-69. At 30th June, 1969, the renewals reserve account had a credit balance of \$4,090,000.

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 30th June, 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30th June, 1947. Censuses have since been held on 30th June, 1954, 1961, and 1966—and further population censuses are to be held at quinquennial intervals.

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. Up to the time the final results of the 1966 population census became available, the net migration component was based on statistics of overseas migration by State of embarkation or disembarkation and on approximate measures of all interstate movements. Since then a new method of estimating the net migration component has been adopted—the component is 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). Estimates shown in this volume for periods between 1961 and 1966 are final and have been based on this new method. Population estimates after 30th June, 1966, are subject to revision when the population is ascertained at the next census, and any discrepancy disclosed by the census will be added to the net migration component.

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 are subject to revision when the population is ascertained at the next census.

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 177. 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.	
7th April, 1861	350,860	168,436†	92.55†	6.76†	1.12
2nd April, 1871	502,998	152,138	43.36	3.67	1.62
3rd April, 1881	749,825	246,827	49.07	4.07	2.42
5th April, 1891	1,127,137	377,312	50.32	4.16	3.63
31st March, 1901	1,355,355‡	228,218	20.25	1.86	4.37
3rd April, 1911	1,646,734	291,379	21.50	1.97	5.32
4th April, 1921	2,100,371	453,637	27.55	2.46	6.79
30th June, 1933	2,600,847	500,476	23.83	1.76	8.41
30th June, 1947	2,984,838	383,991	14.76	0.99	9.65
30th June, 1954	3,423,529	438,691	14.70	1.98	11.06
30th June, 1961	3,917,013	493,484	14.41	1.94	12.66
30th June, 1966	4,233,822	316,809	8.09	1.57	13.68

* Excludes Australian Capital Territory in 1911 and later years.

† Since 1851.

‡ Includes 509 nomadic half-caste Aborigines.

Full-blood Aborigines are excluded from the population statistics shown for periods up to June, 1966, but are included (following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967) in population statistics relating to periods after June, 1966. Differences between population estimates 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 1.57 per cent., reflecting lower rates of both natural increase and net migration during the period. Since 1966, the rate of natural increase has remained low, but a substantial increase in net migration has caused the rate of population increase to rise to 2.28 per cent. in 1969.

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

Table 178. Annual Estimates of Population of New South Wales

Year	At 30th June			At 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1959	1,892,400	1,867,500	3,759,800	1,908,100	1,886,000	3,794,100
1960	1,929,100	1,903,400	3,832,500	1,951,900	1,925,400	3,877,300
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†	2,124,462*	2,109,360*	4,233,822*	2,143,500	2,129,800	4,273,300
1967	2,161,400	2,145,600	4,306,900	2,180,500	2,166,300	4,346,800
1968	2,199,100	2,182,300	4,381,400	2,222,200	2,206,600	4,428,800
1969	2,247,000	2,227,800	4,474,800	2,273,600	2,256,400	4,529,900

* Census results.

† Full-blood Aborigines are included for all periods after 30th June, 1966.

SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

The table on page 245 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 resulting from the reversal of the trend continued during the next two intercensal periods, 1947-1954 and 1954-1961, and the average annual addition in these periods was higher than ever before, being 40,313 and 45,161, respectively. During the period 1961-1966, the birth rate declined each year—but despite a substantial fall in the rate of natural increase, the average annual increase declined only slightly to 44,040.

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 decline to 8.78 per 1,000 in the rate of natural increase between 1961 and 1966 reflects a generally steady fall in the birth rate; since 1966, a rising birth rate has resulted in a higher rate of natural increase, reaching 10.13 per 1,000 of mean population in 1969.

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 26,000. During the last three years, there has been a substantial increase in the number of immigrants each year, the net gain from migration reaching 55,000 in 1969, the highest gain recorded in any year except 1949.

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

DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS

Approximately 75 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 18,433 persons per square mile in the Sydney suburban Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to less than one person in twenty square miles in the unincorporated area of the Far West Division.

POPULATION

Table 179. 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	108,053	122,038	230,091	(—) 5,455	5,582	127	100,598	127,620	228,218	18.17	0.01	1.86								
1901-1911	117,769	149,840	267,609	29,665	11,874	41,539	147,434	167,430	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	0.95	1.98								
1954-1961	150,250	165,876	316,126	101,799	75,559	177,358	252,049	241,435	493,484	12.33	6.92	1.94								
1961-1966	103,296	114,905	220,201	46,257	50,351	96,608	151,553	165,256	316,809	10.80	4.74	1.57								
Year:																				
1959	21,459	24,158	45,617	10,700	8,900	19,700	32,200	33,100	65,300	12.12	5.23	1.75								
1960	22,674	24,279	46,953	21,200	15,100	36,200	43,800	39,300	83,200	12.25	9.45	2.19								
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	8,100	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	9.04	1.66								
1966	17,724	19,488	37,212	13,200	11,900	25,000	30,900	31,300	62,300	8.78	5.91	1.48								
1967	18,460	20,768	39,228	18,500	15,800	34,300	37,000	36,500	73,500	9.10	7.96	1.48								
1968	16,951	20,962	37,913	22,800	19,300	42,100	41,700	40,200	81,900	9.09	9.59	1.72								
1969	21,529	23,842	45,371	29,900	25,900	55,800	51,400	49,800	101,200	10.13	12.45	2.28								

* 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 177.

|| Full-blood Aborigines have been included in population estimates from 1st July, 1966, and in statistics of births and deaths (and hence natural increase) from 1st January, 1967. The imputed natural increase of full-blood Aborigines in the period July-December, 1966 has been included in net migration.

POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The definition of "urban" and "rural" areas for statistical purposes has been varied from time to time. New criteria for the delimitation of "urban" boundaries were adopted for purposes of the 1966 population census. The basic criterion adopted was density of population per square mile. Individual census collector's districts (the smallest geographical areas for which population figures are available), were identified as "urban" if the density of population in the district was at least 500 persons per square mile at the census date. Special criteria and rules were applied to collector's districts containing areas which had special functions (e.g., airports, sporting areas, industrial areas, and holiday areas) and which did not meet the basic population density criterion. An isolated "urban" collector's district or an aggregation of contiguous "urban" collector's districts which contained at least 1,000 persons (or less in holiday resorts if they contained 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 were occupied at the census) were regarded as forming an "urban centre"—and the population of urban centres as comprising the urban population. (Because of practical difficulties—notably lack of time to identify suitable topographical boundaries and to re-design suitable collector's districts—it was necessary, for most urban centres with a population of less than 30,000, to delimit boundaries on the basis of aerial photographs, etc., rather than strictly in accord with the new criteria.) The boundaries of urban centres will be adjusted, on the basis of the new criteria, at each population census—as urbanization 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; 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 30th June, 1966:—

Table 180. Urban and Rural Distribution of Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1966

Area of State	Area	Population			Persons per Occupied Dwelling
		Number	Proportion of State Population	Density	
	Sq. miles		Per cent.	Per sq. mile	
Urban Centres in—					
Sydney Statistical					
Division—					
Sydney Metropolitan					
Area	499.6	2,446,345	57.78	4,897.0	3.46
Other Urban Centres ..	53.9	27,091	0.64	502.6	3.60
Newcastle Statistical					
District—					
Urban Newcastle ..	111.8	233,936	5.53	2,091.9	3.50
Other Urban Centres ..	74.1	68,292	1.61	921.6	3.54
Wollongong Statistical					
District—					
Urban Wollongong ..	75.9	162,153	3.83	2,135.6	3.86
Other Urban Centres ..	10.0	6,947	0.16	694.7	3.42
Rest of New South Wales	1,123.7	713,053	16.84	634.6	3.63
Total, Urban	1,949.0	3,657,817	86.40	1,876.8	3.51
Rural	307,452.3	566,946	13.39	1.8	3.81
Migratory .. .. .	...	9,059	0.21	...	...
Total, New South Wales ..	302,433.0*	4,233,822	100.00	13.7	3.56

* Includes 31.7 square miles of harbours, rivers, etc., which are not included within municipal or shire boundaries.

Urban centres of population outside the Sydney Metropolitan Area, 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 30th June, 1966. Urban centres are delimited without regard to State boundaries; the five 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 five urban centres are:— Albury-Wodonga, population of the part within New South Wales 23,379 (total population, 32,032); Gold Coast 3,829 (53,183); Barham-Koondrook, 1,139 (1,743); Echuca-Moama 967 (8,010); and Yarrowonga-Mulwala 827 (3,990).

Table 181. Classification of Urban Centres* according to Size of Population, 30th June, 1966

Size of Population	Number of Urban Centres	Population	Proportion of State Population
			Per cent
Less than 1,000	12	8,842	0.21
1,000 and under 2,000	57	81,407	1.92
2,000 and under 2,500	21	47,518	1.12
2,500 and under 5,000	31	107,924	2.55
5,000 and under 10,000	28	204,179	4.82
10,000 and under 15,000	8	98,356	2.32
15,000 and under 20,000	6	100,086	2.36
20,000 and under 25,000	5	111,238	2.63
25,000 and under 50,000	2	55,833	1.32
Total	170	815,383	19.26

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

Particulars of the age distribution of the population within urban and rural areas of the State are given in Table 198.

Population of Sydney Metropolitan Area

The principal urban centre in New South Wales is the Sydney Metropolitan Area. Until 30th June, 1966, the Sydney Metropolitan Area (then termed the "Metropolis" for general statistical purposes) 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.

For purposes of the 1966 census, new criteria for the delimitation of urban boundaries were adopted (the basic requirements being that an "urban centre" contain, at the census date, at least 1,000 persons and comprise contiguous collector's districts with a minimum density of 500 persons per square mile—see page 246). From 30th June, 1966, the Sydney Metropolitan Area has been defined for statistical purposes, in accordance with these new criteria, as the "urban centre" which includes the City of Sydney.

The following table shows the population of the Sydney Metropolitan Area (referred to as the "Metropolis" before 1966—see above) at each census since 1861. The figures are based on the boundaries as defined for statistical purposes at the time of each census.

Table 182. Growth of Population of Sydney Metropolitan Area

Census	Population			Increase since previous Census		Proportion of State Population
	Males	Females	Persons	Numerical	Proportional	
7th April, 1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865*	Per cent. 77·64*	Per cent. 27·3
2nd April, 1871	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43·63	27·4
3rd April, 1881	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63·49	30·0
5th April, 1891	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70·42	34·0
31st March, 1901	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25·69	35·6
3rd April, 1911†	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30·65	38·2
4th April, 1921	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42·82	42·8
30th June, 1933†	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37·40	47·5
30th June, 1947	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20·14	49·7
30th June, 1954†	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	379,157	25·55	54·4
30th June, 1961	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388	320,227	17·19	55·7
30th June, 1966†	1,205,662	1,240,683	2,446,345	262,957	12·04	57·8

* Since 1851.

† Area extended—see text on previous page.

At 30th June, 1961, the population of the Metropolis (as defined until 30th 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 from 30th June, 1966). 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 the Sydney Metropolitan Area has been very marked, the proportion of the State population residing therein (57·8 per cent.) having doubled since 1861.

Population in Urban Centres other than Sydney Metropolitan Area

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 Sydney Metropolitan Area 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.

For purposes of the 1966 census, new criteria for the delimitation of urban boundaries were adopted (the basic requirements being that an "urban centre" contain, at the census date, at least 1,000 persons and comprise contiguous collectors' districts with a minimum density of 500 persons per square mile—see page 246). The following table shows the population of the principal urban areas outside the Sydney Metropolitan Area at the 1961 and 1966 censuses. For those centres where the new concepts were applied in 1966, the data shown for the 1961 census were compiled according to the same concepts although (because 1961 collectors' districts were not especially designed for this purpose) some estimation had to be made. For intercensal years, however, it is not practicable to estimate the population of urban centres.

Table 183. Population of Principal Urban Centres outside the Sydney Metropolitan Area

Urban Centre	Census of 30th June		Urban Centre	Census of 30th June	
	1961	1966		1961	1966
Newcastle	219,633	233,936	The Entrance	7,404	9,131
Wollongong	128,360	162,153	Cooma	8,716	9,103
Gold Coast*	34,764	53,183	Casino	8,091	8,502
Albury-Wodonga*	28,796	32,032	Parkes	8,223	8,438
Broken Hill	31,245	30,014	Inverell	8,209	8,413
Wagga Wagga	22,092	25,819	Kempsey	8,016	8,181
Maitland	19,812	23,112	Moree	6,795	8,031
Orange	20,514	22,196	Echuca-Moama*	7,253	8,010
Tamworth	18,984	21,680	Coffs Harbour	7,188	7,667
Goulburn	20,544	20,871	Gunnedah	6,855	7,507
Lismore	18,935	19,734	Forbes	6,826	7,369
Bathurst	16,938	17,222	Murwillumbah	7,151	7,311
Woy Woy-Umina	12,483	16,287	Cowra	6,288	7,076
Grafton	15,526	15,951	Port Macquarie	5,952	7,063
Dubbo	14,118	15,561	Toukley-Gorokan-Budgewoi	3,078	6,658
Cessnock-Bellbird	15,308	15,331	Muswellbrook	5,717	6,312
Armidale	12,875	14,984	Deniliquin	5,575	6,239
Glenbrook-Faulconbridge	9,640	13,731	Cootamundra	5,939	6,219
Lithgow	14,592	13,165	Singleton	5,758	6,188
Queanbeyan	9,448	12,515	Narrabri	5,423	5,953
Kurri Kurri-Weston	10,756	11,567	Wellington	5,929	5,825
Gosford	8,424	11,310	Leeton	5,354	5,817
Taree	10,050	10,560	Young	5,448	5,754
Katoomba-Wentworth Falls	10,969	10,524	Glen Innes	5,771	5,737
Richmond-Windsor	8,846	9,933	Mudgee	5,312	5,372
Nowra-Bomaderry	8,311	9,633	Bowral	4,922	5,210
Griffith	8,580	9,537			

* Relates to whole of Urban Centre. The population of that part within New South Wales in 1961 and 1966 was:—Gold Coast 3,291 and 3,829 respectively; Albury-Wodonga 21,398 and 23,379; Echuca-Moama 810 and 967.

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 1st January, 1970, and is described on page 5 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 three censuses is shown (on the basis of the boundaries as delimited from January, 1970) in the following table:—

Table 184. Divisional Distribution of Population*, New South Wales

Statistical Division	Population at 30th June			Increase† in Population			
	1954	1961	1966	Numerical		Proportional	
				1954 to 1961	1961 to 1966	1954 to 1961	1961 to 1966
Sydney ..	1,938,016	2,303,464	2,541,307	365,448	237,843	18.9	10.3
Outer Sydney ..	70,816	87,071	101,870	16,255	14,799	23.0	17.0
Hunter—							
Newcastle Statistical District	274,645	308,476	327,438	33,831	18,962	12.3	6.1
Balance of Hunter	53,616	51,075	51,182	(-) 2,541	107	4.7	0.2
Total, Hunter ..	328,261	359,551	378,620	31,290	19,069	9.5	5.3
Illawarra—							
Wollongong Statistical District	100,725	150,387	177,432	49,662	27,045	4.3	18.0
Balance of Illawarra ..	35,143	38,867	42,224	3,724	3,357	10.6	8.6
Total, Illawarra	135,868	189,254	219,656	53,386	30,402	39.3	16.1
North Coast ..	210,570	212,946	211,842	2,376	(-) 1,104	1.1	(-) 0.5
Northern ..	143,788	149,820	155,158	6,032	5,338	4.2	3.6
North-Western ..	96,178	99,231	97,824	3,053	(-) 1,407	3.2	(-) 1.4
Central West ..	154,546	151,859	152,543	(-) 2,687	684	(-) 1.7	0.5
South-Eastern ..	111,882	112,889	115,420	1,007	2,531	0.9	2.2
Murrumbidgee ..	115,532	121,436	129,351	5,904	7,915	5.1	6.5
Murray ..	73,975	81,023	85,377	7,048	4,354	5.5	5.4
Far West ..	36,949	37,629	35,528	680	(-) 2,101	1.8	(-) 5.6
Lord Howe Island	278	249	267	(-) 29	18	(-) 10.4	7.2
Migratory ..	6,870	10,591	9,059	3,721	(-) 1,532	54.2	(-) 14.5
New South Wales	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,233,822	493,484	316,809	14.4	8.1

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1970.

† 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 1961 to 1966 was considerably lower than during the previous seven years. The only Statistical Divisions with a higher annual rate of increase between 1961 and 1966 than between 1954 and 1961 were Outer Sydney, Northern, Central West, South-Eastern, and Murrumbidgee (the last two largely as a result of construction projects undertaken in connection with the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme). The Sydney and Outer Sydney Divisions and the Wollongong Statistical District had the highest growth rates during both intercensal periods, reflecting the expansion of secondary industries in Sydney and Wollongong and (in the case of Outer Sydney) the increasing tendency for retired persons to settle in the areas around Gosford and Wyong. The growth of many rural districts was impeded by a major drought, the effects of which were at their peak at the time of the 1966 census.

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

Table 185. Divisional Distribution of Population*, N.S.W., 1963 to 1969

Statistical Division	Estimated Population at 30th June						
	1963	1964	1965	1966†	1967‡	1968‡	1969‡
Sydney	2,397,110	2,440,930	2,490,550	2,541,307	2,591,720	2,646,800	2,712,610
Outer Sydney	93,530	95,450	98,850	101,870	104,940	109,160	113,150
Hunter—							
Newcastle Statistical District	317,750	321,100	324,330	327,438	332,620	338,920	342,950
Balance of Hunter	50,720	50,380	50,180	51,182	52,780	53,790	54,810
Total, Hunter	368,470	371,480	374,510	378,620	385,400	392,710	397,760
Illawarra—							
Wollongong Statistical District	162,720	166,460	172,110	177,432	182,560	187,910	196,330
Balance of Illawarra	40,250	40,820	41,340	42,224	42,950	44,190	45,410
Total, Illawarra	202,970	207,280	213,450	219,656	225,510	232,100	241,740
North Coast	212,930	212,330	212,140	211,842	213,030	213,500	214,460
Northern	151,740	152,660	154,260	155,158	157,510	158,990	160,580
North-Western	100,570	100,660	100,520	97,824	98,440	98,340	98,590
Central West	153,090	153,820	153,810	152,543	152,280	152,060	152,320
South-Eastern	114,490	114,870	115,850	115,420	115,510	115,430	116,440
Murrumbidgee	121,700	123,480	125,580	129,351	131,370	131,950	133,200
Murray	83,900	85,190	85,730	85,377	86,090	86,260	86,630
Far West	36,210	35,950	35,960	35,528	35,670	35,600	35,540
Lord Howe Island	260	270	300	267	290	290	280
Migratory	10,730	10,860	10,860	9,059	9,190	8,210	11,500
New South Wales	4,047,700	4,105,220	4,172,400	4,233,822	4,306,900	4,381,400	4,474,800

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1970.

† Census.

‡ Full-blood Aborigines are included for all periods after 30th June, 1966.

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

Table 186. Area, Density, and Proportional Distribution of Population, Divisions* of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Area at 30th June, 1969	Number of Persons per Sq. Mile			Proportion of State Population		
		30th June, 1961	30th June, 1966	30th June, 1969‡	30th June, 1961	30th June, 1966	30th June, 1969‡
	Sq. miles				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sydney	1,573.3	1,464.1	1,615.3	1,724.2	58.81	60.02	60.62
Outer Sydney	3,212.6	27.1	31.7	35.2	2.22	2.41	2.53
Hunter—							
Newcastle Statistical District	1,145.2	269.4	285.9	299.5	7.88	7.73	7.66
Balance of Hunter	10,757.8	4.7	4.8	5.1	1.30	1.21	1.22
Total, Hunter	11,903.0	30.2	31.8	33.4	9.18	8.94	8.88
Illawarra—							
Wollongong Statistical District	434.0	346.5	408.8	452.4	3.84	4.19	4.39
Balance of Illawarra	2,842.0	13.7	14.9	16.0	0.99	1.00	1.01
Total, Illawarra	3,276.0	57.8	67.1	73.8	4.83	5.19	5.40
North Coast	13,846.2	15.4	15.3	15.5	5.44	5.00	4.79
Northern	38,059.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.82	3.66	3.59
North-Western	76,912.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.53	2.31	2.20
Central West	24,393.7	6.2	6.3	6.2	3.88	3.60	3.40
South-Eastern	20,129.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	2.88	2.73	2.60
Murrumbidgee	24,526.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	3.10	3.06	2.98
Murray	34,750.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.07	2.02	1.94
Far West	56,812.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.96	0.84	0.79
Lord Howe Island	6.4	38.9	41.7	43.8	0.01	0.01	0.01
Migratory .. .. .	...	...	...	...	0.27	0.21	0.26
New South Wales	309,433.0†	12.7	13.7	14.5	100.00	100.00	100.00

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1970.

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

‡ Includes full-blood Aborigines.

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 (1,724

persons per square mile), Newcastle Statistical District (300), and Wollongong Statistical District (452). 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 187. Sources of Increase* in the Population of Divisions†, 1961 to 1966

Statistical Division	Number			Average Annual Rate		
	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase‡	Net Migration‡	Total Increase‡
Sydney	113,424	124,419	237,843	9.37	10.28	1.98
Outer Sydney	1,819	12,980	14,799	3.85	27.46	3.19
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	16,364	2,598	18,962	10.26	1.63	1.20
Balance of Hunter	3,029	(-) 2,922	107	11.95	(-) 11.53	0.04
Total, Hunter	19,393	(-) 324	19,069	10.49	(-) 0.18	1.04
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	13,614	13,431	27,045	16.60	16.36	3.36
Balance of Illawarra	2,634	723	3,357	13.01	3.57	1.67
Total, Illawarra	16,248	14,154	30,402	15.87	13.83	3.02
North Coast	12,392	(-) 13,496	(-) 1,104	11.66	(-) 12.70	(-) 0.10
Northern	11,331	(-) 5,953	5,338	14.87	(-) 7.86	0.70
North-Western	8,673	(-) 10,080	(-) 1,407	17.32	(-) 20.13	(-) 0.29
Central West	10,723	(-) 10,039	684	14.01	(-) 13.11	0.09
South-Eastern	7,518	(-) 4,987	2,531	13.10	(-) 8.69	0.44
Murrumbidgee	10,210	(-) 2,295	7,915	16.55	(-) 3.72	1.27
Murray	5,923	(-) 1,569	4,354	14.08	(-) 3.73	1.05
Far West	2,533	(-) 4,634	(-) 2,101	13.92	(-) 25.47	(-) 1.14
Lord Howe Island	14	4	18	10.17	2.90	1.41
Migratory .. .. .	...	(-) 1,532	(-) 1,532	...	(-) 28.91	(-) 3.08
New South Wales	220,201	96,608	316,809	10.80	4.74	1.57

* The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

† On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1970

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

‡‡ Annual average rate per cent increase.

The table clearly reveals the movement of the population from the rural areas to the Sydney 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 30th June, 1966, for the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics relating to Sydney and its environs. The Division comprises the Sydney Metropolitan Area (see page 247) 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. At 30th June, 1969, the Division had a population of 2,712,610 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 2.7 persons per acre, the density is much higher in the inner municipalities of Waverley (28.8 persons per acre), Leichhardt (24.8), Marrickville (22.9), Ashfield (20.9), Sydney (20.7), Woollahra (20.7), and North Sydney (20.5). Some of the less densely populated municipalities and shires contain large areas reserved for parkland and for industrial uses.

The next table shows the population of the local government areas within the Sydney Statistical Division at the 1966 and earlier censuses, and in 1969. The figures for each local government area are on a comparable basis for all the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30th June, 1969.

Table 188. Population of Municipalities and Shires* in Sydney Statistical Division

Municipality (M.) or Shire (S.)	Population at Census of 30th June—			Proportional Increase †		Estimated Popula- tion at 30th June, 1969	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1969
	1954	1961	1966	1954 to 1961	1961 to 1966		
				Per cent	Per cent		
Ashfield M.	39,777	39,723	41,933	(—) 0.1	5.6	42,800	20.9
Auburn M.	46,689	49,002	48,691	5.0	(—) 0.6	48,850	6.3
Bankstown M.	102,384	152,251	159,981	48.7	5.1	165,100	8.6
Baulkham Hills S.	15,200	23,643	33,499	51.4	41.7	46,900	0.5
Blacktown M.	31,580	86,035	111,188	172.4	29.2	136,700	2.1
Blue Mountains M. (City) (Part)‡	5,857	9,708	13,838	65.8	42.5	16,200	0.5
Botany M.	29,490	28,904	31,871	(—) 2.0	10.3	34,500	7.8
Burwood M.	31,341	31,089	31,843	(—) 0.8	2.4	32,200	18.0
Camden M.	4,847	6,372	8,661	31.5	35.9	9,950	0.2
Campbelltown M. (City)	9,690	18,701	25,695	93.0	37.4	30,650	0.4
Canterbury M.	109,871	113,820	115,802	3.6	1.7	119,180	14.4
Concord M.	28,326	27,428	27,037	(—) 3.2	(—) 1.4	27,000	10.1
Drummoyne M.	30,855	30,197	30,630	(—) 2.1	1.4	30,900	15.6
Fairfield M.	49,027	80,707	101,226	64.6	25.4	112,500	4.7
Holroyd M.	40,553	56,624	66,123	39.6	16.8	72,450	7.5
Hornsby S.	43,730	62,070	81,170	41.9	30.8	92,100	0.7
Hunter's Hill M.	12,571	13,520	14,233	5.5	5.3	14,650	10.4
Hurstville M.	50,336	61,005	64,851	21.2	6.3	67,600	11.0
Kogarah M.	43,618	46,600	47,654	6.8	2.3	48,530	10.1
Ku-ring-gai M.	52,615	74,821	86,876	42.2	16.1	95,150	4.7
Lane Cove M.	21,806	23,723	25,109	8.8	5.8	26,750	10.4
Leichhardt M.	83,939	79,339	75,377	(—) 5.5	(—) 5.0	75,100	24.8
Liverpool M. (City)	26,610	30,874	68,959	16.0	123.4	77,500	1.0
Manly M.	33,639	36,049	38,141	7.2	5.8	39,250	10.5
Marrickville M.	95,189	91,396	92,745	(—) 4.0	1.5	93,450	22.9
Mosman M.	25,909	26,145	28,136	0.9	7.6	29,200	13.6
North Sydney M.	56,768	53,024	51,754	(—) 6.6	(—) 2.4	53,100	20.5
Parramatta M. (City)	80,697	104,061	106,996	29.0	2.8	110,650	9.1
Penrith M. (City)	18,838	33,049	46,357	75.4	40.3	53,500	0.5
Randwick M.	99,080	108,814	113,634	9.8	4.4	119,100	14.0
Rockdale M.	75,995	79,115	81,463	4.1	3.0	83,100	11.5
Ryde M.	54,101	75,568	81,291	39.7	7.6	85,500	8.6
South Sydney M.	47,003	43,579	40,541	(—) 7.3	(—) 7.0	39,200	15.1
Strathfield M.	26,179	26,429	26,704	1.0	1.0	26,880	7.7
Sutherland S.	65,757	111,746	134,058	69.9	20.0	147,500	1.6
Sydney M. (City)	91,969	78,476	71,297	(—) 14.7	(—) 9.2	68,600	20.7
Warringah S.	59,073	94,440	121,819	59.9	29.0	144,220	2.2
Waverley M.	67,474	64,999	63,607	(—) 3.7	(—) 2.1	64,000	28.8
Willoughby M.	52,090	53,683	54,576	3.1	1.7	54,850	10.0
Windsor M.	9,867	12,047	13,299	22.1	10.4	14,800	0.4
Woollahra M.	67,256	64,688	62,642	(—) 3.8	(—) 3.2	62,450	20.7
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	1,938,016	2,303,464	2,541,307	18.9	10.3	2,712,610	2.7

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1969.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

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

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, North Sydney, South Sydney, Waverley, 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 1966. This has been partly due to the replacement of dwellings by industrial and commercial establishments in these areas, and partly to the relief, by construction of new dwellings in the outer areas, of crowded conditions caused by the World War II housing shortage. The population of every outer local government area (i.e., those which include peripheral urban development) has at least doubled since 1954. The most notable increases were in Blacktown Municipality (172 per cent. between 1954 and 1961) and Liverpool Municipality (123 per cent. between 1961 and 1966); in each case, the increase was due largely to a major government housing project in the area.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

The table on the next page shows the population, at the last three censuses and in 1969, of the municipalities which are outside the Sydney Statistical Division and which had more than 3,000 inhabitants at 30th June, 1969. The figures for each municipality are on a comparable basis for all the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30th June, 1969. 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 188). The two main industrial municipalities outside the Sydney Statistical Division are the Cities of Newcastle and Greater 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 1969. The largest of these were Greater Cessnock (an aggregate of coal mining towns and rural areas), Broken Hill (a silver-lead-zinc mining town in the far west of the State), and Maitland (a centre of coal mining and rural interests).

Table 189. Population of Larger Municipalities* in N.S.W. outside the Sydney Statistical Division

Municipality	Population at Census of 30th June—			Proportional Increase†		Estimated Popula- tion at 30th June, 1969
	1954	1961	1966	1954 to 1961	1961 to 1966	
Greater Wollongong (City) ..	90,852	131,754	149,506	Per cent. 45·0	Per cent. 13·5	160,630
Newcastle (City) ..	137,428	142,574	143,025	3·7	0·3	144,860
Greater Cessnock (City) ..	38,729	35,281	34,515	(—) 8·9	(—) 2·2	34,400
Blue Mountains‡ (City) ..	22,245	27,039	30,731	21·6	13·7	33,100
Broken Hill (City) ..	31,351	31,267	30,036	(—) 0·3	(—) 3·9	30,420
Maitland (City) ..	25,676	27,353	28,428	6·5	3·9	29,650
Shellharbour ..	5,523	13,394	22,061	142·5	64·7	29,300
Wagga Wagga (City) ..	19,250	22,112	25,845	14·9	16·9	27,580
Albury (City) ..	19,299	22,983	25,112	19·1	9·3	26,700
Tamworth (City) ..	15,701	18,984	21,680	20·9	14·2	23,080
Orange (City) ..	18,247	18,977	20,995	4·0	10·6	22,500
Goulburn (City) ..	19,183	20,544	20,871	7·1	1·6	21,340
Lismore (City) ..	18,312	18,936	19,734	4·0	4·2	20,140
Bathurst (City) ..	16,089	16,538	17,222	5·3	1·7	17,430
Dubbo (City) ..	12,019	14,128	15,571	17·5	10·2	16,270
Armidale (City) ..	10,186	12,875	14,984	26·4	16·4	16,260
Grafton (City) ..	14,964	15,526	15,951	3·8	2·7	16,230
Queanbeyan ..	7,310	9,448	12,515	29·2	32·5	14,260
Lithgow (City) ..	15,228	14,329	12,911	(—) 5·9	(—) 9·9	12,710
Taree ..	9,068	10,050	10,560	10·8	5·1	11,050
Moree ..	5,502	6,795	8,031	23·5	18·2	8,770
Casino ..	7,844	8,091	8,502	3·1	5·1	8,750
Inverell ..	7,584	8,279	8,483	9·2	2·5	8,750
Cooma ..	6,566	8,716	9,103	32·7	4·4	8,690
Parkes ..	7,973	8,223	8,438	3·1	2·6	8,650
Kempsey ..	7,600	8,016	8,181	5·5	2·1	8,340
Port Macquarie ..	4,408	5,952	7,063	35·0	18·7	8,190
Gunnedah ..	5,434	6,855	7,507	26·2	9·5	7,820
Forbes ..	6,514	6,826	7,369	4·8	8·0	7,560
Cowra ..	6,097	6,288	7,076	3·1	12·5	7,290
Singleton ..	5,850	5,758	6,188	(—) 1·5	7·5	7,090
Muswellbrook ..	5,785	5,860	6,470	1·3	10·4	6,950
Deniliquin ..	4,704	5,575	6,239	18·5	11·9	6,610
Narrabri ..	4,957	5,423	5,953	9·4	9·8	6,510
Cootamundra ..	5,760	5,939	6,219	3·1	4·7	6,450
Kiama ..	4,350	5,239	5,865	20·4	11·9	6,400
Young ..	5,503	5,448	5,754	(—) 1·0	5·6	5,910
Glen Innes ..	5,842	5,771	5,737	(—) 1·2	(—) 0·6	5,820
Mudgee ..	5,294	5,312	5,372	0·3	1·1	5,450
Bowral ..	4,876	4,922	5,210	0·9	5·9	5,430
Ballina ..	3,558	4,129	4,931	16·0	19·4	5,380
Temora ..	4,567	4,469	4,536	(—) 2·1	1·5	4,600
Yass ..	3,662	3,909	4,098	6·7	4·8	4,230
Bega ..	3,624	3,858	3,925	6·5	1·7	4,030
Junee ..	4,064	3,980	3,904	(—) 2·1	(—) 1·9	3,900
Condobolin ..	2,840	3,150	3,571	10·9	13·4	3,750
Tenterfield ..	3,268	3,105	3,270	(—) 5·0	5·3	3,360

* Municipalities with a population at 30th June, 1969 of 3,000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30th June, 1969.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

‡ Relates to the whole of the City of Blue Mountains—see text above Table 189.

The municipalities outside the Sydney Statistical Division with the fastest rate of growth between 1961 and 1966 were Shellharbour (with an increase of 65 per cent.) and Queanbeyan (33 per cent.). Shellharbour is dependent on the heavy industries of Wollongong-Port Kembla; Queanbeyan borders on the Australian Capital Territory, and is virtually a suburb of Canberra.

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 190. Mean Population, Calendar and Financial Years

Year	Year ended 30th June			Year ended 31st December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
1960	1,910,200	1,886,300	3,796,500	1,929,700	1,904,400	3,834,100
1961	1,951,800	1,924,100	3,875,900	1,970,800	1,943,200	3,914,000
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	2,127,700	2,112,600	4,240,300
1967*	2,143,900	2,128,800	4,272,700	2,162,100	2,146,900	4,308,900
1968	2,181,200	2,165,500	4,346,700	2,201,300	2,185,100	4,386,400
1969	2,223,500	2,206,700	4,430,200	2,248,600	2,230,800	4,479,400
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION						
1960	1,092,950	1,121,000	2,213,950	1,107,070	1,134,630	2,241,700
1961	1,123,550	1,147,770	2,271,320	1,139,240	1,162,430	2,301,670
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	1,257,150	1,285,780	2,542,930
1967*	1,270,030	1,296,570	2,566,600	1,283,160	1,309,760	2,592,920
1968	1,297,650	1,321,550	2,619,200	1,313,030	1,336,790	2,649,820
1969	1,329,850	1,350,700	2,680,550	1,347,360	1,368,040	2,715,400

* Full-blood Aborigines are included in mean populations for all years ending later than 30th June, 1966.

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 30th June, 1961, the number of males was 1.5 per cent. greater than the number of females—but by 1966, the excess had been reduced to less than 1 per cent.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1861 to 1966 is given in the next table:—

Table 191. 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	2,124,462	2,109,360	50.18	49.82	101

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 192. Masculinity* of Population at Various Ages, N.S.W.

Census	Age Group (years)									All Ages
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 or more	
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.

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

Table 193. Sex Distribution of the Population by Statistical Divisions*

Statistical Division	30th June, 1961			30th June, 1966		
	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females
Sydney	1,140,461	1,163,003	98	1,256,354	1,284,953	98
Outer Sydney	43,204	43,867	98	50,291	51,579	98
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	155,233	153,283	101	163,374	164,104	100
Balance of Hunter	26,424	24,611	107	26,625	24,517	109
Total, Hunter	181,657	177,894	102	189,999	188,621	101
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	79,469	70,918	112	92,316	85,116	108
Balance of Illawarra	19,921	18,946	105	21,812	20,412	107
Total, Illawarra	99,390	89,864	111	114,128	105,528	108
North Coast	108,109	104,837	103	106,617	105,225	101
Northern	76,948	72,872	106	79,772	75,386	106
North-Western	52,035	47,156	110	50,553	47,231	107
Central West	78,017	73,882	106	77,992	74,591	105
South-Eastern	58,736	54,153	108	59,863	55,557	108
Murrumbidgee	63,616	57,810	110	67,664	61,680	110
Murray	42,610	38,413	111	44,665	40,712	110
Far West	19,516	18,123	108	18,292	17,243	106
Lord Howe Island	115	134	86	131	136	96
Migratory	8,495	2,096	405	8,141	918	887
New South Wales	1,972,909	1,944,104	101	2,124,462	2,109,360	101

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1970.

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 Murray and Murrumbidgee Divisions, which are predominantly rural.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The age distribution of the population at the last census and as estimated at 30th June, 1969 was as follows:—

Table 194. Age Distribution of the Population, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Census, 30th June, 1966			Estimated, 30th June, 1969*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	206,643	196,456	403,099	205,750	196,330	402,080
5-9	209,902	200,318	410,220	222,670	212,650	435,320
10-14	195,459	187,027	382,486	207,710	199,050	406,760
15-19	193,411	182,904	376,315	197,810	190,070	387,880
20-24	162,734	155,196	317,930	195,850	183,250	379,100
25-29	142,848	135,261	278,109	162,040	150,440	312,480
30-34	132,878	123,340	256,218	144,630	135,420	280,050
35-39	148,178	137,283	285,461	141,660	130,700	272,360
40-44	147,939	141,860	289,799	151,590	141,370	292,960
45-49	129,423	127,512	256,935	143,500	139,180	282,680
50-54	121,365	120,698	242,063	120,550	121,720	242,270
55-59	102,843	101,483	204,326	110,660	111,930	222,590
60-64	78,580	82,352	160,932	86,930	90,540	177,470
65-69	58,797	73,603	132,400	61,670	73,690	135,360
70-74	42,383	60,620	103,003	43,130	61,960	105,090
75-79	29,984	45,040	75,024	28,550	46,890	75,440
80-84	14,619	24,731	39,350	15,650	28,450	44,100
85 or more	6,476	13,676	20,152	6,680	14,190	20,870
Total, All Ages	2,124,462	2,109,360	4,233,822	2,247,000	2,227,800	4,474,800
Summary—						
0-5	250,411	238,037	488,448	249,490	237,970	487,460
6-14	361,593	345,764	707,357	386,640	370,050	756,690
15-20	227,927	215,594	443,521	236,370	226,770	463,140
21-64	1,132,272	1,092,295	2,224,567	1,218,840	1,167,840	2,386,680
65 or more	152,259	217,670	369,929	155,670	225,190	380,860

* Includes full-blood Aborigines.

The estimated age distribution at 30th June, 1969 is based on the recorded age distribution at 30th June, 1966, adjusted for obvious misstatement of ages, with allowance for births, deaths, and migration since that date. The estimates for each age group have been rounded, and consequently may not add exactly to the totals shown.

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 195. 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

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 196. Age Distribution of the Population of N.S.W., 1961 and 1966

Age Group (years)	Census, 30th June, 1961	Census, 30th 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

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 197. Proportional Age Distribution of the Population in Statistical Divisions*, 30th 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 Statistical District	29.2	16.0	11.6	13.7	20.8	8.6	100.0
Balance of Hunter	31.6	15.4	12.0	12.3	20.0	8.7	100.0
Total, Hunter	29.5	15.9	11.7	13.5	20.7	8.6	100.0
Illawarra—							
Wollongong Statistical District	32.0	16.1	14.5	14.8	17.4	5.2	100.0
Balance of Illawarra	31.6	16.4	11.5	11.5	19.6	9.4	100.0
Total, Illawarra	31.9	16.2	13.9	14.2	17.9	6.0	100.0
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 1st January, 1970.

† 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 industrialized Sydney Statistical Division, and is also relatively low in the industrialized 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 the Sydney Metropolitan Area, 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 198. Proportional Age Distribution of the Urban* and Rural Population of N.S.W., 30th June, 1966

Area of State	Age Group (years)							Total Population
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 or more	
POPULATION (Thousands)								
Sydney Metropolitan Area	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.)								
Sydney Metropolitan Area	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

* See comment on page 246.

† Includes "migratory".

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

Table 199. Age Distribution of the Population of Sydney Statistical Division, 30th 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

AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES

The average and median ages of the population of the State at the last six censuses 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 200. Average and Median Age of the Population, N.S.W.

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

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 201. Conjugal Condition of Population, N.S.W., 30th 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

* 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 202. Masculinity of Population and Proportion of those 15 years and over who were Married, Statistical Divisions*, 30th 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 1st January, 1970.

† 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 203. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population, 30th 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	1,415	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

* 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 204. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Country of Birth

Country of Birth	At 30th June, 1966						At 30th June, 1961
	Urban Centres *				Rural Areas	New South Wales	New South Wales
	Sydney Metropolitan Area	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

* See text on page 246.

† Including the Republic of Ireland.

At 30th 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 30th June, 1966, classified by country of birth. It reveals that in no case is the proportion of the over-sea-born who were resident within the Sydney Metropolitan Area 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 over-sea birthplace being 11.6 per cent. in the case of those born in the Netherlands.

Table 205. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population: Proportion Resident in Urban and Rural Areas, 30th June, 1966

Country of Birth	Urban Centres *			Rural Areas	New South Wales†	
	Sydney Metropolitan Area	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other		Per cent.	Number
	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

* See text on page 246.

† 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 30th June, 1961 and 1966 is shown in the following table:—

Table 206. Period of Residence in Australia of Persons in N.S.W. Born Outside Australia, 30th 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	...	...

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 remains 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 274.

Table 207. Nationality* of the Population, N.S.W., 30th 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.

† 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 30th 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 30th June, 1966 numbered 734,027, and 76 per cent. of these were British subjects.

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 in-

creased. 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 and 1966 censuses and as estimated in 1969, is shown in the following table:—

Table 208. Population of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	Population			Proportion of Population of Australia		
	Census, 30th June		Estimated, 30th June, 1969*	Census, 30th June		Estimated, 30th June, 1969*
	1961	1966		1961	1966	
New South Wales ..	3,917,013	4,233,822	4,474,800	Per cent. 37·28	Per cent. 36·66	Per cent. 36·39
Victoria	2,930,113	3,219,526	3,384,100	27·88	27·87	27·52
Queensland	1,518,828	1,663,685	1,768,000	14·45	14·40	14·38
South Australia ..	969,340	1,091,875	1,144,400	9·23	9·45	9·31
Western Australia ..	736,629	836,673	946,400	7·01	7·24	7·70
Tasmania	350,340	371,435	388,500	3·33	3·22	3·16
Northern Territory ..	27,095	37,433	68,000	·26	·32	·55
Australian Capital Territory ..	58,828	96,013	122,000	·56	·83	·99
Australia	10,508,186	11,550,462	12,296,300	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Includes full-blood Aborigines.

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. The average annual rate of increase in the five years 1961 to 1966 was 1.57 per cent., while the average for Australia was 1.91 per cent.

Sydney is the seventh largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by London, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Karachi, and Manchester. 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 for the 1966 population census, as described on page 246.

Table 209. Population of Capital Cities of Australia, 30th June, 1966

Metropolitan Area	Population, 30th June, 1966	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory	Metropolitan Area	Population, 30th June, 1966	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory
		Per cent.			Per cent.
Sydney	2,446,345	57.8	Perth	499,969	59.8
Melbourne	2,110,168	65.5	Hobart	119,469	32.2
Brisbane	718,822	43.2	Canberra	92,308	96.1
Adelaide	727,916	66.7	Darwin*	20,412	54.5

* Urban Darwin.

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 245. During the period since 1947 immigration has accounted for over one-third of the total increase in the State's population.

OVERSEA 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.

Oversea 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 oversea 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 oversea 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 oversea) 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 oversea arrivals and departures in each of the last seven years:—

Table 210. Oversea Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Length of Stay

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
ARRIVALS							
Long-term and Permanent	75,404	89,410	98,812	98,331	100,883	131,255	164,989
Short-term—							
Australian residents	77,767	92,310	114,320	129,143	159,889	188,990	217,427
Other	96,037	112,858	132,967	142,185	168,025	238,267	294,036
Total Arrivals	249,208	294,578	346,099	369,659	428,797	558,512	676,452
DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	37,798	39,190	45,271	53,045	55,169	55,657	64,813
Short-term—							
Australian residents	76,502	91,240	112,484	129,583	153,737	187,602	214,293
Other	101,589	116,846	139,961	149,333	177,224	250,031	305,468
Total Departures	215,889	247,276	297,716	331,961	386,130	493,290	584,574
EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	37,606	50,220	53,541	45,286	45,714	75,598	100,176
Short-term—							
Australian residents	1,265	1,070	1,836	(—) 440	6,152	1,388	3,134
Other	(—)5,552	(—)3,988	(—)6,994	(—)7,148	(—)9,199	(—)11,764	(—)11,432
Total Excess	33,319	47,302	48,383	37,698	42,667	65,222	91,878

(—) denotes excess of departures over arrivals.

The large increase in recent years in the number of short-term visitors from overseas partly reflects the practice, from October, 1967, of 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 211. Oversea Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Age and Sex Distribution

Age Group (years)	Arrivals				Departures			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
MALES								
0- 4	9,339	10,166	12,447	15,238	6,771	7,546	8,469	9,720
5-14	14,856	16,065	19,894	25,614	10,457	12,135	13,997	16,261
15-24	35,544	46,686	95,606	124,514	31,078	39,760	84,493	109,566
25-34	45,648	52,941	74,227	90,131	40,959	47,151	65,327	77,590
35-44	43,425	49,197	60,960	70,654	41,231	46,497	57,067	65,036
45-54	31,943	37,380	43,991	50,385	31,292	36,297	42,795	48,863
55-64	20,235	23,235	26,982	30,962	20,198	22,969	26,473	30,421
65 or more	11,187	12,339	14,194	16,575	10,860	11,931	13,643	16,134
All Ages	212,177	248,009	348,301	424,073	192,846	224,286	312,264	373,591
FEMALES								
0- 4	8,806	9,390	11,612	14,504	6,366	7,050	7,894	9,129
5-14	13,744	15,208	18,926	24,463	9,978	11,944	13,317	15,762
15-24	33,858	39,387	44,445	53,390	29,302	34,165	37,087	43,135
25-34	26,519	30,582	37,256	46,224	22,347	26,742	31,072	36,740
35-44	21,085	23,470	26,959	30,809	19,300	21,491	24,007	26,541
45-54	21,579	25,357	28,949	33,109	20,858	24,530	27,683	31,613
55-64	19,193	22,615	25,906	30,441	18,861	21,801	24,562	29,369
65 or more	12,698	14,779	16,158	19,439	12,103	14,121	15,404	18,694
All Ages	157,482	180,788	210,211	252,379	139,115	161,844	181,026	210,983
PERSONS								
0- 4	18,145	19,556	24,059	29,742	13,137	14,596	16,363	18,849
5-14	28,600	31,273	38,820	50,077	20,435	24,079	27,314	32,023
15-24	69,402	86,073	140,051	177,904	60,380	73,925	121,580	152,701
25-34	72,167	83,523	111,483	136,355	63,306	73,893	96,399	114,330
35-44	64,510	72,667	87,919	101,463	60,531	67,988	81,074	91,577
45-54	53,522	62,737	72,940	83,494	52,150	60,827	70,478	80,476
55-64	39,428	45,850	52,888	61,403	39,059	44,770	51,035	59,790
65 or more	23,885	27,118	30,352	36,014	22,963	26,052	29,047	34,828
All Ages	369,659	428,797	558,512	676,452	331,961	386,130	493,290	584,574

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 1969, the proportion was 32 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 oversea arrivals over departures classified according to the nationality shown on passengers' passports. Separate figures are shown for the excess of long-term and permanent oversea arrivals.

Table 212. Excess of Oversea Arrivals over Departures, N.S.W.: Nationality

Nationality	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
LONG-TERM AND PERMANENT MOVEMENT*					
British †	30,808	22,615	23,574	40,133	47,553
American (U.S.)	2,586	3,008	3,322	3,696	4,357
Austrian	493	310	72	279	442
Chinese	15	143	333	470	337
Czechoslovak	55	68	70	2,399	2,599
Danish	136	126	94	346	662
Dutch	968	879	870	1,354	1,467
Egyptian (U.A.R.)	251	312	512	674	1,358
Finnish	53	38	21	1,405	2,142
French	37	89	107	587	1,205
German	881	411	1,072	1,422	1,600
Greek	5,509	3,449	1,394	2,102	3,551
Hungarian	169	167	116	148	171
Israeli	121	180	225	245	277
Italian	3,566	4,018	5,443	6,388	4,783
Japanese	54	224	246	248	227
Lebanese	957	1,224	1,784	1,896	4,208
Norwegian	29	52	8	177	222
Polish	279	249	189	94	179
Portuguese	246	513	440	825	1,149
Russian (including Ukrainian)	174	113	75	51	65
Spanish	554	514	213	960	1,045
Swedish	59	104	43	277	361
Swiss	125	191	216	465	613
Turkish	63	116	148	498	3,362
Yugoslav	3,952	4,977	3,832	6,738	12,314
Stateless ‡	269	257	105	217	167
Other	1,132	939	1,190	1,504	3,810
Total	53,541	45,286	45,714	75,598	100,176
TOTAL MOVEMENT					
British †	27,388	16,656	22,188	31,753	41,879
American (U.S.)	1,381	1,961	2,646	2,567	2,712
Austrian	565	320	37	256	446
Chinese	(—) 57	284	514	432	362
Czechoslovak	64	83	139	2,478	2,571
Danish	115	91	44	287	673
Dutch	807	898	846	1,486	1,382
Egyptian (U.A.R.)	257	299	515	673	1,323
Finnish	44	19	35	1,391	2,109
French	100	160	52	405	1,251
German	879	346	1,089	1,395	1,397
Greek	5,334	3,063	1,193	2,027	3,392
Hungarian	228	181	133	177	218
Israeli	132	218	203	246	190
Italian	3,521	3,936	5,112	6,225	4,294
Japanese	270	344	385	335	343
Lebanese	937	1,177	1,759	1,944	4,244
Norwegian	16	66	(—) 101	72	184
Polish	292	249	104	112	208
Portuguese	258	497	428	813	1,157
Russian (including Ukrainian)	156	124	112	(—) 88	238
Spanish	475	419	105	864	954
Swedish	44	149	(—) 62	245	344
Swiss	45	184	145	380	518
Turkish	55	101	155	479	3,341
Yugoslav	3,916	4,869	3,704	6,626	12,226
Stateless ‡	438	256	108	188	177
Other	723	748	1,019	1,454	3,745
Total	48,383	37,698	42,667	65,222	91,878

* See text on page 272.

† 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 oversea 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 278). 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, oversea arrivals entering New South Wales were predominantly British. During the last five years, British nationals accounted for 51 per cent. of the excess of long-term and permanent arrivals over departures; Italian, Greek, and Yugoslav nationals accounted for a large part of the balance.

Assisted Oversea 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 25th May, 1939, and their dependants, whose eligibility was established prior to 31st 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 the United Kingdom Government makes an annual contribution towards passage costs. At present, persons aged 19 or more contribute £stg.10 towards their passage costs, whilst persons under 19 years travel free, and the United Kingdom Government contributes a maximum amount of £stg.150,000 per annum. 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), 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 Intergovernmental 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) and Turkey (1967) 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 Intergovernmental 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. However, with the introduction of the Special Passage Assistance Programme (see below), the General Assisted Passage Scheme now applies only to persons resident outside Europe and South America.

The Special Passage Assistance Programme, which was introduced on 1st July, 1966, is designed to attract suitable migrants who are resident in the United Kingdom, European countries (other than Luxembourg and communist countries), Malta, and (since 1968) South American countries, 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 213. Arrivals in Australia under Assisted Migration Schemes

Scheme	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Jan., 1947 to June, 1969
Austrian	769	824	556	466	419	20,750
Belgian	155	201	236	249	262	2,573
General Scheme ..	3,605	4,924	2,584	2,101	2,467	39,196
German	2,870	3,266	2,932	3,204	2,449	87,522
Greek	3,507	2,673	2,888	4,188	6,189	55,686
Italian	158	281	287	1,381	4,686	47,663
Maltese	3,655	2,368	754	910	755	40,051
Netherlands ..	1,551	1,652	1,383	1,781	2,406	75,423
Refugee	1,609	2,177	1,805	3,226	7,613	226,086
Spanish	49	70	91	82	878	9,128
United Kingdom..	70,688	70,754	70,570	55,877	73,384	865,541
Other Scheme ..	...	...	4,638	11,170	16,961	61,451
Total Arrivals ..	88,616	89,190	88,724	84,635	118,469	1,531,070

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 over 120 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). In addition, the Department of Immigration publishes a monthly illustrated newspaper (*The Good Neighbour*), which contains information and instruction for migrants and is distributed free.

Regulation of Immigration

Immigration into Australia is regulated by the (Commonwealth) Migration Act 1958-1966, which came into force on 1st 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 Austra-

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.

As a general rule, passports are valid for five years from the date of issue and may be renewed for five additional years, after which a new passport will be required. The fee for a passport, or for renewal of 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.

Approximately 95,000 Australian passports are issued each year in Australia and abroad.

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 after 12 months' residence in Australia), by naturalisation (in the case of aliens), or by notifica-

tion 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 in South Africa, or service under a British Commonwealth or South African 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 23 years from 1947 to 1969, 172,267 certificates were granted. The following table shows the number of naturalisation certificates granted in 1969 and in the period 1947 to 1969, and the previous nationality of the recipients:—

**Table 214. Naturalisation Certificates Granted to Residents of N.S.W.:
Previous Nationality of Recipients**

Nationality	1947 to 1969	1969	Nationality	1947 to 1969	1969
American, United States	559	53	Latvian	4,927	25
Austrian	3,199	179	Lebanese	3,525	400
Chinese	3,485	345	Lithuanian	2,326	16
Czechoslovak	4,164	53	Norwegian	416	21
Danish	728	47	Polish	17,428	388
Dutch	14,919	568	Romanian	1,147	28
Egyptian (U.A.R.)	545	280	Russian	5,430	238
Estonian	2,513	16	Spanish	566	121
Finnish	706	86	Swedish	363	12
French	1,095	62	Swiss	689	80
German	11,516	615	Ukrainian	5,825	63
Greek	19,638	2,394	Yugoslav	14,731	1,478
Hungarian	12,199	268	Stateless	4,025	172
Israeli	1,304	48	Other	2,290	271
Italian	31,798	1,892			
Jordanian	211	131	Total Granted	172,267	10,350

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 1969 numbered 1,124.

VITAL STATISTICS

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st March, 1856. Births, deaths, and marriages must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, 1899-1967. 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, which came fully into operation on 1st September, 1963, and superseded 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 has been divided, for registration purposes, into 83 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 1st January, 1970, there were 167 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. A child is considered to have been born alive if it breathed after delivery.

From 1st April, 1935 to 31st 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 1st 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, 1969, there were 4,204 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 851, Roman Catholic 1,543, Methodist 370, Presbyterian 361, Baptist 239, Salvation Army 197, Seventh Day Adventist 135, Congregational 80, Churches of Christ 68, Latter Day Saints 56, Orthodox 47, Lutheran 42, Jewish 23, and other denominations 192.

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, all vital events affecting Aborigines have been included in the vital statistics of New South Wales from 1st January, 1967.

MARRIAGES

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of mean population since 1911:—

Table 215. Marriages, New South Wales

Period	Average Annual Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*	Year	Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*
1911-15	16,745	9.32	1958	28,554	7.73
1916-20	15,756	8.03	1959	28,201	7.50
1921-25	18,041	8.20	1960	29,328	7.65
1926-30	19,253	7.86	1961	29,773	7.61
1931-35	18,742	7.20	1962	30,360	7.62
1936-40	25,295	9.29	1963	30,999	7.66
1941-45	28,505	9.97	1964	32,633	7.95
1946-50	30,163	9.90	1965	35,176	8.43
1951-55	28,483	8.41	1966	35,575	8.40
1956-60	28,433	7.70	1967	37,077	8.60
1961-65	31,788	7.85	1968	39,213	8.94

* 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 8.94 in

1968. 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 1968 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 216. Marriage Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
New South Wales ..	7.66	7.95	8.43	8.40	8.60	8.94
Victoria	7.25	7.78	8.35	8.41	8.55	8.93
Queensland	7.29	7.34	7.94	8.01	8.01	8.57
South Australia ..	7.24	7.50	8.16	8.29	8.49	8.57
Western Australia ..	7.40	7.55	7.91	8.36	8.47	8.89
Tasmania	7.15	7.87	7.85	7.93	8.53	8.96
Australia	7.42	7.73	8.25	8.31	8.46	8.83

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

CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE

The males married during the year 1968 comprised 35,178 bachelors, 1,257 widowers, and 2,778 divorcees. Of the females, 35,182 were spinsters, 1,327 were widows, and 2,704 were divorcees. The proportion of males remarried was 10.29 per cent., and of females 10.28 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in quinquennial periods since 1911 and annually since 1963:—

Table 217. 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
1911-15	78,857	4,306	561	78,940	3,935	849	94.2	5.1	0.7	94.3	4.7	1.0
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
1963	27,788	1,188	2,023	27,616	1,278	2,105	89.7	3.8	6.5	89.1	4.1	6.8
1964	29,420	1,234	1,979	29,169	1,282	2,182	90.2	3.8	6.0	89.4	3.9	6.7
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

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 3 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 1968 being 112 per cent.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1968, 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 218. Marriages, N.S.W., 1968: 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	5,650	...	1	5,651	15,900	8	11	15,919
21 to 24	17,409	8	62	17,479	14,159	32	220	14,411
25 to 29	8,101	29	393	8,523	3,461	74	540	4,075
30 to 44	3,568	223	1,401	5,192	1,343	374	1,282	2,999
45 or more	450	997	921	2,368	319	839	651	1,809
All Ages	35,178	1,257	2,778	39,213	35,182	1,327	2,704	39,213

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 219. 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
1965	14.80	40.46	23.62	14.88	6.24	42.54	34.05	9.99	8.70	4.72
1966	15.65	40.60	23.38	14.32	6.04	42.59	34.48	10.27	8.11	4.55
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
	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
1965	16.40	44.75	25.32	12.08	1.45	47.20	37.34	9.53	4.90	1.03
1966	17.34	44.87	24.98	11.50	1.31	47.15	37.61	9.84	4.45	0.95
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

In 1968, 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 81 per cent. of the cases; in the case of marriages of women over 45 years, the proportion of remarriages was 82 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 220. 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	Spinsters
	Years	Years	Years	Years		Years	Years	Years	Years
1911	28.8	27.9	25.3	24.7	1959	28.4	26.2	25.1	23.0
1916	29.1	28.4	26.1	25.2	1960	28.3	26.1	25.0	22.8
1921	29.7	28.5	26.2	25.2	1961	28.3	26.0	24.9	22.7
1926	29.1	27.8	25.6	24.5	1962	28.2	25.9	24.9	22.7
1931	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.1	1963	28.0	25.7	24.6	22.6
1936	28.9	27.6	25.5	24.5	1964	27.7	25.6	24.5	22.4
1941	28.8	27.4	25.6	24.4	1965	27.4	25.3	24.3	22.3
1946	28.4	26.8	25.4	24.0	1966	27.2	25.1	24.1	22.2
1951	28.8	26.6	25.7	23.7	1967	27.2	25.0	24.3	22.3
1956	28.7	26.5	25.4	23.2	1968	27.0	24.9	24.1	22.2

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 then declined slightly to 14.41 per cent. in 1968.

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, but the proportion has since declined to 40.60 per cent. in 1968.

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 1968:—

Table 221. Ages of Minors Married in 1968, N.S.W.

Sex	Age at Marriage (years)						Total under 21
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Bridegrooms .. .. .	...	4	85	905	1,853	2,804	5,651
Brides	33	927	1,899	3,266	4,603	5,191	15,919

MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1968, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 34,420 or 88 per cent. of the total. The number contracted before district registrars was 4,793 or 12 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 222. Denomination of Marriage Ceremony, N.S.W.

Denomination	Number of Marriages			Proportion per cent.		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Church of England	11,327	11,640	12,320	31·84	31·39	31·42
Roman Catholic	9,882	10,254	11,058	27·78	27·66	28·20
Methodist	3,162	3,725	4,087	8·89	10·05	10·42
Presbyterian	3,202	3,383	3,629	9·00	9·12	9·26
Greek Orthodox	1,601	1,445	1,181	4·50	3·90	3·01
Baptist	568	642	676	1·60	1·73	1·72
Congregational	278	282	280	0·78	0·76	0·71
Lutheran	161	190	200	0·45	0·51	0·51
Salvation Army	147	158	157	0·41	0·43	0·40
Hebrew	124	160	167	0·35	0·43	0·43
Churches of Christ	147	187	183	0·41	0·51	0·47
Seventh Day Adventist ..	115	94	132	0·32	0·25	0·34
All Other Denominations ..	297	323	350	0·84	0·87	0·89
Total before Ministers of Religion	31,011	32,483	34,420	87·17	87·61	87·78
Total before Registrars ..	4,564	4,594	4,793	12·83	12·39	12·22
Total Marriages	35,575	37,077	39,213	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 1968 was 4,904, being in the proportion of 12·5 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year. Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the chapter "Law and Crime".

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

The crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per thousand of mean population) showed a fairly steady downward tendency from 1864 to the end of the nineteen-thirties, when the rate was 17·45; movements in the rate during this period are discussed in earlier issues of this Year Book. It then gradually rose to 23·26 in 1947, and remained fairly steady at 21 or 22 per 1,000 until 1962. A rapid decrease followed until 1967, when the rate (18·30) 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 rose in 1968 to 18·62, due probably to the increasing number of females reaching child-bearing age, as a result of the increased numbers of births during the nineteen-forties.

Statistics of the live births in New South Wales since 1906 are summarised in the next table:—

Table 223. Live Births, New South Wales

Period	Number of Live Births			Birth Rate*	Masculinity Rate†	Ex-nuptial Birth Rate‡
	Males	Females	Total			
Annual Average—						
1906-10	22,053	20,941	42,994	27·38	105·3	1·86
1911-15	26,460	25,201	51,661	28·76	105·0	1·58
1916-20	26,441	25,108	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
Year—						
1958	40,809	39,236	80,045	21·66	104·0	1·04
1959	41,316	39,550	80,866	21·49	104·5	1·07
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	40,178	37,580	77,758	18·35	106·9	1·42
1967§	40,407	38,434	78,841	18·30	105·1	1·46
1968	41,897	39,799	81,696	18·62	105·3	1·51

* 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.

¶ Revised since last issue.

§ Includes births of full-blood Aborigines from 1st January, 1967. See page 281.

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 224. Birth Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1963†	1964†	1965†	1966	1967‡	1968‡
New South Wales ..	20·77	19·61	18·71	18·35	18·30	18·62
Victoria	21·59	20·93	20·08	19·87	19·98	21·10
Queensland ..	22·90	21·84	20·54	19·74	20·37	20·30
South Australia ..	21·20	20·16	19·63	18·62	18·34	18·83
Western Australia ..	22·23	20·93	19·85	20·31	20·55	21·47
Tasmania	23·66	22·64	20·48	19·92	20·04	21·76
Australia	21·61	20·60	19·65	19·27	19·40	20·00

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

† Figures revised since last issue.

‡ Includes births of full-blood Aborigines.

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 225. 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	50·12
20-24	141·45	146·57	106·05	161·17	186·37	215·64	159·66
25-29	187·35	169·99	119·68	175·98	180·58	210·30	171·77
30-34	161·20	140·18	94·39	122·69	113·14	124·59	99·98
35-39	122·27	101·71	59·23	68·13	57·23	58·04	46·09
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	88·62

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 226. 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 225 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 227. 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	...	·01	·02	...	...	·01	...	...
13	·13	·05	·04	·10	·03	·04	...	·04
14	·39	·30	·54	·90	·18	·14	·28	·40
15	1·51	2·05	3·50	4·23	·63	·87	1·76	2·15
16	7·34	9·47	14·64	19·04	3·42	4·81	7·28	8·80
17	21·91	29·93	39·23	47·74	10·27	14·30	17·71	23·22
18	45·61	63·78	78·16	76·81	22·38	31·44	37·68	36·85
19	75·82	101·91	111·65	92·11	35·47	49·44	54·50	44·89
20	108·11	140·71	152·46	127·01	52·82	69·36	74·48	62·23
21	140·16	172·32	194·33	141·18	67·40	83·73	93·61	68·09
22	162·73	201·79	224·91	163·04	78·77	98·53	108·79	78·49
23	181·88	206·72	239·79	193·08	87·69	100·29	116·14	93·02
24	182·75	215·52	237·82	189·05	89·66	104·27	115·99	90·89
25	183·63	205·21	240·30	196·99	89·91	99·62	115·23	96·23
26	177·98	196·69	223·53	188·81	86·51	96·98	108·82	91·62
27	175·74	185·79	214·88	176·75	83·81	91·18	105·38	85·23
28	171·26	169·29	187·97	159·70	83·02	82·45	92·03	78·08
29	153·87	156·42	177·80	140·46	73·68	77·28	87·20	68·86
30	139·23	140·98	148·36	127·88	66·67	67·87	70·93	61·43
31	135·31	125·70	137·54	112·65	65·58	61·77	66·86	56·16
32	118·32	112·46	122·37	100·41	57·63	54·50	61·01	49·65
33	108·41	97·07	106·19	88·46	53·83	48·51	51·89	42·61
34	100·26	89·29	93·50	77·94	49·95	43·64	45·76	37·79
35	89·51	80·56	78·61	61·72	42·74	38·96	37·68	30·20
36	78·38	67·38	65·59	55·67	38·04	32·02	32·89	27·44
37	66·07	57·28	57·01	47·82	31·64	27·65	27·31	23·44
38	58·55	49·18	45·64	36·70	29·22	24·47	21·72	17·57
39	45·63	38·47	37·45	30·30	22·91	18·84	18·73	14·20
40	36·73	29·64	26·34	22·07	17·77	14·09	12·58	10·65
41	27·51	24·06	21·63	16·45	13·14	12·08	11·06	8·19
42	18·55	17·66	15·30	12·24	9·24	8·97	7·51	6·06
43	13·19	11·34	10·35	7·66	6·79	5·64	5·02	3·78
44	7·76	6·60	5·63	4·14	3·87	3·44	2·35	1·94
45	4·91	3·63	2·74	2·24	2·25	1·89	1·41	·98
46	2·25	1·81	1·28	1·06	1·32	·77	·68	·39
47	·64	·64	·77	·37	·24	·25	·36	·14
48	·55	·33	·25	·13	·22	·13	·11	·05
49	·12	·04	·12	·05	·08	...	·07	·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 1968, and during the three years around each census since 1921:—

Table 228. Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, New South Wales

Reproduction Rate	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	1968
Gross ..	1·550	1·061	1·379	1·470	1·613	1·322	1·299
Net ..	1·349	·968	1·308	1·414	1·551	1·279	1·258

Both the reproduction rates are affected by changes in the proportion of women 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 252).

Table 229. 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
1958	41,698	38,347	80,045	19.52	24.73	21.66
1959	42,550	38,316	80,866	19.47	24.46	21.49
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	32,244	77,758	17.90	19.14	18.35
1967‡	45,993	32,848	78,841	17.74	19.25	18.30
1968	47,977	33,719	81,696	18.11	19.51	18.62

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

† Revised since last issue.

‡ Includes births of full-blood Aborigines from 1967.

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 1968, the rate in the Remainder of the State was only 8 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 1968. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements given in Table 241. (The summary contained in Table 240 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures.)

Table 230. Live Births, by Age of Mothers, N.S.W., 1968

Age Group (years)	Nuptial Live Births			Ex-nuptial Live Births			All Live Births		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 15	...	...	...	20	16	36	20	16	36
15-19	3,371	3,036	6,407	1,284	1,186	2,470	4,655	4,222	8,877
20-24	13,161	12,489	25,650	1,150	1,054	2,204	14,311	13,543	27,854
25-29	12,277	11,758	24,035	498	454	952	12,775	12,212	24,987
30-34	6,202	5,824	12,026	248	243	491	6,450	6,067	12,517
35-39	2,678	2,733	5,411	173	159	332	2,851	2,892	5,743
40-44	721	717	1,438	59	67	126	780	784	1,564
45-49	49	58	107	3	5	8	52	63	115
50 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Total	38,459	36,615	75,074	3,438	3,184	6,622	41,897	39,799	81,696

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 1968, classified according to age of mother:—

Table 231. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W., 1968: 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	5,205	1,068	96	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,372	1.20
20-24	13,394	8,635	2,590	673	121	15	9	...	...	...	...	25,437	1.65
25-29	6,913	8,271	5,322	2,155	733	260	77	52	8	2	1	23,774	2.29
30-34	1,719	2,915	3,117	2,167	1,011	521	234	98	46	31	18	11,877	3.14
35-39	605	894	1,133	935	670	447	237	176	89	60	77	5,323	3.95
40-44	149	161	214	212	204	177	103	66	50	30	54	1,420	4.73
45-49	12	7	11	18	12	12	9	5	4	8	8	106	5.44
50 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	27,997	21,951	12,483	6,162	2,752	1,432	669	377	197	131	158	74,309	2.28
Proportion per cent. of Total Married Mothers	37.68	29.54	16.80	8.29	3.70	1.93	0.90	0.51	0.27	0.18	0.21	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 232. 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*							All Ages
	Age Group (years)							
	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
1963	1.25	1.78	2.52	2.81	4.01	4.81	5.73	2.53
1964	1.23	1.75	2.49	3.29	4.01	4.74	5.61	2.51
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

* 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 then contracted to 16.0 per cent. in 1968. 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 81,696 children born during 1968 (exclusive of those still-born), 41,897 were males and 39,799 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 1906:—

Table 233. 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
1906-10	105.3	105.1	105.3	1957	106.3	99.3	106.0
1911-15	105.0	104.3	105.0	1958	103.9	105.6	104.0
1916-20	105.3	106.1	105.3	1959	104.3	107.9	104.5
1921-25	104.4	107.1	104.5	1960	106.3	105.6	106.2
1926-30	105.7	106.5	105.7	1961	104.7	108.7	104.9
1931-35	105.5	102.8	105.4	1962	106.2	107.4	106.3
1936-40	104.4	106.1	104.5	1963	105.1	103.9	105.0
1941-45	105.1	105.2	105.1	1964	105.8	107.8	105.9
1946-50	105.8	104.9	105.8	1965	106.3	105.5	106.3
1951-55	105.2	104.8	105.2	1966	107.0	105.9	106.9
1956-60	105.6	106.3	105.6	1967	105.1	105.8	105.1
1961-65	105.6	106.6	105.6	1968	105.0	108.0	105.3

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1968 was 6,622 which represented 8.11 per cent. of the total live births and 1.51 births per 1,000 of mean population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1906 is given below:—

Table 234. 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
1906-10	2,912	6.77	1.86	1957	3,438	4.33	.95
1911-15	2,829	5.48	1.58	1958	3,832	4.79	1.04
1916-20	2,571	4.99	1.31	1959	4,017	4.97	1.07
1921-25	2,681	4.92	1.22	1960	4,114	5.02	1.07
1926-30	2,632	5.03	1.09	1961	4,575	5.30	1.17
1931-35	2,244	4.99	.86	1962	4,771	5.58*	1.20
1936-40	2,010	4.22	.74	1963	4,823	5.74*	1.19
1941-45	2,324	4.11	.81	1964	5,427	6.74	1.32
1946-50	2,902	4.21	.95	1965	5,700	7.30	1.37*
1951-55	2,975	4.03	.88	1966	6,024	7.75	1.42
1956-60	3,741	4.70	1.01	1967	6,300	7.99	1.46
1961-65	5,059	6.10	1.25	1968	6,622	8.11	1.51

* Revised.

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. In 1968, the proportion (8.11 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 235. 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.
1901-05	42,284	132,383	174,667	24·2
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
1963	25,457	52,934	78,391	32·5
1964	24,655	49,694	74,349	33·2
1965	25,153	46,421	71,574	35·1
1966	26,302	44,703	71,005	37·0
1967	26,555	45,296	71,851	37·0
1968	27,997	46,312	74,309	37·7

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.

Further evidence of this trend is seen in the birth rates in age groups, as shown in Table 225, which indicate that, between 1911 and 1966, the proportional decrease in birth rates in quinquennial age groups above 30 became progressively greater as age advanced, and that there were actually increases at lower ages when first births are most frequent.

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 1968, the Sydney Statistical Division (39.7 per cent.), the Newcastle Statistical District (37.5 per cent.), and the Wollongong Statistical District (34.4 per cent.) had higher proportions than that for the rest of the State (32.8 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 1968 is as follows:—

Table 236. Nuptial First Live Births, N.S.W., 1968: 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	105	125	183	357	597	1,106	1,075	338	117	156	164	135	621	110	13	3	...	5,205
20-24	58	83	118	181	376	761	881	377	306	634	518	425	3,896	2,736	1,392	467	175	13,384
25-29	17	26	19	34	50	97	114	79	87	226	192	155	1,265	1,224	1,235	928	1,165	6,913
30-34	3	7	8	10	13	19	21	28	32	38	56	40	390	239	164	134	517	1,719
35-39	2	2	7	11	4	8	8	12	13	26	27	20	126	55	37	45	202	605
40-44	3	4	2	...	1	1	4	4	7	4	...	...	26	23	14	6	50	149
45-49	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	7	12
Total	185	247	337	593	1,041	1,992	2,103	838	562	1,084	957	775	6,327	4,387	2,855	1,584	2,116	27,997

STILL-BIRTHS

Statistics of still-births for 1967 and earlier years relate to all still-born children registered during the year (a still-born child is defined for registration purposes 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 1st 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.

The number of still-births registered in New South Wales in 1968 was 806. Of these, 421 were males and 385 were females, the masculinity (109 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 1968, the rates were 12.38 ex-nuptial still-births and 9.54 nuptial still-births per 1,000 births (live and still) of each type.

Of the total still-births, 441 were in the Sydney Statistical Division and 365 in the remainder of the State, the rate per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 9.11 in the former and 10.71 in the latter area.

Compulsory registration of still-births became effective on 1st April, 1935. Details for each of the last eleven years and for quinquennial periods since 1936 are as follows:—

Table 237. 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						
1936-40	3,827	2,860	191	168	7,046	28.45	34.49	28.71	5.10	1,327
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
1958	597	527	45	39	1,208	14.53	21.45	14.87	6.95	1,131
1959	643	502	65	31	1,241	14.68	23.34	15.11	7.74	1,328
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	12.11	13.91	12.25	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

* See text on page 296.

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States is given in the next table. This comparison is affected to some extent by differences in the definitions of "still-birth" adopted by the various States.

Table 238. Still-births, Australian States

State or Country	Number				Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968
New South Wales ..	947	964	863	806	11.98	12.25	10.83	9.77
Victoria	747	762	797	734	11.62	11.76	12.02	10.34
Queensland .. .	391	405	372	365	11.52	12.18	10.61	10.27
South Australia ..	256	237	211	217	12.11	11.53	10.24	10.13
Western Australia ..	181	168	188	183	11.06	9.78	10.32	9.28
Tasmania	89	111	83	79	11.67	14.78	10.88	9.41
Australia*	2,649	2,689	2,587	2,449	11.75	11.93	11.16	10.06

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

PLURAL BIRTHS

During the year 1968, there were 868 cases of plural births in New South Wales. They consisted of 858 cases of twins, 9 cases of triplets, and one case of quadruplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,661 (884 males and 777 females), and 55 were still-born; the live children born as triplets numbered 19 (13 males and 6 females), and 8 were still-born; each of the quadruplets was born alive. Of the plural births, 68 cases of twins and 2 cases of triplets were ex-nuptial.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins, triplets, and quadruplets born in New South Wales during the years 1966 to 1968, distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial births:—

Table 239. Plural Births, N.S.W.

Particulars	Nuptial			Ex-nuptial			Total		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Cases of Twins—									
Both living	717	679	752	56	66	63	773	745	815
One living, one still-born ..	28	24	27	2	4	4	30	28	31
Both still-born	12	14	11	1	...	1	13	14	12
Total Cases of Twins ..	757	717	790	59	70	68	816	787	858
Cases of Triplets—									
All living	6	6	5	...	1	...	6	7	5
Two living, one still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
One living, two still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All still-born	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2
Total cases of Triplets ..	7	6	7	...	1	2	7	7	9
Cases of Quadruplets—									
All living .. . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total Cases of Plural Births	764	723	798	59	71	70	823	794	868

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1968 represented 10.63 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.12 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

There were 4,182 cases of twins, 40 cases of triplets, and 1 case of quadruplets in the five years 1964-1968. In this period, the number of confinements was 397,200 and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,053 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.

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

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 1968:—

Table 240. Confinements and Children Born, N.S.W. 1968

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 ..	74,192	6,563	73,524	6,488	668	75	74,192	6,563	80,755
Twins—									
Both living ..	752	63	1,504	126	...	...	1,504	126	1,630
One living, one still-born ..	27	4	27	4	27	4	54	8	62
Both still-born ..	11	1	...	...	22	2	22	2	24
Total Twins ..	790	68	1,531	130	49	6	1,580	136	1,716
Triplets—									
All living ..	5	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15
Two living, one still-born ..	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	6	6
One living, two still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All still-born ..	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6
Total Triplets ..	7	2	15	4	6	2	21	6	27
Quadruplets—									
All living ..	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Total ..	74,990	6,633	75,074	6,622	723	83			
	81,623		81,696		806		75,797	6,705	82,502

The number of confinements of married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1967 and 1968 is shown in Table 241. Details for single years of age are shown in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 241. Confinements, by Age of Mother, N.S.W.

Age of Mother (years)	1967			1968		
	Number of Confinements			Number of Confinements		
	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total
Under 15	...	34	34	...	36	36
15-19	6,471	2,433	8,904	6,424	2,478	8,902
20-24	24,090	1,957	26,047	25,614	2,209	27,823
25-29	22,935	914	23,849	23,965	945	24,910
30-34	11,813	489	12,302	12,020	489	12,509
35-39	5,570	357	5,927	5,399	335	5,734
40-44	1,611	117	1,728	1,457	130	1,587
45-49	102	7	109	111	8	119
50 or more	1	...	1	...	...	...
Not Stated	...	2	2	...	3	3
Total	72,593	6,310	78,903	74,990	6,633	81,623

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 1st September, 1963, the State Act was superseded by the (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961, 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 1st 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 1st September, 1963. A child born after 1st 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 1902 and in each of the last twelve years is shown in the following table:—

Table 242. Legitimations, N.S.W.

Period	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1902-1910	1,743	1957	282	1963	1,195
1911-1920	4,016	1958	283	1964	1,613
1921-1930	4,749	1959	269	1965	1,110
1931-1940	4,518	1960	293	1966	1,351
1941-1950	3,080	1961	289	1967	1,341
1951-1960	2,809	1962	346	1968	1,375

The total number of legitimations registered under the State Act up to 31st 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 1st January, 1967. 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 1st January, 1942 to 30th 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 1968 numbered 41,803, equal to a rate of 9.53 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 22,966 were males and 18,837 females, the rate for the former being 10.43 and for the latter 8.62 per 1,000 living. The following table shows the average annual number of deaths since 1906 and the rate per 1,000 of mean population.

Table 243. 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—							
1906-10	9,203	6,698	15,901	11.16	8.98	10.12	127
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†
Year—							
1958	18,279	14,071	32,350	9.83	7.67	8.75	128
1959	19,857	15,392	35,249	10.49	8.24	9.37	127
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	22,454	18,092	40,546	10.56	8.57	9.57	123
1967†	21,947	17,666	39,613	10.15	8.23	9.19	123
1968	22,966	18,837	41,803	10.43	8.62	9.53	121

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

† Revised.

‡ Includes deaths of full-blood Aborigines from 1st January, 1967.

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 9.19 and 9.57. 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 1916, are shown in the following table.

Table 244. 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											
1916-20	13,127	1,856	2,496	4,619	5,145	6,460	8,624	8,694	9,183	54	60,258
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
FEMALES											
1916-20	10,413	1,495	2,283	4,031	3,657	3,846	4,784	5,742	7,493	7	43,751
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
PERSONS											
1916-20	23,540	3,351	4,779	8,650	8,802	10,306	13,408	14,436	16,676	61	104,009
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

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 249, in comparison with the crude death rates for the last five census years.

Table 245. 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	5.07	79
5-9	2.05	1.85	1.41	.93	.75	.51	.43	79
10-14	1.70	1.58	1.23	.78	.70	.51	.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	1.61	66
35-39	6.07	5.38	3.77	2.68	2.49	2.34	2.58	57
40-44	7.87	6.77	5.33	4.24	4.00	3.89	4.04	49
45-49	10.76	9.56	7.90	7.26	6.53	6.36	6.30	41
50-54	14.28	12.30	11.61	12.02	10.91	10.72	11.05	22
55-59	21.58	18.77	17.64	18.58	19.40	17.69	18.25	15
60-64	29.65	28.37	25.68	28.82	28.95	27.84	29.35	1
65-69	44.80	43.09	39.93	44.09	43.19	43.06	44.98	...
70-74	70.63	65.82	62.26	64.75	66.96	65.50	69.60	1
75-79	112.23	104.97	95.33	100.81	100.73	97.26	103.12	8
80-84	171.57	160.03	156.58	151.01	149.52	147.50	148.63	13
85 or more	274.67	291.99	249.31	252.16	256.61	246.10	243.61	11
All Ages— Crude Rate	11.54	10.72	9.60	10.99	10.57	10.04	10.33	10
FEMALES								
0-4	20.80	16.94	10.06	7.32	5.77	4.75	3.73	82
5-9	1.77	1.64	1.18	.64	.52	.38	.38	79
10-14	1.37	1.20	.83	.55	.39	.33	.27	80
15-19	1.91	1.61	1.34	.61	.66	.47	.55	71
20-24	3.16	2.43	2.03	.93	.67	.58	.68	78
25-29	3.99	3.45	2.43	1.49	.87	.71	.67	83
30-34	4.45	3.84	2.87	1.70	1.20	1.03	.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	9.41	36
60-64	21.26	18.98	17.27	16.92	14.98	13.70	14.35	33
65-69	36.87	31.79	29.54	26.69	24.58	23.03	22.57	39
70-74	55.74	50.19	46.06	45.63	41.64	38.08	38.64	31
75-79	94.08	88.17	74.82	75.13	71.12	65.64	63.94	32
80-84	149.90	141.41	125.71	127.66	115.98	107.53	110.50	26
85 or more	224.15	254.76	215.11	222.92	218.43	205.96	204.18	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 246. 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 252).

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 247. 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
1958	19,765	12,585	32,350	9.25	8.12	8.75
1959	21,339	13,910	35,249	9.76	8.88	9.37
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	15,432	40,546	9.88	9.16	9.57
1967‡	24,456	15,157	39,613	9.43	8.88	9.19
1968	25,469	16,334	41,803	9.61	9.45	9.53

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

† Revised.

‡ Deaths of full-blood Aborigines are included from 1st January, 1967.

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 248. Death Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1963†	1964†	1965†	1966	1967‡	1968‡
New South Wales ..	9.20	9.61	9.33	9.57	9.19	9.53
Victoria ..	8.85	8.87	8.86	8.90	8.66	9.00
Queensland ..	8.46	9.07	8.64	8.93	8.65	9.27
South Australia ..	8.14	8.61	8.26	8.54	8.16	8.81
Western Australia ..	7.68	8.06	7.70	8.09	7.73	8.21
Tasmania ..	7.82	8.71	8.27	8.50	8.57	8.59
Australia ..	8.70	9.04	8.79	8.99	8.69	9.10

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

† Revised.

‡ Including deaths of full-blood Aborigines.

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 249. 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	9.57	8.90	8.93	8.54	8.09	8.50	8.99
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	6.84	6.42	6.34	6.18	6.25	6.47	6.53

* 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 1968, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,525 which was equivalent to a rate of 18.67 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 adopted in 1935, and as amended from 1st January, 1968, is given on page 296.

The death rate is higher for male infants than for female, the rates in 1968 being 20.76 and 16.48 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1906:—

Table 250. Infantile Mortality, N.S.W.

Period	Deaths under One Year of Age			Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Annual Average—						
1906-10	1,854	1,478	3,332	84.09	70.59	77.51
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
Year—						
1963	932	741	1,673	21.64	18.07	19.90
1964	933	701	1,634	22.53	17.93	20.29
1965	882	610	1,492	21.93	16.12	19.11
1966	880	610	1,490	21.90	16.23	19.16
1967†	873	579	1,452	21.61	15.06	18.42
1968	869	656	1,525	20.76	16.48	18.67

* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

† Includes deaths of full-blood Aborigines under one year of age from 1st January, 1967.

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 1967 the rate (18.42) 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 1906 to 1910 the excess was 19 per cent., and in the five years 1964 to 1968, it was 33 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 utilise the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals, and in 1967-68, 75,354 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. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters "Public Health" and "Social Condition".

INFANTILE MORTALITY BY AGE

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1968, 68 per cent. occurred within a week of birth, 74 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 251. 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		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Under												
1 week	574	540	591	12.61	11.74	12.32	979	949	1,035	12.59	12.04	12.67
1 week	34	34	32	0.75	0.74	0.67	55	53	48	0.71	0.67	0.59
2 weeks	13	19	9	0.29	0.41	0.19	23	30	13	0.30	0.38	0.16
3 "	15	15	19	0.33	0.33	0.40	28	26	27	0.36	0.33	0.33
Total under 1 month	636	608	651	13.97	13.22	13.57	1,085	1,058	1,123	13.95	13.42	13.75
1 month	40	53	43	0.88	1.15	0.90	61	81	73	0.78	1.03	0.89
2 months	30	38	37	0.66	0.83	0.77	58	57	67	0.75	0.72	0.82
3 "	34	36	32	0.75	0.78	0.67	58	64	61	0.75	0.81	0.75
4 "	26	18	25	0.57	0.39	0.52	50	39	49	0.64	0.49	0.60
5 "	18	18	12	0.40	0.39	0.25	37	36	24	0.48	0.46	0.29
6 "	14	13	16	0.31	0.28	0.33	38	26	29	0.49	0.33	0.35
7 "	4	8	13	0.09	0.17	0.27	17	16	25	0.22	0.20	0.31
8 "	14	13	16	0.31	0.28	0.33	27	22	22	0.35	0.28	0.27
9 "	9	9	10	0.20	0.20	0.21	21	22	15	0.27	0.28	0.18
10 "	6	9	7	0.13	0.20	0.15	17	16	22	0.22	0.20	0.27
11 "	7	1	4	0.15	0.02	0.08	21	15	15	0.27	0.19	0.18
Total under 1 year	838	824	866	18.41	17.92	18.05	1,490	1,452	1,525	19.16	18.42	18.67

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 237) suggests that the proportion of still-births is declining. Combined figures for still-births and deaths under 1 week are shown in Table 258, 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 1906 and annually since 1958:—

Table 252. 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
1906-10	21.73	9.79	13.31	15.02	17.66	31.52	44.83	77.51
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
1958	13.18	2.12	1.70	1.86	2.43	15.30	17.00	21.29
1959	14.42	1.95	1.75	2.37	2.16	16.37	18.12	22.65
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	1.86	1.81	13.95	15.48	19.16
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

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 252).

Table 253. 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
1958	843	861	1,704	20.22	22.45	21.29
1959	896	936	1,832	21.06	24.43	22.65
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	652	1,490	18.41	20.22	19.16
1967†	824	628	1,452	17.92	19.12	18.42
1968	866	659	1,525	18.05	19.54	18.67

* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

† Includes deaths of full-blood Aborigines under one year of age from 1st January, 1967.

In the following table, the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States and in various other countries in 1968 are compared:—

Table 254. Infantile Mortality Rates*, Australia and Other Countries, 1968

State or Country	Rate*	Country	Rate*
Victoria	14.4	France	20.4
South Australia	16.3	Eastern Germany and East Berlin ..	20.4
Tasmania	17.2	United States of America	21.7
Australia	17.8	Czechoslovakia	22.1
New South Wales	18.7	Federal Republic of Germany	22.8
Western Australia	20.3	Singapore	24.6
Queensland	20.3	Israel	24.8
		Austria	25.5
		Bulgaria	28.3
		Spain	32.0
Netherlands	13.6	Italy	32.2
Finland	14.0	Greece	34.4
Switzerland	16.1	Hungary	35.8
Australia	17.8	Portugal (including the Azores and	
New South Wales	18.7	Madeira Islands)	61.6
New Zealand	18.7	Yugoslavia	57.9
United Kingdom of Great Britain and		Algeria	86.3
Northern Ireland	18.8		

* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

The rates for Australia and New Zealand are greatly 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 1968:—

Table 255. Infantile Mortality Rates from Principal Causes of Death, 1968

Cause of Death*	Inter-national 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	0.17	0.69	0.07	0.11	0.73
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases ..	240-279	0.10	0.02	0.25	0.07	0.01	0.23
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ..	320-389	0.02	0.02	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.22
Pneumonia ..	480-486	0.15	0.17	1.25	0.13	0.13	1.37
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	460-474, 490-519	...	0.04	0.50	...	0.04	0.48
Diseases of the digestive system ..	520-577	0.15	0.02	0.27	0.15	0.01	0.22
Congenital anomalies ..	740-759	1.90	0.46	3.63	1.81	0.44	3.55
Maternal conditions ..	760-763	1.02	0.04	1.06	1.14	0.02	1.16
Difficult labour and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth ..	764-773	3.73	0.08	3.84	4.33	0.11	4.47
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions n.e.c. and immaturity unqualified.	776-777	4.59	0.06	4.67	4.26	0.06	4.35
Other causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality ..	774, 775, 778	0.52	0.06	0.58	0.58	0.05	0.62
Accidents, poisonings and violence	E800-E999	...	0.04	0.75	...	0.04	0.91
All other ..	Residual	0.08	0.06	0.38	0.11	0.04	0.35
Total .. .. .	...	12.32	1.25	18.05	12.67	1.08	18.67

* Classified on the basis of the Eighth Revision of the International List. See comment on the classification of causes of death on page 314.

The changing relative importance of the various causes of infantile deaths as age advances is shown in Table 256, 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 95 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 63 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 26 per cent., but, of these, congenital malformations accounted for 25 per cent.; deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia, caused 37 per cent.; infective and parasitic diseases accounted for 13 per cent. of the deaths; and violence for 11 per cent. At ages 3 months and under 1 year, 28 per cent. of the deaths were due to respiratory diseases, 27 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 256. Infantile Mortality: Distribution of Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1968

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	·58	10·23	12·86	10·31
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	240-279	·58	1·14	5·00	1·91
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	320-389	·10	1·14	3·57	4·20
Pneumonia	480-486	1·06	12·50	28·57	19·08
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	460-474, 490-519	...	3·41	8·57	9·16
Diseases of the digestive system	520-577	1·16	1·14	·71	1·53
Congenital anomalies	740-759	14·30	40·91	25·00	27·10
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality	760-779	81·35	22·73	1·43	·76
Accidents, poisoning and violence	E800-E999	...	3·41	11·43	20·99
All other	Residual	·87	3·41	2·86	4·96
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 has been a steady improvement in the death rate of children under 5 years of age, as is seen in the following table:—

Table 257. Deaths under 5 Years of Age, N.S.W.

Period	Average Annual Number	Rate*	Year	Number	Rate*
1911-15	5,002	22.55	1958	2,087	5.57
1916-20	4,708	19.31	1959	2,218	5.82
1921-25	4,246	17.25	1960	2,142	5.51
1926-30	3,995	15.95	1961	2,142	5.40
1931-35	2,610	11.37	1962	2,178	5.32
1936-40	2,593	12.08	1963	1,987	4.81
1941-45	2,621	10.82	1964	1,991	4.79
1946-50	2,442	7.96	1965	1,831	4.42
1951-55	2,328	6.51	1966	1,795	4.45
1956-60	2,168	5.78	1967	1,723	4.29
1961-65	2,061	4.95	1968	1,786	4.48

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population under 5 years of age.

The rate of mortality in the quinquennium 1961-65, compared with that of 1906-10, represents an annual saving of 19 lives in every 1,000 children under 5 years of age in the State. The rate in 1967 was the lowest ever recorded in New South Wales.

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:—

- (a) figures are given for still-births (for definition, see page 296) plus early neonatal deaths (children who die within 7 days of their birth); and
- (b) for still-births plus neonatal deaths (children who die within 28 days of their birth).

Table 258. 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
1936-40	56·33	45·03	50·82	61·64	49·36	54·43
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
1958	30·25	25·35	27·85	32·76	27·01	29·94
1959	33·12	25·32	29·31	35·36	26·92	31·24
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	21·76	24·68	28·74	23·12	26·03
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

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 1st 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 1968, 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 259. Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1968*

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	95	0.23	22
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010-012	44	0.11	10
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	013-019	22	0.05	5
Plague	020	...	...	...
Diphtheria	032	...	...	...
Whooping cough	033	3	0.01	1
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	034	...	...	...
Meningococcal infection	036	9	0.02	2
Acute poliomyelitis	040-043	...	...	...
Smallpox	050	...	...	...
Measles	055	4	0.01	1
Typhus and other rickettsioses	080-083	...	...	...
Malaria	084	...	...	...
Syphilis and its sequelae	090-097	11	0.03	3
All other infective and parasitic diseases	†	104	0.25	24
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	140-209	6,324	15.13	1,442
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	65	0.16	15
Diabetes mellitus	250	659	1.58	150
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	260-269	35	0.08	8
Anaemias	280-285	100	0.24	23
Meningitis	320	32	0.08	7
Active rheumatic fever	390-392	9	0.02	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	335	0.80	76
Hypertensive disease	400-404	765	1.83	174
Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	12,982	31.06	2,960
Other forms of heart disease	420-429	2,362	5.65	538
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	6,082	14.55	1,387
Influenza	470-474	114	0.27	26
Pneumonia	480-486	866	2.07	197
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	1,474	3.53	336
Peptic ulcer	531-533	247	0.59	56
Appendicitis	540-543	17	0.04	4
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	550-553, 560	139	0.33	32
Cirrhosis of liver	571	244	0.58	56
Nephritis and nephrosis	580-584	326	0.78	74
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	103	0.25	23
Abortion	640-645	6	0.01	1
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	{ 630-639, 650-678	22	0.05	5
Congenital anomalies	{ 740-759	425	1.02	97
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	{ 764-768, 772, 776	273	0.65	62
Other causes of perinatal mortality	{ 760-763, 769-771, 773-775, 777-779	594	1.42	135
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-796	190	0.45	43
All other diseases	{ Remainder of 240-738	3,575	8.55	815
Motor vehicle accidents	{ E810-E823	1,265	3.03	288
All other accidents	{ E800-E807, E825-E949	1,105	2.64	252
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	{ E950-E959	599	1.43	137
All other external causes	{ E960-E999	176	0.42	40
Total .. .. .	.....	41,803	100.00	9,530

* 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 1968, diseases of the heart accounted for 15,679 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 6,324, cerebrovascular disease for 6,082, hypertensive disease for 765, and nephritis and nephrosis for 326 deaths. Altogether, these five causes were responsible for 70 per cent. of the total deaths in the State during 1968.

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 1968 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-eight years:—

Table 260. Deaths from Certain Infective Diseases

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 314)

Period	Typhoid and paratyphoid fever (001, 002)	Tuberculosis (010-019)	Diphtheria (032)	Whooping Cough (033)	Scarlet Fever (034·1)	Acute Poliomyelitis (040-044)	Measles (055)
1931-35	133	5,332	884	621	185	104	205
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
1964	...	168	1	2	...	2	2
1965	...	89	1	2	...	...	7
1966	1	94	...	3	...	1	7
1967	...	72	2	...	...	...	11
1968	...	66	...	3	...	1	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 1964 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—twenty of the 66 deaths in 1968 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 570 deaths were assigned in 1968.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1968, they accounted for 15.1 per cent. of the total deaths in the State.

Table 261. Malignant Neoplasms (140-209)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 314)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*
	Males	Females	Persons	
1936-40	7,907	7,431	15,338	11.27
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
1964	3,194	2,604	5,798	14.12
1965	3,121	2,549	5,670	13.59
1966	3,294	2,626	5,920	13.97
1967	3,337	2,717	6,054	14.05
1968	3,535	2,789	6,324	14.42

* 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 1968, 92 per cent. were 45 or more years of age and 57 per cent. were 65 or more.

Table 262. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths in Age Groups, 1968

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 10	35	27	62	60-64	500	279	779
10-19	33	23	56	65-69	545	328	873
20-29	38	22	60	70-74	537	360	897
30-34	18	39	57	75-79	452	399	851
35-39	50	43	93	80-84	318	303	621
40-44	85	109	194	85 or more	172	193	365
45-49	156	160	316	Not stated	...	...	...
50-54	245	220	465				
55-59	351	284	635	Total	3,535	2,789	6,324

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 263. 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	·85	1·05	·95	1·09	·82	(-) 4
5-9	·34	·47	·69	·81	·82	141
10-14	·55	·46	·72	·78	·66	20
15-19	·43	·96	1·00	·71	·93	116
20-24	·86	·88	1·09	·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	9·95	7
50-54	15·53	15·65	16·80	17·82	19·03	23
55-59	28·75	25·99	31·05	33·11	31·85	11
60-64	47·15	43·36	47·72	53·00	54·30	15
65-69	70·72	66·07	72·42	78·67	81·69	16
70-74	109·79	96·62	106·02	106·70	118·58	8
75-79	123·01	138·60	142·23	137·19	153·30	25
80-84	139·06	158·22	166·53	172·55	187·61	35
85 or more	142·98	172·12	219·64	227·62	218·43	53
All Ages— Crude Rate	10·92	12·81	13·97	14·50	15·28	40
FEMALES						
0-4	·86	·70	1·09	·74	·83	(-) 3
5-9	·27	·46	·63	·58	·60	122
10-14	·14	·32	·39	·57	·50	257
15-19	·33	·37	·56	·45	·53	61
20-24	·77	·46	·42	·74	·69	(-) 10
25-29	·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	11·44	(-) 19
50-54	21·13	19·74	18·00	16·30	18·37	(-) 13
55-59	29·74	27·61	26·24	23·08	24·83	(-) 17
60-64	39·12	37·03	31·85	32·20	31·25	(-) 20
65-69	47·83	48·63	47·80	46·24	41·52	(-) 14
70-74	68·15	70·66	67·84	58·41	61·89	(-) 9
75-79	83·33	96·55	95·88	81·67	78·27	(-) 6
80-84	105·97	109·70	110·69	110·01	114·01	8
85 or more	120·74	129·64	141·20	144·90	138·26	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 264. Tuberculosis and Malignant Neoplasms: Death Rates*

Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms	Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms
1890	11.21	3.68	1930	4.52	9.39
1900	8.93	5.82	1940	3.45	11.54
1910	7.65	7.37	1950	2.10	12.48
1920	6.30	8.56	1960	0.45	13.28

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1968 according to the site of the neoplasm is shown in the following table:—

Table 265. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths Classified According to Site of Disease, 1968

Site of Disease	Males	Females	Persons	Site of Disease	Males	Females	Persons
Malignant Neoplasm of—				Malignant Neoplasm of—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx	77	43	120	Skin	110	67	177
Digestive organs and peritoneum ..	1,140	994	2,134	Brain and nervous system	119	65	184
Respiratory system	1,017	157	1,174	Other and unspecified sites ..	196	173	369
Breast	7	507	514	Neoplasms of—			
Uterus .. ..	...	228	228	Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	317	253	570
Other female genital organs .. ..	...	207	207	Total	3,535	2,789	6,324
Male genital organs	349	...	349				
Urinary organs ..	203	95	298				

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 1968 being 580 and 733 respectively. The respiratory system was the site of 29 per cent. of the fatal malignant neoplasms among men in 1968, compared with only 6 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 1968, the number of such deaths was 24,077, or 57.6 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 266. Diseases of the Circulatory System (390-458)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 314)

Year	Number of Deaths			Death Rate*			Proportion of Total Deaths
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1958	9,451	7,909	17,360	50.80	43.08	46.97	Per cent.
1959	10,397	8,610	19,007	54.92	46.07	50.52	53.7
1960	10,444	8,949	19,393	54.12	46.99	50.58	53.9
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	12,193	10,825	23,018	57.31	51.24	54.28	56.5
1967	11,862	10,497	22,359	54.86	48.89	51.89	56.8
1968	12,582	11,495	24,077	57.16	52.61	54.89	56.4
							57.6

* 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 1968, over three-quarters of the total deaths in this group were due to ischaemic heart disease (conditions of the coronary artery) (12,982 deaths) and cerebrovascular disease ("strokes") (6,082 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 1968, 63 per cent. were at ages 70 or more, and 83 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 1968 was 28, corresponding to a death rate of 0.13 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 1967 (0.24) was the lowest ever recorded.

Table 267. Maternal Deaths (630-678)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 314)

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
1931-35	1,197	158	1,040	85	5.60	14.08	6.03	4.87	7.57	5.00
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	.74	2.02	.79	.67	1.14	.69
1956-60	249	35	219	23	.66	1.87	.71	.58	1.23	.61
1961-65	131	21	120	11	.34	.83	.37	.31	.43	.32
1964	23	5	20	3	.31	.92	.35	.27	.55	.29
1965	19	6	19	3	.26	1.05	.32	.26	.53	.28
1966	20	2	19	2	.28	.33	.28	.26	.33	.27
1967	16	3	16	2	.22	.48	.24	.22	.32	.23
1968	22	6	20	5	.29	.91	.34	.27	.76	.31

Details as to conjugal condition have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period, the maternal death rate has always been higher among single than among married women. The difference is usually greater if deaths due to criminal abortion are included. During the past ten years, 38 per cent. of the deaths of single women in this group were due to criminal abortion, as compared with 10 per cent. of the deaths of married women.

The ages of the single women who died from maternal causes in 1968 ranged from 17 to 32 years. The ages of the 22 married women ranged from 17 to 40 years, with 7 aged 35 years or over. Four of the married women had no previous issue.

Table 268. Classification of Maternal Deaths, 1968

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	6	8	.13	.10
Ectopic pregnancy	1	1	.02	.01
Other complications of pregnancy	2	3	.04	.04
Abortion (excluding criminal)	3	3	.06	.04
Delivery complicated by hæmorrhage	1	2	.02	.02
Delivery with other specified complications	1	3	.02	.04
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium .. .. .	...	1	...	.01
Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis	1	2	.02	.02
Puerperal pulmonary embolism	1	1	.02	.01
Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium	1	1	.02	.01
Total, excluding criminal abortion	17	25	.35	.31
Criminal abortion	2	3	.04	.04
Total	19	28	.39	.34

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 11 per cent. of maternal deaths in 1968.

EXTERNAL VIOLENCE

The classification "External Violence" (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1968, totalled 3,145 (including 599 suicides, 2,370 accidents, 76 homicides, and 98 deaths from injuries where it was undetermined whether they were accidentally or purposely inflicted), and accounted for 7.5 per cent. of the total deaths in the State. Deaths of males numbered 2,149, and of females 996. The death rate from these causes was 7.17 per 10,000 of mean population in 1968, compared with 6.96 in the quinquennium 1961-65.

The number of deaths and the death rates from suicide since 1936 are shown in the following table:—

Table 269. Suicide (E950-E959)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 314)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1936-40	1,181	375	1,556	1.72	.56	1.14
1941-45	864	346	1,210	1.21	.48	.85
1946-50	1,151	419	1,570	1.51	.55	1.03
1951-55	1,426	527	1,953	1.68	.63	1.15
1956-60	1,650	633	2,283	1.77	.69	1.24
1961-65	2,087	1,094	3,181	2.05	1.08	1.57
1964	426	209	635	2.07	1.02	1.55
1965	458	274	732	2.19	1.32	1.75
1966	436	242	678	2.05	1.15	1.60
1967	457	271	728	2.11	1.26	1.69
1968	393	206	599	1.79	.94	1.37

* 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 1964-1968, 61 were by the agency of poison (including 18 by gas), 18 by shooting, 10 by hanging, 2 by cutting of veins, 3 by drowning, and 6 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 1968 the ratio was more than 2 to 1.

Table 270. Accidents (E800-E949)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 314)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1936-40	5,675	1,804	7,479	8.26	2.67	5.49
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
1964	1,516	737	2,253	7.36	3.60	5.49
1965	1,596	713	2,309	7.63	3.43	5.53
1966	1,527	745	2,272	7.18	3.53	5.36
1967	1,657	728	2,385	7.66	3.40	5.53
1968	1,643	727	2,370	7.46	3.32	5.40

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Classification of accidents which occurred during 1968, according to the external cause of injury, shows that out of every 1,000 deaths from accidents, 539 were due to road vehicle accidents, 171 to falls, 62 to drowning, 18 to railway accidents, 44 to accidents caused by fire, 13 to accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances, and 14 were caused by electric current. Of the 539 deaths caused by road vehicle accidents, 534 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 group 2 years 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".

MARKETING AND CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

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 1st 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 sea (and occasionally by 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.

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, and from wharves, by Sussex Street merchants. The Alexandria market receives produce consigned by rail and road from intrastate and interstate sources, whereas the produce handled at Sussex Street consists mainly of consignments received from interstate sources by sea. The bulk of the business handled at Alexandria and Sussex Street comprises sales by wholesale merchants 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 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. Small quantities of live birds (mainly boilers) are sold by auction on the Sydney Poultry Market, controlled by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority.

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 Act for eggs, rice, wine grapes, lemons, citrus fruits (other than lemons), and tobacco leaf. 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 oversea 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 later in this chapter.

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 the following table. 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 oversea 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. Figures for the most recent year are subject to revision.

Table 271. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	Gallon	23.4	30.5	28.3	28.7	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	10.5	10.0	10.1
Powdered	lb.	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.0
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	lb.	1.0	1.3	2.2	3.2	3.7	3.7
Milk By-products—							
Powdered Skim Milk	lb.	..	0.6	2.5	7.6	8.8	9.6
Other	lb.	..	..	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.6
Cheese	lb.	4.4	5.5	5.7	7.9	7.8	7.5
Total (in terms of milk solids) ..	lb.	39.3	49.1	48.7	55.8	55.9	56.9
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	lb.	32.9	24.8	27.2	21.8	21.8	21.6
Margarine: Table	lb.	0.9	0.9	..	4.6	4.1	2.9
Other	lb.	4.0	5.2	4.9	5.8	6.5	7.4
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	..	31.5	31.6	31.2
Meat—							
Beef and Veal (bone-in weight)	lb.	140.3	109.1	123.8	92.6	85.3	89.8
Mutton (bone-in weight) ..	lb.	60.0	45.1	51.0	46.0	41.3	41.7
Lamb (bone-in weight)	lb.	15.0	25.2	29.3	36.8	42.5	43.2
Pigmeats (bone-in weight) ..	lb.	8.5	7.1	10.1	13.3	13.4	14.7
Offal	lb.	8.4	8.9	11.4	11.5	11.0	11.4
Bacon and Ham (cured, bone-in weight)	lb.	10.2	11.7	7.1	7.6	8.1	7.7
Canned Meat (canned weight)	lb.	2.1	2.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.6
Total (bone-in weight equivalent) ..	lb.	250.9	215.7	242.4	216.4	210.3	217.4
Poultry, Game, and Fish, etc.—							
Poultry (dressed weight) ..	lb.	..	..	..	13.7	16.4	18.6
Rabbits and Hares	lb.	..	5.4	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*
Fish (edible weight)—							
Fresh, Frozen, and Cured	lb.	6.4	5.7	6.2	8.0	7.0	7.3
Canned	lb.	4.1	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.3	2.9
Crustaceans and Molluscs ..	lb.	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.1
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Egg in Shell†	lb.	25.7	25.4	21.2	25.6	25.7	25.7
Egg Pulp and Powder (shell egg equivalent)†	lb.	0.9	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.1
Total (shell egg equivalent)† ..	lb.	26.6	27.9	22.5	27.5	27.5	27.9
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar	lb.	106.5	119.7	111.6	110.6	107.7	106.7
Syrups, Honey, and Glucose (sugar content)	lb.	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.9	7.1	7.5
Total (sugar content)	lb.	112.0	125.3	116.8	117.6	114.8	114.2
Dried Pulse, and Nuts (edible weight)	lb.	5.3	9.3	8.6	11.0	11.8	11.0§

NOTE. Table 271 is continued on the following page.

Table 271. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia
(continued)

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Fruit and Fruit Products—							
Fruit: Canned	lb.	10.4	11.0	13.6	20.5	20.5	24.0
Dried	lb.	8.1	8.7	6.0	4.7	5.6	5.1
Citrus	lb.	31.9	37.2	35.4	41.8	48.7	46.3||
Other	lb.	94.0	87.1	78.4	88.1	79.8	85.6
Jams, Conserves, etc.	lb.	11.4	12.4	8.6	7.6	7.3	7.4
Total (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	lb.	173.6	178.0	157.6	177.7	181.4	186.7
Vegetables—							
Potatoes, White†	lb.	103.8	124.2	113.9	111.7	109.9	111.1
Tomatoes	lb.	15.7	25.3	28.6	30.9	32.1	30.7
Root and Bulb	lb.	¶	42.1	35.1	35.2	39.0	34.4
Leafy and Green (including Legumes)	lb.	¶	45.1	39.5	44.3	48.3	46.2**
Other	lb.	¶	49.2	42.4	39.1	40.8	40.6††
Total	lb.	¶	285.9	259.5	261.3	270.1	262.9
Grain Products—							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	lb.	187.1	201.9	181.5	172.9	172.4	169.1
Breakfast Foods	lb.	10.6	13.4	13.5	15.4	14.2	15.1
Rice (milled)	lb.	4.0	0.9	¶	4.9	5.3	5.3
Other	lb.	3.6	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	lb.	205.3	218.8	¶	193.5	192.3	190.0
Beverages—							
Tea	lb.	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.1
Coffee	lb.	0.6	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.6
Beer	Gallon	11.7	16.9	22.7	24.2	24.9	25.7
Wine	Gallon	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7
Spirits	Gallon	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	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.

‡ Excludes potatoes consumed other than as fresh potatoes.

¶ Not available.

§ Comprises (in edible weight) dried pulse 2.5 lb., peanuts 2.9 lb., edible tree nuts 2.0 lb., and cocoa (raw beans) 3.6 lb.

|| Includes oranges 36.2 lb.

** Includes cabbages and other greens 12.3 lb. and peas 22.2 lb.

†† Includes cauliflower 13.2 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 all ages) of Australia in the period concerned. Changes in the age distribution of the population should be borne in mind in interpreting changes over a number of years in the consumption of particular foodstuffs per head. Persons under 10 years of age (for example) represented 15.8 per cent. of the total population in Australia in 1939, 18.9 per cent. in 1949, 20.7 per cent. in 1959, and 19.7 per cent. in 1968.

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 13 per cent. lower in 1967-68 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. The consumption of milk per head in 1967-68 was 21 per cent. greater than the average for the three pre-war years, but the consumption of butter was 34 per cent. lower. Canned fruit consumption reached a record level in 1967-68, when it was more than twice as great as the pre-war level; the consumption of jams, etc. had declined by 34 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 1967-68 was 26 per cent. lower than the average for the three years ended 1938-39. The consumption of coffee in 1967-68 was more than four times the pre-war intake.

All tea and coffee supplies are imported. In 1967-68, tea imports were mainly from Ceylon (59 per cent. of the total imported), Indonesia (10 per cent.), and India (28 per cent.); coffee came from Papua and New Guinea (35 per cent.), Brazil (30 per cent.), and Uganda (22 per cent.).

Beer is the principal alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia, and consumption per head was more than twice as great in 1967-68 as the average for the three years ended 1938-39. Consumption of wine per head in the same year was almost 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 272. Estimated Nutrient Value of Foodstuffs Available for Consumption, Australia

Nutrient	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Quantity per head per day							
Protein: Animal	Gm.	58.7	57.4	59.6	61.6	61.2	62.9
Vegetable	Gm.	30.9	35.3	32.3	32.5	33.3	31.5
Total	Gm.	89.6	92.7	91.9	94.1	94.5	94.4
Fat (All Sources)	Gm.	133.5	121.7	131.7	127.7	127.2	128.6
Carbohydrate	Gm.	377.4	424.8	416.7	420.4	425.4	435.1
Calcium	Mgm.	642	785	817	885	971	979
Iron	Mgm.	15.4	15.1	14.0	14.2	13.9	14.1
Vitamin A	I.U.	4,905	4,630	4,568	4,368	4,522	4,309
Thiamine (Vitamin B1) ..	Mgm.	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Riboflavin	Mgm.	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C)	Mgm.	86	96	89	94	97	96
Niacin	Mgm.	18.7	17.6	18.6	18.8	19.1	19.2
Energy Value	Calory	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,274	3,304	3,261

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 at 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 next chapter.

MILK

Throughout New South Wales, responsibility since 1st 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 273), 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 343), 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 343).

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 30th 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 273) 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 273. Milk Acquired for Distribution by Milk Board*

Year ended 30th 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

* The Milk Board was replaced by the Dairy Industry Authority from 1st July, 1970—see text preceding table.

† Gosford-Wyong area.

‡ At 30th June, 1970, comprised Upper Hunter, Hastings, Manning, Arndale, Inverell, Tamworth, Orange, Dubbo, Illawarra, Southern, Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, and Tumut.

At 30th June, 1970, 3,596 dairymen were supplying raw milk to the Board at 42 milk receiving depots. In the Board's distributing districts, there were 2,185 vehicle vendors (including 1,597 in the metropolitan district), of whom 2,184 were selling pasteurised milk and 1 raw milk. The shop vendors supplied through the Board numbered 9,831 (including 6,632 in the metropolitan district).

The value of milk sold by the Milk Board to distributors in 1969-70 was \$55,963,000, and comprised payments to dairymen \$50,464,000, cost of treatment at country factories \$2,772,000, cost of transport to distributing centres \$1,758,000, and provision for administrative expenses, etc. \$970,000. Information about milk prices is given in the next chapter.

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:—

- (a) the units of measurement relating to length, weight, volume, etc.;
- (b) the maintenance and verification of standards of measurement to realise these units; and
- (c) the examination of patterns of weighing and measuring instruments for trade use.

The administering authority is the National Standards Commission (comprising five members appointed by the responsible Minister), with headquarters in Sydney. The National Standards Laboratory of the C.S.I.R.O., (also in Sydney), is charged with the maintenance of Commonwealth standards of measurement; incidental to this responsibility, the Laboratory maintains 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, that 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 330, 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 changeover is expected to be completed within ten years, 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.

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 20th 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, 1948-1965. 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 15th 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 16th 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, 1948-1969, 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 amend-

ments 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 16th 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 16th December, 1954, and residential units (units created by conversion of dwellings) which came into existence after 31st December, 1968;
- (b) other dwellings and residential units if:—
 - (i) on 1st 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 1st January, 1969, and:—
 - (a) vacant possession had been obtained before 1st January, 1969 and a subsequent lease had been executed by the lessee before that date; or
 - (b) vacant possession had been obtained before 1st January, 1969 and the premises had remained vacant until that date; or
 - (c) vacant possession had been obtained after 31st December, 1968; or
 - (d) the premises had been occupied personally by the owner (or by his predecessor in title) after 31st 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 31st 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, land tax, 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 274. Consumer Price Index, Sydney

Base of each Group Index: 1966-67* = 100

Year ended 30th June	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1959	82.3	91.0	72.0	97.2	83.7	84.6
1960	85.3	91.8	74.0	97.7	85.1	86.5
1961	90.3	93.3	77.8	99.4	87.3	89.6
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

* See text on previous page 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 275. Consumer Price Index ("All Groups"), Six Capital Cities

Base of each City Index: 1966-67* = 100

Year ended 30th June	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals†
1959	84.6	82.9	82.1	83.6	83.2	84.1	83.6
1960	86.5	85.3	84.2	86.2	84.8	85.6	85.7
1961	89.6	89.5	87.1	89.8	87.9	90.3	89.2
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

* See text on previous page concerning change in reference base.

† Weighted average for 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 276. 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	1915*	130	1929	171	1943	188	1957	429
1902	93	1916*	132	1930	162	1944	187	1958	435
1903	91	1917*	141	1931	145	1945	187	1959	443
1904	86	1918*	150	1932	138	1946	190	1960	459
1905	90	1919*	170	1933	133	1947	198	1961	471
1906	90	1920*	193	1934	136	1948	218	1962	469
1907	90	1921*	168	1935	138	1949	240	1963	472
1908	95	1922*	162	1936	141	1950	262	1964	483
1909	95	1923	166	1937	145	1951	313	1965	502
1910	97	1924	164	1938	149	1952	367	1966	517
1911	100	1925	165	1939	153	1953	383	1967	534
1912	110	1926	168	1940	159	1954	386	1968	548
1913	110	1927	166	1941	167	1955	394	1969	564
1914*	114	1928	167	1942	181	1956	419		

* 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 277. Average Retail Prices of Food, Sydney

Item	Unit of Quantity	1949	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Groceries, etc.—		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Bread	2 lb. naked loaf, delivered	6-1	16-3	18-0	18-5	19-1	20-0
Flour, Plain	2 lb.	5-2	14-8	15-1	15-8	17-0	18-2
Tea	½ lb.	13-8	30-6	30-8	30-8	30-8	29-3
Sugar	4 lb. packet	15-6	38-2	38-0	40-8	43-9	43-8
Jam, Plum	24 oz. tin	15-0	25-2	26-3	26-5	29-2	30-1
Peaches	29 oz. tin	16-2	30-7	31-0	30-7	31-1	31-6
Potatoes	7 lb.	17-9	64-6	36-5	43-4	51-2	38-9
Onions	lb.	3-2	9-3	9-9	9-3	12-0	9-7
Dairy Produce—							
Butter	lb.	21-7	50-2	51-1	51-2	51-2	53-6
Cheese, Processed	½ lb.	12-0	22-4	22-6	23-9	23-8	23-7
Eggs*	Dozen	31-6	61-2	64-8	63-9	61-7	65-7
Milk, Fresh	Quart, delivered in 1 pint bottles	8-6	20-0	21-0	22-0	22-0	22-8
Milk, Condensed	14 oz. tin	10-6	20-3	20-2	20-9	21-7	†
Milk, Evaporated	14½ oz. tin	†	†	†	†	16-7	16-2
Meat—							
Beef—							
Sirloin	lb.	14-3	55-9	58-5	60-8	62-9	†
Steak, Rump	lb.	22-3	76-5	84-2	89-5	91-4	95-8
Silverside, Corned	lb.	11-8	45-3	48-2	50-1	51-1	53-4
Mutton—							
Leg	lb.	9-4	28-0	30-3	31-6	30-6	30-2
Chops, Loin	lb.	11-9	26-4	28-3	28-5	27-3	25-1
Bacon, Rashers	½ lb.†	14-1	46-1	46-8	47-0	47-1	45-0

* New-laid, first-quality hen eggs. Minimum weight 24 oz. per dozen eggs (1½ oz. per egg in 1949).

† Half-lb. "pre-pack" in 1965 and later years.

‡ Not available.

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 20th September, 1948, the prices of both commodities became subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948-1965. 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 278. 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	1964: Dec. 17	15.4	16.2	84.75
Dec. 4	12.9	13.3	78.00	1965: Sept. 16	15.8	16.7	84.75
1959: Dec. 8	13.3	13.8	82.50	Dec. 30	16.7	17.5	89.15
1960: June 30	14.2	14.6	82.50	1966: Feb. 14	17.0	18.0	89.15
1961: Apr. 6	14.6	15.4	83.50	1967: July 13	18.0	19.0	89.15
1961: Dec. 14	15.0	15.8	87.00	1968: Dec. 12	19.0	20.0	97.15
1963: May 23	15.4	16.2	87.00	1970: Apr. 2†	20.0	21.0	100.90
Dec. 12	15.0	15.8	83.25				

* 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ ton, and delivered metropolitan area in 150 lb. sacks (including cost of sacks).

‡ Current in June, 1970.

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 8th December, 1959. From then until 20th 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 20th 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". Information about the manufacture and delivery of bread is given in the previous chapter.

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 are given in the following table:—

Table 279. Prices for Milk Distributed in Metropolitan Distributing District

Date of Change	Milk Delivered by Dairyman at Country Factory*	Milk Supplied by—							
		Milk Board to Board's Agent†	Milk Board'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	41·04	45·04	54·38	51·04	61·04	57·71	17·50	16·67	
Mar. 28	41·67	46·25	56·67	52·92	64·38	60·63	18·33	17·50	
Oct. 31		46·58	57·08	53·33	64·58	60·83			
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	43·04	48·06	59·82	56·08					
Nov. 18	41·73								
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								19·00	
June 24	49·10	57·10	69·47	65·72	77·52	73·77	22·00	21·00	
1969: Apr. 11‡	49·80	57·85	72·10	68·25	80·60	76·75	23·00	22·00	

* Relates to milk delivered at factories which mainly supply the metropolitan district.

† Price at metropolitan distributing centre.

‡ In 1-pint bottles.

§ Current in June, 1970.

Information about the supply and distribution of milk in New South Wales is given in the previous chapter.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

GAS CHARGES

Gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 11 privately-owned companies and 24 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 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 December, 1969, 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	1.17	First 3,000	1.17
Next 400	1.06	Next 21,000	0.95
Next 400	0.99	Next 24,000	0.82
Next 400	0.93	Next 48,000	0.78
Over 2,000	0.89	Next 48,000	0.74
		Over 144,000	0.71

(100 cubic feet = 16.3 gas units)

Special domestic rates were available for storage hot water and heating systems and for refrigerators. 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 30th June, 1969, 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 1,518,177 consumers (including 1,352,348 residential and 165,062 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 30th June, 1969, supplied 588,776 consumers (including 530,367 domestic, 43,378 commercial, and 15,000 industrial consumers) in 26 metropolitan local government areas.

The principal rates being charged in December, 1969, for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council are shown in the next table:—

Table 280. Principal Rates Charged for Electricity by Sydney County Council, December, 1969

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 ..	5.34	First 60 ..	5.34	5.34	Low Voltage—		
Next 70 ..	3.63	Next 140 ..	3.63	3.63	Option 1 ..	2.76	1.18
Next 400 ..	1.90	Next 14,800 ..	3.38	3.38	Option 2 ..	4.66	0.57
Over 500 ..	1.59	Over 15,000 ..	2.86	2.86	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 air conditioning, metal melting, process heating, storage hot water and heating systems, and other special purposes.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

Two general-purpose indexes of wholesale prices are currently published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics. These are the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, and the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building.

The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index is outmoded. The validity of the weighting and the representativeness of the Index have become increasingly affected by changes in usage and industrial structure—and its publication will be discontinued as new measures now in the course of preparation become available.

The Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building is the first of a planned series of price indexes relating to materials used and articles produced by defined areas of the economy. Work continues on the preparation of two further measures, relating to materials used in house building and in manufacturing industry, respectively. Taken together, these first three indexes will, to a considerable extent, constitute a currently representative replacement for the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX

The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, which (as indicated above) is now outmoded, has been compiled monthly since 1928. The groups of the Index relate primarily to a commodity-type classification, and have never purported to represent the materials used or the articles produced by defined sectors of industry. Commodities in the Index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and, in respect of imported commodities, as close as possible to the point where they first make effective impact on the local price structure. The weighting system is based on estimates of the average annual consumption in Australia, from 1928–29 to 1934–35, of the commodities included in the Index; as indicated above, its validity has been increasingly affected by changes in usage and in

industrial structure. The prices used to compile the Index have been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Index numbers are compiled, inter alia, for seven main groups, and for all of these groups combined—but since May, 1969 index numbers for four of the groups have not been published. Movements in the Index since 1939 are shown in the following table:—

Table 281. Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

Base of each Group Index: Average of 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Basic Materials			Foodstuffs and Tobacco	Total, All Groups †
	Metals and Coal	Building Materials *	Total Basic Materials †		
1939	103	97	99	101	100
1949	185	198	188	174	180
1959	392	423	340	332	336
1960	395	431	347	348	348
1961	399	439	346	372	360
1962	392	439	340	332	336
1963	388	439	336	342	340
1964	383	473	339	352	346
1965	391	503	345	364	355
1966	390	507	355	385	371
1967	396	511	362	401	383
1968	397	514	361	411	388
1969	407	537	370	405	389
1970	439	551	380	405	394

* This group index is subject particularly to movements in the prices of imported softwood timber, a major component of the group, and has been largely superseded by the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building.

† Includes Oils, fats, and waxes; Textiles; Chemicals; and Rubber and hides in addition to the groups shown.

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.

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 282. Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building

Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Percentage Weight *											All Groups
	Concrete Mix, Cement, Sand, etc.	Cement Products	Bricks, Stone, etc.	Timber, Board, and Joinery	Steel and Iron Products	Aluminium Products	Other Metal Products †	Plumbing Fixtures ‡	Miscellaneous Materials	Electrical Installation Materials ¶	Mechanical Services Components	
	10.41	3.64	5.28	11.90	30.58	6.01	2.59	1.19	7.09	8.61	12.70	100.00
SYDNEY												
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	102.8	103.0	104.7	104.5	102.2	102.2	105.8	103.4	102.0	100.9	101.4	102.6
1969	105.7	109.0	109.1	109.7	106.6	106.4	108.8	102.9	102.3	102.1	107.6	106.5
1970	109.4	112.7	113.5	113.8	111.0	110.6	130.2	116.1	105.0	112.2	111.8	111.7
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES												
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	101.5	102.2	103.7	103.0	102.3	101.4	105.9	102.8	102.3	100.9	101.4	102.2
1969	103.5	106.8	108.2	107.2	106.1	103.9	106.8	103.3	103.2	102.1	107.7	105.6
1970	107.5	111.7	112.6	111.1	110.1	107.4	126.3	113.7	103.9	112.2	111.8	110.6

* Percentage contribution of each group to "All Groups" Index.

† Includes copper pipes, brass fittings, taps, and valves.

‡ Excludes copper pipes, brass fittings, taps, and valves. See note †.

¶ The special-purpose index Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials is used as the indicator for this group.

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 283. Average Wholesale Prices, Sydney

Commodity	Specification	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30th June		
			1967	1968	1969
Wool	Average price of greasy wool at N.S.W. auctions (annual realisations divided by quantity sold)		Cents	Cents	Cents
Foodstuffs—					
Meat: Beef ..	Ox and heifer, 451-720 lb.	lb.	47·6	43·1	46·4
Mutton ..	Wethers	lb.	14·1	12·4	11·5
Lamb	Average, under and over 36 lb.	lb.	21·4	23·4	19·9
Milk	In 1-pint bottles, Milk Board's agent to milk-round vendor ..	Gallon	69·5	69·5	70·1
Butter	Choicest butter; in prints in 56 lb. boxes, delivered (incl. price of box)	lb.	48·5	48·5	49·1
Eggs	New-laid first-quality hen eggs; 24 oz. per dozen..	Dozen	54·0	55·1	60·2
Wheat	Australian Wheat Board price for local consumption, f.o.r. Sydney ..	Bushel	155·0	161·8	168·7
Flour, Plain ..	In 150-lb. sacks	Short ton	\$ 89.15	\$ 91.76	\$ 95.69
Potatoes	No. 1 grade; ex-trucks, Alexandria Markets ..	Ton	56.77	79.67	71.56
Sugar	Refined 1A; bale of 16 2-lb. packets in ½-ton lots or more	Bale	2.75	3.20	3.20
Jam	Plum, in 24 oz. tins ..	Dozen	2.20	2.59	2.98
Tea	Good quality, in packets	lb.	0.58	0.58	0.58
Alcoholic Drinks—					
Beer	In bulk	Kilderkin	24.24	24.50	24.58
Wine	Fortified, average of 3 types; in 26 oz. bottles..	Dozen	6.30	6.75	6.80
Whisky	Imported; in 26 oz. bottles	Dozen	41.29	41.35	42.87
Cigarettes ..	Plain	Thousand	14.36	14.36	14.63
Building Materials—					
Timber—					
Hardwood ..	Merchantable 3 in. x 2 in., set lengths; delivered metropolitan area ..	100 sup. ft.	21.37	22.02	22.60
Oregon	Merchantable 2 in. x 2 in. to 12 in. x 6 in. set lengths; delivered metropolitan area ..	100 sup. ft.	22.80	23.63	28.38
Bricks	Common, at kiln	Thousand	40.82	43.41	45.62
Paint	Synthetic exterior, enamel; in 1-gallon tins ..	Gallon	6.27	6.51	6.63
Iron and Steel—					
Pig Iron	Foundry, c.i.f. Aust. ports	Ton	49.42	49.75	50.75
Structural Steel					
Shapes	c.i.f. Aust. ports	Ton	94.12	94.50	95.50
Sheets	Corrugated, Custom Orb "020"; factory to wholesaler	100 sq. ft.	10.16	10.17	10.20
Newsprint	Australian, landed cost ..	Ton	159.00	159.00	159.00
Liquid Fuel, etc.—			Cents	Cents	Cents
Motor Spirit ..	Standard Grade; bulk ..	Gallon	31·0	32·2	32·4
Diesoline	In 44-gallon drums ..	Gallon	31·8	32·8	32·4
Motor Oil	In 44-gallon drums ..	Gallon	102·7	106·0	106·0
Power Kerosene	In 44-gallon drums ..	Gallon	21·6	22·7	22·9

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 30th 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 30th 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 284 on page 350. The figures shown in the table for 30th 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 30th 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 30th 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 284. Private Houses and Flats* Rented Unfurnished, Classified according to Weekly Rent, N.S.W.

Weekly Rent	At 30th June, 1961	At 30th 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	>6	8,852	8,948
\$10 " " \$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	\$ 10.24	\$ 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.

RETAIL TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of retail trade in Australia are available principally from periodic censuses of retail establishments. Censuses have been conducted in respect of the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, and 1968-69. 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.

The introduction of integrated economic censuses has involved the development of new concepts, definitions, and procedures, and represents the first attempt in Australia to compile statistics relating to these activities on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts, and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. Inevitably, there has been some delay in finalising the results of these censuses; however, preliminary results of the 1968-69 censuses are given in an appendix to this Year Book.

The results of the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses are summarised below, and all references in this chapter to the scope, coverage, and definitions, etc. relating to retail censuses refer to those adopted for the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses. Analyses of the results of previous censuses are published in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The censuses of retail establishments cover (in general terms) the retail trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail to the general public from fixed premises (shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards). Wholesalers and manufacturers who regularly sell at retail to the general public are included in respect of their retail sales. The censuses cover hotels, garages and service stations, etc. in addition to retail shops as generally understood, but exclude licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, motion picture theatres, real estate agents, timber yards, etc. Vendors of bread delivered to customers' houses are included if the bread is delivered in bakeries' own vehicles, but other vendors of delivered bread and vendors of delivered milk are, in general, excluded.

The particulars of retail sales of goods (as obtained from the censuses) are 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. are therefore excluded; but retail sales of motor vehicles and parts are 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.

Supplementary particulars obtained from the censuses cover the takings for certain services (repairs, hairdressing, meals and accommodation) often associated with retailing. These supplementary particulars are excluded from all figures relating to the retail sales of goods; the particulars for the years 1956-57 and 1961-62 are shown on page 358.

Establishments which have total retail sales of goods less than a certain value during the year under review (\$1,000 in the 1952-53 and later censuses) are excluded from the scope of the censuses. The supplementary particulars of the takings from services often associated with retailing relate

to establishments which have takings for these services greater than a certain amount during the year (\$1,000 in the 1952-53 and later censuses) and to the establishments which are otherwise within the scope of the censuses.

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. Annual totals derived from the surveys are given in Table 291.

CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1961-62

Table 285 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.

The principal changes in the pattern of retail sales between 1956-57 and 1961-62, as revealed by Table 285, were the relative rise in the sales of motor vehicles, petrol, etc. to 23 per cent. of total sales in 1961-62 (21 per cent. in 1956-57) and in the sales of hardware, electrical goods, etc., to 7 per cent. (6 per cent.)—and the relative decline in the sales of food-stuffs, to 29 per cent. of total sales in 1961-62 (30 per cent. in 1956-57), of beer, tobacco, etc., to 12 per cent. (13 per cent.), and of clothing, drapery, etc., to 16 per cent. (17 per cent.).

Table 286 shows, for 1961-62, the distribution of retail sales by broad commodity groups in different parts of the State. Total sales in the "Metropolis" (as defined for statistical purposes at 30th June, 1962) accounted for 60 per cent. of the total retail sales in New South Wales, the proportions for principal individual commodity groups being 54 per cent. for Groceries, 59 per cent. for Butchers' Meat, 59 per cent. for Beer, Wine, and Spirits, 59 per cent. for Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc., 63 per cent. for Men's and Boys' Clothing, 68 per cent. for Women's, Girls', and Infants' Clothing, 60 per cent. for New Motor Vehicles, and 51 per cent. for Petrol, etc. Total sales in the City of Sydney accounted for 30 per cent. of the total retail sales in the Metropolis in 1961-62, compared with 40 per cent. in 1956-57. Between 1956-57 and 1961-62, the value of retail sales in the City of Sydney remained virtually unchanged, while sales in the Rest of the Metropolis increased by 54 per cent.; retail sales in the Metropolis as a whole rose by 33 per cent., and in the Rest of the State by 25 per cent.

Table 285. 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.	\$	\$
<i>Foodstuffs—</i>						
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
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—</i>						
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
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>						
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
<i>Hardware†, Electrical Goods, etc.—</i>						
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
<i>Furniture and Floor Coverings—</i>						
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
<i>Other Goods—</i>						
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. .. .	¶	¶	1,634,774||	2,060,412	455.5||	521.8
<i>Motor Vehicles, etc.‡—</i>						
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. .. .	¶	¶	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.

¶ Not available.

§ 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 351.

Table 286. 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 30th 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 has been made for differences in methods of valuation.

Table 287. 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.	\$
<i>Food Stores—</i>						
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
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>						
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
<i>Department Stores, Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>						
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
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>						
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
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>						
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
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>						
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 285, 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 351.

New Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, and Service Stations (with sales amounting to \$504,000,000) handled the largest share (19 per cent.) of the total retail sales of goods in the State in 1961-62, followed by Grocers (\$465,000,000 or 17 per cent. of the total), Clothiers and Drapers (\$258,000,000 or 10 per cent. of the total), and Department Stores (\$246,000,000 or 9 per cent. of the total). The average value of sales per establishment ranged from \$4,800 for Tobacconist and Hairdressers, \$48,500 for Grocers, and \$48,800 for Butchers to \$103,400 for Hotels, etc., \$204,700 for Used Motor Vehicle Dealers, and \$2,763,200 for Department Stores.

Table 288. 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 286.

† 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 286, 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 ‡.

In 1961-62, the Metropolis contained 55 per cent. of the total population of New South Wales and, as shown in the previous 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.

The retail establishments within the scope of the 1961-62 census are classified in the next table according to the value of their total sales of retail goods. The "Under \$40,000" size group includes 30,846 establishments (67 per cent. of the total number in the State), with sales amounting to \$540,000,000 or only 20 per cent. of the total sales in the State. In the "\$500,000 or more" size group, there were only 543 establishments (1 per cent. of the total), but they accounted for sales valued at \$704,000,000 (24 per cent. of the total). The figures in the table should, however, be interpreted with care, because each of the establishments in an organisation with more than one establishment has been allocated to its own appropriate size group.

Table 289. Retail Establishments Classified by Size of Retail Sales, in Areas of N.S.W., 1961-62

Retail Sales Size Group	Number of Retail Establishments			Value of Retail Sales of Goods by Establishments*		
	Metro-polis†	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metro-polis†	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
\$1,000 and under \$2,000‡	686	693	1,379	954	966	1,920
\$2,000 and under \$6,000	2,101	1,977	4,078	8,070	7,334	15,404
\$6,000 and under \$10,000	1,922	1,817	3,739	15,128	14,320	29,448
Total, Under \$10,000	4,709	4,487	9,196	24,152	22,620	46,772
\$10,000 and under \$20,000	4,906	4,253	9,159	72,238	62,412	134,650
Total, Under \$20,000	9,615	8,740	18,355	96,390	85,032	181,422
\$20,000 and under \$40,000	6,819	5,672	12,491	195,856	162,396	358,252
Total, Under \$40,000	16,434	14,412	30,846	292,246	247,428	539,674
\$40,000 and under \$100,000	5,827	4,934	10,761	352,708	299,588	652,296
Total, Under \$100,000	22,261	19,346	41,607	644,954	547,016	1,191,970
\$100,000 and under \$200,000	1,417	1,236	2,653	194,166	167,274	361,440
Total, Under \$200,000	23,678	20,582	44,260	839,120	714,290	1,553,410
\$200,000 and under \$500,000	821	585	1,406	249,870	176,358	426,228
Total, Under \$500,000	24,499	21,167	45,666	1,088,990	890,648	1,979,638
\$500,000 or more	344	199	543	522,678	181,178	703,856
Total, All Size Groups	24,843	21,366	46,209	1,611,668	1,071,826	2,683,494

* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by establishments classified to the Retail Sales Size Groups shown.

† See note *, Table 286.

‡ Establishments with total retail sales of goods less than \$1,000 were excluded from the scope of the census.

Particulars of the retail establishments in some of the larger cities and towns in New South Wales in 1956-57 and 1961-62 are given in the next table. The cities and towns are arranged in order according to the total value of retail sales in the area in 1961-62.

Table 290. Retail Establishments in Larger Cities and Towns, N.S.W.

Municipality	1956-57		1961-62		
	Establishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods	Establishments	Value of Retail Sales of Goods	Value of Retail Stocks at end of Year
	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Metropolis*	22,863	1,210,400	24,843	1,611,668	189,042
Newcastle†	1,797	102,824	1,891	125,534	14,902
Wollongong, Greater	1,104	54,110	1,339	85,684	10,022
Albury†	341	20,654	362	25,000	3,670
Wagga Wagga	318	18,858	313	23,774	3,392
Penrith	267	12,410	335	21,060	1,914
Broken Hill	423	21,162	373	19,448	2,514
Maitland†	313	14,682	344	18,810	2,228
Tamworth	232	15,662	258	18,764	2,842
Lismore†	282	16,444	287	18,740	2,726
Orange	276	14,376	279	18,610	2,596
Cessnock, Greater†	426	15,248	412	17,966	2,014
Goulburn	241	13,476	255	16,884	2,110
Dubbo	211	10,694	217	16,158	2,306
Bathurst	213	12,294	219	15,664	2,120
Grafton	264	11,434	249	12,898	1,766
Blue Mountains	424	11,300	407	12,872	1,528
Taree	192	8,474	206	11,184	1,630
Lithgow	182	9,228	182	10,984	1,508
Armidale	145	8,792	143	10,712	1,416
Inverell	146	8,314	154	9,760	1,572
Cooma†	99	7,428	136	9,696	1,434
Queanbeyan	115	5,450	123	8,844	1,036
Parkes	145	6,590	131	8,398	1,254
Kempsey	137	6,436	145	8,074	1,212
Rest of N.S.W.	12,316	431,574	12,606	526,308	69,374
Total, N.S.W.	43,472	2,068,314	46,209	2,683,494	328,128

* See note *, Table 286.

† Figures for 1956-57 are not strictly comparable with those for 1961-62 because of boundary changes.

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.
Repair, Servicing, and Maintenance Work—		
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, etc.	59,570	89,934
Other	13,554	18,302
Total	73,124	108,236
Meals in Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	37,506	51,390
Meals and Accommodation in Hotels	24,030	27,484
airdressing	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.

Table 291. Value of Retail Sales of Goods, N.S.W.

Commodity Group	Year ended 30th June						
	1953	1957	1962	1966 **	1967 **	1968	1969
	\$ million						
Groceries	209.0	268.8	336.0	415.7	439.8	476.1	494.8
Butchers' Meat	101.4	134.4	165.0	201.5	221.9	228.8	231.5
Other Food*	164.4	219.6	275.6	326.2	348.9	364.6	382.7
Total, Foodstuffs	474.8	622.8	776.6	943.4	1,010.6	1,069.5	1,109.0
Beer, Wine, and Spirits†	141.2	195.6	213.8	250.3	268.3	288.6	300.1
Clothing and Drapery	241.2	298.0	360.0	452.3	464.1	490.2	516.4
Footwear	39.0	46.4	59.8	68.2	75.4	79.9	79.2
Hardware, China, and Glassware‡	36.8	43.8	58.2	58.3	62.5	63.9	69.4
Electrical Goods¶	57.6	84.4	136.4	152.3	154.4	169.8	172.2
Furniture and Floor Coverings	53.4	69.2	93.8	125.0	128.0	146.5	160.4
Chemists' Goods	42.6	63.8	109.4	148.4	158.7	172.2	179.5
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	44.4	56.4	67.0	81.8	92.8	100.3	108.0
Other Goods§	117.0	154.4	185.4	245.7	261.6	277.9	307.3
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	1,248.0	1,634.8	2,060.4	2,525.7	2,676.4	2,858.8	3,001.5
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc. || .. .. .	288.0	433.6	623.0	888.7	967.3	1,080.0	1,174.1
Total, All Groups	1,536.0	2,068.4	2,683.4	3,414.4	3,643.7	3,938.8	4,175.6

* 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.

** Revised.

Sales of Motor Vehicles, etc. rose steadily from 19 per cent. of total retail sales in 1952-53 to 24 per cent. in 1959-60, contracted to 23 per cent. in 1961-62, but rose to 26 per cent. in 1965-66, 27 per cent. in 1966-67 and 1967-68, and 28 per cent. in 1968-69. Conversely, the Foodstuffs group fell from 31 per cent. of total sales in 1952-53 to 28 per cent. in 1959-60, recovered to 29 per cent. by 1961-62, and contracted to 28 per cent. in 1965-66 and 1966-67 and 27 per cent. in 1967-68 and 1968-69. The Clothing, Drapery, and Footwear groups declined from 18 per cent. of total sales in 1952-53 to 14 per cent. in 1968-69, and the Beer, etc. group contracted from 9 per cent. in 1952-53 to 7 per cent. in the years 1965-66 to 1968-69.

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.

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 authorize 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 organization, 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 organizations 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 377) 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 practice also followed in Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania.

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, 1904–1969.

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 organization, and to settle disputes between an organization and its members. In matters involving disputed elections in organizations, 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 two judges, but matters of interpretation and proceedings relating to membership and rules of organizations 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, a Senior Commissioner, fourteen Commissioners, and four Conciliators. 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.

The Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration. It may seek 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.

Matters concerning wages, standard hours, and long service leave may 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).

Other industrial matters are in general dealt with by a single member of the Commission. The Commissioners are assigned to particular industries or groups of industries, and generally deal with all disputes arising in their respective industries. Individual Deputy Presidents are assigned more or less permanently to the maritime industries, the stevedoring industry, and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project. However, the President may assign a particular dispute to any Commissioner or Deputy President, or may deal with it himself.

When a party to an industrial dispute requests that the matter in dispute be referred to a Commission of at least three members, the Commissioner 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 Commission of at least three members nominated by the President, at least one of whom must be a presidential member and one, where practicable, the Commissioner concerned.

The Commissioners have wide powers to go to the cause of impending or existing industrial disputes in endeavours to conciliate the disputants. A Commissioner may act on his own volition, and must act upon advice of a dispute or impending dispute from an employer or a Minister. If an agreement between the parties to a dispute is reached, a memorandum of its terms is made in writing, and the memorandum, if certified by the Commission and filed with the Registrar, takes effect as an award. Failing success by conciliation, a Commissioner acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle a dispute by making an award.

The Conciliators, who have no power to impose compulsory arbitration, assist other members of the Commission. A Commissioner may (and shall if the parties so request) arrange with the Senior Commissioner for a Conciliator to assist the parties to a dispute to reach an amicable agreement. If complete agreement is not reached, the Conciliator must report to the Commissioner, indicating the matters agreed on and those still in dispute, but only if the parties consent and agree upon the terms of the report.

The Commission may refer matters in dispute to a Local Industrial Board for investigation and report, and may delegate to the Board such of its

powers as it thinks desirable. It may also make an award on the basis of the Board's report. Local Industrial Boards comprise a Conciliator, a State industrial authority, 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 by a single member of the Commission, against a decision certifying or refusing to certify a memorandum of agreement, and against a decision not to hear a dispute on the grounds that it should be dealt with by a State industrial authority. The appeal is heard by at least three members of the Commission (including at least two presidential members) nominated by the President, but only if the three members consider that the matter is of sufficient public importance. Apart from this provision, awards or orders of the Commission may not be challenged or questioned, or be subject to prohibition, mandamus, or injunction in any court.

Special provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act authorize 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 oversea 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 organization. (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 organizations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At the end of 1969, there were 75 registered employer organizations and 149 employee organizations; the employee organizations 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 organizations, 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 during working hours, 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 366, and of the joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the coalmining industry in the chapter "Mining".

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, 1940-1969.

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, one of whom acts as Apprenticeship Commissioner, 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 30th June, 1970, there were 403 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 30th June, 1970, there were 144 employee unions and 280 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 between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned. The maximum term for which a registered 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 may also be taken by employers and by the secretaries of industrial unions. 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, 1920-1969. An organization 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 organization 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 organization 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 organization, 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 against an organization (\$400 against a single employer) for failure to comply with its order. If a breach of an award is threatened, the Court may commence hearing an application for an order of compliance only if (a) a member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has been notified that the breach is likely to occur, (b) the notification was given either without delay or after delay for which the Commission has certified there was a reasonable cause, and (c) a period of at least fourteen days has elapsed since the notification or, alternatively, the breach is likely to occur within ten days.

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 \$2,000 is prescribed.

Where the members of an industrial union of employees take part in or assist an illegal strike, the union is liable to a maximum penalty of \$1,000. Penalty proceedings may not, however, be taken against the union unless the Industrial Commission is satisfied that the employer has not taken part in a lockout contributing to the strike, has given notice that the strike has occurred or is likely to occur, and has made a *bona fide* attempt, to negotiate a settlement, and unless the dispute has been investigated by an industrial tribunal. In defence to such 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 not permitted to cancel an industrial union's registration on the ground that it has assisted another union or any of its members in a strike or lockout for which a penalty is prescribed.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS AND EX-SERVICEMEN

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorized to insert in awards provisions granting preference in employment to members of registered industrial organizations.

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.

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. During the Inquiry, the Court considered union claims for an increase in the basic wage, for a basic wage for females equal to that for males, for annual adjustments of the basic wage on the basis of the productive capacity of industry, and for quarterly adjustments of the wage to compensate for variations in the cost of living. The Court's decision was announced in October, 1950 and, as amplified by subsequent declarations, had the following effect on the basic wage for males:—

- (a) the "prosperity" loading (which was being paid at different rates for different localities) was standardised at a uniform 50c per week for all localities;
- (b) "war" loadings were declared not to be part of the basic wage, and any other loading declared to be part of the wage ceased to be paid as a separate entity;
- (c) an amount of \$2 was added to the "needs" portion of the basic wage;
- (d) the whole of the new basic wage (comprising the former "needs" portion, plus the standardised "prosperity" loading, plus the \$2 addition) was to be subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers; and
- (e) a new "Court series" of index numbers (based on the "C" series index) was introduced for the quarterly adjustments.

As a result of the Court's decision, the Sydney basic wage for adult males was increased by \$1.90 per week (representing the \$2 addition less the reduction of the "prosperity" loading from 60c to 50c). The Court fixed the basic wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the adult male rate. The new rates operated from the first pay-period in December, 1950.

During the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the Court considered (a) claims by employers' organisations that the basic wages for males and females be reduced, that the standard hours of work be increased, and that the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage be abandoned, and (b) counter claims by employees' organisations that the basic wage for males be increased. In its decision, announced in September, 1953, the Court granted the employers' application for discontinuance of the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and refused all the other claims. 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". The Court also intimated that time would be saved in future inquiries if the parties to the disputes, in discussing the principle of the "capacity to pay", directed their attention to the broader aspects of the economy, as indicated by a study of employment, investment, production and productivity, overseas trade, overseas balances, the competitive position of secondary industry, and retail trade. In accordance with its decision, the Court had by November, 1953 deleted the provisions for automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage from all Commonwealth awards.

In 1956, employees' organisations applied to the Court for an increase in the basic wage to the level it would have reached if the automatic adjustments (discontinued in 1953) had remained in force, for a further increase of \$2 in the basic wage, and for restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments. All claims by the unions were opposed by the employers. The Commonwealth Government intervened, in the public interest, and opposed re-introduction of the automatic adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in May, 1956, the Court rejected each claim made by the unions, but decided to increase the adult male basic wage by \$1 a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period in June, 1956. The Court 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".

The next basic wage hearing commenced in November, 1956, before the newly-constituted Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Employees' organisations again applied for the basic wage to be increased to the level it would have reached if automatic adjustments had remained in force and for restoration of the automatic quarterly adjustments. The unions' claims were again opposed by the employers, and the Commonwealth Government again intervened, in the public interest, to oppose restoration of the automatic adjustments. The Commission refused the claim for restoration of the automatic adjustment system but, after considering all aspects of the state of the economy, decided to increase the adult male basic wage by \$1 a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 15th May, 1957. In its judgment, the Commission stated that it favoured an annual review of the basic wage, and suggested that any review should be conducted in the second half of the financial year.

In February, 1958, the Commission commenced hearing an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage to the level it would have reached if the automatic adjustments had remained in force, for a further increase of \$1, and for the resultant wage to be subject to automatic quarterly adjustment. The Commonwealth Government again intervened in the public interest. In its judgment, announced in May, 1958, the Commission again refused the claims for restoration of the 1953 basic wage standard and for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments, but, as it considered that the position of the economy justified an increase, increased the adult male basic wage by 50c a week (with proportionate increases for adult females and juniors) from the first pay-period commencing on or after 21st May, 1958. The Commission again expressed the opinion that a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate.

At the 1959 Basic Wage Inquiry, which opened in February, 1959, the claims by employees' organisations were identical with those submitted at the 1958 inquiry. The Commonwealth Government again intervened in the public interest, presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation in Australia, and opposed restoration of the automatic adjustment system. In its decisions, announced in June, 1959, the Commission granted an increase of \$1.50 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 11th June, 1959, and refused the unions' other claims. An application on behalf of employers in the pastoral industry, seeking a reduction of \$2.50 in the basic wage for pastoral workers, was also refused.

In February, 1960, the Commission commenced hearing an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage and restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage. The increase sought comprised (a) an amount (50c a week for the six capital cities wage rate) to restore to the basic wage the same real value as it had in 1953 and (b) a further amount of \$1.70 a week representing the unions' estimate of the minimum increase in productivity which had occurred since the automatic adjustment system was abolished in 1953. The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, again presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation, and opposed both the increase in the basic wage and restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in April, 1960, the Commission refused the unions' application. In refusing to grant an increase in the basic wage, the Commission expressed the view that the effects 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. The Commission was also influenced by the likely effects of the lifting of import restrictions by the Commonwealth Government in February, 1960. In refusing to restore the automatic adjustments, the Commission decided that it was preferable to fix a basic wage which it considered just and reasonable for the ensuing twelve months and then to review it, rather than fix a basic wage for an undefined period and adjust the money amounts of the wage automatically in accordance with movements in a price index.

During the 1961 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, which opened in February, 1961, the Commission considered:—

- (a) an application by employers for an increase from 40 to 42 in the standard hours of work per week, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equivalent to two hours' pay at ordinary rates; and
- (b) an application by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (\$3 a week for the six capital cities wage rate) to compensate for cost of living increases since 1953, for a further increase of \$2.20 a week to reflect increases in productivity since 1953, and for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments.

The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation, and opposed the claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments. In its judgment, delivered in July, 1961, the Commission refused the employers' application and the unions' application for restoration of automatic adjustments, and granted an increase of \$1.20 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 7th July, 1961.

The Commission stated in its judgment that it had adopted the basic wage of 1960 as a standard. It considered that the 1960 basic wage took account of productivity increases up to June, 1960, and that the increase

of \$1.20 now granted was the highest that the economy had the capacity to sustain and was sufficient to maintain the purchasing power of the 1960 basic wage.

In dealing with the question of automatic adjustments, the Commission indicated that it proposed to use the newly-constructed Consumer Price Index as a basis for ensuring the maintenance of the purchasing power of the basic wage. However, as it was concerned with maintaining the value of the real wage based on the concept of national capacity, the Commission was not prepared to return to a system whereby movements in the Index led automatically to adjustments of the basic wage. Instead, the Commission decided that it would, 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. The Commission 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.

The Commission adjourned the 1961 hearing to February, 1962, and indicated that the only issue in these adjourned proceedings would be why the money wage fixed in 1961 should not be adjusted in accordance with any change in the Consumer Price Index.

The adjourned hearing was held on 20th February, 1962. As there had been no significant change in the Consumer Price Index during the previous twelve months, the Commission announced that there would be no variation in the basic wage, and further adjourned the hearing to February, 1963. On 5th February, 1963, the Commission again announced that there would be no variation in the basic wage, and adjourned to February, 1964 its consideration whether the basic wage should not be adjusted in accordance with changes in the Consumer Price Index.

During the 1964 Basic Wage Inquiry and Total Wage Case, which opened in February, 1964, the Commission considered:—

- (a) applications by employees' organisations for an increase in the basic wage (\$5.20 a week for the six capital cities rate) to compensate for increases in prices (\$2.00) and productivity (\$3.20) since 1953, and for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage; and
- (b) an application by employers for a "total wage" which would merge the basic wage and margins elements of the wage structure (insofar as margins were determined upon general economic grounds) and would be adjusted annually within a range based upon the growth of productivity.

The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation and other submissions, and opposed the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments.

In its judgements, delivered in June, 1964, the Commission rejected the employers' "total wage" application and the unions' application for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments, and 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 19th June, 1964. In refusing the employers' application, the Commission stated that the procedure proposed for determining wages could not be successfully implemented, that it would reduce the flexibility of wage

fixation, and that it would be applied in a community where the Commission did not fix all wages and salaries and where there was no overall consideration of incomes or control of prices. In its judgment in the Basic Wage Inquiry, the Commission 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 movements 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. The Commission expressed the view that the economy was in a buoyant condition and that current and predictable national capacity could sustain the increase awarded.

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 1st 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' organizations 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 1½ 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 ½ 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 11th 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 11th 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 23rd 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 1st 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 Wage Cases (see page 383), the Commission rejected applications by employees' organisations for restoration of the basic wage in Commonwealth awards and for automatic adjustment 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 292. Basic Wages (per week)* under Commonwealth Awards

At 30th 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 383) 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 31st 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 383.

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 370) 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 383).

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 to 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 19th 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 383). 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. In 1968, the adjustment was a flat increase of \$1.35 per week to adult male and female basic wages, payable from the first pay period on or after 25th October, 1968; and in 1969, an increase of 3 per cent., payable from first pay-period on or after 19th December, 1969, applied to both adult male and female basic wages and margins.

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 293. Basic Wages (per week)* under State Awards, Sydney

At 30th June	Adult Male	Adult Female †	Month of Change ‡	Adult Male	Adult Female
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1946	9.90	5.35	1962: February ..	30.00	22.50
1950	13.80	7.45	August ..	29.90	22.45
1951	18.00	13.50	November ..	30.00	22.50
1952	22.30	16.70	1963: February ..	30.10	22.60
1953	24.10	18.05	May ..	30.20	22.65
1954	24.30	18.20	August ..	30.30	22.75
1955	24.30	18.20	1964: May ..	30.50	22.90
1956	25.60	19.20	June ..	31.50	23.60
1957	26.80	20.10	1966: July ..	33.50	25.10
1958	27.40	20.55	1967: July ..	33.50¶	25.10¶
1959	27.60	20.70	1968: January ..	34.50	26.10
1960	28.50	21.35	October ..	35.85	27.45
1961	29.90	22.40	1969: December ..	36.90	28.30

* 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 1st 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 1st January, 1959, defined the *basic* wage for adult females under State awards to be equal to 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 1st January, 1959, and was to be increased annually by 5 per cent. of the male rate so that from 1st 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 380), 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 376), 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 11th 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 1st July, 1967; by \$1.35 from 25th October, 1968; and by \$3.50 from 19th December, 1969. With these increases, the minimum wage for adult males in Sydney was \$43.10 per week from 19th December, 1969.

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 377). 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 increase for juniors), payable from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1st 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 wages (see page 383), 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 383), based on its assessment of the economy's capacity to pay these increases.

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>
1st July, 1967	\$1.00 per week
25th October, 1968	\$1.35 per week
19th December, 1969	3 per cent. of existing award rates

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). Secondary wages have never been subject to automatic quarterly adjustments for movements in retail prices.

On several occasions since the 1939-1945 War, employees' organisations have approached the various arbitration authorities for substantial increases in the secondary portions of award rates of pay. The organisations have claimed that (a) the real value of the secondary portion had decreased because of increases in the cost of living, and (b) the increases in the basic wage (as a result of automatic quarterly adjustments and the periodic increases awarded by the arbitration authorities themselves) had impaired the former relationship between the secondary portion and the basic wage portion of award rates of pay.

Applications by employee and employer organisations for variation of the Metal Trades Award were referred to the Full Commonwealth Arbitration Court by a Conciliation Commissioner in 1953. In its judgment, given in November, 1954, the Court laid down the basis for a new structure of margins in the metal trades. It raised the existing margin for each occupation covered by the Award to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937, and provided that there should be no reduction where an existing margin was already greater than $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times the 1937 figure. In effect, this decision increased the margin of a fitter from \$5.20 to \$7.50 per week, increased similarly the margins of other skilled occupations, and made no increase in the margins of unskilled or only slightly skilled occupations under the Metal Trades Award. In its judgment, the Court accepted a need to restore the position of the skilled employee in relation to the unskilled, stated that the "nominal value of the fitter's skill must tend to increase with the increase in the nominal prices of essential commodities", and took into consideration the capacity of the economy to pay higher margins for skilled workers both in the metal trades and in other trades likely to be affected indirectly by the judgment.

The Commonwealth Court's variation of margins in the Metal Trades Award tended to lead the way to similar variation in other awards. In dealing with the majority of applications for award variation subsequently coming before them, Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioners applied the " $2\frac{1}{2}$ -times" formula embodied in the Court's 1954 judgment. The N.S.W. Industrial Commission, in dealing with applications for increased margins in a number of State awards, laid down the general principle that award rates of pay which had been based on Commonwealth award rates should be varied to accord with the new Commonwealth rates, and that other cases should be governed by the method of approach and the principles formerly applied by the Commission in the fixation of rates of pay. While not necessarily adhering to the formula embodied in the Commonwealth Court's 1954 judgment, the Industrial Commission subsequently increased margins in a large number of State awards.

In August, 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began considering a number of applications for changes in margins, including applications for variations in Part I of the Metal Trades Award. The employee organisations claimed an increase in the margin for the fitter (from \$7.50 to \$13.40 per week) and a return to the relativities within the margins structure in the metal trades before the 1954 margins judgment. The employers counterclaimed for a reduction of \$1.50 a week in the fitter's margin, and for the 1954 decision as to relativities to be adhered to and to be carried to its logical conclusion insofar as lower-paid classifications were concerned.

In its judgment, delivered in November, 1959, the Commission increased all existing margins in the Metal Trades Award by 28 per cent. from the first pay-period beginning in December, 1959, and rejected the other

claims. As a result of the decision, the margin of the fitter was raised from \$7.50 to \$9.60 per week. In arriving at its decision, the Commission considered the decrease in the purchasing power of money since the 1954 judgment, the general increase in productivity since then, and the increased strength of the Australian economy. Because of employees' contributions to general productivity increases, the Commission awarded a margins increase which it considered more than compensated for the loss in purchasing power of the 1954 margins. The Commission also stated that, as no evidence of relative work values had been presented, it was not prepared to alter the relativities within the margins structure established by the 1954 judgment.

Following the Commission's 1959 judgment, a 28 per cent. increase in margins was granted by the various industrial arbitration authorities in most Commonwealth and State awards.

In June, 1961, after a hearing lasting two and a half years, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission issued its decision on claims for national minimum salaries for professional engineers. The claims, which had been lodged by professional and public service associations representing professional engineers, were directed at the Commonwealth Public Service Board, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, State and local governmental authorities, and employers in private industry. Insofar as respondents other than the Commonwealth authorities were concerned, the claims were for minimum annual salaries of \$3,456 for a "qualified" engineer and \$4,556 for an "experienced" engineer; the claims against the Commonwealth authorities were for the salary scale for Engineer Grade I to be raised to \$3,460 for the first year and \$4,530 for the sixth year. In its decision, the Commission prescribed minimum annual salaries of \$2,800 for a qualified engineer who is a diplomate, \$3,080 for a qualified engineer who is a graduate, and \$4,400 for an "experienced" engineer. An "experienced" engineer was defined (broadly speaking) as a qualified engineer with a minimum period of experience (four years for a graduate, five years for others). The minimum annual salaries for Engineers Grade I employed by the Commonwealth authorities were raised to \$2,800 in the first year of the incremental scale, \$3,080 in the second year (the starting point for graduates), and \$4,400 in the sixth year. The Commission stressed that the case was essentially a "work value" case, with consideration being given to the courses of study, the nature of the duties, the conditions of work, and the responsibilities of a professional engineer, and that its decision should not necessarily be applied to other professional, executive, or clerical occupations.

The Commission's 1961 decision awarded substantial salary increases to base-grade qualified professional engineers employed by Commonwealth authorities. In June, 1962, the Commission issued its decision on claims by the various professional associations on behalf of higher-grade engineers employed by the authorities. The hearing of these claims was conducted on a work-value basis and in the light of a comprehensive re-classification of engineers' grades undertaken by the Public Service Board after the 1961 determination. In its 1962 decision, the Commission rejected the claims for an increase in the salaries determined by the Board for Engineer Class 1, but granted substantial increases in the salaries for Classes 2 to 5 of the Board's scale. The annual rates of salary (including \$266 basic wage adjustment) awarded by the Commission (with those previously determined by the Board shown in brackets) ranged from \$2,862-\$4,462 (\$2,862-\$4,462) for Class 1 to \$7,462-\$7,982 (\$6,282-\$6,542) for Class 5. The Commission again stressed that other classes of employees were not, as of

right, to be related to professional engineers, and that they were required to provide proper proof of work-value in support of claims for salary increases. However, employee organisations, the Public Service Board, and the Public Service Arbitrator could, in appropriate circumstances, make use of the reasons for the Commission's decision and the salaries awarded by it, and the Board was fully entitled to waive proof of work-value in determining salaries for one section of employees by relation to the salaries determined for another section.

In February, 1963, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began considering claims by employee organisations for all margins in the Metal Trades Award to be increased to 2.86 times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1947. (On the basis of this formula, the margin of the fitter would be raised to \$14.90.) In its judgment, delivered in April, 1963, the Commission increased all existing margins in the award by 10 per cent. from the first pay-period after 22nd April, 1963. The margin of the fitter was raised from \$9.60 to \$10.60 per week. In arriving at its decision, the Commission considered the decrease in the purchasing power of money since its 1959 margins judgment and the capacity of the national economy to sustain an increase in real margins. The Commission awarded a margins increase which it considered more than compensated for the loss in purchasing power of the 1959 margins. Early in the hearing, the Commission announced that its decision in the case would relate only to the Metal Trades Award and should not be applied automatically outside the metal trades. Nevertheless, a similar increase was granted in most Commonwealth and State awards by the end of 1963.

By a majority judgment in the 1965 Basic Wage Inquiry and Total Wage Case, delivered in June, 1965 (see page 375), the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted an application by employers for simultaneous determinations of the basic wage and of margins (insofar as margins were fixed on general economic grounds). The Commission considered that an increase in wages could be sustained on general economic grounds but that, as the basic wage had risen in 1964 and margins had not been reviewed on these grounds since 1963, the increase should be added to margins rather than the basic wage. Accordingly, the Commission awarded an increase in margins in the Metal Trades Award, from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1st 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. For a fitter, the margin was raised from \$10.60 to \$11.20 a week (six capital cities rate). The Commission expected that this increase in margins in the Metal Trades Award would be speedily reflected throughout Commonwealth awards.

In the 1966 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case (see page 376), the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission reaffirmed its previous decision in favour of simultaneous determination of basic wage and margins, and again conducted simultaneous hearings of basic wage and margin applications. In its findings concerning margins, announced in July, 1966, the Commission indicated that it considered that the out-of-date marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award precluded the making of an award concerning margins generally until an investigation had been made of the Metal Trades Award in the light of existing relativities within the award, work values, and economic considerations. The Commission further decided that, pending results of such an investigation, immediate relief should be granted to low-wage earners, and that accordingly as an interim order a new provision in the

award was to prescribe that (as from the first pay-period commencing on or after 11th July, 1966) no adult male employee under the award was to receive a margin 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 December, 1966, the Commission announced that, as the investigation into the marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award had not yet been completed, marginal increases (ranging from 1 per cent. to 2½ per cent. of total wages) under the Metal Trades Award would be awarded as an interim measure from the first pay-period commencing on or after 23rd January, 1967. The Commission expected that these increases would flow through to other Commonwealth awards. In March, 1967, the State Industrial Commission announced that similar increases would also be made as a matter of course in State awards.

In the 1967 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced the elimination of the separate specification of basic wage and margins and the introduction into all Commonwealth awards of total wages. The Commission awarded an increase of \$1 per week in the weekly award wages for all adult males and females (with proportionate increases for juniors), and added \$1 to the minimum standard for adult males introduced in July, 1966. These increases applied from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1st July, 1967.

The work value inquiry into the structure of the Metal Trades Award arising out of the decision in the 1966 national wages case was completed in December, 1967. The amended application by employees' organisations considered by the Commission was for the restoration of relativities as they existed in 1947, and was based on a claim of \$19.70 for the margin for a fitter. The inquiry was conducted as a series of detailed inspections at the factory workshop, etc. level, followed by a formal hearing of submissions by the various parties. In a majority judgment, handed down in December, 1967, the Commission awarded increases ranging from 10 cents to \$10.05 per week for most classifications, as from the first pay-period commencing on or after 22nd January, 1968. (The total wage for a fitter was raised by \$7.30.) The Commission stated in its judgment that increases had been awarded on the basis of work value and not (as requested by employees' organisations) on grounds of general economic capacity, and that increases in wage rates for the metal trades were not intended to set a pattern for other industries. The Commission also emphasised that it should not be assumed by employees that over-award payments could not or would not be offset against increases granted in award rates.

In February, 1968, the Presidential Bench of the Commission heard an application by employers' organisations for the new Metal Trades Award to be set aside in view of the attitude of employees' organisations that there should be no absorption of award increases into over-award payments. The Commission ruled in a majority judgment that, since substantial absorption of award increases into over-award payments had not been practicable in existing circumstances, the increases awarded should be paid as actual increases; it considered however that in the case of the more substantial increases 70 per cent. only of the increase should be paid immediately, and that consideration of the proper time for the remaining 30 per cent. of the increase to come into force should be deferred until the 1968 national wages case. As a result of that wage inquiry, the remaining 30 per cent. became payable from the first pay-period on or after 21st August, 1968.

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 1st 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>
1st October, 1969	85
1st January, 1970	90
1st January, 1971	95
1st January, 1972	100

For decisions reached after 1st 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 294. 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 294. Award Rates of Wages (per week) for Adult Employees in Selected Occupations, Sydney

Occupation	At 31st December						
	1948	1953	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969
ADULT MALES							
Primary Production—							
Shears per 100 ordinary flock sheep, machine)*†	6.22	14.60	16.65	19.41	20.05	20.52	21.00
General Farm Hand (Agriculture)††	**	26.30	32.50	36.85	38.25	41.00	43.10
Coal Miner (machine)††	††	††	43.25††	48.95††	51.15††	57.50††	59.20††
Manufacturing							
Cabinet Maker	17.20	29.30	39.30	44.30	46.40	47.75	57.20
Compositor (machine) (general printing)	18.20	31.15	43.00	48.00	50.20	60.50	62.30
Cutter (ready-made clothing)	17.60	29.40	38.95	44.55	46.80	48.00	53.00
Fitter (General Engineering)	17.40	29.50	39.10	44.70	46.80	52.55	57.20
Linesman (electrical supply)	18.00	31.80	45.40	54.10	58.90	63.25	65.00
Linesman (electrical supply) }	18.00	33.00	47.30	56.20	61.10	70.05	72.00
Miller (shift) (flour milling)	17.45	29.50	39.20	46.30	48.40	55.40	57.10
Miller (shift) (flour milling) }	18.50	32.00	44.00	52.60	54.90	63.65	65.60
Transport, etc.—							
Railway Locomotive Driver	21.10	31.70	46.20	52.85	55.15	60.50	65.45
Railway Locomotive Driver }	21.40	32.60	47.05	53.70	56.00	61.30	66.25
Motor Lorry Driver (vehicles under 6,500 lb. gross weight)	15.50*†	28.10*†	39.30*†	50.05	60.05	65.90	72.15
Wharf Labourer, per hour ††	16.00*††	28.60*††	39.30*††	50.05	60.05	65.90	72.15
Buildings:							
Bricklayer	0.49	0.89	1.16	1.36	1.42	1.53	1.64
Carpenter	18.80	33.33	46.17	53.47	55.77	62.15	72.50
Painter	18.80	33.83	46.83	54.49	56.79	63.17	73.00
Plumber	17.78	32.17	44.00	52.88	55.15	61.53	71.00
Painter	19.40	33.08	45.80	54.90	57.23	64.91	73.80
Retail Trade: Shop Assistant—Drapery	16.40	28.50	37.50	42.10	43.90	48.25	49.75
ADULT FEMALES							
Coat Machinist (ready-made men's clothing)	10.70	20.30	25.30	29.10	31.20	32.55	35.50
Weaver (textile woollen mills)	10.25	19.90	24.70	28.40	29.70	31.80	32.80
Waitress (Hotel) †	8.70	16.60	24.30	28.45	29.45	31.70	34.70
Confectionery General Hand	8.00	19.30	24.60	28.10	29.40	31.75	32.70
Shop Assistant—Drapery	10.80	20.40	31.85	39.45	40.85	48.25	49.75

* Without keep.
 † New South Wales rates.
 ‡ 44 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.
 ††† 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 295. Weekly Wage Rates, Adult Employees, N.S.W.*

(Weighted Average Minimum† Weekly Wage Rates)

At 31st Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers‡		At 31st 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	¶	43.4	¶	1963	38.28	27.61	135.5	138.7
1957	32.45	22.37	114.9	112.4	1964	40.27	29.24	142.6	146.9
1958	32.92	22.90	116.6	115.0	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	52.31	38.55	185.2	193.7

* 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 383).

‡ Base: Weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia in 1954 = 100.

¶ Not available.

§ Revised.

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 296.

The average weekly award, etc. wage rates for adult males between 1945 and 1966 have been dissected in Table 297 into the three components of the total wage rate (i.e. basic wage, margin, and loading) which were specified separately in all awards prior to 1967. (The separate specification of basic wage, margins, etc. was discontinued in Commonwealth awards from July, 1967, although it is still continued in New South Wales awards.)

The basic wage rates shown in Table 297 have been calculated as weighted averages of the rates prescribed in Commonwealth and State awards, determinations, and agreements for the occupations included in the index. For industries other than mining, basic wage rates for Sydney have generally been used; however, basic wage rates other than the Sydney rate were prescribed for a number of occupations. At various times, State Government employees under Commonwealth awards have been paid State basic wage rates, and the basic wage rates of some employees have been subject to automatic quarterly adjustments while those of other employees within the

Table 296. Weekly Wage Rates: Industrial Groups*, N.S.W.
(Weighted Average Minimum† Weekly Wage Rates)

Industrial Group	At 31st December						
	1945	1953	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
ADULT MALES							
Mining and Quarrying	14.61	36.71	44.53	52.54	54.49	59.40	61.96
Manufacturing:	12.12	28.20	36.37	41.68	43.20	48.56	50.63
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	11.66	25.58	32.58	40.92	42.68	45.44	48.58
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	12.02	28.21	36.79	42.20	44.06	46.74	49.88
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	12.10	28.12	36.74	42.37	44.14	47.86	51.66
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	12.00	28.20	36.68	42.52	44.25	47.90	50.43
Paper, Printing, etc.	12.15	28.27	37.56	43.97	45.78	48.17	50.65
Other Manufacturing Groups	12.01	28.05	37.35	43.83	45.78	51.57	53.53
Building and Construction	12.33	28.54	37.75	44.14	44.14	47.27	50.85
Transport:	12.33	28.54	37.75	44.14	44.14	47.27	50.85
Railway Services	12.33	28.54	37.75	44.14	44.14	47.27	50.85
Road and Air Transport	12.33	28.54	37.75	44.14	44.14	47.27	50.85
Shipping and Stevedoring	12.33	28.54	37.75	44.14	44.14	47.27	50.85
Communication	12.42	28.54	37.75	44.14	44.14	47.27	50.85
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12.42	28.54	37.75	44.14	44.14	47.27	50.85
Public Authority (n.e.t.) and Community and Business Services	11.72	28.49	37.21	42.81	44.70	48.14	51.27
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	11.78	28.28	36.29	43.53	46.35	48.71	53.00
<i>All Industrial Groups: Under Commonwealth Awards, etc.</i>	12.38	28.57	37.72	43.30	45.38	49.02	52.52
<i>Under State Awards, etc.</i>	12.32	28.02	37.48	43.33	45.31	48.76	51.77
<i>Under All Awards, etc.</i>	12.25	28.73	37.34	43.27	45.35	49.46	52.51
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing:	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	20.33	26.46	30.91	32.40	34.42	37.67	39.19
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	19.95	25.13	28.57	30.89	32.59	35.19	37.91
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	19.62	26.81	31.08	32.55	34.77	37.04	39.58
Other Manufacturing	19.86	26.24	30.02	32.11	33.88	36.47	39.04
All Manufacturing Groups	19.97	25.88	30.02	31.69	33.53	36.47	39.04
Transport and Communication	20.95	27.62	33.59	35.80	38.20	41.03	43.10
Wholesale and Retail Trade	20.17	28.89	33.36	35.14	37.97	41.10	43.10
Public Authority (n.e.t.) and Community and Business Services	20.06	28.18	34.18	36.35	38.03	41.06	43.10
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	19.75	26.06	30.48	32.12	35.05	38.30	41.06
<i>All Industrial Groups</i>	20.05	26.92	31.52	33.29	35.53	38.55	41.06

* Excludes rural industries. † See note †, Table 295. ‡ Wage rates include lead bonus, etc. § Revised.

same jurisdiction have remained unchanged. For these and other reasons, the weighted average basic wage rates shown in the table differ from the Sydney basic wage rates given elsewhere in this chapter.

"Margins" shown in the table represent the lowest amounts, additional to the basic wage, which have been awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work (skill, experience, arduousness, and other like factors). "Loadings" include industry loadings and other general loadings which were prescribed in awards, etc. for the occupations included in the index.

Table 297. Components of Weekly Wage Rates: Adult Males, N.S.W.*
(Weighted Average Minimum† Weekly Wage Rates)

Jurisdiction and Components ‡	At 31st December						
	1945	1953	1961	1963	1964	1965	1966
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commonwealth Awards, etc.—							
Basic Wage	9.83	24.16	29.48	29.52	31.36	31.36	33.36
Margin	2.07	4.02	7.24	8.05	8.23	9.05	9.25
Loading	0.38	0.39	0.50	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.59
Total Wage Rate.. ..	12.28	28.57	37.22	38.13	40.16	40.99	43.20¶
State Awards, etc.—							
Basic Wage	9.88	24.30	30.08	30.28	31.50	31.50	33.50
Margin	2.10	4.07	6.79	7.35	7.77	8.58	8.85
Loading	0.24	0.55	0.61	0.79	1.13	1.11	1.00
Total Wage Rate.. ..	12.22	28.92	37.48	38.42	40.40	41.19	43.35¶
All Awards, etc.—							
Basic Wage	9.85	24.22	29.77	29.88	31.42	31.43	33.43
Margin	2.08	4.05	7.02	7.73	8.01	8.83	9.06
Loading	0.32	0.46	0.55	0.67	0.84	0.83	0.78
Total Wage Rate.. ..	12.25	28.73	37.34	38.28	40.27	41.08	43.27¶

* Excludes rural industries.

† See note†, Table 295.

‡ Components of the weighted average of wage rates prescribed under awards, etc., as payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

¶ For rates applying since 1966, see "All Industrial Groups" for adult males in Table 296.

EARNINGS

Particulars of the average weekly earnings per employed male unit in New South Wales are given for the last ten years in the following table. 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 298. Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit, N.S.W.²

Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year	Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1959-60	44.10	47.10	43.70	47.80	45.70	1964-65	55.00	59.30	54.10	57.70	56.50
1960-61	47.40	50.40	45.80	49.00	48.10	1965-66	58.20	60.30	56.90	58.80	58.60
1961-62	48.00	51.30	46.70	50.40	49.10	1966-67	61.40	63.80	60.30	64.20	62.40
1962-63	48.90	52.50	47.70	51.50	50.20	1967-68	64.80	67.40	64.00	67.70	66.00
1963-64	50.70	55.40	50.00	54.20	52.60	1968-69	68.40	74.30	69.60	73.80	71.60

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

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 1st 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 31st December, 1939, 43.73 at 30th June, 1947, 40.00 at 30th June, 1948, and 39.95 from 30th June, 1953. For adult female workers, the weighted average standard hours of work were 39.54 at 31st March, 1951 and 39.53 from 30th June, 1953.

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 (1st January), Australia Day (the anniversary of the first settlement in Australia; usually observed on the last Monday in January), Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day (25th April), Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June), Eight Hour day (first Monday in October), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day (26th 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 30th 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 1st 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 1st 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 $8\frac{3}{4}$ weeks for any subsequent period of entitlement.

State public servants have for many years been 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. 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.

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 and conciliation 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, 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 54 district offices in metropolitan suburbs and country towns, and 48 agents in other country centres. During 1969, 405,482 persons registered with the Service for employment in New South Wales, 260,797 vacancies were registered by employers, and 169,724 persons were placed in employment.

WORK FORCE

Complete statistics of the work force in New South Wales are available only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population. The work 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 work 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 work 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 299. Occupational Status of Population*, N.S.W.

Occupational Status	30th June, 1961			30th June, 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In Work 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 Work Force	1,191,594	410,922	1,602,516	1,271,387	542,765	1,814,152
Not in Work 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 Home Duties	20,739	23,221	43,960	16,937	20,568	37,505
Pensioner or Annuitant .. ..	..	731,586	731,586	..	688,030	688,030
Inmate of Institution	109,192	165,470	274,662	114,701	180,414	295,115
Other	14,936	11,276	26,212	15,556	15,779	31,335
.. ..	9,469	9,819	19,288	30,937	24,228	55,165
Total Not in Work 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 404.

The change in work force definitions at the 1966 census had the net effect of adding approximately 34,000 persons to the work force at the 1966 census date. The work force as defined at 30th 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 work 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 work force among the main groups of industries. The Primary Production group accounted for 7.5 per cent. of the total work 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 work 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 work 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 300. Work Force by Industry Group, N.S.W., 30th June, 1966

Industry Group	Work Force			Proportion of Work Force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Primary Production	114,299	22,473	136,772	Per cent. 9.0	Per cent. 4.1	Per cent. 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	289,675	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 Work 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.

Table 301. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment, N.S.W.

(Excludes Defence Forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

Industrial Group	1954, June ‡	1961, June ‡	1966, June ¶	1967, June ¶	1968, June	1969, June
	Thousands					
MALES						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	4.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5
Mining and Quarrying	29.2	20.9	21.5	22.2	23.2	24.3
Manufacturing	293.6	331.5	374.6	378.4	384.5	390.4
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	26.4	32.9	36.7	38.3	39.8	40.3
Building and Construction	92.0	103.5	119.6	113.5	116.0	118.9
Transport and Storage	73.6	74.9	78.4	79.4	80.5	82.1
Communication	24.8	27.4	28.7	30.3	31.3	31.8
Finance and Property	22.2	31.1	39.2	40.4	41.7	43.8
Retail Trade	63.0	73.5	73.3	74.8	75.1	76.8
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce	49.4	59.0	68.8	70.5	71.4	73.9
Community and Business Services*	43.8	57.4	71.7	73.7	76.8	80.6
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	27.5	31.6	37.3	38.8	40.4	41.8
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	24.7	29.6	36.5	39.2	41.4	44.1
Total Males	774.8	876.5	989.5	1,002.7	1,025.4	1,052.2
Governmental Authorities†	216.8	239.2	267.8	272.1	279.9	283.3
Private Employment	558.0	637.3	721.7	730.6	745.5	769.0
Total Males	774.8	876.5	989.5	1,002.7	1,025.4	1,052.2
FEMALES						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
Manufacturing	86.7	97.7	126.0	129.5	132.0	135.8
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2
Building and Construction	1.1	2.1	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.6
Transport and Storage	6.0	7.5	9.4	9.9	10.4	11.0
Communication	6.0	6.5	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.3
Finance and Property	13.7	22.9	29.8	31.5	32.6	34.0
Retail Trade	48.7	57.2	73.6	78.7	79.8	81.0
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce	16.4	20.6	28.5	29.0	30.3	32.0
Community and Business Services*	58.1	82.6	111.3	118.1	125.0	133.4
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	9.7	11.8	17.0	18.3	18.5	19.3
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	27.2	31.6	43.8	47.8	50.4	52.8
Total Females	275.8	343.6	456.1	480.4	497.2	518.4
Governmental Authorities†	41.2	55.4	79.1	83.5	86.7	92.0
Private Employment	234.6	288.2	377.0	396.9	410.5	426.3
Total Females	275.8	343.6	456.1	480.4	497.2	518.4
PERSONS						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	4.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6
Mining and Quarrying	29.7	21.4	22.1	23.0	24.0	25.3
Manufacturing	380.3	429.2	500.6	507.9	516.5	526.2
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	28.1	35.4	39.5	41.2	42.8	43.5
Building and Construction	93.1	105.6	124.4	118.4	121.2	124.5
Transport and Storage	79.6	82.3	87.8	89.3	90.9	93.1
Communication	30.8	33.9	37.2	39.4	40.4	41.1
Finance and Property	35.9	54.0	69.0	71.9	74.3	77.8
Retail Trade	111.7	130.7	146.9	153.5	154.9	157.8
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce	65.8	79.6	97.3	99.5	101.7	105.9
Community and Business Services*	101.9	140.0	183.0	191.8	201.8	214.0
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	37.2	43.4	54.3	57.1	58.9	61.2
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	51.9	61.2	80.3	87.0	91.8	97.0
Total Persons	1,050.6	1,220.1	1,445.6	1,483.1	1,522.6	1,570.6
Governmental Authorities†	258.0	294.6	346.9	355.6	366.6	375.3
Private Employment	792.6	925.5	1,098.7	1,127.5	1,156.0	1,195.3
Total Persons	1,050.6	1,220.1	1,445.6	1,483.1	1,522.6	1,570.6

* 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 pages 404.

¶ Revised.

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 1954 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 "Factories", "Mining", 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 work force "unemployed" at the time of the census and the proportions of the total work 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 302. Members of Work Force Unemployed*, N.S.W.

Date	Unemployed			Proportion of Work 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 of the Department of Labour and Industry. 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 303. New Apprenticeships Approved, by Trades, N.S.W.*

Trade	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Building Trades—						
Bricklaying, Stone Masonry, Tile Setting	116	177	211	160	125	131
Carpentry and Joinery	734	929	998	847	816	670
Painting and Decorating	230	204	188	155	175	140
Plastering	96	109	105	62	36	31
Plumbing and Gasfitting	381	316	369	407	326	289
Other	7	17	4	11	6	12
Metal Trades—						
Blacksmithing	20	36	29	28	18	17
Boilermaking and Structural Steel Working	426	447	529	536	385	441
Electrical: Fitting and Mechanics	1,158	1,225	1,527	1,378	1,252	1,229
Radio and Automotive Mechanics	164	133	184	108	166	147
Other	39	58	90	29	66	60
Fitting and Machining	1,612	1,863	2,025	1,609	1,501	1,342
Mechanics: Motor	1,001	1,155	1,027	910	992	846
Aircraft	37	101	96	197	152	100
Other	54	73	89	72	68	61
Moulding and Coremaking	78	67	59	30	41	17
Precision Instrument Making	63	74	79	45	61	29
Sheet Metal†	190	191	189	219	208	132
Welding	85	92	88	92	80	58
Other	32	27	31	21	24	12
Vehicle Industry Trades:						
Painting	101	132	111	101	102	94
Panel Beating	267	345	358	333	253	280
Other	60	90	81	78	85	93
Ship and Boat Building	50	75	67	58	72	48
Furniture and Associated Trades—						
Cabinet and Chair Making	119	152	149	119	129	111
Upholstery, French Polishing	76	69	70	56	64	53
Other	121	127	106	89	113	78
Printing Trades:						
Letterpress	68	71	75	59	88	56
Other	35	40	46	46	37	29
Food Trades—						
Bread Baking	133	110	158	101	125	92
Butchering and Smallgoods Making	413	526	448	483	458	396
Other	135	133	166	124	177	149
Bootmaking	110	84	110	70	85	45
Draughtsmen	109	125	167	112	121	70
Hairdressing	978	1,170	1,350	1,242	1,271	1,173
Other Trades	67	52	98	61	77	54
All Trades—						
Indentured Apprenticeships	8,162	9,405	10,268	8,973	9,150	7,695
Trainee Apprenticeships	1,203	1,190	1,209	1,075	1,055	890
Total Apprenticeships	9,365	10,595	11,477	10,048	9,755	8,585

* 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.

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, 1926-1967, 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 "Pensions" and "Police", 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 and Crime". 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 415) 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, 1926-1967

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, 1970.

The weekly amount of compensation payable under the Act is calculated at 75 per cent. of the worker's average weekly earnings, up to a maximum of \$26.00, plus \$7.00 for a dependent wife or other female and \$3.00 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, \$5,300; leg, \$4,900; hand, \$4,500; foot, \$4,000; loss of sight of one eye, with serious diminution of the sight of the other, \$4,900; loss of hearing of both ears or total loss of power of speech, \$4,000; complete deafness of one ear, \$1,900; joint of thumb, \$1,200; toe or joint of finger, \$600.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is \$10,000, plus an additional \$5.00 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 \$1,000 and for hospital costs to a maximum of \$1,000, but the Commission may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to \$500 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 \$50, 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 30th June, 1970. 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 304. Workers' Compensation: Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme

Year ended 30th June	Per cent. of Premium Income			Year ended 30th June	Per cent. of Premium Income		
	Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equ. Reserve		Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equ. Reserve
1960	68.83	...	1.17	1965	57.69	12.00	0.31
1961	67.15	...	2.85	1966	50.36	19.64	...
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	...

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 1st 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 1968-69 are given on page 414.

Table 305. Workers' Compensation Act: Cases and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30th 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.
1959	246	99,742	99,988	30,897	94,905	16,725	1,152	17,877
1960	239	95,549	95,788	32,133	109,784	16,850	1,213	18,063
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

* 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 1968-69 included \$31,363,000 for cases resulting from death or incapacity for three days or more, \$901,000 for cases involving less than three days' incapacity, and \$1,053,000 for minor injuries for which medical treatment only was provided. Self insurers paid \$3,400,489, 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, ex gratia payments, and transport and investigation expenses. These items totalled \$10,404,000 in 1968-69, including \$7,627,000 for alternative benefits and \$1,683,000 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 306. Workers' Compensation Act: New Cases Reported

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30th 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										
1964	18	1,769	59	3,198	192	78,610	251	81,808	269	83,577
1965	30	1,869	25	3,350	157	79,815	182	83,165	212	85,034
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
FEMALE WORKERS										
1964	...	633	6	1,718	4	8,864	10	10,582	10	11,215
1965	...	815	...	1,804	4	9,848	4	11,652	4	12,467
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
MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS										
1964	18	2,402	65	4,916	196	87,474	261	92,390	279	94,792
1965	30	2,684	25	5,154	161	89,663	186	94,817	216	97,501
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

* 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 305.

Of the total number of fatal cases in 1968-69, 43 per cent. resulted from accidents in the course of employment, 18 per cent. from accidents on journey to or from employment, and 39 per cent. from industrial disease.

For all cases (including fatal) the proportions were—in the course of employment, 88 per cent.; on journey to or from employment, 7 per cent.; and industrial disease, 5 per cent.

Cases of compensation of male workers reported in 1968–69 were most numerous in metal and machinery works (16,541 or 18 per cent. of the total), followed by construction, maintenance, etc. (11,905 or 13 per cent.), building (8,513 or 9 per cent.), food and drink manufacture (8,350 or 9 per cent.), wholesale and retail trade (7,944 or 9 per cent.), and transport (7,445 or 8 per cent.). Amongst female workers, 41 per cent. of the injuries reported in 1968–69 occurred in manufacturing industries, 24 per cent. in domestic and personal employment, and 14 per cent. in wholesale and retail trade, and in professional (including clerical and administrative).

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 307. Workers' Compensation Act: Injuries by Accident, Classified According to Agency of Accident

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Agency of Accident	1967–68			1968–69		
	Males	Females	All Workers	Males	Females	All Workers
Machines	8,128	1,488	9,616	8,310	1,560	9,870
Means of Transport and Lifting Equipment	12,784	1,965	14,749	12,778	2,092	14,870
Other Equipment	20,709	2,925	23,634	20,220	2,915	23,135
Materials, Substances, and Radiations	18,708	1,495	20,203	18,841	1,599	20,440
Working Environment	17,357	5,122	22,479	17,230	4,964	22,194
Crates and Other Containers	5,991	922	6,913	6,148	973	7,121
Other Specified Agencies	3,264	894	4,158	3,008	858	3,866
Agencies not Classified for lack of Sufficient Data	1,870	276	2,146	1,405	227	1,632
Total New Cases	88,811	15,087	103,898	87,940	15,188	103,128

According to the statistics compiled for 1967–68 and 1968–69, the most common causes of industrial accidents in New South Wales are—stepping on, striking against, or struck by objects, 47,170 (falling 8,818, other 38,352) or 46 per cent. of all injuries by accident in 1968–69; over-exertion or strenuous etc. movement, 19,815 or 19 per cent.; and falls or jumps by persons, 14,288 or 14 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 308. Workers' Compensation Act: Ages of Male Workers in New Compensation Cases
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Age Group (years)	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68	1968-69
Under 20	12,221	12,289	11,617	11,735	10,069	9,631
20-24	11,413	12,212	11,500	11,275	13,541	13,619
25-29	9,645	9,901	9,333	9,882	10,709	10,812
30-34	9,729	9,418	8,947	8,971	10,164	9,920
35-39	9,916	10,048	9,672	9,749	10,416	10,077
40-44	8,576	9,087	9,061	8,832	10,119	10,178
45-49	7,430	7,380	7,332	7,609	8,961	9,133
50-54	5,951	5,890	6,049	6,328	7,269	7,251
55-59	4,362	4,307	4,382	4,706	5,845	5,891
60-64	2,126	2,172	2,256	2,559	3,456	3,500
65 or more	573	603	618	792	1,271	1,346
Not Stated	1,635	1,727	1,714	1,379	829	707
Total	83,577	85,034	82,481	83,817	92,649	92,065

* Figures for 1966-67 and earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years—see text preceding Table 305.

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 309. Workers' Compensation Act: Nature of Injuries by Accident Sustained by Male Workers
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Nature of Injury	1967-68	1968-69
Fractures—		
Limbs only	8,033	8,147
Trunk only	1,328	1,335
Other	690	761
Total	10,051	10,243
Dislocations	428	429
Displacement of intervertebral disc	832	819
Sprains and strains—		
Limbs only	11,609	12,016
Trunk only	13,515	13,565
Other	1,002	1,116
Total	26,126	26,697
Hernias	1,867	1,901
Concussion and internal injuries	673	757
Amputations and enucleations	542	524
Lacerations and open wounds	19,611	19,833
Superficial injuries	4,525	4,685
Contusions and crushings	15,692	15,119
Burns	3,611	3,548
Effects of electric current	161	171
Other (including unspecified injuries)	4,692	3,214
Total New Cases	88,811	87,940

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 1968-69, 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 1968-69, the average duration was 3.2 weeks for male workers and 3.3 weeks for female workers.

Table 310. Workers' Compensation Act: Duration of Cases Terminated in 1968-69

(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	21,050	3,515	24,565	25.65	23.91	25.38
1 and under 2	30,167	5,375	35,542	36.76	36.56	36.73
2 " " 3	11,414	2,097	13,511	13.91	14.26	13.96
3 " " 4	5,481	1,004	6,485	6.68	6.83	6.70
4 " " 8	8,875	1,603	10,478	10.81	10.90	10.83
8 " " 12	2,485	512	2,997	3.03	3.48	3.10
12 " " 24	1,749	405	2,154	2.13	2.75	2.23
24 or more	848	192	1,040	1.04	1.31	1.07
Total Cases	82,069	14,703	96,772	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 311. Workers' Compensation Act: Compensation Paid

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30th June	Fatal Cases	Disability Cases					Total, Disability Cases	Total, All Cases
		Lump Sum	Weekly Payments for—			Total, Weekly Payments*		
			Worker	Dependants	Medical Treatment, etc.			
\$ thousand								
1964	1,404	4,534	9,077	2,256	4 481	15,814	20,348	21,752
1965	1,626	4,996	9,760	2,204	4 816	16,781	21,777	23,403
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—								
Persons	2,525	7,570	14,011		7,228	21,267	28,837	31,363
Males	2,513	6,842	12,330		6,142	18,495	25,338	27,851
Females	11	727	1,682		1,086	2,772	3,499	3,512

* Includes damage to clothing, etc. : 1967-68, \$25,177; 1968-69, \$27,556.

† Figures for 1966-67 and earlier years are not strictly comparable with those for later years— see text preceding Table 305.

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 1968-69 were—

fatal cases, \$4,755; disability compensated by lump sum payments, \$2,027; disability compensated by weekly payments, \$148.6 (including \$98.2 for workers and their dependants and \$50.4 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 \$74,593,000 in 1964-65, \$80,770,000 in 1965-66, \$82,272,000 in 1966-67, and \$72,240,000 in 1967-68. The approximate average cost of insurance per \$100 of wages paid to insured workers was \$2.24, \$2.27, \$2.11, and \$1.68 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 312. Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts: Beneficiaries and Compensation Payments

At 30th June	Compensation by Mine Owners				Compensation from Fund				Total Compensation Payments *
	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	
		Workers	Depend- ants			Workers	Depend- ants		
1964	110	54	108	92,238	249	42	233	134,512	226,750
1965	111	54	108	94,634	232	34	218	124,240	218,874
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

* Year ended 30th 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 29th 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 1968-69, the rates of contribution per \$100 of wages paid by employers were \$1.25 in the metal trades industry, \$4.00 in other dust hazard industries, and 1.25 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 28th February, 1968), and of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund (since 29th February, 1968), in the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 313. Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund

Year ended 30th June	Awards Made to Workers*	Income	Compensation Payments			
		Employers' Contributions	To Disabled Workers and Dependants	To Dependants of Deceased Workers	Medical, Hospital, etc.	Total Payments
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1964†	61	800,000	533,792	221,982	11,392	767,166
1965†	70	800,000	543,094	232,950	16,057	792,101
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

* At 30th June, 1969, weekly payments were being made under dust disease awards to 722 workers and 481 dependants of deceased workers.

† Figures shown relate to the former Silicosis Fund; for 1968 they relate to the period 1st July 1967 to 28th February, 1968.

‡ Figures shown relate to the period 29th February, 1968 to 30th 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, 1881-1965. 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, 1940-1969, 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, 1904-1969 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. At the end of 1968 there were 160 employee unions registered under the Trade Union Act; these unions had a total membership of 744,263 (575,924 males and 168,339 females), their receipts in the year amounted to \$8,152,182 (including \$6,845,966 for members' contributions), and their expenditure amounted to \$7,893,109 (including \$234,475 for benefits to members and \$7,658,634 for management, legal expenses in connection with industrial awards, etc.).

Many of the employee unions have only a small membership. Of the unions registered at the end of 1968, 74 had less than 1,000 members (including 20 unions with less than 100 members) and only 23 had more than 10,000 members (including 13 unions with over 20,000 members each). Average membership per union was 4,771.

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 314. Trade Unions: Number and Membership, Australia

At end of Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North-ern Territory	A.C.T.	Total, Australia
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS*									
1964	223	157	141	137	154	111	30	59	340
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
NUMBER OF MEMBERS (thousands)									
1964	795.1	525.8	350.6	166.9	135.1	59.9	3.4	18.0	2,054.8
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

* 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 1969, there were 10 unions (with 22,500 members) operating in two States, 7 (31,000 members) in three States, 18 (130,000 members) in four States, 23 (294,800 members) in five States, and 84 (1,571,900 members) in all six States.

At the end of 1969, approximately 53 per cent. of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales (61 per cent. for males and 37 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 315. 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								
1960	282	128	74	71	138	27	16	736
1961	187	98	84	67	59	24	10	529
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
WORKERS INVOLVED								
1960	55,303	64,251	18,936	7,022	67,378	64,754	19,268	296,912
1961	29,583	35,563	29,340	8,791	23,475	7,088	3,116	136,956
1962	36,474	37,679	26,875	17,366	64,578	25,171	824	208,967
1963	27,272	56,025	34,567	10,411	57,401	23,756	9,544	218,976
1964	33,234	67,069	25,081	13,488	63,115	22,732	4,357	229,076
1965	33,098	53,586	22,974	12,484	73,604	48,359	6,951	251,056
1966	43,549	73,533	42,888	26,664	1,898	6,438	15,046	210,016
1967	39,624	168,224	32,881	10,807	7,040	28,510	33,155	320,241
1968	39,974	155,337	32,796	17,120	40,871	10,858	58,523	355,479
1969	48,756	177,868	56,676	86,051	54,254	41,22	56,869	521,726
MANDAYS LOST								
1960	88,142	86,006	47,835	24,539	48,664	49,118	72,458	416,762
1961	41,383	139,737	65,026	19,238	18,669	11,801	22,775	318,629
1962	41,218	83,247	75,782	30,554	46,692	24,434	1,473	303,400
1963	38,640	88,635	87,677	22,946	42,630	14,653	12,259	307,440
1964	31,519	87,449	56,967	35,448	39,835	55,470	13,880	320,568
1965	47,322	86,361	55,250	23,855	71,803	75,431	7,920	367,942
1966	63,580	93,808	100,528	47,463	1,148	67,508	26,076	400,111
1967	44,759	174,304	118,860	39,281	3,962	35,049	51,819	468,034
1968	49,649	251,548	66,903	37,184	27,261	12,887	137,974	583,406
1969	67,842	287,174	109,307	94,838	33,272	66,538	84,782	743,753

* 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 1969 was three and a half times the number lost in 1959 (when the smallest number of mandays lost in any year since the war was recorded), and more than twice the number lost in 1965. 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 316. Industrial Disputes*: Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Industrial Group	1968			1969		
	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost
Coal Mining	182	39,974	49,649	210	48,756	67,842
Other Mining and Quarrying	13	7,789	55,874	10	6,066	32,378
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	297	155,337	251,548	360	177,868	287,174
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	2	438	842	6	2,013	5,351
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	73	10,197	23,083	91	27,544	41,675
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	1	22	22	1	518	518
Paper, Printing, etc.	20	4,293	7,229	19	2,564	9,024
Other Manufacturing	89	17,846	35,727	96	24,037	52,739
Building and Construction	79	17,120	37,184	93	86,051	94,838
Railway Services	5	6,399	6,458	5	25,409	33,926
Road and Air Transport	39	3,390	5,041	34	12,716	28,316
Shipping	13	1,069	1,388	21	3,127	4,296
Stevedoring	110	40,871	27,261	121	54,254	33,272
Amusement, Personal Service, etc.	24	2,538	4,316	32	29,761	31,074
Other Groups †	18	48,196	77,784	34	21,042	21,330
Total, All Industries	965	355,479	583,406	1,133	521,726	743,753

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† Includes 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 317. 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								
1964	477	146	85	57	44	14	5	828
1965	410	202	98	66	44	11	1	832
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
MANDAYS LOST (thousands)								
1964	78.9	63.3	46.6	70.9	45.6	8.3	7.1	320.6
1965	81.4	122.2	57.1	45.1	51.4	10.3	0.4	367.9
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

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1969, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 68 per cent. of the total number of disputes and accounted for 60 per cent. of the total mandays lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting five days or more represented only 12 per cent. of the total disputes but, because of their longer duration, accounted for 23 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 causes have been grouped under four main headings—(a) Wages, Hours, and Leave; (b) Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy; (c) Trade Unionism; and (d) Other Causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours, and leave; minor questions regarding claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under "Managerial Policy". The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff, and disputes arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc. in individual cases. The third group covers stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes in protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee (e.g. political matters), and disputes (mainly in the coal mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

Table 318. Causes of Industrial Disputes*, N.S.W.

Cause of Dispute†	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
Wages, Hours, and Leave ..	157	220	172	172	253	323
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	491	477	488	502	572	616
Trade Unionism	101	74	98	93	65	125
Other	79	61	77	69	75	69
Total Disputes	828	832	835	836	965	1,133
MANDAYS LOST (thousands)						
Wages, Hours, and Leave ..	128.6	192.6	159.6	186.9	365.2	277.0
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	148.2	138.6	189.8	216.0	192.7	221.8
Trade Unionism	26.5	13.7	21.3	21.3	10.4	36.8
Other	17.3	22.9	29.5	43.8	15.1	208.0
Total Mandays Lost	320.6	367.9	400.1	468.0	583.4	743.8

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† See text above table.

FACTORIES

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 319. Factories in New South Wales

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

* 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 pay-

ments 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 oversea 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 oversea 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.

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. 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, 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, 1963-1970, 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, 1954-1970, which terminated in December, 1970, provided 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 was 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 December, 1970 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 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, 1966-1970, 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 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 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 320. Bounty Payments to Manufacturers in Australia

Bounty	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand					
Cellulose Acetate Flake	217	135	228	218	220	179
Copper and Brass Strip	123	154	43	...	...	...
Nitrogenous Fertilizer (Subsidy)*	...	...	...	6,665	10,308	11,044
Phosphate Fertilizers	18,807	22,881	24,983	26,319	23,564	31,665
Processed Milk Products	800	864	614	899	743	638
Ship Construction (Subsidy) ..	4,768	5,911	7,828	11,692	11,644	12,551
Sulphate of Ammonia	318	526	427	830	565	430
Sulphuric Acid	2,315	1,821	1,906	1,556	1,286	988
Agricultural Tractors	2,013	2,755	1,902	2,221	2,480	2,249
Urea .. ..	...	...	...	9	163	424
Vinyl Resin	228	363	1,938	1,592	...	...
Total	29,589	35,410	39,869	52,001	50,973	60,168

* Includes payments to importers.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH, AND STANDARDISATION

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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 1968-69 amounted to \$3,762,000 and included \$2,091,000 for land and factory premises, \$909,000 for the provision of housing for key personnel in country industries, \$484,000 for railway freight concessions, and \$279,000 for other forms of direct assistance.

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.

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.

FACTORY STATISTICS

Statistics relating to factories have been compiled for many years from census returns supplied annually by manufacturers. These censuses, in common with other economic censuses held in the past in respect of the mining industries and retail trade, had been instituted primarily to provide statistics for a particular sector of the economy. Special definitions of reporting units and data items were adopted, therefore, to suit the requirements of users interested in statistics relating to these sectors.

In recent years, however, there has been a growing demand for statistics describing activity in the economy as a whole—but, because of 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 derive 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 fully integrated economic censuses was conducted in respect of 1968-69. These

censuses replaced the long-standing annual factory and mining 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 integration of these censuses has meant that, for the first time, these 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 1968-69 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 sectors covered by the censuses.

Inevitably, the introduction of new concepts, definitions, and procedures has resulted in some delay in finalising the results of these censuses and, consequently, the statistics of factory activity given in this chapter relate only to 1967-68 and earlier years. Preliminary results of the 1968-69 censuses are given in Appendix B of this Year Book. Final results of the 1968-69 factory and other economic censuses will be published in a series of special bulletins, in which full details of the new concepts, definitions, and procedures will be given. An analysis of the more important final results will be given in the next issue of the Year Book. Censuses incorporating the new concepts, definitions, and procedures will continue to be conducted annually in respect of manufacturing (as the new census has been designated), electricity and gas, and mining.

FACTORY STATISTICS FOR 1967-68 AND EARLIER YEARS

The statistics of factory activity, as shown in this chapter, have been derived from data relating to employment, wages and salaries paid, value of premises and equipment, motive power installed, materials and fuels used, and output, as supplied on annual census returns by manufacturers. The items do not, however, constitute a complete record of the income and expenditure of factories, and are not intended to show the profits and losses of factories collectively or individually.

A factory is defined for statistical purposes as an *establishment* in which four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process. The following are, however, excluded from the scope of the definition—smallgoods makers, laundries, farrieries, photography studios, florists and seedmen, slaughtering establishments, and (in 1952-53 and later years) plants crushing or treating ore, etc. at the site where the material was obtained.

The factory establishment is the basic unit in respect of which returns are collected. Where any other form of activity (e.g., retailing) is carried on in conjunction with manufacturing, the particulars in the return are confined to the manufacturing activities. Where two or more distinctive manufacturing industries are carried on at the one location, each is regarded, as far as practicable, as being carried on in a separate factory establishment. Each separate location at which manufacturing activities are conducted under the one ownership is, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

The *Average Number of Persons Employed* is quoted in the statistics

on two bases: (a) the *average during period of operation*, which is 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 is reduced to the equivalent number for a full year.

Working proprietors are included in the average number of persons employed (unless otherwise specified), but their drawings are not included in the amount of salaries and wages paid.

Value of Output is the value of the goods manufactured or (in the case of repair work or work done on commission) of the work done. It is 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 is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the total factory costs.

Value of Production is the value added to materials by the process of manufacture. It is 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 are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of materials used. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production is 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, is used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

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 1st January, 1970, and is described on page 5. 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.

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORY ESTABLISHMENTS

Factory statistics for 1945-46 and later years have been compiled on the basis of a standard classification of manufacturing industries adopted by the 1945 Conference of Australian official statisticians. This classification is a revised and extended version of the classification which had been used since 1930-31, but the two classifications are for the greater part comparable.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factory establishments are as follows. Where a sub-class is marked with an asterisk, there is no factory establishment in that sub-class in operation in New South Wales.

CLASS I. TREATMENT OF NON-METAL-LIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

Coke Works.

*Briquetting and Pulverised Coal.

*Carbide.

Lime, Plaster of Paris, Asphalt.

Fibrous Plaster and Products.

Marble, Slate, etc.

Cement, Portland.

Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc.

Other Cement Goods.

Other.

CLASS II. BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Bricks and Tiles.

Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Terra-cotta.

Glass (other than Bottles).

Glass Bottles.

Other.

CLASS III. CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids.

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.

Explosives (including Fireworks).

White Lead, Paints, Varnish.

Oils, Vegetable.

Oils, Mineral.

*Oils, Animal.

Boiling Down, Tallow Refining.

Soap and Candles.

Chemical Fertilizers.

Inks, Polishes, etc.

Matches.

Other.

CLASS IV. INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling of Iron and Steel.

Foundries (Ferrous).

Plant, Equipment and Machinery.

Other Engineering.

Extracting and Refining of other Metals; Alloys.

Electrical Machinery, Cables and Apparatus.

Tramcars and Railway Rolling Stock.

CLASS IV. INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES (continued)

Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles—
Construction and Assembly.

Repairs.

Motor Bodies.

Horse-drawn Vehicles.

Motor Accessories.

Aircraft.

Cycles, Foot, etc., and Accessories.

*Construction and Repair of Vehicles—Other.

Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, Marine Engineering.

Cutlery and Small Hand Tools.

Agricultural Machines and Implements.

Non-Ferrous Metals—

Rolling and Extrusion.

Founding, Casting, etc.

Sheet Metal Working, Pressing, and Stamping.

Pipes, Tubes and Fittings (Ferrous).

Wire and Wire Working (including Nails).

Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges.

Gas Fittings and Meters.

Lead Mills.

Sewing Machines.

Arms, Ammunition (excluding explosives).

Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus.

Other Metal Works.

CLASS V. PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE

Jewellery.

Watches and Clocks (including Repairs).

Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, etc.).

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

Cotton Ginning.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving.

Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving.

Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.

*Silk, Natural.

Rayon, Nylon, and other Synthetic Fibres.

*Flax Mills.

Rope and Cordage.

Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, etc.

Bags and Sacks.

Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing.

Other.

* No factory in New South Wales.

CLASS VII. SKINS AND LEATHER
(NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

Furriers and Fur Dressing.
Woolscouring and Fellmongery.
Tanning, Currying, and Leather Dressing.
Saddlery, Harness and Whips.
Machine Belting (Leather or Other) Bags, Trunks, etc.
*Other.

CLASS VIII. CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing.
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing.
Dressmaking, Hemstitching.
Millinery.
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing.
Foundation Garments.
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves.
Hats and Caps.
Gloves.
Boots and Shoes (not Rubber).
Boot and Shoe Repairing.
Boot and Shoe Accessories.
Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.
Dyeworks and Cleaning (including Renovating and Repairing).
Other.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

Flour Milling.
Cereal Foods and Starch.
Animal and Bird Foods.
Chaffcutting and Corncrushing.
Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry).
Biscuits.
Sugar Mills.
Sugar Refining.
Confectionery (including Chocolate and Icing Sugar).
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning.
Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar.
Bacon Curing.
Butter Factories.
Cheese Factories.
Condensed and Dried Milk Factories.
Margarine.
Meat and Fish Preserving.
Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.
Ice and Refrigerating.
Salt Refining.
Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.
Breweries.
Distilleries.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO (continued)

Wine-making.
*Cider and Perry.
Malting.
Bottling.
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.
Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables.
Ice Cream.
Sausage Skins.
*Arrowroot.
Other.

CLASS X. SAWMILLS, JOINERY WORKS, BOXES AND CASES, WOODTURNING AND WOODCARVING

Sawmills.
Plywood Mills (including Veneers).
Bark Mills.
Joinery.
Cooperage.
Boxes and Cases.
Woodturning, Woodcarving, etc.
Basketware and Wickerware (incl. Seagrass and Bamboo Furniture).
Perambulators.
Wall and Ceiling Boards (not Plaster or Cement).
Other.

CLASS XI. FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and Furniture Making and Upholstery.
Bedding and Mattresses (not Wire).
Furnishing Drapery.
Picture Frames.
Blinds.
*Other.

CLASS XII. PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Newspapers and Periodicals.
Printing—
 Government.
 General, incl. Bookbinding.
Manufactured Stationery.
Stereotyping and Electrotyping.
Process and Photo-engraving.
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers.
Paper Bags.
Paper Making.
Pencils, Penholders, Chalks, Crayons.
Other.

CLASS XIII. RUBBER

Rubber Goods and Tyres Made.
Tyre Retreading and Repairing.

* No factory in New South Wales.

CLASS XIV. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Gramophones and Gramophone Records.
Pianos, Piano-players, Organs.
Other.

CLASS XV. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Linoleum, Oilcloth, etc.
*Bone, Horn, Ivory, and Shell.
Plastic Moulding and Products.
Brooms and Brushes.
Optical Instruments and Appliances.

CLASS XV. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS
(continued)

Surgical and Other Scientific Instruments and Appliances.
Photographic Material, including Developing and Printing.
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites.
Artificial Flowers.
Other.

CLASS XVI. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electric Light and Power.
Gas Works.

* No factory in New South Wales.

COMPARABILITY OF THE STATISTICS

The comparability of the statistics has been affected on occasions by changes in the classification of certain activities or of particular factory establishments, and by changes in the treatment of certain costs or in the method of valuing products used in the process of manufacture. Where the comparability of figures given in a table has been affected significantly, an explanatory footnote has been attached to the table.

STRUCTURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarizes the operations of factories in 1967-68 according to class of industry:—

Table 321. Factories by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1967-68

Class of Industry	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of Output	Value of Production
			Thous. H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	532	10,388	225	34,510	226,700	77,691
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	298	13,168	112	40,807	130,585	79,400
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	638	27,318	504	88,894	812,247	338,540
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	11,692	267,936	2,141	801,962	3,297,441	1,413,051
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate .. .	389	2,376	5	5,148	16,948	9,870
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	432	20,997	82	49,189	223,550	99,514
Skins and Leather (not clothing or footwear)	282	5,074	21	12,030	52,394	21,208
Clothing (except knitted)	3,157	44,418	34	82,053	293,983	152,973
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,319	44,357	346	117,308	864,475	317,550
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	1,887	19,629	228	50,812	214,317	94,340
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc. .. .	830	9,805	27	24,338	93,467	44,752
Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	1,292	36,222	193	107,501	440,823	234,570
Rubber	239	8,202	83	24,068	89,951	37,994
Musical Instruments	33	540	2	1,388	9,927	6,988
Miscellaneous Products	781	15,652	61	41,256	149,658	77,334
Heat, Light, and Power	83	5,103	7,563	16,801	180,050	125,209
Total	24,884	531,185	11,627	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 are industrial metals, machines, and conveyances (which accounted for 50.4 per cent. of total factory employment in 1967-68), 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, which form Class XVI, account for only a small proportion of factory employment (1 per cent. in 1967-68), 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.

In 1967-68, the horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories other than electricity generating stations was 4,103,000. Of this figure, 52 per cent. was in metal and machinery works, 12 per cent. was in chemical and paint works, and 8 per cent. was in food, drink, and tobacco factories.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The factory establishments in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later 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, as explained on page 428, each distinctive manufacturing industry carried on at the one location is 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 is, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

Table 322. Size of Factories in New South Wales

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 distribution of factory employees according to size of establishments has differed little in recent years from that in 1938-39.

The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons employed are 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 is 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 predominates.

Table 323. 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 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 324. Employment* in Factories, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

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, Con-							
veyances ..	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-metallic 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.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT

An occupational grouping of the persons employed in factories in 1938-39 and later years is given in the next table:—

Table 325. Nature of Employment* in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Working Proprietors			Managerial, Clerical, and Technical Staff			Foremen and Overseers, Workers in Factory, and Others			Total Persons Employed
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1939†	7,202	502	7,704	15,769	7,513	23,282	144,201	53,594	197,795	228,781
1946	8,634	780	9,414	21,013	14,476	35,489	197,807	68,160	265,967	310,870
1963	12,235	2,064	14,299	45,212	25,859	71,071	300,669	89,210	389,879	475,249
1964	11,861	1,869	13,730	47,514	27,044	74,558	306,875	92,590	399,465	487,753
1965	11,913	1,844	13,757	50,246	28,764	79,010	317,514	98,699	416,213	508,980
1966	12,154	2,089	14,243	54,160	30,372	84,532	320,867	99,722	420,589	519,364
1967	11,888	2,110	13,998	57,282	31,976	89,258	320,917	99,881	420,798	524,054
1968	11,823	2,002	13,825	58,561	32,377	90,938	325,454	100,968	426,422	531,185

* Average number employed during whole year.

† Not strictly comparable with figures for later years.

Of the total persons employed in factories during 1967-68, 3 per cent. were working proprietors, 17 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical, and technical staff, and the balance (80 per cent.) consisted of persons engaged in the actual processes of manufacture, in the storing and packing of finished articles, and as foremen and overseers. The corresponding proportions in 1938-39 were 3 per cent., 10 per cent., and 87 per cent., respectively.

Of the females employed in factories in 1967-68, 1 per cent. were working proprietors, 24 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical and technical staff, and the remainder (75 per cent.) were factory hands and overseers, etc. In the case of male workers, the proportions were 3 per cent., 15 per cent., and 82 per cent. respectively.

The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1967-68 according to the class of industry—

Table 326. Nature of Employment* in Factories, by Class of Industry, N.S.W. 1967-68

Class of Industry	Working Proprietors	Managerial and Clerical Staff	Chemists, Draughtsmen, and Research Staff	Foremen and Overseers, Workers in Factory, and Others	Total Persons Employed
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	171	1,564	328	8,325	10,388
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	97	1,609	130	11,332	13,168
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	91	6,118	2,038	19,071	27,318
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	6,407	41,184	7,582	212,763	267,936
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	299	337	3	1,737	2,376
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ..	141	2,320	186	18,350	20,997
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)..	153	541	24	4,356	5,074
Clothing (except knitted)	2,319	3,465	13	38,621	44,418
Food, Drink, Tobacco	1,885	7,239	1,094	34,139	44,357
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	843	2,517	52	16,217	19,629
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	526	1,264	15	8,000	9,805
Paper, Printing, etc.	540	6,264	242	29,176	36,222
Rubber	52	1,314	185	6,651	8,202
Musical Instruments	24	81	1	434	540
Miscellaneous Products	276	2,550	207	12,619	15,652
Heat, Light, Power	1	388	83	4,631	5,103
Total	13,825	78,755	12,183	426,422	531,185

* Average number employed during whole year.

In industries where small factories predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than the average, and a smaller than average proportion of managerial and clerical staff. In 1967-68, for instance, working proprietors comprised 5.4 per cent. of the persons employed in factories manufacturing furniture of wood, bedding, etc., 5.2 per cent. of those in clothing factories, 4.3 per cent. of those in sawmills, joinery, etc., and 4.2 per cent. of those in food, drink, etc., factories, as compared with the general average of 2.6 per cent. Industries with a smaller than average proportion of working proprietors included paper, printing, etc. (1.5 per cent.), rubber (0.6 per cent.), bricks, pottery, glass, etc. (0.7 per cent.), chemicals, paints, etc. (0.3 per cent.), and textiles (0.7 per cent.).

Among the industries which had a higher than average proportion (17 per cent.) of managerial, clerical, and technical staff in 1967-68 were chemicals (30 per cent.), food, drink, and tobacco (19 per cent.), paper, printing, etc. (18 per cent.), and industrial metals (18 per cent.). The proportion in the clothing industry (8 per cent.) was well below the average.

MONTHLY FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal variations in the level of factory employment are small, female employment fluctuating rather more than male employment. For the most part, the variations are incidental to the Christmas holiday period and to the fruit processing season.

The next table shows the number of employees on factory pay-rolls (excluding working proprietors) on the last pay-day of each month in 1967-68 and earlier years.

Table 327. Monthly Factory Employment*, N.S.W.

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Thousands											
1938-39	217.9	219.5	220.2	221.0	221.2	220.6	213.9	218.6	221.2	219.7	219.9	219.6
1961-62	435.2	436.9	440.0	444.6	447.3	445.2	447.2	451.9	453.9	452.6	455.1	455.4
1962-63	455.9	456.9	458.9	461.5	462.8	459.6	459.8	464.2	465.2	463.0	461.8	461.4
1963-64	462.8	465.0	467.8	471.5	474.1	470.8	473.0	478.5	479.7	480.3	480.1	482.0
1964-65	487.0	488.5	491.5	494.4	496.3	493.3	494.5	499.8	501.6	499.4	498.7	498.5
1965-66	504.0	504.1	505.5	505.7	507.8	503.7	504.0	507.8	508.3	505.7	505.2	504.4
1966-67	507.0	507.0	507.7	509.4	511.4	508.5	507.8	514.0	514.7	514.1	513.5	513.8
1967-68	513.9	514.3	515.9	517.8	519.9	516.2	515.2	519.5	520.9	519.6	520.7	520.8
1967-68—												
Males	381.6	381.7	382.0	382.6	384.7	383.7	384.2	385.9	386.7	386.0	387.0	386.7
Females	132.2	132.6	133.9	135.2	135.2	132.5	130.9	133.6	134.3	133.6	133.7	134.1

* Employees on pay-rolls on last pay-day of month (excluding working proprietors); for 1938-39, mid-monthly pay-rolls.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in factories in 1938-39 and later years, and the proportion of the State's population represented by these employees:—

Table 328. Sex of Persons Employed in Factories in N.S.W.

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.

The high proportion of the population employed in factories in recent years, as compared with the pre-war period, is indicative of the expansion which has occurred in the manufacturing industries. 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 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table:—

Table 329. Females Employed in Factories in N.S.W.

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	*
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	*
Newspapers, Printing, Binding	24	26	25	25	25	5,542
Plastic Moulding and Products	*	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

* Not available.

Although the number of females employed in factories is substantially greater than in 1938-39, the proportion of females employed has fallen slightly. In some industries (e.g. papermaking, etc., condiments, etc., tobacco, etc., and rubber), the fall in the proportion of females has been marked. In other industries (e.g. electrical machinery and wireless, and machine belting, etc.), the proportion has risen noticeably.

Certain industries, notably those concerned with the production of clothing, textiles, biscuits, and machine belting, bags, trunks, employ 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.

AGES OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

The Factories, Shops, and Industries Act prescribes that no child under school-leaving age (15 years since 1943) may be employed in a factory unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, who may prohibit the employment of children under the age of 16 years in any factory in connection with dangerous machinery or in any work in which he considers it undesirable that they should be engaged. Moreover,

the employment of children under 16 years of age is not permitted unless the employer has obtained a certificate by a legally qualified medical practitioner regarding the child's fitness for employment in that factory.

The number of certificates of fitness issued in 1939 and more recent years to children under 16 years of age is shown below:—

Table 330. Children under 16 years of Age: Certificate of Fitness to Work in Factories in N.S.W.

Year	No. of Certificates Issued			Year	No. of Certificates Issued		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
1939	6,023	6,175	12,198	1964	4,387	3,066	7,453
1946	3,461	3,095	6,556	1965	3,762	2,548	6,310
1961	3,791	2,763	6,554	1966	3,161	2,513	5,674
1962	4,280	3,350	7,630	1967	2,468	2,724	5,192
1963	4,008	3,236	7,244	1968	2,594	2,095	4,689

The following table contains an age and sex distribution of the factory employees in 1939 and later years:—

Table 331. Age and Sex of Factory Employees* in N.S.W.

Year	Under 16 Years			16 and under 21 Years			Adults			Total Factory Employ- ees
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
NUMBER OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES										
1939	5,759	7,084	12,843	31,923	24,289	56,212	122,041	28,529	150,570	219,625
1946	2,451	2,265	4,716	30,089	23,353	53,442	203,801	56,701	260,502	318,660
1961	2,710	2,009	4,719	33,290	17,848	51,138	296,306	85,328	381,634	437,491
1962	2,955	2,646	5,601	35,817	19,770	55,587	303,792	90,461	394,253	455,441
1963	2,623	2,196	4,819	37,434	20,711	58,145	307,286	91,124	398,410	461,374
1964	2,854	2,215	5,069	40,632	22,106	62,738	316,841	97,386	414,227	482,034
1965	2,435	1,829	4,264	41,440	22,009	63,449	326,655	104,170	430,825	498,538
1966	2,212	1,748	3,960	41,362	21,472	62,834	331,546	106,071	437,617	504,411
1967	1,921	1,642	3,563	41,989	20,945	62,934	336,851	110,415	447,266	513,763
1968	1,554	1,603	3,157	40,709	19,860	60,569	344,424	112,649	457,073	520,799
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FACTORY EMPLOYEES										
1939	2.6	3.2	5.8	14.5	11.1	25.6	55.6	13.0	68.6	100.0
1946	0.8	0.7	1.5	9.4	7.3	16.7	64.0	17.8	81.8	100.0
1961	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.6	4.1	11.7	67.7	19.5	87.2	100.0
1962	0.6	0.6	1.2	7.9	4.3	12.2	66.7	19.9	86.6	100.0
1963	0.6	0.5	1.1	8.1	4.5	12.6	66.6	19.7	86.3	100.0
1964	0.6	0.5	1.1	8.4	4.6	13.0	65.7	20.2	85.9	100.0
1965	0.5	0.4	0.9	8.3	4.4	12.7	65.5	20.9	86.4	100.0
1966	0.4	0.3	0.7	8.2	4.3	12.5	65.8	21.0	86.8	100.0
1967	0.4	0.3	0.7	8.2	4.1	12.3	65.5	21.5	87.0	100.0
1968	0.3	0.3	0.6	7.8	3.8	11.6	66.2	21.6	87.8	100.0

* Employees at 15th June in 1939 and 1946, and on last pay-day in June in later years. Excludes working proprietors.

There was a marked decline during the war and early post-war years in the number of factory employees under 21 years of age. This decline reflected the small number of births during the depression in the early nineteen-thirties and the gradual raising of the school leaving age from 14 years in 1940 to 15 years in 1943. The number of adult factory employees rose steeply between 1939 and 1968, reflecting the general expansion in factory activity.

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 332. Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories in N.S.W.
(Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)

Year ended 30th 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	2,784
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 333. 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 was almost 5 times the 1945-46 average.

These movements reflect 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 are influenced by the relative proportions of females and juniors and of office staff employed. There may also be 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 1938-39 and later years, is the value added to materials by the process of manufacture in each industry. It is 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 334. Value of Factory Output and Production, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th 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 coal 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 reflects 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 and production according to class of industry are given in the next table:—

Table 335. Value of Factory Output and Production, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

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 1939 and more recent years. The recorded values represent book values less any depreciation reserves. Where factory premises are rented by the occupier, the value of the premises has been estimated by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase; rented plant and machinery have been valued by capitalising the rent paid at ten years' purchase (fifteen years' purchase for 1939).

Table 336. Value of Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W.

At 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	At 30th 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, re-valuation 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 337. New Investment* in Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	Year ended 30th 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 336.

The principal industries in which new plant and machinery were brought into operation in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 338. New Investment* in Factory Equipment, by Principal Industries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Industry						Total.
	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	
\$ 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	11,252	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.

MOTIVE POWER IN FACTORIES

The statistics of motive power available for use in the manufacturing industries cover the prime movers (but not the electric motors) in electricity generating stations and both the engines and electric motors in other factories.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power of the different types of engines and electric motors installed in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. The figures include the engines and motors in reserve or idle, as well as those ordinarily in use, but exclude obsolete equipment.

Table 339. Engines and Electric Motors in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Electricity Generating Stations				Other Factories				
	Steam	Internal Com-bustion*	Water	Total	Steam	Internal Com-bustion		Electric Motors	Total†
						Oil	Gas		
Horse-power									
1939	848,895	63,052	41,540	953,487	209,697	20,541	6,090‡	601,999	838,327
1946	1,091,562	74,032	37,500	1,203,094	200,272	29,006	4,420‡	912,319	1,146,017
1958	2,333,703	135,813	219,208	2,688,724	264,837	172,583	1,667‡	2,044,416	2,483,503
1959	2,530,793	117,472	441,720	3,089,985	298,169	156,892	1,456‡	2,193,633	2,650,150
1960	2,609,870	116,504	720,120	3,446,494	288,551	150,279	1,289	2,314,058	2,754,177
1961	3,025,167	103,141	729,050	3,857,358	321,226	149,107	1,252	2,490,110	2,961,695
1962	3,065,532	107,267	1,113,025	4,285,824	319,423	135,016	5,473	2,601,739	3,061,651
1963	3,333,732	113,223	1,106,475	4,553,430	336,326	125,708	7,362	2,802,481	3,271,877
1964	3,508,322	104,920	1,113,025	4,726,267	346,952	119,082	7,361	2,943,376	3,416,771
1965	3,754,027	114,345	1,102,975	4,971,347	383,615	112,863	7,371	3,065,733	3,569,582
1966	4,125,027	114,195	1,492,975	5,732,197	388,789	114,609		3,225,713	3,729,111
1967	4,556,757	115,635	2,141,425	6,813,817	383,031	116,315		3,396,330	3,895,676
1968	5,006,827	115,801	2,401,425	7,524,053	395,845	110,892		3,596,597	4,103,334

* Includes gas engines.

† Includes both the electric motors driven by electricity generated in own works (see next table) and the prime movers from which the electricity was obtained.

‡ Includes a small quantity for water engines.

The total motive power available for manufacturing purposes increased very considerably during the post-war years. In electricity generating stations, the capacity of steam engines (which are the predominant prime movers in the stations) increased by more than 4½ times between 1945-46 and 1967-68. In the same period, the horse-power of electric motors, which are the principal type of power in factories other than electricity generating stations, increased by almost four times. The expansion of motive power available in factories reflects the post-war growth in industrial activity, the increasing mechanisation of industrial processes, and, in the case of generating stations, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the electrification of railway lines, and the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas.

In electricity generating stations, steam engines (almost exclusively turbine engines) accounted for 67 per cent., internal combustion engines for 1 per cent. and water-powered engines for 32 per cent. of the total horse-power installed in 1967-68. The increase in the capacity of water-powered engines in recent years reflects the development of hydro-electric stations.

In factories other than electricity generating stations, electric motors accounted for 88 per cent., steam engines for 9 per cent., and oil and gas engines for 3 per cent. of the total horse-power installed in 1967-68.

The next table shows, for the last two years, the horse-power of engines and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle in factories other than electricity generating stations:—

Table 340. Factories other than Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.: Engines and Electric Motors in Use and in Reserve

Type of Engine or Motor	1966-67			1967-68		
	Ordinarily In Use	In Reserve or Idle	Total	Ordinarily In Use	In Reserve or Idle	Total
Horse-power						
Steam: Reciprocating	47,652	10,952	58,604	47,919	11,467	59,386
Turbine	254,252	70,175	324,427	266,992	69,467	336,459
Internal Combustion	73,054	43,261	116,315	66,604	44,288	110,892
Electric Motors driven by—						
Purchased Electricity	2,927,244	290,008	3,217,252	3,113,512	301,816	3,415,328
Electricity Generated in Own Works	141,318	37,760	179,078	140,908	40,361	181,269
Total Horse-power	3,443,520	452,156	3,895,676	3,635,935	467,399	4,103,334

The following table contains an analysis of the horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories (other than electricity generating stations) according to class of industry:—

Table 341. Engines and Electric Motors in Factories other than Electricity Generating Stations, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.

Class of Industry	Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors Installed			Horse-power per Employee		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	213,189	221,208	225,188	20.9	21.9	21.7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	100,634	109,551	112,621	7.7	8.4	8.6
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc.	425,216	460,724	503,885	16.3	17.2	18.4
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	1,913,158	1,997,198	2,140,979	7.4	7.6	8.0
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	5,235	5,119	4,860	2.2	2.2	2.0
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	75,968	77,284	81,170	3.5	3.8	3.9
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	21,102	20,693	20,982	4.1	4.2	4.1
Clothing (except knitted)	33,881	34,692	34,287	0.7	0.8	0.8
Food, Drink, Tobacco	327,113	335,171	346,129	7.5	7.6	7.8
Sawmills, Joinery, etc.	223,945	228,719	227,731	11.4	11.8	11.6
Furniture of Wood, Bedding, etc.	25,949	26,666	27,345	2.7	2.8	2.8
Paper, Printing, etc.	190,873	195,333	192,803	5.4	5.4	5.3
Rubber	81,606	84,304	83,378	10.3	10.8	10.2
Musical Instruments	1,726	1,669	1,968	3.6	3.1	3.6
Miscellaneous Products	55,479	58,341	60,805	3.9	3.9	3.9
Gas	34,037	39,004	39,203	33.3	39.1	40.8
Total (excluding Electricity Generating Stations)	3,729,111	3,895,676	4,103,334	7.2	7.5	7.8

The ratio of installed horse-power per employee is highest in the gas industry. The relatively high average of 21.7 horse-power per employee in establishments treating non-metalliferous mine, etc. products is due mainly to the coke and cement works in this class. The classes of industry next in order in 1967-68 were chemicals, etc., with an average of 18.4 horse-power, and sawmills, joinery, etc., with 11.6. The lowest average horse-power per employee is in the clothing industry (0.8 in 1967-68).

The kilowatt capacity of generators installed in electricity generating stations in 1967-68 and earlier years is shown in the following table. Further information about the stations is given later in the chapter.

Table 342. Generators in Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Number of Stations	Kilowatt Capacity of Generators Installed						Total
		Steam		Internal Combustion			Water	
		Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Light Oils	Heavy Oils		
1939	106	11,016	669,875	3,138	458	38,577	25,620	748,684
1945	100	10,221	813,472	2,402	652	46,468	25,986	899,201
1958	72	2,460	1,678,922	...	1,227	90,448	155,055	1,928,112
1959	64	1,960	1,881,422	...	4,703	76,226	311,780	2,276,091
1960	62	760	1,922,150	...	4,895	75,396	521,780	2,524,981
1961	58	560	2,253,247	...	4,564	66,092	528,780	2,853,243
1962	55	560	2,283,247	132	4,889	68,066	808,780	3,165,674
1963	54	560	2,483,247	132	4,706	68,137	808,780	3,365,562
1964	50	560	2,614,247	132	4,756	66,578	808,780	3,495,053
1965	49	560	2,790,127	132	4,698	73,091	801,280	3,669,888
1966	49	560	3,065,127				1,086,280	4,229,780
					77,813			
1967	50	560	3,415,127		78,777		1,561,280	5,055,744
1968	50	560	3,767,627		80,927		1,751,280	5,600,394

FUEL AND POWER USED IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the value of the principal items of fuel and power used in factories in 1945-46 and later years:—

Table 343. Value of Fuel* and Power Used in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th 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.

Electricity accounted for 33 per cent. of the total value of fuel and power used in factories in 1967-68, coke for 20 per cent., coal for 17 per cent., and fuel oil for 13 per cent.

Particulars of the fuel and power used in 1967-68 in the different classes of industry are given in the next table:—

Table 344. 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 Pro- ducts	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, Convey- ances	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 foot- wear)	95	‡	‡	204	381	4	‡	684
Clothing (except knitted)	36	14	50	452	1,393	96	15	2,056
Food, Drink, To- bacco	1,786	49	247	2,369	7,982	1,063	362	15,858
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.

More than three-quarters of the coal used as fuel in factories is for the generation of electricity; large quantities are used also in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc., in cement works, in chemical works, in paper making, and in food and drink factories. The coke is used for the most part in smelting. The bulk of the fuel oil is consumed in metal and machinery works, chemical works, brick and glass works, oil refineries, power stations, and food and drink factories. Large quantities of coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are used in the iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla. Metal and machinery works, food, drink, and tobacco factories, and the chemicals, etc. group together account for three-quarters of the total value of electricity consumed in factories.

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories has grown with the expansion of the secondary industries in general, and the electric power stations in particular. Large quantities are also used as raw material in the manufacture of coke and gas. In 1967-68, the total quantity of coal used in factories, either as fuel or raw material, was about three times that in 1945-46. The steep rise in fuel oil consumption reflects the development of oil refining and the consequent availability of oil as a competitively-priced industrial fuel. Tar fuel has become an important fuel for factory purposes in recent years.

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 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 345. Coal, Oil, etc., Used in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th 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	*
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

* Not available.

The following table shows the quantities of coal, coke, and fuel oil used as fuel in the various classes of industry in the last three years:—

Table 346. Coal, Coke, and Oil Used as Fuel in Factories in N.S.W.

Class of Industry	1965-66			1966-67			1967-68		
	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil
	Thous. tons		Thous. gals.	Thous. tons		Thous. gals.	Thous. tons		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 Used as Fuel	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 347. 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. In 1967-68, its factories absorbed 75 per cent. of the total number of factory employees and contributed 73 per cent. of the total value of factory production. 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. Non-ferrous metals are also treated at Cockle Creek (within the Newcastle Statistical District) and at Port Kembla (within the Wollongong Statistical District). Factories in these two statistical districts in 1967-68 employed 15 per cent. of the total number of factory workers and accounted for 17 per cent. of the total value of production.

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

Table 348. Factories in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

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.

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.

Particulars of factory employees in statistical divisions in 1967-68, according to class of industry, are given in the next table:—

Table 349. Factory Employment* in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., by Class of Industry, 1967-68

Class of Industry	Statistical Division							Total, N.S.W.
	Sydney	Outer Sydney	Hunter	Illawarra	North Coast	Central West	Rest of 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	†	301	†	21,073
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	5,017	†	16	†	14	†	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	†	119	434	84	44	†	8,205
Musical Instruments ..	526	..	5	†	..	†	†	540
Miscellaneous Products ..	15,258	24	224	†	†	†	104	15,741
Heat, Light, Power ..	1,878	†	893	637	125	437	†	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.

† Not available.

The growth of factories in statistical divisions of New South Wales since 1958-59 is illustrated in the table on page 450. Between 1958-59 and 1967-68, factory employment increased by 17 per cent. in the Sydney Statistical Division, by 12 per cent. in the Newcastle Statistical District, and by 42 per cent. in the Wollongong Statistical District. Other large increases in this period occurred in the Northern (19 per cent.), Murrumbidgee (20 per cent.), and Murray (18 per cent.) Statistical Divisions.

GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Factories and workshops operated in New South Wales by the State and Commonwealth Governments include railway and omnibus workshops, electricity generating stations, dockyards, aircraft and munitions factories, post office workshops, printing works, clothing and furniture factories, a brickworks and plant for the treatment of by-products at abattoirs.

Particulars of the operations of the government factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table. Factories controlled by local government bodies are classified as private establishments, and are therefore not included.

Table 350. Government Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Average Number Employed *			Value of—				
	Males	Females	Persons	Salaries and Wages Paid	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output †	Production †
				\$ thousand				
1939	15,764	442	16,206	8,174	26,496	7,296	18,532	11,236
1946	27,205	1,957	29,162	18,988	48,908	17,378	42,378	25,000
1958	33,206	1,007	34,213	64,404	314,936	63,039	181,492	118,452
1959	33,017	1,144	34,161	64,566	372,112	64,090	185,272	121,182
1960	31,872	1,379	33,251	67,488	387,222	64,320	196,502	132,182
1961	30,534	1,567	32,101	70,906	386,068	64,518	206,878	142,360
1962	31,373	1,506	32,879	73,608	589,875‡	64,133	215,156	151,022
1963	31,042	1,428	32,470	71,634	636,854	64,502¶	224,892	160,390¶
1964	30,651	1,390	32,041	76,868	642,915	64,244	237,413	173,169
1965	29,696	1,500	31,196	79,337	637,456	68,487	236,156	167,670
1966	30,047	1,568	31,615	85,058	704,826	76,167	254,549	178,381
1967	30,259	1,677	31,936	93,761	867,092	80,683	277,213	196,530
1968	30,922	1,730	32,652	98,630	826,875	85,030	296,088	211,058

* Average during period of operation in 1957-58 and earlier years; average during whole year in 1958-59 and later years.

† The value of output of government factories supplied for government use is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the value of materials, fuel, and power used and other factory costs.

‡ See note *, Table 336.

¶ Revised.

State Government railway and omnibus workshops accounted for 40 per cent. of the total employment in government factories and 21 per cent. of the total value of government factory production in 1967-68. Electricity generating stations operated by the State Government accounted for 11 per cent. of the total employment and 51 per cent. of the total value of production.

Employment in government factories expanded rapidly during the war years with the production of munitions and other war supplies by government undertakings. Although many of these war-time establishments were sold or leased to private enterprise after the war, employment in government factories remained at a high level, and in 1967-68 it was almost double the 1938-39 figure.

Government factories in 1967-68 accounted for 6 per cent. of all factory employment and of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to factory workers, and 7 per cent. of the total value of factory production. Females comprised only 5 per cent. of government factory employment in 1967-68 compared with 27 per cent. in private factories.

PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS

Table 351 shows the total quantity and value of most of the principal factory products manufactured in New South Wales in the last three years. The figures for each product represent the total recorded production of the item by all factory establishments in the State, irrespective of the manufacturing industries to which the establishments are classified. The production of small establishments which are not regarded as factories for statistical purposes is not included.

Other important factory products are also manufactured in New South Wales, but particulars of these products cannot be disclosed because their manufacture is undertaken by only a few factory establishments.

Table 351. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Butter†	lb.	73,901	86,392	71,281	26,739§	*	*
Cheese†	lb.	9,088	11,231	11,079	2,155§	2,506§	*
Milk—							
Concentrated and Condensed‡	lb.	22,556	24,383	25,166	1,570	1,688	*
Powdered (All types)¶	lb.	59,160	76,958	70,584	*	*	*
Ice Cream and Other Frozen Dairy Foods||	Gallon	14,604	17,747	19,064	15,575	15,936	18,792
Meat—							
Bacon and Ham (including Canned)†**	lb.	33,723	34,421	33,900	*	*	*
Canned (excluding Bacon and Ham)††	lb.	11,380	9,043	6,352	3,398	2,834	2,179
Meals—Meat and Bone (including Liver, but excluding Blood Meals) ..	lb.	141,277	120,319	133,663	*	4,994	5,497
Wheaten Products—							
Flour, White (incl. Sharps)	Short ton	484	527	543	39,790	43,533	46,516
Flour (Self-raising) ..	Cwt.	299	274	240	2,241	2,117	2,143
Bran	Short ton	73	79	72	*	*	*
Pollard	Short ton	110	114	125	*	*	*
Semolina	Short ton	8	9	9	683	764	880
Bread	lb.	578,329	594,380	602,283	56,107	61,004	63,323
Biscuits	lb.	94,102	96,374	99,912	26,254	27,666	30,039
Wheatmeal for Baking	Short ton	17	16	14	1,409	1,265	1,198
Prepared Stock and Poultry Feeds—							
Poultry Pellets ..	Short ton	250	280	305	19,698	22,991	25,263
Poultry Mash ..	Short ton	120	97	108	9,242	7,279	8,184
Other	Short ton	156	127	124	10,526	8,990	8,339
Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—							
Jams (incl. Conserves, Fruit Spreads, etc.)	lb.	27,740	29,011	27,302	4,074	4,837	5,004
Fruit, Canned or Bottled	lb.	70,935	78,799	71,051	9,985	10,525	10,454
Vegetables, Canned or Bottled‡‡	lb.	68,764	72,042	68,563	13,409	14,074	13,121
Potato Crisps, Chips, Flakes, etc. ..	lb.	*	8,933	11,374	*	4,632	6,063
Condiments and Flavours—							
Pepper	lb.	503	548	*	313	299	*
Pickles	Pint	3,725	3,419	2,986	862	706	704
Chutney	Pint	1,117	1,026	1,028	318	295	353
Sauces: Tomato ..	Pint	6,193	6,047	6,895	1,799	1,821	1,843
Other	Pint	9,844	9,423	10,160	2,857	2,973	3,170
Spices	lb.	738	834	543	271	254	178
Curry Powder ..	lb.	463	509	529	359	396	334
Essences, Flavouring—							
Culinary	Gallon	82	52	41	455	347	256
Industrial	Gallon	380	405	423	6,900	6,531	8,451

* Not available.

† Production in factories only.

‡ Includes concentrates of whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk and blends thereof, and liquid ice cream mix.

¶ Includes powdered whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk, ice cream mix powder, and infants', invalid, and health beverages.

§ Excludes government subsidy.

|| "Other Frozen Dairy Foods" includes milk blocks, milk-based sherbets, and soft-serve mixes, etc. containing less than 10 per cent. butter-fat.

** "Bone-in" weight basis.

†† Includes meat-based baby foods.

‡‡ Includes pickled vegetables (other than "pickles" or chutney).

Table 351. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES (continued)							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Margarine: Table ..	lb.	38,768	32,279	20,001	10,257	9,511	6,142
Other ..	lb.	41,982	47,618	56,196	8,144	10,134	11,614
Sugar: Raw† ..	Cwt.	1,400	2,799	2,411	*	*	*
Icing ..	lb.	27,762	28,106	27,181	*	*	*
Confectionery (excluding Coverure)—							
Chocolate ..	lb.	27,658	29,589	27,058	12,112	13,381	13,323
Other ..	lb.	47,411	49,269	50,721	15,696	16,206	18,145
Cakes, Pastry, Pies, and Puddings ..	..	..	..	..	35,831	38,857	39,536
Peanut Butter and Paste	lb.	3,354	3,798	3,973	1,150	1,369	1,427
Jelly Crystals, Cubes, etc.	lb.	6,684	5,624	5,605	1,434	1,440	1,520
Crumpets ..	..	..	..	..	631	658	648
Sausage Casings—							
Ox ..	Bundle	32	75	71	17	42	27
Sheep and Lamb ..	Bundle	586	567	634	1,154	1,048	1,148
Pig ..	Bundle	51	51	53	103	100	104
Aerated Waters and Cordials—							
Aerated Waters (incl. Ginger Beer, Hop Beer, etc.) ..	Gallon	38,075	41,251	47,801	23,460	25,861	33,895
Cordials and Syrups—							
Fruit Juice ..	Gallon	2,489	2,629	2,903	3,711	3,983	4,546
Other (Imitation and Flavoured) ..	Gallon	824			1,232		
Concentrated Cordials and Extracts ..	Gallon	179	857	886	950	1,624	1,815
Fruit Juices (Natural)	Gallon	1,089	2,051	2,990	1,347	2,766	3,760
Beer and Stout—							
Bulk ..	Gallon	81,214	83,939	85,371	22,124	22,867	24,543
Bottled and Canned ..	Gallon	32,022	34,459	38,021	21,005	22,626	25,555
Liqueurs ..	Gallon	105	99	104	716	654	667
Wine (Beverage)—							
Fortified ..	Gallon	1,887	2,944	2,588	1,689	2,710	2,691
Unfortified ..	Gallon	2,005	2,698	3,188	1,519	1,995	2,443
OILS, WAXES, AND SOAPS							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Motor Spirit ..	Gallon	555,593	603,376	636,720	62,226	70,632	79,583
Diesel Distillate ..							
Fuel ..	Ton	802	759	959	19,986	18,600	24,262
Coconut Oil—							
Crude ..	lb.	44,242	43,903	37,414	*	*	*
Refined ..	lb.	34,138	*	*	5,271	*	*
Polish—							
Automobile ..	..	..	..	..	693	794	876
Floor—							
Solid Wax ..	lb.	957	971	876	299	312	284
Liquid Wax and Polish ..	Gallon	958	1,069	1,067	2,422	2,797	2,893
Furniture ..	Gallon	117	136	112	851	885	877
Soap and Synthetic De- tergents—							
Personal Toilet Use (incl. Shampoos and Shaving Soap) ..	Cwt.	397	416	405	17,683	19,884	19,214
For Other Purposes—							
Soap and Soap- based Products ..	Cwt.	865	849	627	13,998	13,659	10,439
Other Detergents (excl. Acid Cleansers) ..	Cwt.	872	1,088	1,800	18,424	23,120	37,655

* Not available.

† 94 per cent. net titre.

Table 351. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
TEXTILES AND APPAREL							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Yarn, Spun†—							
Wool: Woollen ..	lb.	5,789	5,841	6,747	*	*	*
Worsted ..	lb.	6,214	4,705	4,924	*	*	*
Cotton ..	lb.	28,412	29,895	29,316	*	*	*
Man-made Fibres ..	lb.	2,167	2,480	2,628	*	*	*
Cotton Spinning Waste ..	lb.	1,186	880	*	92	54	*
Cloth, Woven†—							
Wool: Woollen‡ ..	Sq. yd.	3,395	3,550	3,904	*	*	*
Worsted ..	Sq. yd.	5,216	3,892	4,699	11,186	9,035	*
Cotton (incl. Towels) ..	Sq. yd.	28,775	29,178	29,607	*	*	*
Man-made Fibres ..	Sq. yd.	17,440	18,593	19,501	13,988	14,805	*
Blankets and Rugs (Woollen, incl. Mixtures) ..	Number	391	420	384	1,738	3,529	3,271
Bags, Textile (Hessian, Calico, etc.) ..	Dozen	1,561	1,562	1,686	2,297	3,083	3,022
Tents, Flies, and Marquees ..	...	...	...	...	760	873	961
Tarpaulins ..	...	...	...	...	864	1,503	1,339
Blinds and Awnings—							
Outdoor ..	...	...	...	...	1,831	1,597	2,022
Sails ..	...	...	...	...	347	457	508
Waterproof Piecegoods	Sq. yd.	520	464	422	427	397	372
Outer Clothing, Men's and Youths—							
Suits ..	Number	464	483	464	*	*	*
Sports Coats and Blazers¶ ..	Number	98	107	125	*	*	*
Sports Trousers ..	Number	2,348	2,372	2,131	*	*	*
Footwear§—							
Men's and Youths' ..	Pair	3,044	3,150	3,041	12,636	14,299	14,162
Women's and Maids' ..	Pair	4,972	5,184	5,166	19,162	*	*
Boys', Girls', and Infants'¶¶ ..	Pair	1,902	1,853	1,667	3,638	3,921	3,545
Cardigans, Pullovers, etc. (Knitted)—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys' ..	Dozen	71	83	72	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls' ..	Dozen	180	193	182	*	*	*
Infants' and Babies**	Dozen	43	42	*	*	*	*
Bathing Suits—							
Woven Fabric—							
Men's, Youths', and Boys' ..	Dozen	*	*	*	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls' ..	Dozen	17	14	*	*	*	*
Knitted Fabric ..	Dozen	78	73	84	2,548	2,703	3,398
Shirts (Men's, Youths', and Boys')—							
Sports ..	Dozen	825	769	760	*	*	*
Work ..	Dozen	*	16	13	*	*	*
Other ..	Dozen	*	236	239	*	*	*
Hosiery—							
Men's ..	Doz. prs.	86	86	1,139	513	512	4,347
Women's ..	Doz. prs.	706	884		2,717	4,185	
Infants' and Children's (sizes 0 to 10) ..	Doz. prs.	101	95		470	455	

* Not available.

† Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre.

‡ Includes blanketing and rug material.

¶ Excludes Bermuda jackets.

§ Excludes rubber footwear, plastic rainboots and sandshoes.

¶¶ Includes all soft-soled nursery footwear.

** Up to and including 22-inch chest.

Table 351. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
TEXTILES AND APPAREL (continued)							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Nightwear— Men's, Youths', and Boys' Pyjamas (Woven)	Dozen	286	244	249	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls' Nightdresses and Pyjamas (Woven and Knitted)	Dozen	183	191	208	*	*	*
Hats and Caps	Number	3,507	3,326	3,267	*	*	*
Corsets, etc. (incl. Roll- on Girdles and Maternity and Surgical Corsets)	Dozen	138	149	178	5,373	6,018	*
Neckties	Dozen	271	251	247	*	*	*
Underwear— Men's, Youths', and Boys'	Dozen	1,223	1,191	1,312	*	*	*
Women's, Maids', and Girls'— Bloomers, Panties, and Scanties	Dozen	994	856	972	*	*	*
Slips and Half Slips	Dozen	307	263	261	*	*	*
Vests and Spencers	Dozen	258	279	265	*	*	*
Gloves, Work (incl. Rubber)	Doz. pr.	306	300	302	2,186	2,488	2,766

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Paints, Enamels, Varnishes, etc.— Paints (not Water) and Enamels— Ready for Use— Architectural and Decorative	Gallon	3,733	3,757	3,892	15,021	16,177	17,784
Industrial (excl. Lacquers)	Gallon	2,738	2,930	3,134	10,137	10,224	11,278
Bituminous	Gallon	482	520	493	472	558	631
Marine, Anti- fouling, etc.	Gallon	248	281	260	760	859	875
In Paste Form	lb.	919	759	581	168	166	156
Paints, Water— Ready for Use— Plastic Latex Type Alkyd and Other Lacquers (Nitro- cellulose)— Clear	Gallon	2,079	1,893	1,982	8,133	8,001	8,476
Colours	Gallon	117	109	125	415	375	397
Stains (all types), Varnishes, etc., packaged, ready for sale	Gallon	304	315	341	1,031	1,068	1,214
Other Paints and Coatings, n.e.i.	Gallon	530	524	492	2,012	2,079	1,962
Tinting Colours (all types) packaged, ready for sale	Gallon	389	455	452	1,143	1,586	1,690
Paint and Varnish Re- movers (Liquid)	Gallon	282	358	384	1,840	2,135	2,254
Thinners: for Enamels for Lacquers	Gallon	37	41	50	233	309	385
Paint and Varnish Brushes	Gross	83	73	79	223	203	218
	Gallon	459	454	478	555	570	681
	Gallon	1,216	1,197	1,278	1,537	1,618	1,767
	Gross	19	21	23	1,815	1,933	1,882

* Not available.

Table 351. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND RADIO AND TV RECEIVERS							
					\$ thousand		
Refrigerators (Domestic)	Number	112,815	120,987	125,045	21,846	24,525	25,988
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges (Domestic, Cooking)—							
Electric (Fixed Type)†	Number	74,843	78,350	72,185	9,002	9,559	8,746
Toasters, Domestic (Electric)	Number	163,136	158,012	132,763	1,741	1,594	1,111
Clothes Washing Machines (Electric, Domestic)	Number	141,380	134,779	160,187	19,038	19,105	18,427
Bath Heaters (all types)	Number	23,410	20,699	19,684	771	705	756
Hot Water Systems—							
Storage‡	Number	81,469	94,636	102,997	7,118	8,268	8,808
Instantaneous	Number	13,120	10,237	9,698	661	533	388
Irons, Electric (all types)	Number	*	367,725	319,461	*	3,895	3,240
Fans, Electric (Propeller Type)¶	Number	138,136	205,755	216,759	2,482	3,835	4,730
Radio Receiving Sets (Complete)—							
Radiograms	Number	41,352	64,894	64,483	4,514	7,472	8,310
Portable and Car	Number	193,309	184,052	213,524	5,343	5,166	6,116
Other	Number	14,199	15,099	23,024	353	399	596
Television Receiving Sets (Complete)	Number	176,185	165,036	168,211	30,513	27,671	29,433
Cabinets for—							
Radios	Number	43,117	33,850	86,678	40	40	*
Radiograms	Number	40,947	64,027	57,642	1,167	2,003	*
Television Sets (incl. Combinations)	Number	128,452	97,708	100,056	2,713	2,121	*
Radio and Television Valves and Other Parts Made for Domestic Receiving Sets	...	...	...	...	13,266	14,883	15,363
Television Aerials and Accessories	...	...	...	...	1,092	884	719

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

					\$ thousand		
Telephone and Telegraph Apparatus	...	...	...	...	42,321	46,622	50,764
Transformers, Chokes, and Ballasts for—							
Distribution of Power and Light—							
1 kVA to 50 kVA	Number	5,637	4,240	2,185	*	*	*
50 kVA to 1,000 kVA	Number	1,934	1,851	1,595	*	*	*
Over 1,000 kVA	Number	158	144	127	3,796	4,247	4,544
Radio and TV Receivers, Record Players, etc.	Number	750,854	372,224	265,259	*	*	*
Fluorescent Lights and Neon Signs (Hot Cathode)	Thousand	1,887	1,949	2,163	*	*	3,010
Regulating, etc. Apparatus	...	...	...	...	32,910	34,517	37,042
Electric Motors—							
½ H.P. or less	Number	1,243,157	1,246,765	1,325,060	*	*	*
Over ½ H.P. and under 1 H.P.	Number	476,272	548,681	601,899	*	*	*
1 H.P. and Over	Number	91,569	90,007	85,990	*	*	*
Batteries, Wet Cell Type (incl. Dry-charged)§—							
Automotive (incl. Motor Cycle)—							
6 Volt	Number	286,680	275,047	268,194	2,295	2,236	2,056
12 Volt	Number	716,554	781,177	834,288	8,111	9,050	9,483
Other	Number||	147,223	165,819	127,104	2,338	2,927	2,179

* Not available.

† Includes heat exchange (coil) type.

‡ Particulars of dry cell batteries are not available.

† Includes wall-ovens but excludes grill boilers.

¶ Excludes fans used with ducting.

|| Number of 2-volt cells.

Table 351. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			\$ thousand		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Electric Welding and Cutting Plant and Equipment	5,810	5,765	7,186
Commercial Refrigeration Cabinets, Free-standing	5,473	5,925	6,406
Electric and Telephone Cable and Wire	54,479	49,420	48,817
Household Fittings, Electric	4,337	4,707	*
Cold Lighting (Neon Signs, etc.)	1,590	1,440	1,728

MACHINERY (EXCLUDING ELECTRICAL) AND VEHICLES AND PARTS

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			\$ thousand		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Machinery, Industrial and Commercial—							
Bakery and Biscuit-making .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,933	2,011	2,180
Brick and Pottery .. ..	...	...	...	...	887	834	979
Conveyors and Appliances .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,664	6,865	7,730
Food Processing and Canning .. ..	...	...	...	...	687	784	673
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting Hydraulic Hoists for Trucks	Number	3,153	3,218	3,192	*	*	*
Metalworking (excl. Machine Tools) .. ..	...	...	...	...	8,506	7,908	9,054
Mining and Drilling .. ..	...	...	...	...	7,167	5,630	6,999
Printing .. ..	...	...	...	...	976	1,151	1,426
Pumping (incl. Pumps) .. ..	...	...	...	...	10,608	12,604	12,553
Woodworking .. ..	...	...	...	...	918	819	722
Textile .. ..	...	...	...	...	705	650	525
Weighing Appliances .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,732	1,704	1,694
Machine Tools—							
Lathes .. ..	...	...	...	...	*	852	791
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	620	819	818
Boilers (excl. Domestic) —Steam	Number	398	374	383	1,802	1,728	1,455
Engines (Petrol, etc. excl. Motor Car)	Number	187,648	233,787	207,131	*	*	*
Ploughs (all kinds)	Number	1,323	1,130	1,375	*	*	*
Motor Vehicles†, Caravans, Trailers, etc.—							
Cars, Station Waggon, Utilities, and Panel Vans	Number	101,194§	98,084	111,850	126,012§	145,284	173,201
Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles	Number	7,800	7,842	8,005	*	*	*
Caravans†, Trailers, and Semi-trailers	Number	10,374	11,176	12,689	*	*	*
Tractors (made and assembled)	Number	681	883	942	*	*	*
Railway Freight Cars and Waggon¶	Number	383	530	328	*	*	*

* Not available.

† Finished and partly finished motor vehicles.

‡ Includes shells and pre-cut kits.

¶ Includes Gangers' Trolleys.

§ Revised.

Table 351. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
METAL PRODUCTS (OTHER THAN MACHINERY AND VEHICLES)							
					\$ thousand		
Iron and Steel—							
Pig Iron†	Thous. ton	3,913	4,083	4,293	*	*	*
Steel Ingots†	Thous. ton	5,095	5,477	5,599	*	*	*
Structural, Fabricated	Thous. ton	237	253	257	68,273	70,085	74,311
Pipe Fittings	...	...	...	...	8,200	9,037	9,870
Reinforcing Rods	Ton	73,386	67,039	74,596	11,541	10,024	10,572
Cans, Canisters, Containers (Metal)	...	...	...	...	31,001	35,812	37,019
Bed Bases—							
Box Spring	Number	33,029	40,644	46,655	788	965	1,108
Woven Wire, Link Mesh, and Spring	Number	267,731§	301,325	291,396	1,785§	*	*
Furniture (Metal), incl. Office Equipment	...	...	...	...	19,332	19,612	20,885
Window Frames (Metal)	...	...	...	...	16,273	20,751	18,307
Venetian Blinds (Metal)	...	...	...	...	4,010	3,758	4,089
Garbage and Sanitary Pans	...	...	...	...	790	709	667
Kitchenware, Aluminium†	...	...	...	...	4,830	4,715	4,855
Saw Blades—							
Circular	Dozen	3,575	2,841	2,786	669	605	690
Other	Dozen	...	...	...	106	116	112
Nails, Bolts, etc.—							
Bolts and Nuts	...	...	...	...	9,454	9,458	9,658
Nails (Wire)—Steel	Ton	7,504	7,448	7,139	1,647	1,704	1,769
Rivets	...	...	...	...	633	625	*
Screws	...	...	...	...	1,780	1,898	1,784
Washers (Metal)	...	...	...	...	697	611	718
Springs: Laminated	...	...	...	...	3,891	3,354	3,657
Other	...	...	...	...	4,889	5,933	6,469
Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves, and Parts¶	...	...	...	...	13,710	14,378	14,094

PAPER, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY PRODUCTS

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
PAPER, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY PRODUCTS							
					\$ thousand		
Bags and Packets—							
Of Cellulose Film	...	...	...	...	2,810	2,629	3,454
Of Plastic Sheet or Film (Polythene, etc.)	...	...	...	...	3,967	4,687	5,158
Of Paper (excl. Multiwall and Carrier Bags)	...	...	...	...	6,793	6,950	7,108
Paperboard (incl. Strawboard, Chipboard, etc.) Containers (Boxes, Cartons, etc.)	...	...	...	...	51,316	57,651	62,712
Serviettes, Towels, D'oyleys (Paper)	...	...	...	...	1,201	2,346	2,630
Ink—							
Printing and Lithographic	Thous. lb.	13,523	15,017	16,054	4,976	5,544	5,891
Writing and Drawing	...	...	...	...	183	159	107
Books of Account, Registers, Exercise Books	...	...	...	...	3,745	3,563	3,551
Writing Pads	...	...	...	...	688	761	803
Envelopes	...	...	...	...	3,954	4,137	4,573

* Not available. † Year ended 31st May. ‡ Excludes pressure cookers.
 ¶ Except ferrous pipe fittings. § Includes wire stretchers.

Table 351. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
BRICKS, TILES, EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, AND GLASS							
		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Bricks and Blocks—							
Clay Bricks (incl. Brickettes) ..	Number	572,422	549,926	572,276	24,315	25,205	28,841
Cement Blocks ..	Number	9,337	9,219	9,939	2,356	2,287	2,751
Firebricks and Blocks ..	..	..	..	..	9,363	10,441	12,536
Cement, Portland ..	Ton	1,265	1,210	1,197	21,857	21,367	21,744
Concrete, Ready-mixed ..	Cub. yd.	2,423	2,502	2,952	28,194	31,463	37,127
Fibrous Plaster—							
Acoustic Tiles ..	Sq. yd.	131	119	108	377	361	314
Other Goods (excl. Sheets) ..	..	..	..	..	909	1,056	1,091
Pipes—							
Concrete (other than Agricultural) ..	Tons	218	195	209	6,241	5,995	6,589
Earthenware ..	..	..	..	..	6,944	8,026	9,140
Plaster Sheets (incl. Fibrous Plaster) ..	Sq. yd.	12,130	12,310	13,267	7,399	7,398	7,838
Tiles, Roofing, (Terra cotta and Cement) ..	Number	46,531	45,605	49,126	4,557	5,102	5,671
Pottery, Ornamental ..	..	..	..	..	569	558	708
Terra cotta Ware (excl. Roofing Tiles)—							
Building ..	..	..	..	..	741	722	522
Other ..	..	..	..	..	59	*	*

RUBBER, LEATHER, AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS

		Thousand units			\$ thousand		
Tyres—							
New—							
Motor Car and Motor Cycle ..	Number	2,413	2,281	2,426	18,944	18,291	19,113
Truck and Omnibus ..	Number	272	241	253	10,629	9,292	9,617
Other (incl. Solid) ..	Number	149	179	165	4,508	4,646	4,571
Retreaded and Recapped ..	Number	1,439	1,450	1,445	*	*	*
Footwear—see Textiles and Apparel							
Bags of Leather, Fibre, Plastic, Canvas, etc.—							
Handbags, Ladies'—							
Leather ..	Number	367	335	346	1,860	2,001	2,114
Plastic ..	Number	1,639	1,638	1,966	4,158	4,006	4,566
Other ..	Number	319	280	308	1,157	1,362	1,751
Suitcases and Similar Bags ..	Number	681	657	738	2,502	2,627	2,879
All other ..	Number	1,131	1,096	1,115	2,021	1,964	1,587
Machine Belting (Leather) ..	..	..	..	..	330	290	258
Harness and Harness Parts ..	..	..	..	..	137	239	254
Plastic—							
Buttons ..	..	..	..	..	*	1,234	1,275
Tableware and Kitchenware ..	..	..	..	..	*	1,998	*
Handles ..	..	..	..	..	483	205	141

* Not available.

Table 351. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68

OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES

					\$ thousand		
Optical Instruments and Appliances—							
Spectacle Frames ..	Thousand	2,017	1,987	2,050	3,054	3,089	3,318
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,624	1,679	1,652
Surgical and Medical Instruments .. .. .	..	..	..	..	225	211	*
Surgical and Medical Appliances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,076	2,057	2,405
Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, n.e.i.	..	..	..	..	1,090	1,726	1,588

PRODUCTS OF WOOD

					\$ thousand		
Furniture—							
Wood .. .. .	..	..	..	..	44,430	45,818	47,402
Seagrass and Bamboo	..	..	..	..	236	296	454
Handles—							
Axe	Gross	1,947	2,068	1,826	141	168	178
Broom, Mop, and Tool, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	751	768	788
Boats and Ships (Wood) Over 5 tons gross ..	{ Number Ton	86 736	47 427	20 190	} 1,101	826	502
Boxes, Cases, and Crates—							
Fruit, Vegetable, etc. Cases (incl. Shooks)	Thousand	9,012	8,303	7,475	2,700	2,504	2,317
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,542	5,271	5,479
Plywood ($\frac{3}{8}$ " basis) ..	Thous. sq. ft.	54,201	58,791	64,903	6,694	7,797	8,537
Floorboards—							
Australian Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	37,208	38,266	36,425	5,492	5,859	5,636
Imported Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	306	145	65	53	31	15
Weatherboards from Australian Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	8,790	8,167	6,357	1,346	1,405	1,034
Dressed Timber, n.e.i.	Thous. sup. ft.	77,172	77,822	86,844	18,514	21,784	21,849
Palings and Pickets ..	Thous. sup. ft.	13,262	10,360	11,344	984	806	909
Sleepers (Sawn) ..	Thous. sup. ft.	4,344	4,490	4,086	490	543	435
Sawn Timber†—							
From Native Logs—							
Hardwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	322,615	319,129	328,828	*	*	*
Brushwoods and Scrubwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	22,844	19,025	21,982	*	*	*
Softwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	73,491	69,666	70,019	*	*	*
From Imported Logs—							
Softwoods and Hardwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	16,338	15,116	18,525	*	*	*

* Not available.

† These items relate to undressed timber obtained by treating logs in New South Wales sawmills. They include the superficial feet equivalent of sliced and peeled veneers produced, items of undressed timber appearing elsewhere in the table (such as sawn sleepers and box shooks) and timber subsequently dressed to make other articles appearing in the table (such as floorboards and weatherboards). They do not, however, include timber re-sawn from timber imported in the sawn state, which forms a high proportion of softwood timber produced. Oversea imports of sawn timber into New South Wales amounted to 182 million super feet in 1966-67 and 194 million super feet in 1967-68; most of this would be re-sawn prior to sale.

Table 351. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1965-66	1966-67	196-768	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
TOILET ARTICLES, TOYS, AND FANCY GOODS							
					\$ thousand		
Dentifrices	Thous. lb.	8,839	9,717	*	8,304	9,777	*
Cosmetic Creams and Lotions	Thous. lb.	2,712	3,140	3,127	7,190	9,182	10,503
Lipstick, Lip Rouge, etc.	lb.	48,887	54,461	54,641	1,797	2,755	2,644
Talcum Powder	Thous. lb.	5,496	6,911	7,786	2,381	4,085	4,017
Brushes—							
Hair and Cloth	Gross	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nail	Gross	1,447	1,599	1,416	31	36	31
Toys and Games (incl. Dolls) .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,576	5,373	6,501
Picture and Mirror Frames .. ..	..	..	..	..	820	945	1,234
Badges (Metal) .. ..	..	..	..	..	628	481	521
Baskets .. ..	..	..	..	..	87	72	58
Bassinettes, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	192	211	264

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS

					\$ thousand		
Pharmaceutical Products (all types) for Human Use .. ..	..	..	..	..	65,731	72,396	79,448
Insecticides—							
Chlorinated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organics—							
DDT and TDE .. ..	..	..	..	..	933	841	623
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	792	853	663
Chlorinated Organic and Organic Phosphate Mixtures .. ..	..	..	..	..	139	*	*
Lead Arsenates .. ..	..	..	..	..	*	*	*
Organic Phosphates .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,589	3,334	2,413
Pyrethrins .. ..	..	..	..	..	*	3,840	4,558
Rotenones .. ..	..	..	..	..	*	*	*
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	978	829	664
Fungicides .. ..	..	..	..	..	879	1,128	1,485
Weedicides—							
Selective—							
2,4.-D .. ..	..	..	..	..	982	1,088	857
2,4,5.-T .. ..	..	..	..	..	359	485	551
Other (incl. Petroleum) .. ..	..	..	..	..	*	528	1,136
Non-selective .. ..	..	..	..	..	*	2,276	*
Disinfectants (including Phenyl and Antiseptics) .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,054	2,407	2,692
Synthetic Resins†	Thous. cwt.	1,301	1,499	1,785	*	*	*
Sulphuric Acid (100%)	Ton	411,065	405,884	*	*	*	*
Mixed Chemical Fertilizers (incl. Complete Manures)	Ton	60,911	92,279	99,774	3,668	7,267	7,987
Manures (without added Chemical Fertilizer), of Blood, Bone, and/or Offal	Ton	4,447	4,829	4,368	236	284	273

* Not available.

† Dry weight. Excludes plasticizers.

Table 351. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory			
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS								
					\$ thousand			
Electricity	Million kWh	15,545	16,722	18 043	130,856	140,950	149,718	
Gas (Town)	Thous. therms†	124,766¶	125,228¶	128,348¶	¶	¶	¶	
Coke (Gasworks) ..	Thous. tons	340	315	305	4,234	3,965	4,013	
Tar (Coal Tar): Crude	Thous. gals.	42,319	40,870	42,342	*	*	*	
Refined†	Thous. gals.	41,919	35,124	38,676	2,916	2,420	2,919	
Bituminous Emulsions..	Thous. gals.	6,427	6,317	6,167	*	*	*	
Ice	Thous. tons	72	64	60	897	972	964	
Bottle Closures ..	...	...	...	...	6,390	7,474	7,803
Wool, Scoured ..	Thous. lb.	33,187	34,298	36,409	*	*	*	
Wool Tops (Pure) ..	Thous. lb.	11,973	12,442	12,374	*	*	*	
Hides and Skins—Sheep								
Pelts	Thous. doz.	148	138	115	*	*	*	
Boats (under 5 tons gross)	Number	10,737	10,911	12,247	3,564	4,108	5,134	
Leather—								
All forms except Splits and Basils—								
Sold by Weight—								
Sole	Thous. lb.	3,356	2,521	2,403	1,409	1,373	1,323	
Other (Harness, Belting, etc.) ..	Thous. lb.	382	318	345	315	261	292	
Sold by Area—								
From Hides ..	Thous. sq. ft.	17,714	15,824	17,125	8,321	8,074	8,291	
From Skins ..	Thous. sq. ft.	13,149	11,673	10,005	5,252	4,834	4,246	
Splits: Dressed ..	Thous. sq. ft.	7,195	5,313	6,296	1,314	1,182	1,285	
Not Dressed ..	Thous. sq. ft.	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Basils	Thousand	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Adhesives (all types) ..	Cwt.	226,148	246,380	250,042	6,297	6,885	6,064	
Mattresses—								
Inner Spring	Number	267,536	257,930	252,989	4,363	4,376	4,476	
Soft Filled and Other (incl. Rubber, Plastic Foam, etc.) ..	Number	55,030	78,868	89,868	1,090	1,441	1,428	
Motor Covers .. ..	...	...	...	...	200	193	220
Horse and Cow Rugs ..	Number	3,842	4,581	4,623	48	56	56	
Brooms, Household—								
Bassine	Gross	1,417	1,676	1,946	156	194	218	
Hair and Bristle ..	Gross	845	1,453	*	142	191	*	
Millet	Gross	4,920	4,889	4,623	686	683	703	
Mops, Floor	Gross	8,916	10,050	10,964	596	585	691	
Scrubbing Brushes ..	Gross	2,291	2,513	2,765	69	71	108	

* Not available.

† Includes road surfacing material incorporating bitumen.

‡ 1 Therm = 100,000 British Thermal Units.

¶ The quantity of gas sold, after allowing for gas used in the producing establishment and losses during transmission, etc., was 107,755,000 therms in 1965-66, 109,999,000 therms in 1966-67, and 111,010,000 therms in 1967-68, valued at \$21,119,000, \$21,280,000, and \$20,666,000 respectively.

INDIVIDUAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The structure and production of the more important individual manufacturing industries in New South Wales are described in the following pages. The industrial classification which has been used in grouping factory establishments by industry is shown on page 429. The appropriate classification for each establishment is determined according to its predominant activity, but the establishment may also have lesser activities which should, but cannot, be classified to other industries.

In the tables in the following pages, the statistics of "persons employed" refer to the average number employed during the whole year, including working proprietors, and "salaries and wages paid" exclude the drawings of working proprietors.

Particulars of certain industries are not available for publication separately. The principal industries concerned are asbestos cement works, coke works, cotton ginneries, distilleries, foundation garments, linoleum, tobacco, matches, paper making, sugar mills, and sugar refineries.

CLASS I. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

One of the principal industries in Class I is the manufacture of coke for use as fuel in blast furnaces, but separate details for this industry are not available for publication. Particulars of some of the other principal individual industries in Class I are given in Tables 352 to 354; these industries accounted for 56 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 57 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1967-68.

Fibrous Plaster and Products

The chief product of the fibrous plaster industry is fibrous plaster sheets for the ceilings and interior wall linings of buildings. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given below:—

Table 352. Fibrous Plaster and Products, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
			H.P.					
1946	86	459	370	338	217	262	599	337
1958	178	1,095	1,302	1,809	1,767	2,898	5,476	2,578
1959	174	1,082	1,320	1,988	1,815	3,109	5,754	2,644
1960	174	1,085	1,364	2,336	1,952	3,257	6,155	2,897
1961	168	1,010	1,291	2,254	1,857	2,940	5,498	2,558
1962	158	859	1,265	2,361	1,649	2,608	4,868	2,260
1963	157	820	1,272	2,368	1,648	2,636	4,988	2,353
1964	150	800	1,259	2,470	1,613	2,917	5,178	2,261
1965	153	738	1,203	2,476	1,514	2,523	4,740	2,217
1966	150	698	1,253	2,511	1,476	2,131	4,464	2,333
1967	136	543	1,226	2,339	1,261	1,780	3,923	2,143
1968	122	427	1,135	2,192	1,042	1,405	3,053	1,648

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of some of the items produced in this industry are shown on page 460.

Portland Cement Works

There are extensive deposits in New South Wales of the principal raw materials (limestone, clay materials, and gypsum) used in the manufacture of portland cement, and large quantities of gypsum are imported from interstate sources. The five cement works in the State are situated close to the sources of raw material and in proximity to coal mines.

Particulars of the operations of portland cement works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 353. Portland Cement Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	5	931	48,495	3,292	493	1,177	2,907	1,730
1946	4	633	43,779	2,041	383	1,173	2,034	861
1958	5	1,401	72,122	14,540	2,873	8,838	15,758	6,920
1959	5	1,340	77,973	14,005	2,837	8,456	15,553	7,097
1960	5	1,377	74,966	13,655	3,127	8,447	17,388	8,941
1961	5	1,449	79,056	20,040	3,367	9,160	18,911	9,751
1962	5	1,382	92,724	21,448	3,427	9,176	17,388	8,212
1963	5	1,379	97,770	22,248	3,468	9,230	17,514	8,284
1964	5	1,415	98,460	24,521	3,673	9,572	20,032	10,460
1965	5	1,437	114,657	24,668	4,052	11,453	22,982	11,529
1966	5	1,413	113,435	27,774	3,776	10,759	22,195	11,436
1967	5	1,382	115,212	27,993	4,274	10,426	21,727	11,301
1968	5	1,373	115,212	38,359	4,522	10,824	22,102	11,278

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The capacity of the portland cement works has been increased greatly during the post-war years, to meet the rising demands for cement for residential and other building, public works, and ready-mixed concrete and other cement products. The motive power installed in the cement works in 1967-68 was 2½-times that in 1945-46, and represented an average of 84 horse-power per employee.

In 1967-68, 1,754,900 tons of limestone and 61,679 tons of gypsum were used in the works. The quantity of portland cement produced in 1938-39 and later years is shown in Table 355.

Cement Goods

Particulars of the factories engaged in the manufacture of cement goods are given in the following table. Their principal products are ready-mixed concrete, flat and corrugated asbestos cement building sheets, concrete pipes, concrete blocks and roofing tiles, and asbestos cement mouldings.

Table 354. Cement Goods, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1958	141	2,705	12,105	7,032	5,729	16,469	26,959	10,490
1959	149	2,910	14,967	8,422	6,069	18,911	30,823	11,913
1960	168	3,131	17,507	11,563	7,452	22,831	37,560	14,729
1961	182	3,572	19,547	15,074	8,834	28,581	46,241	17,660
1962	192	3,463	21,046	17,550	8,628	26,494	43,170	16,677
1963	205	3,675	22,715	18,550	9,311	29,852	48,152	18,300
1964	219	3,846	25,611	20,103	10,395	34,831	55,871	21,040
1965	223	3,844	24,793	17,605	11,200	37,875	61,547	23,672
1966	243	3,947	28,112	20,043	11,925	40,125	64,916	24,791
1967	255	3,849	30,016	21,772	12,243	40,394	68,616	28,222
1968	265	4,030	32,284	24,457	13,905	47,553	78,878	31,325

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The considerable expansion that has occurred in these factories since 1957-58 is reflected in the increase of 49 per cent. in the number employed in the factories and the increase of 167 per cent. in the motive power installed.

The trends since 1938-39 in the production of portland cement, cement goods, and bricks (clay) and tiles are illustrated in the next table. Particulars of the production of asbestos cement goods are not available for publication.

Table 355. Cement, Cement Goods, and Bricks and Tiles Produced in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cement, Portland	Ready-mixed Concrete	Concrete Pipes (excluding Agricul-tural)	Bricks, Clay	Firebricks and Blocks	Roofing Tiles*	Floor and Wall Tiles (Ceramic)
1939	432	†	502	379,236	622	20,129*	82
1946	321	†	446	144,594	982	12,230*	20
1957	850	732	2,512	355,233	6,572	37,812	287
1958	948	811	3,726	375,873	6,520	40,475	380
1959	962	979	3,496	411,724	6,902	43,217	490
1960	1,046	1,323	4,013	446,853	7,746	45,240	574
1961	1,168	1,638	4,671	463,734	8,876	43,124	396
1962	1,053	1,565	4,138	431,748	8,806	40,849	288
1963	1,068	1,786	4,781	454,644	8,280	40,788	†
1964	1,231	2,181	5,856	497,473	10,628	46,304	†
1965	1,321	2,378	6,147¶	562,096†	10,376	50,148	†
1966	1,265	2,423	6,241¶	572,422	9,363	46,531	†
1967	1,210	2,502	5,995¶	549,926	10,441	45,605	†
1968	1,197	2,952	6,589	572,276	12,536	49,126	†

* Terra-cotta only in 1938-39 and 1945-46; terra-cotta and cement in later years.

† Not available.

‡ Includes brickettes in 1964-65 and later years.

¶ Revised.

CLASS II. BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class II are given in Tables 356 and 357. These industries accounted for 86 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 86 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1967-68.

Brick and Tile Works

Brickworks have been established in many parts of the State, and in some cases they are associated with tile-making and the manufacture of earthenware pipes. Particulars of the brick and tile works in 1938-39 and later years are given below:—

Table 356. Brick and Tile Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	147	3,910	17,246	3,768	1,728	1,228	4,115	2,887
1946	112	2,532	17,979	3,476	1,418	1,120	3,027	1,906
1958	115	4,831	36,581	15,548	9,719	8,318	23,411	15,093
1959	115	4,986	38,970	16,866	10,437	8,924	25,717	16,792
1960	114	5,093	41,033	18,437	11,388	9,672	28,202	18,530
1961	111	5,138	41,695	23,163	12,083	10,544	30,423	19,879
1962	113	5,042	42,560	25,984	11,963	10,485	29,356	18,870
1963	116	5,100	47,579	31,088	12,103	11,306	30,671	19,364
1964	116	5,190	50,851	34,085	12,943	13,990	37,411	23,421
1965	109	5,279	54,252	36,659	14,035	14,864	42,431	27,567
1966	109	5,350	58,619	39,408	14,609	15,369	41,976	27,607
1967	109	5,214	59,729	41,627	15,105	16,290	45,020	28,730
1968	104	5,208	61,812	43,632	16,295	17,837	51,034	33,196

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Trends in the production of bricks and tiles are illustrated in Table 355.

Glass and Glass Bottle Works

Particulars of the operations of glass and glass bottle works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table. Articles produced by the glass and glass bottle industries include plate and sheet glass, bottles and jars, cut crystal, and scientific glass. The glass industry also includes a number of relatively small establishments carrying out further treatment of glass, such as bevelling, cutting, silvering, and mirror-making.

Table 357. Glass and Glass Bottle Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	39	3,214	9,073	2,380	1,345	1,705	4,048	2,343
1946	44	4,099	13,464	3,536	2,545	3,213	7,220	4,007
1958	92	4,756	20,581	10,895	8,783	15,286	29,425	14,140
1959	98	4,916	19,749	11,908	9,115	17,724	34,368	16,644
1960	103	5,083	25,687	14,550	10,550	21,652	39,531	18,879
1961	109	5,106	26,347	17,253	11,217	19,336	39,352	20,016
1962	113	5,282	26,055	21,736	12,308	20,034	43,219	23,185
1963	110	5,582	30,981	26,335	12,454	20,981	43,900	22,919
1964	114	5,359	30,666	27,002	12,415	22,546	44,737	22,190
1965	117	5,889	30,677	28,528	14,417	24,453	51,387	26,934
1966	116	5,756	32,240	34,276	15,026	22,425	50,477	28,051
1967	115	5,936	39,287	38,434	17,129	25,979	57,847	31,868
1968	120	6,066	40,232	37,370	18,813	28,833	63,942	35,109

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Except for a sharp contraction in 1952-53 (when employment fell by 21 per cent.), the glass and bottle industries have expanded steadily during post-war years. In 1967-68, the number employed in the industries was 48 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and the motive power installed was almost three times as great.

Materials used in glass and bottle works in 1967-68 included 132,582 tons of sand and 40,226 tons of soda ash.

CLASS III. CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class III are given in Tables 358 to 362. These industries accounted for 82 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 87 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1967-68.

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals

The rapid expansion of the industrial and heavy chemicals industry during the post-war years has been directed towards replacing previously imported commodities by local production and matching the rapidly increasing demand for chemicals.

Table 358. Industrial and Heavy Chemicals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	77	2,598	17,676	5,653	1,853	5,367	9,589	4,222
1958	146	6,828	70,003	58,658	15,289†	52,990	91,589	38,600
1959	159	7,373	75,889	61,213	17,096	59,336	106,335	46,999
1960	138	7,405	79,786	68,437	18,106	62,394	109,724	47,330
1961	146	7,360	82,594†	68,911	19,022	58,718	104,196	45,479
1962	154	6,847	85,935	76,472	17,657	62,012	110,836	48,824
1963	160	7,125	94,385	75,320	18,739	69,234	127,775	58,540
1964	159	7,497	108,222	89,284	20,581	75,142	137,439	62,297
1965	158	7,989	119,892	92,858	23,599	87,552	153,529	65,977
1966	158	7,933	140,623	109,220	24,190	91,090	160,852	69,762
1967	162	8,344	168,881	141,444†	28,268	105,908	181,122	75,215
1968	161	8,417	197,694	156,164	29,874	116,085	205,311	89,226

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Revised.

Apart from a temporary contraction in 1952-53 and again in 1961-62, employment in the industry increased steadily throughout the post-war years. In 1967-68, the number employed in the industry was more than three times as great as in 1945-46, and the motive power installed was more than eleven times as great.

The principal products of the industrial and heavy chemicals industry are plastics, synthetic resins, sulphuric and other acids, insecticides, agricultural chemicals, industrial gases, synthetic fibres, chemical flavourings, and a wide range of basic organic and inorganic chemicals. (Chemical fertilizers are produced by establishments classified to the chemical fertilizer industry). Particulars of the production of industrial and heavy chemicals, etc. by all factory establishments in New South Wales are given, where available for publication, in Table 351.

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations

Articles produced by the pharmaceutical and toilet preparations industry include proprietary medicines, pharmaceutical drugs, dentifrices, skin creams and lotions, cosmetics, and hair preparations. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 359. Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	142	3,008	H.P. 2,817	\$ thous. 2,313	\$ thous. 1,402	\$ thous. 5,704	\$ thous. 12,071	\$ thous. 6,367
1958	129	3,498	5,730	10,706	5,383	19,256	48,698	29,442
1959	128	3,503	6,598	13,936	5,602	21,983	52,073	30,089
1960	133	4,052	7,188	17,210	6,946	27,953	68,012	40,059
1961	132	4,139	7,585	19,125	7,619	29,951	76,741	46,791
1962	126	4,214	7,791	19,602	8,091	32,967	80,460	47,493
1963	118	4,263	8,385	22,754	8,608	32,994	75,734	42,740
1964	120	4,462	9,576	26,561	9,158	35,934	86,206	50,271
1965	133	4,820	11,741	28,934	10,490	40,672	100,741	60,069
1966	139	5,321	13,926	33,832	12,126	45,593	107,912	62,319
1967	136	5,733	14,880	37,387	14,057	51,315	128,546	77,231
1968	138	6,001	16,670	45,360	15,501	55,535	139,769	84,235

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1967-68, the number employed in these factories was almost double that in 1945-46, and the motive power was almost six times as great. Although the motive power installed was expanded steadily throughout the post-war years, the expansion in employment was concentrated mainly in the years since 1956-57.

Particulars of the production of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations are given in Table 351.

White Lead, Paints, and Varnish

The following table contains particulars of paint and varnish factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 360. White Lead, Paints, and Varnish, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	48	1,702	H.P. 5,683	\$ thous. 1,566	\$ thous. 844	\$ thous. 3,665	\$ thous. 6,200	\$ thous. 2,535
1946	58	2,180	8,601	1,874	1,442	6,268	9,553	3,285
1958	85	3,029	16,169	8,004	6,084	25,957	40,300	14,342
1959	84	2,892	15,813	7,902	5,902	27,206	41,369	14,163
1960	83	2,946	16,316	9,964	6,415	30,108	47,297	17,189
1961	84	2,865	16,523	11,066	6,605	27,227	44,256	17,029
1962	84	2,789	16,186	11,243	6,501	28,573	45,192	16,619
1963	82	2,792	16,374	11,224	6,673	31,066	48,032	16,966
1964	80	2,882	19,583	12,550	6,804	33,385	51,896	18,512
1965	85	3,046	20,808	14,237	7,692	34,984	55,255	20,271
1966	87	3,054	23,418	14,026	8,281	34,670	56,013	21,343
1967	93	3,077	22,303	15,657	8,869	35,165	59,757	24,591
1968	92	3,148	23,160	15,881	9,275	37,217	62,645	25,428

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors

Between 1945-46 and 1967-68, the number of employees in paint and varnish factories rose by 45 per cent. and the motive power installed in the factories increased by more than 2½-times.

Materials used in the paint and varnish industry include pigments, oils (especially linseed), gums and resins, solvents (especially acetates, petroleum solvents, and mineral turpentine), varnishes, phthalic anhydride, pig lead, and zinc. In the post-war years, a decline in the proportion of paint based on linseed oil has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion of ready-mixed and water paints based on synthetic resins. Particulars of the production of paints, enamels, varnishes, etc. in all factory establishments in New South Wales are given in Table 351.

Mineral Oil Treatment Plants

There has been a very considerable expansion in mineral oil treatment plants (oil refineries and oil and grease blending and re-packing establishments) in New South Wales since 1938-39, as illustrated in the next table. In the main, this has been due to the extension of an existing refinery and to the establishment (at Matraville in 1947, and at Kurnell in 1956 and 1964) and progressive extension of three new refineries.

Table 361. Mineral Oil Treatment Plants in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	13	231	H.P. 528	\$ thous. 578	\$ thous. 103	\$ thous. 1,136	\$ thous. 1,907	\$ thous. 771
1946	20	857	5,042	3,504	626	2,573	3,793	1,220
1958	35	2,337	48,785	66,759	5,551	95,252	112,390	17,138
1959	33	2,472	63,783	84,148	6,132	102,418	124,553	22,135
1960	34	2,526	62,346	91,329	6,537	109,380	138,164	28,785
1961	35	2,620	93,437	104,156	7,439	106,109	134,004	27,895
1962	35	2,703	113,414	130,926	8,050	115,494	133,919	18,425
1963	34	2,703	132,084	134,649	8,396	121,276	149,137	27,861
1964	35	2,746	155,025	155,574	9,223	126,304	158,258	31,953
1965	34	2,758	165,311	146,662	9,502	139,547	171,978	32,432
1966	32	2,820	167,717	139,948	10,623	127,653	170,809	43,156
1967	31	2,732	173,306	147,930	11,033	130,344	176,990	46,646
1968	33	2,631	182,120	141,561	11,726	155,254	212,520	57,266

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1967-68, employment in mineral oil treatment plants rose from 231 to 2,631, and the motive power installed from 528 to 182,120 horse-power. The motive power installed in 1967-68 represented 69.2 horse-power per employee, compared with 2.3 in 1938-39.

The quantity of motor spirit (excluding benzol) produced in New South Wales in 1967-68 was 636,720,000 gallons, compared with 4,575,000 gallons in 1945-46, 141,457,000 gallons in 1955-56, 555,593,000 gallons in 1965-66, and 603,376,000 gallons in 1966-67.

Soap and Candle Factories

A wide variety of household and toilet soaps, soap extracts and powders, and synthetic detergents is produced in New South Wales. The operations in 1938-39 and later years of the factory establishments classified to the industry are summarised in the following table.

Table 362. Soap and Candle Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	27	1,460	3,952	1,120	569	1,654	3,652	1,998
1946	40	1,721	4,280	1,076	991	3,474	6,818	3,344
1958	45	1,791	5,898	3,810	3,337	15,946	29,939	13,993
1959	41	1,755	6,091	4,327	3,419	15,486	29,408	13,922
1960	66	1,962	7,583	6,603	3,923	16,801	34,507	17,706
1961	65	1,991	8,503	6,819	4,390	18,891	38,926	20,035
1962	60	2,012	8,217	7,081	4,454	18,781	37,995	19,215
1963	60	2,057	9,552	7,324	4,732	19,413	39,948	20,535
1964	60	1,958	9,519	7,959	4,785	20,913	42,902	21,989
1965	57	1,920	10,162	10,129	5,176	23,682	50,153	26,471
1966	60	2,047	10,177	11,822	5,868	28,483	58,461	29,978
1967	65	2,215	11,844	12,918	6,795	29,665	67,566	37,901
1968	60	2,316	12,074	13,149	8,257	36,322	74,470	38,148

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The total production of soap and synthetic detergents by all factory establishments in New South Wales is shown in Table 351.

CLASS IV. INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES

Factories engaged in the treatment of industrial metals and the manufacture of machinery, conveyances, etc., comprise the largest group of manufacturing industries in New South Wales. The growth of these industries was accelerated during the war years, when munitions, aircraft, ships, machine tools, and mechanical equipment of types and in quantities not formerly manufactured in New South Wales were produced. During the post-war years there has been considerable further expansion; by 1967-68, employment in these industries was almost double that in 1945-46, and represented 50 per cent. of the total factory employment in New South Wales. The development of the metals and machinery industries since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 363. Metal and Machinery Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thousand			
1939	2,634	82,452	383,350	36,990	96,344	159,726	63,382
1946	3,530	136,602	549,596	82,956	154,638	279,780	125,142
1958	8,528	209,583	1,225,746	398,258	956,268	1,638,316	682,048
1959	8,886	212,456	1,348,899	416,366	1,025,582	1,744,426	718,844
1960	9,401	223,498	1,420,802	472,682	1,185,842	2,003,730	817,888
1961	9,771	226,766	1,536,742	504,132	1,205,784	2,067,932	862,148
1962	9,896	221,660	1,564,596	498,800	1,173,766	2,023,248	849,482
1963	10,087	230,313	1,702,032	530,788	1,302,788	2,227,436	924,648
1964	10,255	239,533	1,778,606	578,057	1,436,001	2,455,895	1,019,893
1965	10,759	252,682	1,849,956	652,939	1,646,472	2,796,639	1,150,166
1966	11,077	259,500	1,913,158	695,862	1,665,900	2,875,293	1,209,393
1967	11,438	263,795	1,997,198	748,781	1,770,849	3,105,850	1,335,000
1968	11,692	267,936	2 140,979	801,962	1,884,390	3,297,441	1,413,051

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The following table shows particulars of the principal industries in the metal and machinery group in 1967-68.

Table 364. Metal and Machinery Works, N.S.W.: Individual Industries, 1967-68

Industries	Estab- lishments	Persons Em- ployed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Produc- tion
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling	17	35,766	1,181,408	123,725	518,870	794,661	275,791
Foundries (Ferrous)	73	3,050	14,736	9,601	9,843	21,769	11,926
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings (Ferrous)	28	4,982	50,725	17,359	52,466	87,481	35,016
Wireworking (incl. Nails)	145	5,641	37,553	17,102	55,875	88,346	32,471
Sheet Metal Working	444	13,341	47,689	39,814	83,076	157,997	74,921
Plant, Equipment, Machi- nery and Other Engineer- ing	2,590	49,431	205,192	155,436	257,106	525,088	267,982
Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals	34	2,105	34,047	7,502	101,836	128,198	26,362
Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals	14	5,680	127,900	19,781	136,790	175,727	38,937
Founding, Casting, etc. of Non-ferrous Metals	225	6,372	27,372	18,615	40,211	76,811	36,600
Electrical and Wireless Equipment	951	52,343	115,222	146,876	277,764	520,613	242,849
Motor Vehicles and Cycles Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock	6,299	50,655	100,931	127,701	248,961	461,602	212,640
Ship and Boat Building	40	13,528	57,292	40,180	43,336	90,409	47,073
Aircraft	198	10,444	63,983	32,200	17,519	61,023	43,504
Other	43	6,215	15,056	22,781	14,377	43,783	29,405
Other	591	8,383	61,873	23,289	26,360	63,934	37,574
Total, Metal and Machinery Works	11,692	267,936	2,140,979	801,962	1,884,390	3,297,441	1,413,051

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Iron and Steel Smelting and Rolling

The great expansion of the metal and machinery works group was bound up with the remarkable progress of the iron and steel industry in New South Wales.

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.

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.

The trends since 1938-39 in the production of iron and steel in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 365. Iron and Steel Production in N.S.W.

Year ended 31st May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Direct Steel Castings	Year ended 31st May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Direct Steel Castings
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
1939	1,104,605	1,168,305	16,701	1962	3,082,444	4,055,025	26,017
1946	852,197	1,054,483	18,495	1963	3,152,981	4,237,794	25,411
				1964	3,523,220	4,736,542	27,370
1958	2,030,106	3,026,302	21,990	1965	3,733,157	4,998,829	28,701
1959	2,048,682	3,189,782	22,323	1966	3,913,462	5,094,935	25,520
1960	2,399,017	3,503,391	25,065	1967	4,082,892	5,476,557	18,832
1961	2,712,048	3,724,458	26,602	1968	4,292,886	5,599,291	20,155

The following table shows the Australian oversea imports and exports of pig iron, steel ingots, and selected basic steel products in 1938-39 and later years. In the early post-war years, the steel industry was unable to meet the local demand for steel, and as a result exports of iron and steel were severely restricted and imports rose to high levels. During subsequent years, a very considerable expansion of steel-making capacity was undertaken and the level of steel production was raised substantially. For a time during this period imports tended to rise sharply in years of buoyant local demand, and exports tended to reflect a contraction of local demand for steel. However, in more recent years exports have increased sharply and imports of iron and steel products other than pipes and tubes have tended to fall.

Table 366. Iron and Steel: Oversea Imports and Exports, Australia

Product	1938-39	1945-46	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69					
	Tons											
IMPORTS												
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs, etc.	190	30	1,050	390	80	320	760					
Angles, Tees, Bars, Rods	6,980	1,460	107,860	64,470	19,610	21,640	24,740					
Hoop and Strip	9,670*	1,750	36,940	27,160	34,090	37,160	31,780					
Plate and Sheet—												
Plain	28,540*	3,750	298,630	78,730	86,170	104,700	127,410					
Galvanised	8,700							16,110	9,890	8,150	10,110	13,530
Tinned	69,980							72,620	70,460	2,520	5,040	14,520
Pipes and Tubes	6,840	1,050	29,940	54,140	60,080	95,100	191,010					
Structural Steel	260	160	89,470	146,010	15,690	18,450	13,260					
Ferro-alloys	6,340	700	53,340	24,770	17,660	26,420	22,190					
EXPORTS												
Pig Iron	52,320	5,850	213,510	49,830	129,750	182,920	346,180					
Ingots, Blooms, Slabs, etc.	17,660	106,100	2,060	84,290	492,670	427,350	530,720					
Angles, Tees	104,710	9,140	6,200	11,180	59,850	9,830	40,030					
Bars, Rods								31,730	43,950	89,680	40,820	59,240
Hoop and Strip	20	40	1,110	4,290	9,820	19,190	16,710					
Plate and Sheet—												
Plain	11,310	15,240	133,140	159,230	299,630	182,410	194,950					
Galvanised	1,610	2,130										
Tinned, Plated, etc.	170	40										
Pipes and Tubes	†	7,260	42,160	51,720	53,570	55,480	46,640					
Structural Steel	9,650	11,570	6,500	26,500	30,220	41,950	46,680					
Scrap: Tinplate	72,920	590	224,110	265,070	403,150	423,160	481,990					
Other												

* "Strip" is included with "Plate and Sheet—Plain".

† Not recorded separately.

The following statement gives comparable prices of pig iron, steel merchant bars, and structural steel to domestic purchasers in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America:—

Table 367. Prices* of Iron and Steel, per long ton, Australia and Oversea

At 31st March	Pig Iron			Steel Merchant Bars			Structural Steel		
	Australia	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Australia	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Australia	United Kingdom	U.S.A.
	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA	SA
1938†	9·00	‡	10·16	20·26	28·62	25·62	20·26	25·70	23·92
1946†	11·50	‡	16·56	25·26	44·20	35·02	25·26	38·70	32·92
1959†	42·25	53·25	59·38	78·98	97·62	113·50	78·98	97·18	110·00
1960	42·25	53·49	59·53	84·82	98·02	113·50	84·82	95·07	110·00
1961	42·25	53·88	59·38	84·82	98·02	113·50	84·82	95·07	110·00
1962	42·25	55·34	59·38	84·82	100·40	113·50	84·82	98·64	110·00
1963	42·25	55·35¶	56·69¶	84·83¶	100·40	113·50	84·83¶	98·64	110·00
1964	42·25	55·35	56·95	84·83	100·40	119·03	84·83	98·64	111·50
1965	45·25	55·34	57·20	87·26	100·40	119·57	87·75	98·64	114·93
1966	45·25	55·35	57·10	87·26	100·40	119·35	83·85	100·21	114·82
1967	49·25	57·86	57·05	91·65	105·42	118·24¶	88·24	104·92	114·72
1968	49·25	46·79	57·02	91·65	92·68	121·18	88·24	89·92	117·60
1969	51·25	46·79	57·12	95·55	92·68	127·68	90·19	89·92	124·99

* Prices are expressed in Australian currency. The quotations are the minimum domestic prices to large users, and are on these bases—Australia: c.i.f. State capital city ports; United Kingdom: to buyer's works or railway station (for Pig Iron, to works in Birmingham area); U.S.A.: f.o.b. at producing plants.

† At 30th June.

‡ Not available.

¶ Revised.

The prices of Australian steel have more than trebled since 1946, but they have remained substantially lower than prices in the United States of America. In 1969, the prices of pig iron, steel merchant bars, and structural steel in Australia were, respectively, 10 per cent., 25 per cent., and 28 per cent. lower than in the United States. The Australian prices were also substantially less than in the United Kingdom until November, 1967, when the relationship was affected by the devaluation of the pound sterling. In 1969, prices in the United Kingdom were slightly lower than in Australia.

Although the steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla are completely integrated, their coke making and electricity generating activities are classified, for statistical purposes, to the coke and electric power industries.

The development of all smelting and rolling works in New South Wales during the post-war years is illustrated in the following table. The figures for 1957-58 and later years are not comparable with those for 1945-46, because of the re-classification (in 1955-56) of certain activities from coke works and electricity generating stations to iron and steel smelting, and because of the inclusion of details for the iron and steel sheets industry. The details for this industry (which cannot be published separately because they relate to the operations of a single manufacturer) were formerly included with the sheet metal working industry.

Table 368. Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 31st May	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	16	9,213	214,346	13,508	7,474	42,564	56,264	13,700
1958†	17	26,622	569,240	153,588	59,026	308,610	441,188	132,578
1959	17	28,065	678,543	178,428	64,472	341,878	488,978	147,100
1960	17	29,683	733,225	209,248	72,576	368,136‡	527,560	159,424‡
1961	16	31,464	813,456	336,874	81,836	396,036	581,162	185,126
1962	17	32,235	827,348	401,634	83,190	375,590	554,282	178,692
1963	16	33,303	927,700	423,294	89,458	421,658‡	621,614	199,956‡
1964	16	34,640	962,715	425,789	95,722	448,029	664,802	216,773
1965	17	35,490	1,004,902	433,164	106,739	478,993	724,644	245,652
1966	16	35,873	1,024,044	447,765	110,918	477,048	708,351	231,303
1967	16	35,528	1,069,879	454,160	114,888	499,608	765,980	266,372
1968	17	35,766	1,181,408	497,273	123,725	518,870	794,661	275,791

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

‡ Because of changes in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products in 1959-60 and in 1962-1963 figures for these and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Ferrous Foundries

Most of the ferrous foundries in New South Wales specialise in the use of either iron or steel, only a few producing castings in both metals. Steel castings are supplied to heavy engineering works producing railway rolling stock, earthmoving equipment, mining and crushing plant, and general

machinery for manufacturing industry. Iron castings are widely used in domestic appliances, hardware, motor vehicle parts, farm machinery, and general machinery.

Almost all of the steel foundries in the State produce castings direct from electric steel furnaces operating principally on scrap metal, and are classified for statistical purposes to the iron and steel smelting, etc. industry. Many of the iron foundries are "captive" foundries integrated with other metal and machinery works, and are included, for statistical purposes, in the industry to which their parent establishment has been classified. Particulars of the operations of the other ferrous foundries (mostly iron foundries) in New South Wales in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 369. Foundries (Ferrous)*, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed †	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	60	1,243	3,221	747	788	608	1,734	1,127
1958	85	2,855	14,697	4,732	5,600	4,905	12,908	8,003
1959	86	2,831	15,364	5,006	5,760	4,886	13,335	8,449
1960	80	2,876	13,897	5,291	6,396	5,857	14,427	8,570
1961	79	2,893	14,254	5,738	6,646	5,966	15,381	9,415
1962	79	2,570	14,531	6,070	5,965	5,387	13,208	7,821
1963	72	2,740	14,447	6,341	6,532	5,977	14,441	8,463
1964	72	2,770	14,000	7,313	6,900	6,823	16,243	9,420
1965	72	3,204	14,954	7,875	9,301	8,378	21,029	12,651
1966	76	3,307	13,621	7,511	9,505	9,518	22,043	12,525
1967	72	3,010	14,475	8,948	9,102	10,094	20,241	10,147
1968	73	3,050	14,736	11,971	9,601	9,843	21,769	11,926

* See text above table.

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings

The operations of factories engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel pipes, tubes, and fittings are summarised in the next table:—

Table 370. Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed †	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	14	3,265	13,928	1,366	2,026	4,193	7,507	3,314
1958	16	4,089	24,133	7,821	8,767	32,566	49,569	17,003
1959	17	4,162	24,277	7,820	9,439	32,517	49,693	17,176
1960	19	4,564†	26,601	14,142	10,533	38,115	60,564	22,449
1961	22	4,581	27,433	14,073	11,354	34,873	57,480	22,607
1962	27	4,319	29,405	14,481	10,850	33,285	54,339	21,054
1963	25	4,506	34,965†	20,147	11,551	33,426	53,572	20,146
1964	22	4,650	34,931	20,063	12,598	38,223	62,197	23,974
1965	23	4,898	35,155	20,665	14,365	43,789	71,986	28,197
1966	25	4,798	36,913	20,397	14,722	40,858	69,683	28,825
1967	26	4,888	43,798	21,497	15,938	48,133	80,271	32,139
1968	28	4,982	50,725	27,143	17,359	52,466	87,481	35,016

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Revised.

Most of the iron and steel pipes, tubes, and fittings manufactured in New South Wales are for plumbing installations—galvanised for water pipes, and black for gas pipes. Spun and cast iron pipes and large-diameter pipes of welded mild steel plate are also made for water and gas mains, etc.

Wireworking (including Nails)

The next table summarises the operations of the wireworking industry in New South Wales. This industry comprises two large establishments which draw steel wire from rod and manufacture black and galvanised wire and wire products, and a large number of small establishments which make wire rope, wire fences, nails, gates, mattresses, wire springs, and other wire products. For statistical purposes, the industry does not include the manufacture of non-ferrous wire (which is included in "non-ferrous rolling and extrusion") or covered cable (included in "electrical machinery, cables, and apparatus").

Employment in the wireworking industry has expanded fairly steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1967-68 was 92 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the industry in 1967-68 was more than double that in 1945-46, and represented 6.7 horse-power per employee.

Table 371. Wireworking (including Nails), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	43	2,812	11,922	2,099	1,320	4,231	6,553	2,322
1946	72	2,931	16,869	2,430	1,878	4,176	7,023	2,847
1958	113	4,997	25,050	11,240	9,986	36,572	56,018	19,446
1959	125	4,865	25,405	11,729	9,852	35,113	53,389	18,276
1960	132	5,245	26,187	13,684	11,473	42,562	64,505	21,943
1961	128	5,293	26,030	14,837	12,223	44,229	66,745	22,516
1962	127	5,031	28,573	16,690	11,532	40,699	61,294	20,595
1963	130	5,299	30,229	18,204	13,069	45,564	68,130	22,566
1964	136	5,480	30,393	18,288	13,769	50,606	73,809	23,204
1965	141	5,692	30,947	19,973	15,178	54,213	81,397	27,184
1966	144	5,565	34,434	23,410	14,906	49,880	76,210	26,330
1967	143	5,582	34,479	26,577	16,339	56,827	87,240	30,413
1968	145	5,641	37,553	30,449	17,102	55,875	88,346	32,471

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the wire manufactured are not available for publication, but the production of some other items of the industry is shown in Table 351.

Sheet Metal Working

The operations of factories in the sheet metal working industry (sheet metal working and iron and steel sheets industries in 1938-39 and 1945-46) are summarised in the next table. From 1955-56, the iron and steel sheets industry (for which separate details cannot be published because they relate to the operations of a single manufacturer) has been grouped with iron and steel smelting, etc.

Table 372. Sheet Metal Working, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939†	106	6,481	23,637	4,986	2,665	7,767	12,220	4,453
1946†	183	9,165	33,525	5,947	5,435	13,716	21,838	8,122
1958	325	8,504	26,184	20,621	15,760	33,268	61,206	27,938
1959	333	8,829	26,881	21,641	16,828	35,321	66,111	30,790
1960	361	9,356	28,220	25,159	19,905	42,070	78,828	36,758
1961	382	10,013	31,111	31,724	21,990	46,238	85,570	39,332
1962	384	9,942	31,370	35,356	21,839	49,129	87,786	38,656
1963	385	10,606	32,962	39,282	23,298	51,754	95,000	43,246
1964	402	11,271	35,297	43,246	26,723	62,043	109,990	47,947
1965	418	12,260	38,726	46,342	30,770	71,443	126,810	55,366
1966	428	12,628	42,605	49,236	32,989	76,092	135,343	59,251
1967	436	12,977	45,209	51,278	36,454	81,963	150,503	68,540
1968	444	13,341	47,689	55,756	39,814	83,076	157,997	74,921

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

The sheet metal working industry produces a wide variety of articles, such as packers' metal cans and canisters, guttering and downpipe, metal bottle closures, kitchenware, metal furniture and office equipment, stainless steel sinks and laundry tubs, metal window frames, window and door fittings, and metal decking and cladding. In 1967-68, the total production of packers' cans and other metal containers (including the output of establishments classified to the food, paint, and other industries) was valued at \$39,758,000.

Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering

The post-war development of factories engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of plant, equipment, and machinery and in jobbing and general engineering is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 373. Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	930	26,264	58,899	18,845	16,050	18,286	42,025	23,739
1958	1,892	34,078	130,853	78,883	66,940	117,041	229,965	112,924
1959	1,940	35,131	134,632	87,967	71,364	128,635	248,608	119,974
1960	2,022	36,868	144,327	97,028	81,581	146,902	286,541	139,638
1961	2,076	38,528	151,887	114,024	88,907	154,663	305,502	150,839
1962	2,098	37,969	156,059	122,459	89,029	150,986	298,858	147,872
1963	2,122	39,258	163,631	133,033	93,031	171,484	329,596	158,112
1964	2,176	41,822	170,854	144,120	104,425	193,750	373,413	179,664
1965	2,307	44,786	176,937	160,782	120,566	221,353	432,235	210,882
1966	2,389	47,697	191,331	177,449	132,790	232,615	460,140	227,525
1967	2,513	48,361	201,116	203,823	142,364	242,938	495,741	252,803
1968	2,590	49,431	205,192	216,090	155,436	257,106	525,088	267,982

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Factories in this group of industries manufacture a wide variety of products, including industrial plant and machinery, earthmoving and construction equipment, materials handling plant and equipment, engines and turbines, power boilers, machine tools, vending machines, non-electric domestic machines and appliances, lawn mowers, water meters, metal furniture, nuts and bolts, laminated springs, and screws, and undertake jobbing engineering, tool making, diemaking, and general welding. Some of the factories are engaged in the preparation of structural steel for building purposes.

Apart from temporary falls in 1952-53, 1953-54, and 1961-62 employment in these factories has expanded steadily, and in 1967-68 was 88 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in these factories increased almost 3½-times during this period.

Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals

The main activities in this industry are the reduction of lead and zinc concentrates at Cockle Creek, near Newcastle, the electrolytic refining of copper (at Port Kembla), and the recovery of metal from scrap. The bulk of the silver, lead, and zinc concentrates mined in New South Wales are not refined in this State, but (as described in the chapter "Mining") are despatched to other States or oversea for treatment.

The following table illustrates the operations of the industry in New South Wales since 1938-39. The figures shown for the years 1938-39 and 1945-46 are not strictly comparable with those for later years, because of the transfer to the mining industry of plants treating or crushing ore, etc. at the site where the material was obtained.

Table 374. Extraction and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	10	1,071	33,682	2,371	616	19,990	22,523	2,533
1946	17	1,372	38,430	2,870	1,014	16,322	20,226	3,904
1958†	28	1,291	13,230	5,658	2,960	27,002	33,701	6,700
1959	32	1,355	16,776	6,918	3,332	28,104	34,916	6,812
1960	33	1,370	16,778	7,577	3,576	31,508	38,046	6,538
1961	29	1,251	19,895	7,414	3,324	30,108	36,240	6,132
1962	29	1,627	29,897	19,822	4,350	34,208	42,421	8,213
1963	29	1,704	30,268	19,641	4,682	39,341	50,578	11,237
1964	30	1,784	31,393	19,617	4,973	47,283	60,046	12,763
1965	31	1,846	32,091	20,647	5,532	72,794	90,596	17,802
1966	33	1,953	33,682	19,969	6,084	77,097	94,276	17,180
1967	36	2,180	33,687	23,190	7,335	85,786	105,406	19,620
1968	34	2,105	34,047	26,254	7,502	101,836	128,198	26,362

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

Details of the mine production of metals in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Mining".

Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals

This industry produces copper, aluminium, and brass sheet and strip, rods, bars, and sections, pipes and tubes, and wire, as well as zinc sheet, strip, and wire. The production of aluminium foil was begun in 1960.

The development of the industry during post-war years is illustrated in the following table. Fabricators in the industry have been engaged in recent years in a major expansion of their aluminium and copper rolling and extruding capacity.

Table 375. Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	3	2,425	H.P. 17,512	\$ thous. 3,177	\$ thous. 1,620	\$ thous. 5,627	\$ thous. 8,547	\$ thous. 2,921
1958	9	4,105	46,151	15,423	9,159	49,972	66,741	16,768
1959	9	4,286	50,579	17,569	9,944	54,257	72,726	18,469
1960	11	4,714	53,276	23,520	12,085	65,101	88,057	22,955
1961	12	5,029	66,414	42,568	12,565	58,934	79,557	20,623
1962	13	5,106	69,977	44,981	13,439	64,710	87,540	22,830
1963	13	5,353	79,494	51,284	14,309	71,013	98,609	27,596
1964	12	5,639	104,352	57,409	16,452	86,630	120,079	33,449
1965	12	5,998	107,437	57,622	18,095	118,142	154,795	36,652
1966	13	5,739	113,618	59,066	18,113	120,327	165,261	44,935
1967	14	5,787	119,491	61,192	18,898	129,259	169,519	40,260
1968	14	5,680	127,900	62,128	19,781	136,790	175,727	38,937

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Founding and Casting, etc. of Non-ferrous Metals

The founding and casting of non-ferrous metals include the manufacture of aluminium kitchenware and the moulding and finishing of brassware (such as taps and other steam, gas, and water fittings and valves), as well as window and door fittings, furniture fittings, etc. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 376. Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	116	2,077	H.P. 6,518	\$ thous. 1,534	\$ thous. 1,237	\$ thous. 2,556	\$ thous. 4,570	\$ thous. 2,015
1958	202	4,634	14,920	9,901	8,630	17,473	32,838	15,365
1959	204	4,862	16,204	11,922	9,346	18,389	35,828	17,439
1960	208	5,075	17,442	13,845	10,830	22,925	41,849	18,924
1961	212	4,973	19,104	15,612	10,751	22,078	40,677	18,599
1962	215	4,785	19,480	17,173	10,289	22,680	41,600	18,920
1963	209	5,037	20,542	17,233	11,167	24,667	45,224	20,557
1964	207	5,287	20,319	17,933	12,236	27,630	53,203	25,574
1965	211	5,995	21,952	20,030	15,046	34,278	64,301	30,024
1966	221	6,255	24,318	23,725	15,862	35,864	66,774	30,910
1967	218	6,367	25,795	26,177	16,827	36,601	70,265	33,663
1968	225	6,372	27,372	29,845	18,615	40,211	76,811	36,600

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Electrical and Wireless Equipment

The next table illustrates the growth of factories engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery, cables, and apparatus and wireless and amplifying apparatus:—

Table 377. Electrical and Wireless Equipment, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	194	10,102	9,970	4,328	3,688	6,313	12,528	6,214
1946	324	21,316	21,604	5,524	11,758	14,560	31,303	16,743
1958†	663	39,767	83,316	72,169	71,975	162,596	284,837	122,242
1959	702	41,222	82,223	81,678	77,332	175,610	307,319	131,708
1960	769	45,191	88,078	90,663	91,114	213,529	374,038	160,509
1961	789	44,041	91,589	101,484	93,333	197,841	348,314	150,473
1962	794	41,522	92,368	108,816	89,169	189,978	334,597	144,619
1963	804	43,774	95,243	117,228	97,522	195,627	351,962	156,335
1964	817	45,968	102,481	123,950	105,458	216,482	392,833	176,351
1965	872	49,812	106,684	133,619	120,703	247,713	439,203	191,491
1966	916	51,085	111,295	141,957	131,458	249,399	473,463	224,064
1967	953	52,667	112,054	154,810	141,727	270,054	510,946	240,892
1968	951	52,343	115,222	157,004	146,876	277,764	520,613	242,849

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1957-58 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the inclusion of details for certain factory establishments formerly classified to other industries.

The steady expansion of these factories during the early post-war years was interrupted in 1952-53, when activity was affected by a minor economic recession, but recovery was rapid. The commencement of regular television transmission in 1956-57 stimulated the expansion of the factories. Activity declined slightly after 1959-60, but expansion was resumed in 1962-63. The motive power installed in the factories increased more than five-fold between 1945-46 and 1967-68.

Details of articles produced in electrical and wireless factories are given in Table 351.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles

Before the war, the motor vehicle industry in Australia was confined to repair work, body building, chassis and body assembly substantially from imported components, and the manufacture of parts and accessories. The proportion of Australian-made components used in the assembly of vehicles had been increasing for many years, but it was not until 1948 that the mass-production of the first vehicle made substantially from Australian components was commenced. 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, although the number of fully-assembled vehicles imported from overseas (chiefly from Japan) has increased sharply

since 1961-62. The development of the motor vehicle industry has been assisted by Commonwealth policies designed to discourage the import of built-up vehicles and to maximize the Australian content in vehicles assembled in Australia.

Within New South Wales, the motor vehicle industry concentrates mainly on the assembly of vehicles, the manufacture of parts and accessories, and repair work.

The rapid expansion of the industry in New South Wales since 1945-46 is illustrated in the following table. The figures exclude establishments manufacturing tractors, tyres and tubes, and certain parts and accessories.

Table 378. Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	1,348	11,069	H.P. 12,233	\$ thous. 9,182	\$ thous. 5,392	\$ thous. 7,270	\$ thous. 15,604	\$ thous. 8,334
1958	4,530	37,550	72,377	103,930	61,490	110,918	211,394	100,476
1959	4,764	38,074	71,928	109,954	64,062	118,908	224,558	105,650
1960	5,069	40,493	80,955	119,620	73,652	149,642	268,708	119,066
1961	5,315	41,245	84,902	132,122	77,950	152,676	281,852	129,176
1962	5,387	39,996	84,338	137,616	77,740	147,486	279,746	132,260
1963	5,534	43,456	86,392	144,388	86,890	183,304	333,824	150,520
1964	5,619	44,906	88,980	154,664	93,068	194,325	353,976	159,650
1965	5,858	46,710	92,074	174,456	102,772	209,680	382,083	172,403
1966	6,000	48,175	96,074	182,489	109,527	200,817	381,597	180,780
1967	6 173	48,785	98,716	198,570	116,595	213,552	404,454	190,902
1968	6,299	50,655	100,931	210,297	127,701	248,961	461,601	212,640

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The next table shows the post-war growth of the four groups into which the industry in New South Wales is divided for statistical purposes. It should be noted that establishments have been classified to one of these groups according to their predominant activity, and as a result there is overlapping of activities between the groups.

Table 379. Major Divisions of Motor Vehicle Industry, N.S.W.

Division	1945-46			1967-68			
	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of Production	Establishments	Persons Employed	Motive Power Installed	Value of Production
Construction and Assembly Bodies and Body Repairs	1,154	H.P. 1,289	\$ thous. 860	15	7,051	H.P. 19,697	\$ thous. 31,355
Accessories, Parts, and Components	821	1,851	748	130	7,296	33,454	41,375
Repairs	8,101	7,544	5,902	5,098	28,470	31,851	103,828
Total	11,069	12,233	8,334	6,299	50,655	100,931	212,640

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the motor vehicles assembled in New South Wales are given in Table 351.

Because of the volume of interstate transfers of motor vehicle components at various stages of manufacture, the development of the industry is better illustrated by statistics for Australia than for New South Wales.

Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock

Railway rolling stock establishments in New South Wales comprise 32 government and 8 private establishments, the former having 80 per cent. of the employees. The principal government establishments are railway repair and maintenance shops, situated at Eveleigh, Chullora, Clyde, and Enfield, and at Newcastle, Goulburn, and other country centres. With the progressive conversion of State tramway services to omnibus operation completed in February, 1961, there are now no tramway rolling stock establishments in operation.

Particulars of the operations of these establishments in the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 380. Railway and Tramway* Rolling Stock, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed †	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1958	53	17,531	61,453	35,495	32,327	22,052	63,905	41,853
1959	51	16,711	60,737	38,193	30,997	18,375	57,299	38,924
1960	49	16,338	59,698	40,858	32,647	21,347	60,590	39,243
1961	46	15,497	59,181	42,013	33,333	21,933	62,284	40,352
1962	45	15,197	57,366	41,744	33,247	20,409	61,835	41,425
1963	43	14,224	56,657	42,946	30,751	17,556	56,020	38,464
1964	41	14,226	56,676	43,946	33,410	21,685	62,162	40,478
1965	42	14,106	61,045	47,410	35,654	35,527	79,394	43,867
1966	42	13,801	61,605	47,625	36,074	42,107	85,404	43,297
1967	41	13,407	58,096	48,687	40,073	39,980	89,481	49,500
1968	40	13,528	57,292	48,642	40,180	43,336	90,409	47,073

* The progressive conversion of N.S.W. State tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Ship and Boat Building

The facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships in New South Wales include three large graving docks in Sydney, a smaller graving dock in Ballina, and a large floating dock attached to the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle.

The vessels completed in New South Wales shipyards in 1967-68 included 21 steel vessels (with a gross weight of 27,601 tons), 20 wooden vessels (with a gross weight of 190 tons), and 12,247 small boats of less than 5 tons gross (including 8,607 aluminium and 2,864 fibre-glass boats).

The following table contains particulars of establishments engaged in ship and boat building and repairing in 1938-39 and later years. In 1967-68, five of the establishments were government undertakings with a total of 5,824 employees.

Table 381. Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	51	4,820	H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	87	13,160	8,622	6,196	2,585	1,378	4,517	3,139
			43,889	8,719	9,784	5,540	17,946	12,406
1958	134	10,278	64,162	13,082	19,783	7,687	32,130	24,443
1959	140	9,354	64,297	10,089	18,661	8,197	30,392	22,195
1960	150	8,374	56,102	10,935	17,531	7,743	29,445	21,702
1961	155	8,511	56,890	11,563	19,532	7,927	31,767	23,840
1962	153	8,638	56,530	12,335	19,901	8,273	33,188	24,915
1963	167	8,846	58,064	13,329	20,807	10,063	35,858	25,794
1964	168	9,022	61,214	13,754	22,643	11,003	38,752	27,749
1965	189	9,157	61,897	15,784	24,427	14,135	43,610	29,476
1966	191	9,359	62,800	17,715	26,492	13,753	44,928	31,176
1967	186	10,077	63,490	19,985	29,397	16,571	53,265	36,694
1968	198	10,444	63,983	21,433	32,200	17,519	61,023	43,504

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Aircraft Factories

The aircraft industry in New South Wales engages in the repair and maintenance and (on a smaller scale) the manufacture and assembly of aircraft and aircraft engines.

The industry in New South Wales was of negligible importance before the war. Very considerable expansion took place during the war years, but the transition to a peace-time basis caused a rapid reduction in activity. The development of the industry since the late 'forties has been associated with the growth of civil aviation in the State.

Table 382. Aircraft Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	8	130	H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	25	6,400	47	58	54	88	166	77
			9,904	5,736	4,059	5,891	11,096	5,205
1958	32	5,267	18,952	7,165	11,086	8,499	23,106	14,606
1959	33	4,691	19,930	9,142	10,261	8,549	21,922	13,373
1960	32	4,737	19,136	10,213	11,862	9,709	25,197	15,489
1961	31	4,576	16,618	9,620	12,044	11,287	26,961	15,674
1962	34	4,330	14,610	12,657	11,240	10,401	25,233	14,832
1963	39	4,121	14,134	13,177	11,119	9,734	24,421	14,687
1964	40	4,207	14,188	12,139	12,344	7,906	23,988	16,082
1965	40	4,802	14,567	12,286	15,221	12,490	31,035	18,545
1966	45	5,305	15,571	13,610	17,075	16,888	37,793	20,905
1967	45	5,754	15,408	13,247	20,332	15,527	42,361	26,835
1968	43	6,215	15,056	13,951	22,781	14,377	43,783	29,405

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VI are given in Tables 383 to 388. These accounted for 79 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 75 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1967-68.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving

The products of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in New South Wales include cotton yarns and waste, sewing threads, narrow fabrics, towels, drills, canvas and duck, tweed, towelling, sheeting, furnishing and upholstery fabrics, tyre cord, and tyre cord fabric.

The development of the industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 383. Cotton Spinning and Weaving, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	13	1,716	3,395	1,098	434	1,282	2,094	812
1946	40	3,381	8,805	2,541	1,554	4,783	7,610	2,827
1958	48	4,444	22,085	11,191	8,222	20,174	33,254	13,080
1959	48	4,295	22,130	18,380	6,958	18,313	31,481	13,168
1960	49	4,389	22,749	17,994	7,827	20,793	36,400	15,607
1961	45	4,164	23,659	20,361	7,487	19,181	33,600	14,419
1962	42	4,034	27,404	22,247	7,289	19,274	33,673	14,398
1963	44	4,201	27,546	28,158	7,667	20,925	36,996	16,070
1964	44	4,461	26,275	27,400	8,397	23,065	41,756	18,691
1965	41	4,695	25,060	27,947	9,630	24,377	45,172	20,796
1966	44	4,549	22,866	25,243	9,923	23,553	45,584	22,031
1967	41	4,394	24,547	25,008	10,347	25,836	49,675	23,839
1968	40	4,437	23,695	25,037	10,900	27,015	47,349	20,334

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The production of pure cotton piecegoods amounted to 28,219,000 square yards in 1967-68, compared with only 1,909,000 square yards in 1938-39. The quantity of cotton piecegoods imported into New South Wales from oversea greatly exceeds the local production, and in 1967-68 amounted to 162,000,000 square yards. Most of the State's requirements in the finer and lighter piecegoods (such as dress materials and shirtings) are still imported.

Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving

Most of the woollen goods required in New South Wales are manufactured within the State or in Victoria. Wool textile mills have been established in Sydney, St Mary's, Goulburn, Albury, Lithgow, Orange, and Wyong. Some of the mills are fully integrated, carrying out all processes from scouring of the greasy wool to weaving of the cloth; others are concerned with topmaking, or spinning, or weaving only. Tops are made for export as well as for local use.

The operations of the wool textile industry in New South Wales since 1938-39 are summarised in the following table:—

Table 384. Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	22	6,712	11,845	3,497	1,949	5,286	8,599	3,313
1946	37	6,801	14,778	4,472	3,311	8,279	13,769	5,490
1958	43	6,133	22,417	11,481	8,910	21,390	35,985	14,595
1959	40	5,907	23,135	12,634	9,004	18,751	34,324	15,573
1960	39	6,351	22,171	13,275	10,387	24,490	42,669	18,179
1961	39	5,898	20,651	13,592	9,703	19,832	36,527	16,695
1962	39	5,305	21,571	14,609	9,377	22,162	38,454	16,293
1963	40	5,784	21,639	14,182	9,933	23,251	40,888	17,637
1964	36	5,302	19,328	14,096	9,762	26,600	43,329	16,729
1965	38	5,586	21,183	16,483	10,856	26,403	44,431	18,028
1966	37	5,416	20,104	16,954	10,638	27,061	45,300	18,238
1967	35	4,685	20,322	16,140	9,975	27,202	46,930	19,727
1968	33	4,818	19,809	16,014	10,889	25,280	45,517	20,238

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the wool textile industry rose slowly during the early post-war years to 8,378 in 1948-49, and since then has declined. In 1967-68, the number employed was 42 per cent. less than in 1948-49 and 28 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Nearly three-fifths of the employees are females.

The next table shows the quantity of scoured wool processed in wool textile mills in New South Wales, and the quantities of tops, noils, and yarn produced in the mills in 1938-39 and later years. The production figures include both the marketable output of tops, noils, and yarn and the quantities produced for further processing in the mills.

Table 385. Scoured Wool Processed and Wool Tops, Noils, and Yarn Produced in Wool Textile Factories, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Scoured Wool Used		Wool Tops		Noils, Fettlings, and Usable Wastes Produced	Wool Yarn Produced †	
	Worsted System	Woollen System	Produced	Used for Making Yarn*		Worsted	Woollen ‡
Thousand lb.							
1939	11,865	2,286	10,122	8,623	910	8,116	2,376
1946	10,361	2,918	9,239	8,538	967	7,628	2,988
1958	8,543	3,712	7,318	5,959	956	5,719	4,319
1959	10,219	3,596	9,047	5,699	1,150	5,313	4,334
1960	13,002	4,635	11,128	6,736	1,212	6,171	5,859
1961	10,173	4,484	9,251	6,191	1,082	6,077	5,581
1962	11,714	3,861	10,191	5,783	1,267	6,238	4,907
1963	11,885	4,970	10,887	6,413	1,275	6,430	5,716
1964	13,298	4,557	11,830	6,165	1,820	6,117	6,221
1965	12,536	6,102	11,212	6,825	966†	6,705	6,239
1966	13,126	6,213	11,973	6,614	1,164†	6,214	5,789
1967	13,864	§	12,442	5,295	1,172†	4,705	5,841
1968	14,022	6,817	12,374	5,193	1,106†	4,924	6,747

* Includes mixed tops containing wool.

† Includes mixtures predominantly of wool.

‡ Includes some yarn produced in other industries

¶ Noils only.

§ Not available.

There has been a marked increase in recent years in the manufacture of yarns containing a mixture of wool and man-made fibres such as rayon or nylon. In 1967-68, mixtures represented 31 per cent. of the total production of wool yarns.

Particulars of the production of wool textiles are given in Table 351.

Hosiery and Knitting Mills

The operations of hosiery and knitting mills in New South Wales since 1938-39 are illustrated in the following table. There has been a very marked decline since 1959-60 in the production of men's hosiery.

Table 386. Hosiery and Knitting Mills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	78	5,298	H.P. 2,857	2,649	1,394	3,039	5,240	2,200
1946	104	5,049	3,990	2,536	2,173	4,890	8,559	3,669
1958	201	6,931	9,492	11,355	9,778	22,995	42,272	19,277
1959	200	6,607	9,508	11,778	9,746	22,703	41,288	18,585
1960	195	6,492	7,085	10,668	10,032	23,965	43,381	19,416
1961	188	6,562	7,185	11,596	10,422	24,349	44,560	20,211
1962	174	6,053	6,700	12,277	9,500	22,578	41,278	18,700
1963	156	5,983	6,160	12,156	9,785	24,051	43,866	19,814
1964	143	6,112	6,801	12,308	10,175	23,830	45,941	22,111
1965	137	5,964	6,982	12,596	10,765	27,283	52,788	25,505
1966	129	5,859	6,588	14,553	11,045	27,803	53,802	25,998
1967	126	5,594	6,719	15,323	11,527	29,956	56,284	26,327
1968	126	6,043	7,193	17,586	13,036	32,158	60,269	28,111

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the principal yarns used in the hosiery and knitting mills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 387. Hosiery and Knitting Mills in N.S.W.: Principal Yarns Used

Year ended 30th June	Wool	Cotton	Mercerised Cotton	Rayon	Synthetic Fibres		Mixed Yarns	
					Poly-amides*	Other	Predominantly of Wool	Other
					Thousand lb.			
1939	1,537	2,334	245	3,031	...	...	†	†
1946	1,933	3,197	238	2,908	†	...	†	†
1958	1,981	5,050	50	1,775	1,183	117	499	65
1959	1,766	5,238	43	2,012	1,271	236	306	90
1960	1,822	5,717	42	2,229	1,202	363	525	81
1961	1,934	5,087	47	1,469	1,255	452	463	106
1962	1,870	5,042	64	1,160	698	775	387	260
1963	1,999	4,758	104	1,214	977	1,141	672	242
1964	2,308	5,100	125	†	1,752	961	585	348
1965	2,582	6,168	93	†	1,995	1,562	274	533
1966	2,047	6,496	196	†	2,449	1,694	292	411
1967	1,640	†	201	†	2,368	2,095	349	719†
1968	1,625	†	†	†	2,045	2,347	200	991

* Nylon, perlon, etc.

† Not available.

‡ Revised.

There has been a marked increase during recent years in the quantities of synthetic fibre yarns used in the mills. On the other hand, the usage of wool yarn, which reached a peak in 1964-65, has declined.

Details of hosiery and knitted apparel produced are given in Table 351.

Rayon and Nylon, etc.

Increasing quantities of woven piecegoods made from man-made fibre yarns (and, in the most recent years, from mixtures of man-made fibres with natural fibres) are being produced in New South Wales factories. Output of cloth woven from these yarns more than doubled between 1959-60 and 1967-68. Important quantities of rayon tyre cord fabric have been produced in New South Wales in recent years.

The following table contains particulars of those factories engaged in the production of man-made (or predominately man-made) fibre spun yarns, woven piecegoods, and ribbons, etc. which are classified to the "Rayon, Nylon, etc." industry. Large quantities of these goods are also produced in factories classified to the "Cotton Spinning and Weaving" and the "Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving" industries. For statistical purposes, the factories producing filament yarns of man-made fibre are classified to the industry "Industrial and Heavy Chemicals".

Table 388. Rayon, Nylon, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1948	8	1,118	2,127	2,098	746	1,344	3,390	2,046
1958	9	1,007	3,844	3,323	1,629	2,774	5,288	2,514
1959	11	898	3,171	3,823	1,538	3,071	5,225	2,154
1960	10	872	3,447	4,014	1,673	3,650	6,168	2,518
1961	15	1,226	4,301	4,980	2,402	5,351	9,128	3,778
1962	15	1,185	4,923	4,868	2,328	5,509	9,314	3,805
1963	14	1,331	4,910	5,242	2,751	6,388	11,088	4,701
1964	14	1,388	4,933	4,935	2,854	6,204	11,540	5,335
1965	14	1,433	4,951	4,835	3,147	6,717	12,237	5,520
1966	14	1,459	5,175	4,809	3,104	6,792	12,582	5,790
1967	13	1,358	4,200	4,727	3,144	6,476	11,301	4,825
1968	11	1,203	3,688	5,021	2,520	6,291	12,137	5,846

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS VII. SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

Particulars of selected individual industries in Class VII are given in Tables 389 to 393. These industries accounted for 41 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 47 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1967-68.

Woolscouring and Fellmongering

Only a small proportion of the wool clip in New South Wales is scoured locally. Oversea manufacturers generally prefer to buy wool in the grease and to treat it according to the purposes for which it is to be used.

The operations of the woolscouring and fellmongering works in New South Wales are summarized in the next table. The figures do not include woolscouring plants in wool textile mills.

Table 389. Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used†	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	29	871	3,590	627	417	2,150	2,690	540
1946	31	1,310	4,606	794	878	2,812	4,036	1,224
1958	17	882	6,008	2,435	1,805	9,758	12,518	2,760
1959	16	893	5,964	2,646	1,927	8,501	11,359	2,858
1960	16	950	5,595	2,569	2,213	10,984	14,445	3,461
1961	17	875	5,643	2,581	2,092	10,077	12,970	2,892
1962	16	869	5,567	2,680	1,995	11,933	14,817	2,884
1963	18	867	6,422	3,863	2,148	12,566	15,545	2,979
1964	17	707	6,468	3,718	1,919	13,717	16,411	2,694
1965	17	680	5,380	4,245	1,947	12,616	15,096	2,480
1966	16	606	4,862	3,611	1,724	11,877	13,884	2,007
1967	13	542	4,435	3,515	1,708	11,383	14,002	2,619
1968	11	575	4,127	3,459	1,787	10,191	13,307	3,116

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes value of large quantities of wool and skins treated on a commission basis.

The following table shows the quantity of scoured wool produced in the woolscouring and fellmongering works and in wool textile mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. The table also shows the quantity of virgin greasy wool and other materials treated.

Table 390. Production of Scoured Wool in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works					Wool Textile Mills		Total Scoured Wool Produced
	Virgin Greasy Wool Treated	Sheepskins Treated	Skin Pieces Treated	Scoured Wool Produced	Pelts Produced	Virgin Greasy Wool Treated	Scoured Wool Produced	
	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
1939	38,196	3,443	1,564	30,025	1,753	11,373	5,917	35,942
1946	36,913	4,322	2,181	33,241	2,309	19,631	10,517	43,758
1958	39,522	2,262	1,412	29,805	1,451	7,451	4,728	34,533
1959	47,980	2,911	1,247	32,408	1,670	7,378	4,724	37,132
1960	57,372	3,243	636	36,534	2,091	7,208	4,548	41,082
1961	46,928	3,354	816	33,255	2,007	6,133	3,876	37,131
1962	48,232	3,146	*	32,403	1,911	6,121	3,975	36,378
1963	49,791	3,188	999	37,425	1,867	7,108	4,541	41,966
1964	44,135	2,883	910	34,648	2,137	7,083	4,481	39,129
1965	46,536	2,619	935	33,057	1,844	8,016	5,087	38,144
1966	38,668	2,408	953	28,363	1,773	4,723	4,824	33,187
1967	43,455	2,155	1,256	30,121	1,662	6,387	4,177	34,298
1968	46,910	2,231	1,052	32,218	1,378	7,490	4,191	36,409

* Not available for publication.

The quantity of scoured wool processed in New South Wales factories in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table. A wide range of wools is consumed in the factories, from the best merinos and comebacks for worsteds to broader comebacks and crossbreds for knitting yarns, as well as considerable quantities of crutchings, locks, and lambs in the shorter wool group for flannels, blankets, and felts of all descriptions.

Table 391. Scoured Wool Used in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Wool Textile Mills*	Other Factories†	Total	Year ended 30th June	Wool Textile Mills*	Other Factories†	Total
	Thousand lb.				Thousand lb.		
1939	14,151	1,796	15,947	1962	15,575	1,795	17,370
1946	13,279	4,000	17,279	1963	16,855	1,685	18,540
				1964	17,855	1,765	19,620
1958	12,255	1,401	13,656	1965	18,638	+	+
1959	13,815	1,017	14,832	1966	19,339	+	+
1960	17,637	1,636	19,273	1967	+	+	+
1961	14,657	1,473	16,130	1968	20,840	+	+

* Quantities used on worsted and woollen systems are shown in Table 385.

† Almost entirely for felt manufacture.

‡ Not available.

Tanneries

The tanning industry is able to meet most of the local requirements of leather. The supply of hides and skins for treatment is dependent principally on livestock slaughterings, which in turn are affected by the level of meat and wool prices and the nature of the seasons.

The following table shows particulars of New South Wales tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 392. Tanneries in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	60	1,632	H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	76	1,945	5,180	1,013	714	2,670	3,820	1,150
			7,462	1,438	1,262	4,528	6,587	2,060
1958	60	1,745	14,802	3,786	3,440	10,534	15,125	4,591
1959	60	1,779	14,103	4,013	3,643	11,232	16,727	5,496
1960	58	1,753	14,579	4,748	3,878	14,410	20,266	5,855
1961	56	1,761	14,174	5,059	4,029	13,274	19,130	5,856
1962	53	1,764	14,644	4,985	4,094	13,027	19,524	6,497
1963	49	1,740	13,080	5,218	4,075	10,305	17,018	6,713
1964	50	1,769	13,418	5,792	4,192	10,039	16,588	6,549
1965	50	1,764	13,401	5,856	4,590	9,965	16,351	6,386
1966	49	1,631	14,087	5,902	4,351	11,114	17,927	6,812
1967	46	1,533	14,020	6,072	4,214	10,423	17,053	6,631
1968	48	1,493	14,613	6,646	4,136	9,557	16,462	6,905

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in tanneries declined from a peak of 2,005 in 1946-47 to 1,829 in 1951-52; it then rose to 1,989 in 1953-54, but has fallen in later years. The number employed in 1967-68 was 139 fewer than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in tanneries has almost trebled

since 1938-39; it represented an average of 9.8 horse-power per employee in 1967-68 compared with 3.2 in 1938-39.

The next table shows details of the principal materials used and articles produced in tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 393. Tanneries, N.S.W.: Materials Treated and Leather Produced

Year ended 30th June	Materials Treated, etc.						Articles Produced		
	Hides and Skins			Bark Used	Vegetable Tanning Extract Used	Synthetic and Chemical Tanning Agents	Leather		Basils
	Cattle	Sheep	Goat				Sold by Area*	Sold by Weight†	
	Thousand			Tons	Tons	\$ thous.	Thousand sq. ft.	Thousand lb.	Thousand
1939	1,254	3,010	989	8,092	1,731	‡	26,059	11,120	1,386
1946	1,475	3,168	731	3,808	5,504	‡	35,732	13,277	897
1958	1,742	1,808	348	1,967	2,327	406	35,999	7,902	202
1959	1,537	1,737	521	1,602	1,876	466	39,210	7,027	178
1960	1,585	1,934	467	1,253	1,794	556	39,538	5,535	187
1961	1,546	1,892	378	1,290	1,895	568	37,134	5,542	225
1962	1,478	1,614	317	1,084	1,752	540	38,056	5,421	186
1963	1,446	2,226	‡	1,006	1,728	584	36,347	5,633	‡
1964	1,356	2,351	‡	974	1,754	637	34,332	5,225	‡
1965	1,130	2,257	‡	843	1,483	622	32,947	4,910	‡
1966	1,004	2,146	‡	1,159	1,261	513	30,863	3,738	‡
1967	903	1,951	‡	731	1,038	498	27,497	2,839	‡
1968	854	1,915	‡	806	984	535	27,129	2,748	‡

* Dressed and upper from hides and skins (excluding splits) and upholstery leather.

† Sole, harness, some dressed and upper from hides.

‡ Not available.

The number of cattle skins treated in tanneries reached a post-war peak of 1,834,000 in 1953-54; it has since declined, and in 1967-68 was 32 per cent. lower than in 1938-39. The number of sheep skins treated in 1967-68 was 41 per cent. less than in 1947-48 (the peak post-war year) and 36 per cent. lower than in 1938-39.

In 1967-68, the production of leather sold by area (principally dressed and upper and upholstery leather) was 4 per cent. more than in 1938-39, and the production of leather sold by weight (principally sole leather) was 75 per cent. less. During the post-war years, increasing use has been made of synthetic and chemical tanning agents (used in the production of dressed and upper, etc.), whilst the quantities of bark and vegetable tanning extract used (for sole leather) have declined markedly.

CLASS VIII. CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VIII are given in Tables 394 to 398. These industries accounted for 99 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 99 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1967-68.

Clothing Factories (excluding Boots and Shoes)

The next table contains particulars of the clothing factories in New South Wales, excluding establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of boots and shoes (treated in Tables 396 and 397) and hosiery and knitting establishments (which belong to Class VI and are treated in Table 386).

Table 394. Clothing Factories (excluding Knitted Goods and Boots and Shoes), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	837	23,607	3,983	6,598	5,436	8,988	17,512	8,526
1946	1,171	26,831	7,060	10,111	9,850	17,400	34,288	16,889
1958	1,688	30,212	14,587	26,652	37,035	74,058	133,523	59,465
1959	1,665	30,414	14,488	27,959	37,809	75,157	137,581	62,424
1960	1,668	31,588	14,712	31,082	41,942	82,636	152,606	69,970
1961	1,683	31,890	15,578	34,729	43,933	89,086	161,679	72,593
1962	1,670	30,938	16,961	35,999	43,542	89,238	162,206	72,967
1963	1,666	31,796	15,731	40,080	45,693	93,658	172,232	78,574
1964	1,646	32,063	16,420	42,977	47,210	97,677	180,704	83,026
1965	1,710	33,053	17,016	47,859	51,965	104,218	197,182	92,963
1966	1,669	34,024	17,711	50,588	55,727	108,459	210,668	102,209
1967	1,658	33,789	18,623	52,764	59,130	116,200	222,751	106,550
1968	1,631	33,053	18,586	55,087	60,944	115,009	227,529	112,519

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Although it was subject to fluctuation, employment in clothing factories expanded considerably during the early post-war years, reaching a peak of 35,489 in 1950-51. Adverse economic conditions caused a sharp fall in 1952-53 to 28,380 persons, and employment has recovered only partially since then. The number employed in 1967-68 was 40 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but 7 per cent. less than in 1950-51. Females comprised 85 per cent. of the persons employed in 1967-68.

In 1967-68, the motive power of engines installed in the factories was more than 4½-times as great as in 1938-39.

Since the war, the clothing industry has undergone some degree of decentralization. The proportion of employees in the Sydney area declined from 95 per cent. in 1938-39 to 84 per cent. in 1967-68.

Particulars of the individual industries summarised in the previous table are shown in the following table for the year 1967-68:—

Table 395. Individual Clothing Industries* in N.S.W., 1967-68

Industry	Establishments	Persons Employed†	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing	1,012	20,571	9,431	38,833	73,484	143,355	69,871
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing	15	691	709	1,349	3,363	5,496	2,132
Dressmaking	257	692	320	826	981	2,844	1,863
Millinery	81	964	324	1,722	2,028	4,893	2,864
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing	129	5,612	2,888	9,736	15,931	32,270	16,338
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves	29	897	546	1,689	4,966	8,711	3,746
Hats and Caps	21	589	1,732	1,296	1,473	3,352	1,879
Gloves	22	758	568	1,328	1,962	3,931	1,969
Other (incl. Foundation Garments)	65	2,279	2,068	4,165	10,820	22,678	11,858
Total	1,631	33,053	18,586	60,944	115,009	227,529	112,519

* Excludes hosiery and other knitted goods (Table 386) and boots and shoes (Table 396).

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The most important of these industries is the tailoring and ready-made clothing group, which accounted for 62 per cent. of total employment and total value of production in all clothing industries in 1967-68. Shirt and underclothing factories accounted for 17 per cent. and dressmaking and millinery establishments for 5 per cent. of the total employment.

Boot and Shoe Factories

The operations of factories engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes are summarized in the following table. The figures in this table exclude factories manufacturing rubber shoes, goloshes, etc. (which make a significant contribution to the production of footwear, and which are classified as rubber works), boot and shoe repairing establishments, and establishments producing boot and shoe accessories.

Table 396. Boot and Shoe Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
			H.P.					
1939	101	5,741	2,323	1,338	1,697	2,772	5,221	2,449
1946	134	6,053	3,349	1,895	2,865	4,742	8,875	4,134
1958	175	6,777	7,087	4,799	9,978	14,439	28,902	14,463
1959	172	6,369	6,993	4,733	9,502	14,650	28,646	13,995
1960	159	6,371	6,458	5,294	10,041	16,570	31,223	14,653
1961	161	6,465	6,347	5,507	10,480	17,063	32,939	15,876
1962	150	5,908	6,154	5,858	9,799	16,842	32,432	15,591
1963	144	6,012	5,986	8,815†	10,134	17,232	32,988	15,756
1964	147	6,198	6,390	10,335	10,678	18,025	35,177	17,152
1965	145	5,912	5,893	11,459	10,644	17,468	33,915	16,448
1966	135	5,584	5,774	11,558	10,427	17,144	34,200	17,056
1967	132	5,599	5,500	11,868	11,000	18,961	37,413	18,452
1968	125	5,547	5,189	11,938	11,504	18,527	37,614	19,086

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† A substantial part of the increase in 1962-63 was attributable to the inclusion of certain types of rented machinery which were formerly excluded.

Many new boot and shoe factories were opened in the early post-war years, and there was a substantial increase in employment. The number employed reached a peak of 7,898 in 1950-51, but has since declined. In 1967-68, it was 30 per cent. less than in 1950-51, and 3 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Fifty-eight per cent. of the persons employed in 1967-68 were females.

The motive power installed in the factories expanded rapidly until 1951-52, but declined in most subsequent years.

The materials used in the boot and shoe factories in 1967-68 included 1,075,000 lb. of sole leather, 13,508,000 square feet of upper leather, 4,711,000 pairs of ready-made soles, and 5,667,000 pairs of ready-made heels. The use of ready-made soles and heels has increased substantially since the war. Particulars of the footwear produced by all factory establishments in New South Wales are given in Table 351.

Boot and Shoe Repairing

The following statement contains particulars of boot and shoe repairing establishments in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 397. Boot and Shoe Repairing Establishments in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
			H.P.					
1939	621	1,091	722	1,680	158	276	830	554
1946	793	1,526	1,004	2,136	327	532	1,537	1,004
1958	931	1,617	1,389	4,195	1,073	1,548	4,905	3,358
1959	936	1,627	1,526	4,464	1,106	1,659	4,973	3,314
1960	947	1,592	1,476	4,895	1,136	1,693	5,103	3,410
1961	932	1,538	1,444	5,332	1,159	1,735	5,272	3,536
1962	968	1,641	1,654	6,690	1,288	1,879	5,777	3,898
1963	973	1,648	1,631	8,390	1,314	1,897	5,967	4,070
1964	934	1,543	1,642	8,534	1,259	1,861	5,887	4,025
1965	917	1,480	1,620	9,271	1,203	1,771	5,666	3,895
1966	860	1,371	1,472	8,573	1,076	1,644	5,115	3,471
1967	809	1,209	1,470	9,315	983	1,552	4,965	3,413
1968	742	1,065	1,340	9,029	900	1,410	4,486	3,076

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments reached a peak in 1962-63, but has since declined considerably. In 1967-68 the number employed in the establishments was 35 per cent. less than in 1962-63 and 2 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Approximately three-fifths of the persons employed in the establishments are working proprietors. The average number of persons employed per establishment is less than 2.

The materials used in repairing establishments in 1967-68 included 788,000 lb. of sole leather.

Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments

The remarkable expansion in the dyeing and cleaning industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 398. Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
			H.P.					
1939	52	1,185	1,444	851	405	212	907	695
1946	166	2,836	3,311	2,037	1,368	767	3,250	2,484
1958	531	4,675	7,764	8,520	5,920	2,342	12,954	10,611
1959	534	4,540	7,118	9,033	5,806	2,293	12,850	10,557
1960	567	4,577	7,607	10,114	6,194	2,583	13,736	11,153
1961	570	4,491	7,615	10,758	6,309	2,597	14,462	11,865
1962	584	4,490	7,657	11,733	6,335	2,703	15,114	12,411
1963	600	4,560	7,032	12,787	6,553	2,853	15,730	12,878
1964	589	4,506	7,274	13,989	6,701	2,914	16,233	13,318
1965	607	4,478	7,726	14,707	7,018	3,003	17,319	14,317
1966	608	4,374	7,877	16,376	6,955	3,184	17,816	14,632
1967	620	4,412	7,986	17,921	7,679	3,247	18,916	15,669
1968	621	4,139	8,145	18,738	7,407	3,338	19,440	16,102

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in this industry rose substantially during the post-war years, particularly in the earlier years. Although the number employed in the industry in 1967-68 was 15 per cent. below the record level in 1954-55, it was 3½-times greater than in 1938-39. In 1967-68 54 per cent. of the persons employed were females. The motive power installed has also risen substantially, and in 1967-68 was more than 5½-times as great as in 1938-39.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class IX are given in Tables 391 to 415. These industries (excluding the tobacco industry for which 1967-68 figures are not available for publication) accounted for 69 per cent. of the aggregate employment and the value of production in the Class in 1967-68.

Flour Mills

The amount of mill power available for grinding and dressing grain is ample for manufacturing the flour consumed in New South Wales. A large export trade in flour is maintained, but it is subject to fluctuation in accordance with variations in wheat production.

Particulars of flour mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 399. Flour Mills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
			H.P.					
1939	54	1,356	10,503	3,030	626	8,768	10,563	1,795
1946	54	1,403	12,864	3,159	974	10,734	12,552	1,819
1958	47	1,409	20,386	9,906	2,990	35,728	44,124	8,396
1959	46	1,496	20,814	10,248	3,133	36,457	44,706	8,249
1960	45	1,572	21,054	10,485	3,564	43,485	53,410	9,925
1961	43	1,541	20,551	10,052	3,661	47,176	57,215	10,039
1962	39	1,556	19,834	9,293	3,835	46,209	55,907	9,698
1963	38	1,479	20,224	10,522	3,615	43,871	53,342	9,471
1964	37	1,556	20,188	12,002	3,847	47,592	59,342	11,750
1965	35	1,373	19,512	11,452	3,740	43,086	55,649	12,563
1966	34	1,324	21,267	11,593	3,689	39,985	51,975	11,989
1967	33	1,320	20,444	11,604	4,020	43,230	56,152	12,922
1968	33	1,333	21,641	12,271	4,170	45,491	60,235	14,744

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in flour mills is subject to fluctuation, largely because of variations in the wheat harvest and oversea exports (see the chapter "Agriculture"). In 1967-68, the number employed was 30 per cent. less than 1950-51, the peak employment year, and 2 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

The motive power installed in flour mills was expanded rapidly during the early post-war years, but has not varied greatly since 1953-54. In 1967-68 it was double the capacity in 1938-39, and represented an average of 16.2 horse-power per employee compared with 7.7 in 1938-39.

The next table shows the quantity of wheat treated in factories in New South Wales and the quantities of the principal commodities produced from the wheat in 1938-39 and recent years. The figures include the small proportion of wheat treated and commodities produced in factories other than flour mills.

Table 400. Wheat Treated, and Principal Commodities Produced from Wheat, in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Wheat Treated for—				Principal Commodities Produced†			
	Flour, etc.*	Stock Food	Other Purposes	All Purposes	Flour, White (incl. Sharps)	Bran	Pollard	Wheatmeal for Stock Food
	Thousand bushels				Short tons (2,000 lb.)			
1939	26,427	‡	‡	‡	557,337	121,154	107,779	‡
1963	23,559	1,744	406	25,709	508,534	75,003	116,540	37,804
1964	27,980	2,208	456	30,644	602,545	90,267	137,552	41,667
1965	25,844¶	4,701	446	30,991¶	551,591	82,474	128,322	99,790
1966	22,691	7,469	404	30,564	483,799	73,473	110,131	155,461
1967	24,519	5,066	487	30,072	526,682	78,651	113,648	91,334
1968	25,176	5,734	579	31,488	542,751	72,400	124,670	96,122

* Flour, semolina, sharps, wheatmeal other than for stock food, and by-product bran and pollard, etc.

† Particulars of prepared breakfast foods produced are not available for publication.

‡ Not available.

¶ Revised.

Cereal Foods and Starch

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the production of cereal foods and starch in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 401. Cereal Foods and Starch, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	26	996	H.P.	1,627	395	1,981	3,522	1,541
1946	32	1,305	6,828	1,996	752	3,492	5,407	1,915
1958	31	1,574	17,191	6,767	2,933	18,193	27,279	9,086
1959	31	1,557	17,239	6,987	2,978	17,619	28,039	10,420
1960	32	1,599	18,370	7,214	3,218	17,905	29,542	11,637
1961	33	1,630	18,583	7,406	3,366	18,290	29,882	11,592
1962	30	1,705	19,240	8,007	3,619	19,731	33,505	13,773
1963	29	1,855	20,009	9,853	3,921	21,346	35,576	14,230
1964	27	1,867	20,410	10,760	4,176	24,904	41,174	16,270
1965	28	1,959	21,533	12,532	4,642	26,879	45,385	18,506
1966	27	2,041	22,678	12,490	5,261	27,075	45,774	18,699
1967	26	2,051	22,091	13,767	5,859	29,563	47,692	18,129
1968	27	2,081	23,390	16,129	6,242	32,769	52,078	19,309

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1967-68, the number of persons employed in these factories was 109 per cent. more than in 1938-39; females represented 21 per cent. of the total employment. The motive power installed in the factories in 1967-68 was more than 5-times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 11.2 horse-power per employee.

Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry)

The operations of factory establishments engaged in making bread, cakes, and pastry are summarized in the next table:—

Table 402. Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	789	4,462	3,847	6,183	1,654	5,369	8,956	3,587
1946	975	5,478	4,945	7,605	2,607	9,027	14,863	5,836
1958	1,685	8,005	11,804	26,670	10,470	36,523	61,065	24,542
1959	1,643	8,026	12,711	28,201	10,956	36,373	61,832	25,460
1960	1,601	8,081	12,270	30,495	11,610	37,914	65,507	27,593
1961	1,540	8,444	14,160	35,257	13,200	40,976	73,935	32,959
1962	1,519	8,390	15,453	38,476	13,870	42,678	78,284	35,606
1963	1,495	8,598	15,937	40,604	14,568	43,867	82,715	38,847
1964	1,460	8,788	17,246	41,895	15,370	45,331	84,870	39,539
1965	1,466	9,043	18,174	44,846	16,794	48,601	91,182	42,581
1966	1,430	9,354	18,464	46,889	18,190	50,618	103,590	52,972
1967	1,412	9,542	17,897	48,539	20,271	51,487	104,425	52,938
1968	1,364	9,639	19,496	52,675	21,422	53,799	108,216	54,418

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments has risen steadily throughout the post-war years. In 1967-68, the number employed was 116 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 76 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The number of females employed in 1967-68 was 30 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in the establishments has also risen steadily. In 1967-68, it was more than 5-times as great as in 1938-39.

Biscuit Factories

Particulars of biscuit factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 403. Biscuit Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	16	2,667	4,734	1,285	751	1,737	3,328	1,591
1946	21	1,873	5,705	1,670	927	1,872	3,712	1,840
1958	18	2,261	9,140	6,464	3,514	8,874	16,733	7,859
1959	18	2,327	9,148	6,741	3,809	9,845	18,358	8,513
1960	17	2,367	8,214	7,280	4,008	10,021	18,572	8,551
1961	18	2,456	8,190	7,575	4,356	10,606	20,183	9,577
1962	17	2,565	9,063	8,020	4,792	11,522	21,467	9,944
1963	17	2,564	9,520	8,640	4,814	11,128	20,988	9,861
1964	17	2,665	11,016	8,609	5,150	11,699	21,565	9,866
1965	17	2,774	10,442	8,213	6,032	12,743	24,914	12,171
1966	17	2,873	10,383	8,956	6,095	14,055	26,929	12,874
1967	18	2,931	11,491	7,978	7,048	15,009	28,140	13,131
1968	18	2,846	10,627	8,102	6,661	15,273	30,603	15,330

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in biscuit factories rose rapidly during the early post-war years, and by 1951-52 had almost regained the 1938-39 level. Although the number employed contracted between 1951-52 and 1957-58, it recovered in later years and in 1967-68 it was 8 per cent. above the pre-war level. Females outnumber the males employed in the industry, and in 1967-68 represented 62 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in the factories rose fairly steadily during the post-war years, and in 1967-68 was more than double the motive power installed in 1938-39. There was an average of 3.7 horse-power per employee in 1967-68, compared with 1.8 in the pre-war year.

Sugar Mills and Sugar Refining

Sugar-cane cultivated on the far north coast of New South Wales is crushed in three large mills situated on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. The area of cane cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of the 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 number employed in the sugar mills is affected by variations in the cane harvest, and was 212 in 1938-39, 317 in 1943-44, 138 in 1952-53, and 363 in 1967-68. The output of raw sugar was 120,528 tons in 1967-68, compared with 45,156 tons in 1938-39 and 14,272 tons in 1952-53.

There is one sugar refinery in New South Wales (situated at Pymont, Sydney), which treats raw sugar from Queensland mills as well as from those on the far north coast of New South Wales.

The sugar industry is regulated in terms of an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, particulars of which are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

The quantities of refined sugar used in food and drink manufacturing industries in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 404. Refined Sugar* Used in Food and Drink Industries, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Confectionery	Breweries	Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.	Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning	Bakeries, etc.	Biscuits	Condiments, Coffee, etc.	Other Industries	Total, Food and Drink Industries
1963	25,601	21,264	20,540	13,138	8,274	7,714	9,100	10,742	116,373
1964	26,578	21,839	22,803	13,992	8,511	7,902	8,584	15,747	125,956
1965	25,404	24,179	24,560	15,500	9,149	8,878	9,522	18,094	135,286
1966	24,517	22,767	22,171	15,562	10,119	8,820	11,949	17,878	133,783
1967	24,587	21,234	23,233	17,144	9,685	8,956	11,850	18,518	135,207
1968	25,509	21,519	27,113	16,230	10,387	9,407	11,589	19,092	140,846

* Includes dry weight of liquid sugar.

Confectionery Factories

Employment in confectionery factories rose rapidly during the early post-war years and had almost regained the 1938-39 level in 1949-50, but since then it has contracted. The number employed in 1967-68 was 12 per cent. less than in 1949-50. About half of the persons employed are females.

The motive power installed in the factories has expanded steadily during the post-war years. In 1967-68, it was 2½-times the capacity in 1938-39, and represented an average of 7.3 horse-power per employee compared with 2.4 in the pre-war year.

Table 405. Confectionery Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	59	3,413	8,337	3,025	1,002	3,334	6,110	2,775
1946	73	2,693	9,353	2,810	1,341	4,944	8,134	3,190
1958	94	2,905	16,895	7,879	4,497	16,113	26,597	10,485
1959	85	2,858	17,274	8,944	4,540	16,930	27,876	10,947
1960	88	2,867	17,584	9,270	4,741	17,901	29,853	11,952
1961	84	2,856	17,704	9,933	5,001	17,749	31,039	13,290
1962	78	2,830	18,494	11,594	5,166	17,673	31,394	13,722
1963	80	2,806	18,889	11,559	5,172	17,475	31,974	14,499
1964	78	2,839	19,772	12,055	5,401	19,100	33,551	14,451
1965	76	2,831	19,240	12,901	5,815	20,220	34,559	14,339
1966	72	2,921	20,675	15,304	6,221	19,828	34,748	14,920
1967	71	2,937	20,925	17,452	6,698	22,449	37,503	15,053
1968	70	2,969	21,527	18,846	7,070	24,519	40,481	15,962

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, Pickles, Sauces, etc.

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in fruit and vegetable canning and bottling and the manufacture of jam, pickles, sauces, etc., in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 406. Jam, Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	31	1,659	2,576	1,198	609	2,383	3,822	1,440
1946	55	3,596	6,758	2,412	1,914	7,358	10,741	3,383
1958	58	2,684	11,798	7,854	4,428	17,205	26,122	8,917
1959	53	2,530	12,112	8,163	4,236	16,169	24,370	8,201
1960	53	2,450	12,652	8,143	4,567	17,486	27,667	10,181
1961	52	2,654	13,451	9,691	4,970	20,284	32,316	12,032
1962	50	2,825	14,115	10,007	5,559	24,095	38,369	14,274
1963	50	2,877	13,918	10,444	5,503	22,241	36,996	14,756
1964	46	2,870	14,155	10,742	5,806	24,514	40,006	15,492
1965	44	2,868	13,942	12,751	6,721	25,877	43,116	17,239
1966	44	2,991	14,809	14,189	6,790	27,469	45,367	17,898
1967	43	2,967	15,429	15,500	7,543	30,096	48,525	18,428
1968	43	2,900	15,938	15,832	7,319	30,384	49,691	19,308

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in this industry increased very steeply during the war, reaching a peak of 3,871 in 1944-45. The number employed declined during the post-war years to 2,450 in 1959-60, but subsequently recovered to 2,900 in 1967-68. While considerably less than in the war-time peak, the number in 1967-68 was still 75 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

About half of the persons employed in the industry work in the country, mainly on a seasonal basis, in canneries near the place where the fruit and vegetables are grown. In 1967-68, females represented 44 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in 1967-68 was more than twice as great as in 1945-46 and more than six times as great as in 1938-39. It represented an average of 5.5 horse-power per employee, compared with 1.5 in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1967-68 included 18,070 tons of sugar, 888,000 cwt. of fresh fruit, and 968,000 cwt. of vegetables (including tomatoes).

Bacon Factories

Particulars of the factories engaged in bacon curing in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 407. Bacon Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	25	383	H.P. 1,739	\$ thous. 416	\$ thous. 190	\$ thous. 1,944	\$ thous. 2,358	\$ thous. 414
1946	32	652	2,453	624	412	4,964	6,056	1,092
1958	29	712	2,852	1,784	1,304	9,856	12,718	2,862
1959	29	697	2,732	1,816	1,314	9,436	12,320	2,884
1960	30	721	3,437	2,402	1,524	11,458	14,008	2,550
1961	28	793	3,711	2,756	1,748	12,828	16,370	3,542
1962	28	950	4,058	3,076	2,114	12,260	16,512	4,252
1963	29	960	3,758	3,242	2,142	14,252	19,312	5,060
1964	28	927	3,928	3,585	2,178	15,631	20,213	4,582
1965	26	941	3,898	3,423	2,298	18,109	23,481	5,372
1966	27	973	4,789	4,033	2,420	18,320	25,222	6,903
1967	27	977	5,035	4,011	2,529	19,267	26,348	7,080
1968	26	988	5,212	4,183	2,673	21,592	27,091	5,499

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The trends since 1958-59 in the production of bacon and ham in New South Wales factories are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 408. Bacon and Ham Produced* in N.S.W. Factories

Year ended 30th June	Smoked (incl. Cooked, Smoked)	Cooked (not Smoked) and Canned	Total	Year ended 30th June	Smoked (incl. Cooked, Smoked)	Cooked (not Smoked) and Canned	Total
1959	20,197	5,800	25,997	1964	22,351	7,896	30,247
1960	18,690	5,977	24,667	1965	24,030	7,157	31,187
1961	18,895	6,344	25,239	1966	24,496	9,227	33,723
1962	20,605	6,642	27,247	1967	24,580	9,840	34,421
1963	20,945	7,786	28,731	1968	22,611	11,289	33,900

* Cured weight, bone-in weight basis. Very little bacon and ham is now produced on farms.

Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories

The butter, cheese, and other milk products industry, as defined for statistical purposes, includes factories engaged in the manufacture of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk, but excludes the pasteurising, etc. and bottling of whole milk, the preparation of cream for sale as such, and factories engaged primarily in the manufacture of ice cream (now made mostly from concentrated milk) and other frozen dairy foods.

In New South Wales, the manufacture of butter, cheese, and other dairy produce is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, the provisions of which are summarised in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping". Dairy produce factories are under the general oversight of government officials, who assist dairy farmers and factory managers to promote and maintain the high quality of dairy products.

Factory production accounts for virtually all of the butter and cheese produced in New South Wales. Particulars of the arrangements for supervising the production and organizing the marketing of butter and cheese are given in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

The operations of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are summarized in the next table:—

Table 409. Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	129	1,533	21,873	2,908	736	14,538	16,028	1,490
1946	117	2,025	26,605	3,492	1,282	14,102	16,084	1,982
1958	74	2,447	40,374	13,862	4,398	31,058	37,478	6,420
1959	77	2,405	40,466	14,020	4,458	36,046	44,926	8,880
1960	77	2,474	40,530	14,048	4,784	40,670	51,326	10,656
1961	72	2,489	40,898	14,080	5,016	36,408	46,216	9,808
1962	72	2,562	41,190	13,516	5,332	39,482	49,458	9,976
1963	72	2,564	41,443	15,302	5,370	37,108	46,360	9,252
1964	72	2,564	42,345	15,154	5,462	38,138	48,798	10,660
1965	70	2,454	41,694	15,130	5,480	34,293	44,200	9,908
1966	69	2,479	44,579	15,357	5,855	37,513	49,470	11,956
1967	69	2,531	45,190	15,975	6,466	42,469	56,714	14,245
1968	69	2,498	44,906	16,550	6,766	37,956	50,510	12,554

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Although employment in this group of factories has been fairly stable in recent years, its average level in the five years ending with 1967-68 (2,505) was 63 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in 1967-68 was 105 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

Trends since 1938-39 in the quantities of cream and liquid milk used in this group of factories, and in the quantities of butter, cheese, and other milk products produced in the factories, are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 410. Butter, Cheese, and Concentrated and Powdered Milk Factories, N.S.W.: Principal Materials Used and Commodities Produced

Year ended 30th June	Cream Used (for Butter)	Liquid Milk Used			Principal Commodities Produced			
		Whole		Skim†	Butter	Cheese	Concentrated and Condensed Milk‡	Powdered Milk (All Types)
		For Cheese	For Other Products*					
	Thous. lb.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
1939	211,250	7,413	4,864	¶	113,841	7,193	6,258	6,941
1946	151,290	5,122	17,130	¶	74,280	4,858	25,251	17,743
1958	139,155	8,943	14,762	22,997	67,063	9,054	27,067	43,662
1959	175,381	10,745	14,839	36,133	84,521	11,298	21,511	57,085
1960	185,353	9,134	17,126	32,038	92,676	9,740	23,418	60,106
1961	150,432	11,259	16,052	28,932	76,152	11,863	23,165	55,601
1962	175,558	12,628	16,187	33,284	87,346	13,336	21,863	63,425
1963	161,734	10,541	14,569	36,177	80,568	11,881	14,599	61,974
1964	163,329	10,541	14,419	31,843	80,880	11,527	17,768	64,097
1965	130,413	8,234	14,787	23,528	67,081	9,245	25,367	56,369
1966	145,119	8,897	14,747	27,658	73,901	9,088	22,556	59,160
1967	169,787	10,187	16,574	38,579	86,392	11,231	24,383	76,958
1968	145,427	10,798	22,530	40,662	71,281	11,079	25,166	70,584

* Concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk.

† Mainly for concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk.

‡ Includes liquid ice cream mix.

¶ Not available.

The quantity of butter produced is dependent mainly on seasonal conditions in the dairying districts and on the proportion of total milk production available for butter-making. Since pre-war years, there has been a marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of cheese and concentrated and powdered milk. In the five years 1963-64 to 1967-68, the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales was 37 per cent. lower than in the five years ending with 1938-39.

Butter production is subject to seasonal variation during each year. It increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March, and decreases during the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July.

Production of the various types of powdered milk has increased remarkably since 1938-39, rising from 6,941,000 lb. in 1938-39 to 17,743,000 lb. in 1945-46 and 70,584,00 lb. in 1967-68. The production of concentrated and condensed milk quadrupled between 1938-39 and 1945-46, but tended to contract in later years. In recent years production has been fairly steady at about the 1945-46 level of production.

Margarine Factories

Both table and cooking margarine are made in New South Wales from vegetable oils and animal fats. The production of table margarine has been subject, since 1941, to annual quotas determined under the Dairy Industry Act. The annual quota for New South Wales was 1,248 tons from 1941 to 1951 and 2,496 tons from 1951 to 1955, and has been 9,000 tons since December, 1955. Special permits may be granted under the Act, enabling manufacturers to produce table margarine for oversea export in excess of their quota. Particulars of the production of margarine in recent years are given in Table 351.

Condiments, Spices, etc.

The group "Condiments, Spices, etc." comprises factories engaged in the preparation of numerous grocery items such as coffee and coffee essences, flavouring essences, jelly crystals, and pepper and other spices, as well as the re-packing of certain imported commodities such as tea.

Table 411. Condiments, Spices, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	53	1,510	H.P. 1,662	\$ thous. 1,065	\$ thous. 435	\$ thous. 2,066	\$ thous. 4,246	\$ thous. 2,179
1946	57	1,898	3,008	1,455	853	3,824	6,473	2,649
1958	72	1,472	4,489	4,322	2,205	12,687	19,246	6,559
1959	77	1,631	4,809	5,639	2,468	13,871	21,063	7,192
1960	73	1,818	4,744	5,661	3,022	16,444	25,791	9,347
1961	76	1,815	5,638	7,272	3,256	17,398	27,896	10,498
1962	85	1,828	6,186	10,143	3,372	16,828	27,684	10,855
1963†	83	2,524	7,220	13,568	5,127	21,652	37,800	16,148
1964	75	2,410	7,271	13,213	5,059	22,769	38,748	15,979
1965	74	2,361	8,239	15,820	4,737	25,033	42,645	17,612
1966	75	2,554	8,457	19,260	5,976	31,693	52,658	20,965
1967	76	2,578	8,757	19,031	6,621	31,855	57,628	25,774
1968	73	2,565	8,798	18,468	7,042	33,348	61,829	28,480

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1962-63 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the inclusion of several factory establishments formerly classified to other industries.

Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.

Aerated waters, cordials, etc. are produced in New South Wales by a large number of small factories in country areas and a few relatively large establishments in the metropolitan area. The operations of the establishments in this industry are summarised in the following table:—

Table 412. Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	172	1,149	H.P. 2,344	\$ thous. 1,280	\$ thous. 373	\$ thous. 1,167	\$ thous. 2,283	\$ thous. 1,117
1946	184	1,689	3,141	1,667	833	3,228	5,673	2,445
1958	188	2,017	6,573	7,543	2,960	9,400	17,907	8,507
1959	190	1,924	7,108	8,136	3,100	9,502	17,987	8,485
1960	185	1,970	7,080	8,462	3,281	10,683	20,298	9,616
1961	184	1,937	6,962	8,973	3,338	10,201	19,284	9,084
1962	183	1,821	7,294	9,863	3,336	10,316	19,688	9,372
1963	181	1,910	7,474	11,278	3,498	10,888	21,506	10,617
1964	176	1,938	7,925	12,477	3,697	12,436	23,609	11,174
1965	172	1,953	8,540	12,729	4,096	14,391	27,264	12,873
1966	173	2,100	8,968	13,216	4,614	16,353	29,665	13,312
1967	166	2,219	9,301	14,109	5,376	17,240	32,670	15,430
1968	162	2,256	8,675	15,289	5,799	22,234	41,156	18,923

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the industry increased steadily during the post-war years until 1950-51 (2,273 persons), declined during the next eleven years, and has increased again in each year since 1961-62. In 1967-68, the number employed was slightly less than in 1950-51 and 96 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Females comprised 24 per cent. of the total employment in 1967-68. The motive power installed in the industry in 1967-68 was nearly four times as great as in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1967-68 included 27,100 tons of sugar and 352,600 cwt. of fresh fruit.

Breweries

All except one of the breweries in New South Wales are in the Sydney Statistical Division. The brewing operations of these establishments in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table, which excludes all subsidiary operations (malting, manufacture of aerated waters, etc.) undertaken by the breweries.

Table 413. Breweries in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	6	1,009	9,936	3,464	621	2,252	6,984	4,733
1946	6	1,162	11,499	3,566	852	2,892	7,674	4,782
1958	6	1,911	20,687	17,630	4,139	18,076†	31,525	13,449†
1959	6	1,923	21,066	19,473	4,226	17,559	30,743	13,184
1960	6	1,908	22,457	18,956	4,333	17,878	32,075	14,197
1961	6	1,937	23,814	18,654	4,550	18,843	33,228	14,385
1962	6	1,929	22,644	19,642	4,868	19,954	34,350	14,396
1963	6	1,992	23,562	20,203	4,947	21,454	37,789	16,335
1964	6	2,051	25,339	21,275	5,313	22,435	40,188	17,753
1965	6	2,019	23,469	21,474	5,651	24,759	43,417	18,658
1966	6	2,085	24,917	22,602	5,895	23,867	43,840	19,973
1967	6	2,069	28,184	23,477	6,345	25,876	46,170	20,294
1968	6	2,049	29,364	24,812	6,838	28,250	51,026	22,776

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in 1955-56 in the classification of certain costs, figures for 1957-58 and later years are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

Employment in breweries rose steadily during the post-war years until 1956-57, and increased only slightly in subsequent years. In 1967-68, the number employed was 76 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and 5 per cent. greater than in 1956-57.

The motive power installed in the breweries expanded by 79 per cent. between 1950-51 and 1954-55, and by 36 per cent. since then. The capacity in 1967-68 was nearly three times as great as in 1938-39.

The next table shows particulars of the materials treated in breweries and the quantity of ale, beer, and stout produced in 1938-39 and more recent years. Beer production reached a record level in 1967-68, and was then more than 3½-times as great as in 1938-39. Bottled and canned beer accounted for 31 per cent. of the total production in 1967-68, compared with 20 per cent. in 1938-39.

Table 414. Breweries, N.S.W.: Materials Treated and Beer Produced

Year ended 30th June	Materials Treated			Ale, Beer, and Stout Produced †		
	Malt	Hops	Sugar*	Bulk	Bottled or Canned	Total
	Thousand bushels	Thousand lbs.	Tons	Thousand gallons		
1939	1,060	932	6,922	27,174	6,725	33,899
1963	2,641	1,950	21,264	75,047	27,842	102,889
1964	2,703	1,796	21,839	77,293	30,221	107,514
1965	2,847	2,111	24,179	80,229	33,065	113,294
1966	3,188	1,842	22,767	81,214	32,022	113,236
1967	2,912	1,948	21,234	83,939	34,459	118,398
1968	3,035	2,123	21,519	85,371	38,021	123,393

* Includes dry weight of liquid sugar.

† Excludes waste beer.

Information relating to the consumption of beer in New South Wales is given in the chapter "Social Condition". Details of excise on locally manufactured beer are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Tobacco Factories

The tobacco industry is highly organised, the bulk of the output being produced in two large establishments. Most of the tobacco leaf treated in New South Wales factories is imported from the United States of America and other States of Australia; very little is grown in New South Wales. Large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are exported from New South Wales, mainly to other Australian States.

The development of the tobacco industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 415. Tobacco Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	8	3,108	6,104	2,543	1,248	9,661	12,079	2,417
1946	8	2,997	5,761	2,042	1,500	14,119	16,521	2,402
1957	12	2,574	8,797	4,141	4,557	40,974†	53,026	12,052†
1958	11	2,723	8,131	5,269	4,923	41,924	54,888	12,965
1959	8	2,763	7,414	6,229	4,865	43,015	59,406	16,391
1960	8	2,930	7,914	8,270	5,577	44,851	67,353	22,502
1961	7	2,794	8,120	8,697	5,838	46,296	67,891	21,595
1962	5	2,601	8,114	8,587	5,678	39,594	59,192	19,598
1963	5	2,382	8,152	8,423	5,468	36,367	54,684	18,318
1964	5	2,150	8,432	8,295	5,637	34,986	53,219	18,233
1965	5	2,172	8,536	8,535	5,851	34,932	54,915	19,983
1966	6	2,439	9,193	11,863	6,517	33,843	56,367	22,524
1967‡	6	2,148	9,251	10,967	6,717	34,551	58,068	23,517

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in 1955-56 in the classification of certain costs, figures for 1956-57 and later years are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

‡ Figures for 1967-68 are not available for publication.

Employment in tobacco factories had contracted between 1945-46 and 1954-55 and had almost regained the 1945-46 level by 1959-60, but since then has again steadily fallen. Females comprised 47 per cent. of the total employment in 1966-67.

CLASS X. SAWMILLS, JOINERY, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class X are given in Tables 416 to 418. These industries accounted for 74 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 72 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1967-68.

Sawmills

Most of the log sawmills in New South Wales are located in country districts, many of them in forest areas. Some of the mills undertake moulding and planing in addition to general milling. In the metropolitan area, sawmills are operated in timber merchants' yards, where sawn timber of large sizes (mostly imported) is re-sawn; moulding, planing, and joinery work are also undertaken in the larger of these yards.

Details of the operations of sawmills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table. The figures exclude plywood mills and other woodworking establishments.

Table 416. Sawmills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	435	4,981	29,096	2,688	1,942	5,739	8,929	3,190
1946	645	6,277	44,128	3,637	3,151	8,365	13,584	5,219
1958	1,018	9,515	123,545	16,365	15,156	46,050	74,083	28,033
1959	983	9,460	123,786	16,850	15,428	44,952	75,024	30,072
1960	946	9,535	125,535	17,771	16,620	50,950	82,762	31,813
1961	907	9,268	129,996	19,525	16,944	50,840	81,941	31,101
1962	866	8,571	130,454	19,901	15,968	46,769	75,774	29,005
1963	822	8,340	128,704	20,068	15,624	45,607	74,256	28,649
1964	757	7,992	124,390	19,909	16,171	49,561	80,628	31,068
1965	741	8,342	132,735	21,137	17,720	53,710	89,061	35,351
1966	724	8,354	133,560	22,589	18,298	51,933	87,277	35,344
1967	721	8,232	136,759	23,776	19,153	54,524	91,045	36,521
1968	685	8,105	136,890	24,241	19,691	56,845	94,165	37,319

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors. Excludes timber-getters and transport workers.

Employment in the sawmills reached a peak (10,635) in 1951-52, then declined steadily until 1963-64. Employment increased in 1964-65 and 1965-66 but has since declined. In 1967-68, the number employed was 24 per cent. below the 1951-52 peak, although 63 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. The motive power installed in the mills in 1967-68 was more than 4½-times as great as in 1938-39.

Particulars of logs sawn and timber produced in sawmills, veneer mills, and other woodworking establishments are given in the next table. The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1967-68 was 59 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood timber, the production of which was greatly expanded, partly to meet the growing demand for timber and partly to supplement the reduced imports of softwoods.

Table 417. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced

Year ended 30th June	Logs Treated			Sawn Timber Produced					
	Native*	Im-ported*	Total	From Native Logs *				From Im-ported Logs*	Total
				Hardwoods	Brush-woods and Scrubwoods	Soft-woods	Total		
	Thousand cubic feet			Thousand super feet					
			†	†	†				
1939	22,914	9,817	32,731	†	†	†	179,350	101,819	281,169
1946	31,629	243	31,872	†	†	†	252,107	2,042	254,149
1963	49,323	2,017	51,340	279,329	22,558	76,200	378,087	18,237	396,324
1964	52,525	2,048	54,573	306,711	22,241	76,203	405,155	17,669	422,824
1965	56,216	2,071	58,287	325,037	24,733	73,525	423,295	17,246	440,541
1966	56,169	1,900	58,069	329,973	22,844	73,491	426,308	16,338	442,646
1967	55,725	1,804	57,528	326,683	19,025	69,666	415,374	15,116	430,490
1968	56,199	2,148	58,347	337,383	21,982	70,019	429,384	18,525	447,909

* For 1938-39 and 1945-46 interstate imports of logs are included in "Imported", but in later years are included in "Native" logs.

† Not available.

Further particulars of the timber industry are given in the chapter "Forestry".

Joinery

Window frames and sashes, doors, cupboards, and other articles of joinery for the building industry are usually made in workshops and transported to the building site where they are to be used.

Particulars of joinery workshops, which are usually small in size, are given in the following table. The figures include builders' workshops where located on a fixed site and used continuously for production of joinery items; workshops on temporary sites in connection with particular building contracts are not included.

Table 418. Joinery Workshops in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establish-ments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
			H.P.					
1939	197	2,069	8,573	1,181	915	1,420	2,807	1,388
1946	236	2,350	9,768	1,463	1,267	2,057	3,823	1,766
1958	831	5,061	29,044	10,040	8,410	18,217	32,049	13,832
1959	852	5,285	29,083	10,771	9,066	19,064	34,090	15,026
1960	888	5,638	29,505	12,345	10,355	22,351	39,351	17,001
1961	897	5,940	30,893	14,205	11,936	25,510	44,598	19,088
1962	894	5,758	30,950	14,658	11,954	25,142	44,512	19,371
1963	873	5,620	31,384	15,397	11,994	24,574	44,072	19,499
1964	864	5,865	32,028	16,968	12,938	27,795	49,318	21,523
1965	861	6,072	31,599	18,323	14,217	31,003	55,751	24,748
1966	840	6,255	31,368	19,743	15,015	34,063	58,875	24,812
1967	846	6,131	32,438	21,331	16,002	35,817	63,545	27,728
1968	853	6,419	32,515	23,673	17,721	39,366	70,076	30,710

Average during whole year, including working proprietors

CLASS XI. FURNITURE OF WOOD, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and furniture making is the principal individual industry in Class XI. In 1967-68, this industry accounted for 67 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 69 per cent. of the value of production in the Class.

In addition to the manufacture of furniture, the cabinet and furniture making industry includes french polishing, upholstery, and repairs to furniture. Particulars of the industry in 1938-39 and later years are as follows:—

Table 419. Cabinet and Furniture Making, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	258	4,465	7,263	1,939	1,837	2,984	5,705	2,720
1946	269	3,547	9,227	2,035	2,064	3,228	6,334	3,106
1958	536	6,033	17,065	8,514	10,365	18,387	34,961	16,574
1959	570	6,225	18,210	10,549	11,082	21,088	39,072	17,984
1960	566	6,516	17,829	11,536	12,334	24,683	45,366	20,683
1961	565	6,272	18,478	12,972	12,624	24,210	44,606	20,397
1962	555	6,011	19,150	14,099	12,301	24,141	43,845	19,704
1963	555	6,043	18,674	14,368	12,391	24,785	44,931	20,146
1964	533	5,840	18,238	15,119	12,384	25,100	46,054	20,955
1965	561	6,132	19,331	16,949	14,052	27,848	52,162	24,314
1966	553	6,361	22,138	18,150	15,209	27,425	53,991	26,566
1967	564	6,436	22,653	19,414	16,120	28,385	57,218	28,833
1968	554	6,594	23,163	20,508	17,485	30,215	60,959	30,743

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The value of furniture (excluding drapery, blinds, etc.) produced in 1967-68 was \$68,741,000—wood, \$47,402,000, metal (including office equipment), \$20,885,000; and seagrass and bamboo, \$454,000. Metal furniture is a product of the metals and machinery industries (Class IV), and seagrass and bamboo furniture is a product of the basket and wickerware industry (Class X).

CLASS XII. PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class XII are given in Tables 420 to 424. These industries (excluding the paper-making industry for which 1967-68 figures are not available for publication) accounted for 82 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 76 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1967-68.

Paper-making

Although the paper-making industry had been established in Australia for many years, its development was retarded until 1939, when supplies of Australian-made pulp (mostly short-fibred pulp from Australian eucalypts) first became available.

The industry is operating in all States, but is chiefly centred in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania. A large part of the pulp requirements of New South Wales mills is imported from Tasmania and Victoria, the rest being imported from oversea. The principal products of the industry in New South Wales are paper board, kraft and other wrapping papers, and printing and writing papers (other than newsprint).

The development of the paper-making industry in New South Wales since 1955-56 is illustrated in the following table. Details for years before 1955-56, and for 1966-67 and 1967-68, are not available for publication.

Table 420. Paper-making, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1956	4	1,630	46,705	5,236	3,224	6,846	13,398	6,552
1957	4	1,861	48,393	5,588	4,024	9,020	16,772	7,752
1958	4	1,866	49,762	6,136	4,312	9,528	17,828	8,300
1959	4	1,914	50,321	7,140	4,648	9,998	19,432	9,434
1960	4	1,972	52,751	12,550	5,466	11,110	23,256	12,146
1961	4	1,965	72,819	16,786	5,394	12,852	25,356	12,504
1962	4	1,798	75,117	20,648	5,164	13,884	24,724	10,840
1963	4	1,960	90,266	25,082	5,698	14,646	27,428	12,782
1964	4	2,123	92,423	26,111	6,466	17,806	33,605	15,799
1965	4	2,282	92,209	29,171	7,464	20,850	38,945	18,095
1966†	4	2,349	102,458	29,863	8,053	21,988	40,324	18,336

* Average during whole year.

† Figures for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are not available for publication.

Newspapers and Periodicals

The printing of newspapers and periodicals in New South Wales is undertaken by a few large metropolitan newspaper offices and numerous relatively small suburban and country newspaper enterprises. Details of the industry are given in the next table:—

Table 421. Newspapers and Periodicals, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	213	4,456	10,997	6,271	2,380	3,017	7,237	4,219
1946	181	4,595	15,653	6,345	3,147	5,234	11,036	5,802
1958	179	6,946	21,354	27,098	13,614	23,261	47,903	24,642
1959	177	6,959	21,779	27,874	14,465	24,220	50,142	25,922
1960	180	7,138	21,986	31,128	15,955	25,170	54,191	29,021
1961	179	7,374	27,434	31,790	17,799	27,130	59,591	32,461
1962	177	7,149	27,606	33,934	17,400	23,572	55,839	32,267
1963	173	7,124	24,873	33,857	17,374	24,612	58,000	33,388
1964	170	7,415	24,417	37,767	18,557	25,878	61,182	35,304
1965	165	7,721	26,247	42,745	20,848	27,723	66,130	38,406
1966	160	7,769	26,858	44,587	21,972	28,002	70,401	42,399
1967	163	7,911	28,431	47,038	23,479	29,996	77,766	47,770
1968	162	7,877	28,621	49,272	25,747	33,169	84,892	51,723

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors. Excludes journalists and editorial staff.

The number of persons employed in the printing of newspapers and periodicals rose fairly steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1967-68 was 77 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in the printerries in 1967-68 was more than 2½-times as great as in 1938-39.

Printing Establishments

The operations of government and general printing establishments (other than those printing newspapers and periodicals) are summarized in the next table. In 1967-68, there were five government establishments, which accounted for 7 per cent. of the total employment.

Table 422. Government and General Printing and Bookbinding, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	335	7,373	7,135	5,517	2,805	3,263	7,971	4,708
1946	340	6,498	8,693	5,303	3,423	4,531	10,267	5,736
1958	577	10,412	20,323	24,328	18,516	27,457	59,424	31,967
1959	667	10,999	21,935	33,286	20,408	30,471	65,542	35,071
1960	679	11,530	21,886	36,354	23,308	33,680	74,656	40,976
1961	707	12,218	23,833	42,668	25,933	37,307	83,341	46,034
1962	737	12,521	25,486	48,288	27,307	37,002	87,251	50,249
1963	740	12,707	26,232	50,549	27,983	39,684	92,954	53,271
1964	736	13,015	26,428	55,557	30,495	43,240	99,758	56,518
1965	785	13,414	27,849	59,619	33,491	47,565	108,741	61,175
1966	812	14,108	29,612	63,491	36,441	50,684	118,498	67,815
1967†	826	13,970	27,619	63,466	37,782	50,419	120,319	69,901
1968†	830	14,261	28,085	67,664	40,533	54,429	132,899	78,471

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the exclusion of certain factory establishments formerly classified to this industry.

Employment in these establishments has increased steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1967-68 was 93 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in 1967-68 was almost four times as great as in 1938-39.

Manufactured Stationery

Particulars of establishments engaged in the manufacture of stationery are given in the following table:—

Table 423. Manufactured Stationery, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	46	1,609	1,629	1,334	496	1,406	2,683	1,277
1946	53	1,572	3,909	1,277	796	2,483	4,110	1,627
1958	73	2,686	6,188	8,176	4,373	13,065	23,790	10,724
1959	70	2,687	5,993	9,459	4,704	13,677	25,410	11,732
1960	70	2,793	5,887	10,108	5,027	15,141	27,928	12,787
1961	70	2,860	5,874	10,664	5,450	16,666	29,311	12,644
1962	71	2,759	6,120	11,826	5,492	16,564	30,420	13,856
1963	65	2,717	7,168	12,616	5,491	17,945	31,857	13,911
1964	64	2,760	6,857	13,300†	5,909	19,612	34,312	14,699
1965	59	2,768	7,018	13,541	6,367	19,655	36,180	16,525
1966	57	2,682	7,196	14,111	6,634	18,829	35,364	16,535
1967	57	2,643	7,356	13,996	6,721	19,263	37,095	17,832
1968	55	2,615	7,156	15,743	7,030	19,859	39,146	19,287

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Revised.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of stationery rose substantially after the war, reaching a peak of 3,013 in 1950-51. It declined to 2,446 in 1952-53, but in 1967-68 was 2,615 or 63 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. Females comprised 47 per cent. of the total employed in the industry in 1967-68.

The motive power installed in 1967-68 was almost 4½-times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 2.7 horse-power per employee in 1967-68, compared with 1.0 in 1938-39.

Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.

The next table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, etc., in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 424. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons etc., N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	32	1,953	1,324	979	508	1,037	2,027	990
1946	41	1,827	1,813	1,180	858	2,085	3,779	1,694
1958	63	3,362	8,361	9,315	5,728	17,010	28,144	11,135
1959	63	3,383	8,723	10,154	6,091	18,139	30,462	12,323
1960	65	3,497	8,751	11,014	6,858	20,460	34,499	14,039
1961	63	3,631	9,704	13,285	7,387	21,943	36,837	14,894
1962	65	3,447	9,092	14,185	7,372	22,270	37,309	15,038
1963	65	3,595	10,907	16,962	7,819	25,005	40,840	15,836
1964	61	3,792	11,051	18,733	8,546	25,273	42,385	17,112
1965	59	3,931	13,031	23,595	9,625	28,581	47,993	19,412
1966	63	4,151	13,654	24,968	10,352	31,255	52,210	20,955
1967†	65	4,699	16,215	29,096	12,570	36,019	63,225	27,206
1968†	69	4,817	17,796	30,233	13,825	40,636	70,128	29,492

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the inclusion of details for certain factory establishments formerly classified to another industry.

Employment in these factories rose steadily between 1952-53 and 1960-61, contracted during 1961-62 as a result of general economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government, and recovered during later years. In 1967-68 the number employed was more than double that in 1952-53, and almost 2½-times greater than in 1938-39. Females comprised 37 per cent. of the total number of employees.

The motive power installed in the factories in 1967-68 was more than thirteen times as great as in 1938-39.

CLASS XIII. RUBBER

Class XIII comprises factory establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods and in tyre retreading and repairing.

The post-war development of the establishments manufacturing rubber goods is illustrated in the following table. These establishments produce rubber footwear, belting, hose, sponge and foam rubber, and other rubber goods, but motor tyres and tubes are their principal products.

Table 425. Rubber Goods, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	12	3,405	28,764	2,059	2,217	7,098	9,629	2,532
1958	42	6,833	58,469	11,359	13,783	34,184	52,903	18,719
1959	43	6,654	59,256	11,364	13,725	34,151	52,818	18,666
1960	42	6,864	59,264	11,310	15,090	39,161	57,953	18,792
1961	42	6,581	60,285	11,393	15,065	37,896	57,902	20,006
1962	42	5,818	60,324	11,225	13,583	32,071	49,704	17,632
1963	41	6,503	60,974	13,764	16,254	40,224	60,455	20,231
1964	39	6,856	61,785	25,438†	17,387	43,214	66,847	23,634
1965	43	7,046	68,188	30,421	19,223	44,452	70,164	25,712
1966	46	6,803	75,708	37,903	18,737	43,695	71,037	27,342
1967	47	6,624	78,377	37,656	18,841	43,481	72,068	28,587
1968	47	7,010	77,366	35,635	20,747	44,028	72,983	28,955

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Not comparable with figures for previous years, because of a revaluation of the assets of certain establishments.

The marked expansion of the rubber goods industry during the post-war years was interrupted in 1952-53 by adverse economic conditions, and in 1961-62 as a result of general economic measures introduced by the Commonwealth Government. Employment in the industry in 1967-68 was 21 per cent. above the 1951-52 level and more than twice as great as in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the industry in 1967-68 represented an average of 11.0 horse-power per employee.

The operations of establishments engaged in tyre retreading and repairing are summarized in the next table:—

Table 426. Tyre Retreading and Repairing, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1946	106	585	1,284	624	293	715	1,355	640
1958	177	1,123	4,108	5,647	1,860	3,642	7,591	3,949
1959	194	1,159	4,254	6,392	1,963	4,085	8,177	4,092
1960	186	1,021	4,274	6,070	1,858	4,295	8,421	4,126
1961	186	1,014	4,377	6,501	1,911	4,789	9,698	4,909
1962	193	1,089	4,691	6,999	2,179	5,516	11,299	5,782
1963	193	1,088	5,209	7,723	2,269	5,655	11,780	6,125
1964	195	1,085	5,493	8,286	2,333	6,479	13,429	6,950
1965	204	1,161	5,759	8,977	2,567	7,173	14,661	7,489
1966	204	1,147	5,898	9,334	2,775	7,513	14,875	7,362
1967	201	1,199	5,927	9,280	3,044	7,780	16,587	8,807
1968	192	1,192	6,012	9,938	3,322	7,928	16,968	9,039

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The next table shows the quantities of crude and synthetic rubber used and of tyres produced in rubber works (including tyre retreading and repairing works) in 1938-39 and recent years:—

Table 427. Rubber Works in N.S.W.: Rubber Used and and Tyres Produced

Year ended 30th June	Rubber Used		Tyres		Year ended 30th June	Rubber Used		Tyres	
	Crude	Synthetic	Made	Retreaded and Recapped		Crude	Synthetic	Made	Retreaded and Recapped
	Thousand lb.		Thousand			Thousand lb.		Thousand	
1939	16,262	*	663	172	1962	22,591	27,184	1,999	1,112
1946	11,295	*	540	315	1963	27,195	34,656	2,673	1,153
					1964	30,286	38,542	2,880	1,322
1958	28,494	20,269	1,902	775	1965	30,258	40,658	2,888	1,400
1959	31,450	20,553	2,033	817	1966	29,422	39,520	2,834	1,439
1960	32,552	23,379	2,159	840	1967	27,146	39,784	2,700	1,450
1961	27,722	28,877	2,200	948	1968	29,856	40,697	2,844	1,445

* Not available.

Consumption of crude rubber more than quadrupled between 1945-46 and 1954-55 (48,528,000 lb.), but was sharply reduced in later years; consumption in 1967-68, although 84 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39, was 38 per cent. lower than in the peak year 1954-55. The decreased usage of crude rubber has been accompanied by increased consumption of synthetic rubber, little of which was used before 1954-55. In 1967-68 the number of tyres made was more than four times as great as in 1938-39, and the number retreaded and recapped was more than eight times as great.

CLASS XIV. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments (including gramophone records):—

Table 428. Musical Instruments (incl. Gramophone Records), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
			H.P.					
1939	13	286	793	145	113	94	278	184
1946	16	311	826	203	179	139	429	290
1958†	35	688	1,874	1,377	1,299	2,154	5,227	3,073
1959	36	648	1,789	1,493	1,244	1,967	5,154	3,187
1960	36	588	1,958	1,624	1,140	1,858	4,804	2,946
1961	37	496	1,427	1,589	977	1,748	4,780	3,032
1962	35	448	1,374	1,363	926	2,118	5,447	3,329
1963	36	458	1,392	1,402	986	2,318	5,858	3,540
1964	36	493	1,398	1,372	1,053	2,577	6,613	4,036
1965	35	502	1,683	1,320	1,136	2,832	7,585	4,753
1966	35	484	1,726	1,483	1,154	2,643	7,694	5,051
1967	31	531	1,669	1,522	1,340	3,215	9,110	5,896
1968	33	540	1,968	3,119	1,388	2,939	9,927	6,988

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text below table.

The figures given in Table 428 for 1957-58 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years, because of the exclusion of details for certain factory establishments now classified, for statistical purposes, to the electrical and wireless equipment industry.

CLASS XV. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Particulars of the plastics industry and of the optical, surgical, and scientific instruments industry are given in Tables 429 and 430. In 1967-68, these two industries accounted for 58 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 60 per cent. of the value of production in Class XV.

Plastic Moulding and Products

The marked expansion of the plastics industry during the post-war years is illustrated in the following table. The industry as defined for statistical purposes does not include (a) establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of moulding powders and other raw materials (which are classified to the industrial chemicals industry) or (b) those establishments which manufacture plastics products (e.g. filaments, coated wire and cables, boats, belting, bags, clothing, and toys) but which are included in other industries with establishments making similar products from other materials.

Table 429. Plastic Moulding and Products, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	59	1,783	H.P. 1,991	\$ thous. 871	\$ thous. 854	\$ thous. 1,045	\$ thous. 2,316	\$ thous. 1,271
1958	152	3,639	11,518	9,771	6,474	14,180	26,050	11,870
1959	152	3,815	13,020	10,206	7,089	16,295	30,593	14,298
1960	174	4,098	13,926	12,689	8,070	19,198	35,605	16,407
1961	188	4,355	16,931	14,895	8,839	19,273	35,915	16,643
1962	200	4,461	21,236	17,308	9,230	19,692	37,814	18,122
1963	201	4,962	21,644	20,684	10,631	23,053	42,663	19,609
1964	199	5,413	24,463	23,117	11,637	25,402	48,181	22,779
1965	228	6,025	27,390	26,551	13,895	29,953	56,329	26,377
1966	235	6,027	30,435	27,614	14,270	30,548	58,256	27,708
1967	244	6,456	32,971	32,015	16,225	35,577	68,282	32,705
1968	260	7,086	35,783	35,576	19,078	42,765	80,387	37,622

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The range of articles and semi-processed products made by the plastics industry has increased remarkably in recent years. Included in the range are electrical goods and components, kitchenware and tableware, film, coated materials, sheets, rods, blocks, laminates, floor and wall coverings, sponge and foam, containers, industrial and garden hose, chemical and agricultural piping, buttons, buckles, coat-hangers, motor vehicle parts and accessories, and a wide variety of industrial components.

Plastics moulding materials used in all industries in 1967-68 included 279,500 cwt. of polyethylene, 105,000 cwt. of polystyrene, 75,650 cwt. of plasticized and 205,200 cwt. of unplasticized polyvinyl chloride, and 31,800 cwt. of phenol formaldehyde (other than in liquid form).

Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments

Particulars of the factories engaged in the production of optical, surgical, and scientific instruments are given in the next table:—

Table 430. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	37	361	H.P. 225	\$ thous. 266	\$ thous. 149	\$ thous. 154	\$ thous. 389	\$ thous. 234
1946	85	1,512	1,449	1,136	760	974	2,205	1,231
1958	141	1,422	2,563	2,687	2,285	2,214	5,956	3,742
1959	144	1,517	2,631	3,145	2,542	3,074	7,734	4,660
1960	143	1,513	2,464	3,362	2,666	2,937	7,601	4,664
1961	143	1,551	2,558	3,934	2,836	3,381	7,966	4,585
1962	146	1,636	2,468	4,488	3,149	3,320	8,329	5,008
1963	165	1,784	2,481	4,860	3,579	3,915	9,740	5,824
1964†	149	1,903	2,296	4,972	3,844	3,856	10,644	6,788
1965	132	2,052	2,378	4,969	4,343	4,733	11,662	6,929
1966	125	2,061	2,673	5,945	4,612	4,910	12,234	7,324
1967	124	2,085	3,084	6,892	5,043	5,900	14,226	8,326
1968	124	2,070	3,222	7,158	5,319	6,321	15,303	8,982

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Figures for 1963-64 and later years are not strictly comparable with those shown for previous years, because of the exclusion of a number of dispensing opticians previously included.

CLASS XVI. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Class XVI comprises electricity generating stations and gas works. The generating stations are discussed below in the section dealing with electricity generation and distribution.

Gas Works

The development of gas works in New South Wales since 1938-39, is illustrated in the following table. Employment in the works increased steadily during the post-war years until 1954-55, but contracted in subsequent years. The motive power installed in the works in 1967-68 was more than twice as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 40.8 horse-power per employee compared with 15.9 in the pre-war year.

Table 431. Gas Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	43	1,092	H.P. 17,409	\$ thous. 7,922	\$ thous. 578	\$ thous. 1,941	\$ thous. 4,656	\$ thous. 2,714
1946	39	1,289	20,575	8,259	903	3,729	7,211	3,482
1958	37	1,393	35,209	16,959	3,239	15,972	27,886	11,915
1959	37	1,337	35,514	17,437	3,103	15,352	27,271	11,919
1960	37	1,310	33,958	19,099	3,171	15,754	27,828	12,074
1961	35	1,295	33,183	19,930	3,243	16,272	30,303	14,030
1962	35	1,263	34,494	19,909	3,278	15,930	30,115	14,185
1963	35	1,220	36,769	20,528	3,214	14,879	28,355	13,476
1964	35	1,175	32,543	20,716	3,183	14,863	28,479	13,616
1965	35	1,122	33,288	21,115	3,278	14,944	28,280	13,336
1966	34	1,022	34,037	21,153	3,107	14,295	27,785	13,489
1967	34	997	39,004	20,894	3,176	14,400	27,415	13,015
1968	33	962	39,203	21,619	3,221	14,720	26,973	12,253

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Of the 33 gas works in the State in 1967-68, 23 were owned by local government authorities and 10 were privately-owned.

In 1967-68, town gas production was 59 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and 117 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 by-products of the production of gas from coal.

Table 432. Gas Works, N.S.W.: Coal Used and Gas and Coke* Produced

Year ended 30th June	Coal Used	Town Gas Produced†	Coke Produced*	Year ended 30th June	Coal Used	Town Gas Produced†	Coke Produced*
	Tons	Thous. therms‡	Tons		Tons	Thous. therms‡	Tons
1939	578,127	59,173	412,986	1962	795,594	123,695	506,577
1946	795,961	80,782	499,165	1963	727,034	122,013	446,961
				1964	729,944	123,333	445,072
1958	834,140	115,372	532,436	1965	734,390	125,810¶	451,634
1959	828,959	116,632	509,931	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

* 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.

¶ Revised.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The generation of electricity in New South Wales has expanded very considerably during the post-war years. This expansion has reflected the greatly increased industrial activity, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the electrification of railway lines, the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas, and the increased use of domestic electric appliances.

Table 433. Electricity Generation in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Coal Used *	Fuel Oil Used *	Electricity Generated				
			Thermal Generation			Hydro-electric Generation	Total
			Generating Stations	Other Factories†	Total		
Thous. tons	Thous. gal.	Million kWh					
1939	1,165	7,681	‡	‡	‡	‡	1,948
1946	1,696	7,947	‡	‡	‡	‡	2,831
1958	4,030	9,480	6,950	243	7,193	402	7,595
1959	4,135	9,001	7,355	269	7,624	651	8,275
1960	4,328	8,753	8,085	294	8,379	821	9,200
1961	4,369	9,455	8,598	326	8,924	1,075	10,000
1962	4,406	9,867	8,922	340	9,262	1,421	10,683
1963	4,600	9,319	9,293	344	9,637	2,550	12,188
1964	5,138	9,698	10,920	455	11,375	2,484	13,859
1965	5,213	10,594	11,428	471	11,899	3,275	15,174
1966	5,816	13,659	12,931	416	13,347	2,198	15,545
1967	6,080	24,768	13,572	444	14,016	2,706	16,722
1968	6,536	26,712	14,807	412	15,218	2,825	18,043

* In electricity generating stations only.

† Generated mainly for use in these factories.

‡ Not available.

The State is mainly dependent 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 519) have been completed. In 1967-68, coal-fired stations and internal combustion plants generated 85 per cent. of the total electricity output, and hydro-electric stations 15 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.

The development of the electricity generating stations in New South Wales since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table. Further details about the motive power in generating stations are given earlier in this chapter.

Table 434. Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Capacity of Prime Movers Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc. †	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1939	106	2,072	953,487	32,561	1,269	3,174	11,438	8,264
1946	100	2,859	1,203,094	30,111	2,143	6,377	17,498	11,121
1958‡	72	5,558	2,688,724	222,336	11,477	36,059	88,625	52,566
1959	64	5,542	3,089,985	265,259	11,516	35,049	91,251	56,202
1960	62	5,162	3,446,494	274,918	11,180	35,120¶	99,079¶	63,959¶
1961	58	4,421	3,857,358	284,273	10,911	34,336	105,710	71,374
1962	55	4,382	4,285,824	480,676§	11,116	33,656	109,991	76,334
1963	54	4,279	4,553,430	522,760	10,985	33,464	119,386	85,922
1964	50	4,230	4,726,267	522,026	10,939	33,276	128,050	94,774
1965	49	4,116	4,971,347	512,921	11,412	32,778	122,501	89,724
1966	49	4,008	5,732,197	571,910	11,774	35,405	132,243	96,838
1967	50	4,103	6,813,817	677,279	12,298	37,870	142,213	104,343
1968	50	4,141	7,524,053	693,732	13,580	40,122	153,077	112,955

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes distribution system.

‡ Because of changes in 1955-56 in the classification of certain activities, figures for 1957-58 and later years are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

¶ Because of a change in the method of valuing certain producer-consumer products, figures for 1959-60 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years.

§ 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.

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, through its Interconnected System, 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 Local Government.

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 Local Government.

The Authority encourages the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidizing 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 62 per cent. of the first \$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 \$87.6 million and subsidies amounting to \$35.9 million had been approved under the scheme up to 30th June, 1970. By June, 1970, 61,900 miles of new transmission lines had been constructed, bringing power to 62,500 additional farms and 37,000 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. A total amount of \$1,200,000 per annum is to be distributed by the Commission over the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72, and 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.

In 1957, the Authority completed a review of the electricity distribution authorities in the State and developed a plan for a general re-organization of supply areas. The plan provided for the consolidation of many supply areas into a smaller number of larger areas under the control of county councils. Most aspects of the plan have now been implemented.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY

At 30th June, 1970, there were 41 separate authorities engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in New South Wales. They comprised 34 county councils, 5 municipal and shire councils, and 2 franchise holders.

There were 1,564,796 electricity consumers in the State at 30th June, 1970, including 1,396,150 residential and 168,049 commercial and industrial consumers.

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 520.

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 will be located Talbingo Reservoir, which is being

formed by the construction of a 530 feet high dam and will have 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. Water from this Reservoir will pass through Tumut 3 Station to generate power during peak-load periods, and will then discharge 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 will discharge into Blowering Reservoir (capacity 1,320,000 acre feet), which will function primarily to store water passed through the Tumut power stations during the winter and hold it for release to the Murrumbidgee 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 Talbingo Dam, Tumut 3 Power Station and Pressure Pipelines, and spillway gates of the Jounama Dam 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.

Utilization 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 amortized over 70 years). No charge is made for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Expenditure on the Scheme amounted to \$732 million by 30th June, 1970.

Snowy Mountains Council

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victoria (see page 519), 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.

MINING

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, but these minerals have not been of major importance. 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.

STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRIES

Statistics relating to the mining industries have been compiled for many years from census returns supplied annually by mine operators. For statistical purposes, the mining industries are defined to cover not only the actual mining or quarrying operations, but also crushing and ore dressing operations carried out in treatment works situated at or near a mine or quarry. 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. However, the refining of metals and the processing of raw materials (in the manufacture of such products as coke, bricks, and portland cement) are classified as factory activity, whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine or quarry. Oil search operations are not regarded as a mining activity.

In accordance with this definition, the quantities and values of individual minerals produced are recorded on the basis of the form in which the minerals are despatched from the working. For example, a metallic mineral is recorded as an ore if untreated before despatch and as a concentrate if ore dressing operations are undertaken at or near the mine.

The minerals are classified into four major groups—metallic minerals, fuel minerals, non-metallic minerals, and construction materials.

In Tables 435 to 437, each mine or quarry has been classified to an industry in accordance with its principal product, and all employment, products, and other particulars of the mine or quarry have been attributed to that industry. The value of output shown in these tables for a particular industry or group of industries is therefore the value of all the products of the mines and quarries classified to that industry or group.

Table 435. 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			
			\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
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. See Table 436.

† 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 (see below); 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).

The introduction in 1968-69 of integrated economic censuses covering mining and other major industrial sectors has involved the development of new concepts, definitions, and procedures, and represents the first attempt in Australia to compile statistics relating to these activities on the basis of a

common framework of reporting units and data concepts and a common timing convention, and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. Inevitably, there has been some delay in finalizing the results of these censuses, and consequently the statistics of mining activity given in this Chapter relate only to 1968 and earlier years; however, preliminary results of the 1968-69 censuses are given in Appendix B of this Year Book. All references in this Chapter to the scope, coverage, definitions, etc., relating to mining censuses refer to those adopted for the 1968 and earlier annual censuses.

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 table on page 524.

Except in coal mining, many of the workings counted as individual mines are small. In 1968, there were 1,056 mines (with a total employment of 1,930) in which persons employed numbered less than four.

At the end of 1968, the working proprietors included in "Persons Employed" numbered 1,102. Of the salary and wage earners at the end of the year, 8,851 (3,908 in coal and 4,943 in other mining) were working above ground and 11,835 (9,048 in coal and 2,787 in other mining) were working below ground. A more detailed dissection of employment in coal mining is shown in Table 453.

The salaries and wages shown in the table represent gross amounts before any deduction in respect of explosives bought by employees from proprietors. In 1968, deductions for explosives totalled \$272,000, comprising \$185,000 in silver-lead-zinc mining, \$6,000 in coal, and \$81,000 in other mining.

The values of fixed assets shown in the table represent the depreciated book values of these items. Of the total value of \$190,942,000 at the end of 1968, plant and machinery represented \$119,647,000 or 63 per cent., land and buildings \$20,179,000 or 11 per cent., and mine development \$51,116,000 or 26 per cent. Capital expenditure on additions and replacements of fixed assets in 1968 totalled \$37,692,000, of which \$30,592,000 was spent on plant and machinery, \$2,871,000 on land and buildings, and \$4,230,000 on mine development. Further details of the value of fixed assets in coal mines are shown in Table 451.

The value of materials and stores used in 1968 included \$5,635,000 for mining timber, of which \$3,811,000 was used in coal mines, \$1,815,000 in silver-lead-zinc mines, and \$9,000 in all other mines.

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.

INDIVIDUAL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRIES

Tables 436 and 437 show the employment and value of output by individual mining and quarrying industries in New South Wales. The totals in these tables exceed those in Table 435 because they include particulars of quarries producing clays and construction materials.

The trends in employment and value of output in the principal mining and quarrying industries during the last eleven years are summarized in Table 437. The value of output of coal rose by 81 per cent. during this period, with sharp increases in production in 1960, in 1961, and in each year since 1964; with mechanization and improved efficiency generally, employment in coal mining fell markedly between 1952 and 1964, but it has since

Table 436. Individual Mining and Quarrying Industries, N.S.W.: Employment and Value of Output

Industry	Persons Employed*				Value of Output			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968
\$ thousand								
MINING FOR METALLIC MINERALS								
Antimony	17	13	20	23	21	43	54	82
Bauxite	5	7	4	4	19	31	18	24
Copper and Copper-Gold	251	316	317	394	1,156	5,032	7,126	8,352
Gold	29	36	27	38	6	8	4	4
Iron Oxide	20	24	20	11	172	247	171	71
Manganese	13	4	5	2	10	1	1	1
Mineral Sands	1,282	1,538	1,647	1,552	15,953	19,141	22,736	23,127
Silver-Lead-Zinc	4,630	4,815	4,877	4,900	98,061	81,405	73,820	72,083
Tin	270	304	327	268	3,535	3,941	4,269	3,683
Other Metallic Minerals	6	11	18	14	36	8	11	2
Total	6,523	7,068	7,262	7,206	118,967	109,857	108,210	107,428
MINING FOR BLACK COAL								
Total	11,678	11,983	12,176	12,724	112,103	117,626	126,446	144,899
MINING FOR NON-METALLIC MINERALS								
Asbestos	37	33	38	38	136	93	107	180
Barite	3	2	2	6	7	5	13	45
Clays—								
Brick and Tile Clay and Shale	271	274	291	328	2,394	2,304	2,500	2,952
Other Clay and Shale	117	128	132	141	646	675	760	809
Diatomite	5	4	4	5	12	13	15	11
Dolomite	6	5	4	12	43	88	145	145
Felspar (including Cornish Stone)	17	11	10	8	86	69	49	25
Gypsum	28	18	21	20	298	216	204	151
Limestone (including Sea Shells)	367	348	339	313	3,297	3,213	3,322	3,305
Magnesite	45	27	30	35	257	192	243	225
Talcs (incl. Steatite, Chlorites, and Pyrophyllite)	14	13	13	16	22	21	33	34
Other Non-metallic Minerals	471	854	886	1,077	1,031	1,555	1,948	2,764
Total	1,381	1,717	1,770	1,999	8,229	8,443	9,338	10,647
QUARRYING FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS								
Dimension Stone	189	159	135	95	886	682	576	382
Sand and Gravel	623	610	639	704	8,024	7,682	8,954	12,367
Crushed and Broken Stone	1,310	1,053	990	990	19,463	13,791	16,036	16,775
Other (Unprocessed Materials)		91	108	211		5,670	6,370	7,517
Total	2,122	1,913	1,872	2,000	28,372	27,826	31,935	37,041
ALL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRIES								
Total	21,704	22,681	23,080	23,929	267,672	263,751	275,929	300,015

* For coal mining, average during whole year; for other mining, average during period of operation. Includes working proprietors, but excludes fossickers (estimated at 449 in 1965, 592 in 1966, 736 in 1967 and 844 in 1968 and employees of the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils extracting road materials (estimated at 883 in 1965, 812 in 1966, 844 in 1967, and 819 in 1968).

tended to increase. The marked fluctuations from year to year in the value of output of the silver-lead-zinc mining industry mainly reflect variations in metal prices; the fall in employment in the industry during the period reflects producers' deliberate restriction of output from 1959 to 1962 and improved efficiency generally. The mineral sands industry expanded rapidly until 1957, but output was severely curtailed from 1958 to 1960 because of the reduced world prices for rutile; markedly higher prices and rationalization of the industry led to a rapid expansion after 1960.

Table 437. Principal Mining and Quarrying Industries, N.S.W.: Employment and Value of Output

Year	Coal Mining	Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining	Mineral Sands Mining	Clays Mining	Limestone Quarrying	Construction Materials Quarrying	Other Mining and Quarrying	Total, All Mining and Quarrying Industries
AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT*								
1958	15,463	6,234	718	451	351	1,284	772	25,273
1959	13,445	5,607	621	465	328	1,488	709	22,663
1960	13,279	5,357	665	464	337	1,647	702	22,451
1961	12,512	5,186	688	454	374	1,755	829	21,798
1962	11,998	4,826	947	406	361	1,776	827	21,141
1963	11,534	4,350	1,032	419	371	1,844	942	20,492
1964	11,367	4,391	1,116	395	365	1,919	1,051	20,604
1965	11,678	4,630	1,282	388	367	2,122	1,237	21,704
1966	11,983	4,815	1,538	402	348	1,913	1,682	22,681
1967	12,176	4,877	1,647	423	339	1,872	1,746	23,080
1968	12,724	4,900	1,552	469	313	2,000	1,971	23,929
VALUE OF OUTPUT (\$ thousand)								
1958	79,958	38,186	5,920	1,742	2,264	12,862	2,340	143,272
1959	74,873	41,893	5,328	2,005	1,907	14,236	2,359	142,607
1960	85,354	43,858	5,547	2,283	2,084	18,265	2,282	159,674
1961	90,225	35,413	6,236	2,197	2,592	17,531	2,520	156,713
1962	94,068†	35,110	6,387	2,219	2,540	17,742	2,362	160,427†
1963	90,838	54,487	11,124	2,680	2,832	20,961	2,430	185,351
1964	97,252	87,990	11,407	2,808	3,048	26,674	4,120	233,299
1965	112,103	98,061	15,953	3,040	3,297	28,372	6,846	267,672
1966	117,626	81,405	19,141	2,979	3,213	27,826	11,561	263,751
1967	126,446	73,820	22,736	3,260	3,322	31,935	14,410	275,929
1968	144,899	72,083	23,127	3,761	3,305	37,041	15,799	300,015

* See note *, Table 436.

† 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).

MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS AND SULPHUR

Detailed statistics of the mineral ores and concentrates, etc. produced in New South Wales are given in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 438 shows the total quantities of the principal metals, etc. contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced in the State in the last eight years. The quantity of gold shown in the table, for example, is the aggregate gold content of all the gold-bearing minerals (gold concentrates, copper concentrates, lead concentrates, etc.). In the case of some metals (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 those actually recoverable.

Not all the metallic minerals produced in New South Wales are smelted and refined in Australia, the ores and concentrates in many cases being despatched for sale oversea. The mine production figures shown for 1968 in Table 438 have been dissected to show "contents available for recovery in Australia" and "contents destined for export in ores, etc." This dissection is based on advices furnished by producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

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 area 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 oversea.

Table 439. Mine Production of Antimony, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Antimony Concentrates ..	273	35	98	91	159
Lead Concentrates	843	909	873	810	672
Lead-Zinc Middlings ..	...	...	...	29	11
Total Antimony	1,116	944	971	930	842

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 oversea.

Table 440. Mine Production of Cadmium, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates	74	69	61	63	52
Lead-Zinc Middlings ..	...	...	...	11	2
Zinc Concentrates	899	926	943	976	926
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps .. ..	...	...	...	29	26
Total Cadmium	973	995	1,005	1,079	1,007

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 441. Mine Production of Copper, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper Ore	1	5	12	34	81
Copper Concentrates	213	1,880	5,952	7,658	8,731
Copper Precipitates	91	107	111	134	93
Gold Ore .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1
Lead Concentrates	2,947	2,776	2,665	2,959	2,722
Lead-Zinc Middlings .. .. .	...	...	...	84	27
Silver-Lead-Zinc-Copper Ore .. .. .	...	48	132	39	...
Silver-Lead Slimes .. .. .	...	1	...	...	...
Zinc Concentrates	378	395	370	469	610
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps .. .. .	...	...	...	14	14
Total Copper	3,630	5,212	9,242	11,392	12,279

The reduced level of copper production in Australia during 1964-65 (reflecting an industrial dispute at Mt. Isa, Queensland) necessitated the importation of copper to meet rapidly increasing local requirements. The imported copper was purchased at London Metal Exchange prices, which were markedly higher than local Australian prices; from July, 1964, to September, 1965, a surcharge was levied on locally-produced copper sold in Australia, and the proceeds were used to equalize prices paid for imported and locally-produced copper. In order to conserve local copper supplies, export controls were imposed on a wide range of copper-bearing materials from November, 1964, to August, 1965, and again from December, 1965.

Measures to assist the copper mining industry—a customs duty on imported copper and a bounty on local production—were introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1958, but the bounty on local production was discontinued after 31st December, 1966. The bounty, ranging up to \$70 a ton (\$90 from 1958 to 1960), the actual rate depending on overseas prices and subject to conditions limiting profits, was payable on copper produced in Australia from local ores and sold for use in Australia. The customs duty is imposed on a sliding scale which is designed to ensure that the landed cost of copper (including freight and other charges) does not fall below about \$610 per ton (\$570 from 1958 to 1960); in fact, in recent years, the landed cost of imported copper has been well above levels at which the customs duty on imported copper would come into effect.

One-fifth of the net income from copper mining is exempt from income taxation in the hands of the producer. If the producer is a company, the concession applies also to such income when paid to the shareholders as dividends.

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.

Table 442. 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	1959	13,275	415
1901-1910	2,252,851	19,139	1960	13,628	426
1911-1920	1,145,185	9,729	1961	12,034	377
1921-1925	133,335	1,133	1962	11,234	351
1926-1930	70,287	597	1963	11,395	357
1931-1935	163,091	2,590	1964	10,569	332
1936-1940	405,497	7,641	1965	9,640	302
1941-1945	334,858	7,067	1966	9,078	285
1946-1950	237,398	5,759	1967	10,716	335
1951-1955	175,842	5,592	1968	8,668	271
1956-1960	105,476	3,353	Total to 1968	16,506,762	162,054

* 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).

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 443. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Ore .. .. .	...	5	2	18	13
Gold Ore .. .. .	...	...	...	3	30
Gold—Other forms*	649	144	175	173	83
Lead Concentrates	8,456	8,192	7,508	7,979	6,791
Lead-Zinc Middlings .. .. .	...	...	...	681	223
Silver-Lead-Zinc-Copper Ore .. .. .	...	...	...	10	...
Zinc Concentrates	1,464	1,299	1,393	1,772	1,449
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps .. .. .	...	...	...	80	79
Total Gold	10,569	9,640	9,078	10,716	8,668

* 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 oz. fine was increased from \$21.52 to \$30.98 in September, 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of dollars. On 1st 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 oversea 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 30th June, 1973. To the end of 1969, the total subsidy payments to producers in New South Wales amounted to \$66,738.

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 "Factories", is obtained from South Australia and Western Australia.

IRON OXIDE

Iron oxide is produced in various localities of New South Wales. Total production in 1968 was 17,149 tons (valued at \$71,000), of which 16,884 tons won in the Mudgee and Rylstone areas were used in the manufacturing of quick-drying cement, 215 tons won in the Copmanhurst and Kempsey areas were used for coal-washing purposes, and 50 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 oversea 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 oversea.

Table 444. 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
1958	44,915	11,609	59	56,583	32,230	11,949	44,179	210
1959	44,792	16,132	111	61,035	71,156	16,607	87,763	173
1960	52,262	17,105	537	69,904	65,764	17,610	83,374	38
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

* These concentrates are despatched to Southport (Qld.) for separation.

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 rationalization 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 1968 over 105 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 12 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 oversea 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 oversea. 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 oversea 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 progress of the silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales during the last eleven years is illustrated in the following table. The items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and therefore do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 445. Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining Industry, N.S.W.

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed *	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Fixed Assets of Mines‡		Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Value of Output
				Additions and Replacements during Year	Value at end of Year		
			\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1958	13	6,234	17,972	1,955	29,787	11,333	38,186
1959	13	5,607	16,738	1,766	28,983	10,515	41,893
1960	15	5,357	17,219	1,850	38,011	11,139	43,858
1961	14	5,186	16,759	2,060	38,134	10,531	35,413
1962	11	4,826	14,810	1,842	38,349	8,799	35,110
1963	9	4,350	15,018	1,121	37,664	9,028	54,487
1964	13	4,391	17,577	1,874	37,670	9,691	87,990
1965	13	4,630	21,166	3,209	38,815	10,855	98,061
1966	12	4,815	21,246	4,728	40,929	11,418	81,405
1967	17	4,877	21,933	7,144	42,515	12,806	73,820
1968	11	4,900	22,215	2,724	42,440	13,856	72,083

* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Before deducting value of explosives (\$185,000 in 1968) sold to employees; excludes drawings by working proprietors.

‡ Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. Values at end of year are depreciated book values.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

Table 446. 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
1958	241,521	4,646	729	246,896	211,667	...	...	211,667
1959	242,323	4,093	33	246,449	202,675	...	...	202,675
1960	231,658	4,166	44	235,868	234,170	...	...	234,170
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

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, and bearing metals.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1968, 120,479 tons (43 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 galvanizing; 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.

Following the discontinuation of U.S. Government stockpiling of lead and zinc and the imposition (in October, 1958) of restrictions on the import of these metals into the United States of America, many of the major world producers (including those in New South Wales) voluntarily restricted their production and/or sales of zinc during 1959 and of lead from 1959 to early 1962. World stocks of these metals were reduced during 1963, and by 1964 world production of lead and zinc 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).

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 realized 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 \$21.56 in 1968, 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 447. Mine Production of Silver, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Concentrates	4,600	46,614	147,334	195,684	224,437
Lead Concentrates	10,269,906	10,200,376	9,716,915	9,473,171	8,608,875
Lead-Zinc Middlings .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	222,684	476,410	167,033
Silver Concentrates	16,500	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Silver-Lead Ore	132,875	47,743	6,339	12,347	7,603
Silver-Lead-Zinc-Copper Ore .. ..	.. ..	12,523	16,855	11,055	.. ..
Silver-Lead Slimes .. ..	.. ..	1,117	51,698	106,079	50,234
Zinc Concentrates	310,410	327,231	382,220	439,163	462,433
Other Minerals	521	196	325	240	302
Total Silver	10,734,812	10,635,800	10,544,370	10,714,149	9,520,917

SULPHUR

There are no known deposits of native sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur or from the roasting of locally produced lead, zinc, and pyrite concentrates. 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 448. Mine Production of Sulphur, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates	57,777	57,732	54,771	53,580	47,178
Lead-Zinc Middlings .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,206	589
Pyrite in Tailings	886	137	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Zinc Concentrates	144,218	153,809	155,541	163,221	151,357
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4,331	4,107
Total Sulphur	202,881	211,678	210,312	223,338	203,231

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 72 per cent. of its sulphuric acid production. A bounty was payable by the Commonwealth Government under the Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act, 1954-1970 in respect of sulphuric acid manufactured from local pyrite and lead concentrates. The Act expired in December, 1970 (see page 425).

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), Ardlethan (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 Ardlethan and Tallebung in 1964 and at Gibsonvale (near West Wyalong) in June, 1968. About 55 per cent. of the State's mine production of tin is currently being won from alluvial deposits, and about 45 per cent. 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 449. 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
1959	240	303	174	1964	1,036	1,945	671
1960	307	385	223	1965	2,325	3,535	1,124
1961	238	341	173	1966	2,625	3,941	1,367
1962	293	422	212	1967	2,669	4,270	1,569
1963	352	509	250	1968	2,472	3,683	1,448

COAL

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published at 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. Cessnock coal is especially suitable for gas making, southern coal is predominantly a coking coal, and western coal a steaming coal; coal from the other centres is essentially steam and coking coal.

JOINT COAL BOARD

The Joint Coal Board was established in 1947, in terms of parallel 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 (including mechanization), 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 is financed by annual contributions from the Commonwealth and State Governments (\$60,000 each in 1968-69) and an allocation from the Board's Workers' Compensation Fund (\$309,000 in 1968-69). This Fund has been used for the establishment of a medical service, for the payment of subsidies to miners' co-operative building societies, for the payment of production grants (death benefits to dependants of deceased miners), and for the provision of grants towards the cost of recreational facilities, halls, health centres, libraries, school equipment, and other amenities in coalfields communities. The medical service is concerned with the examination of mine workers and persons seeking employment in the industry, and with health aspects of the industry. The total expenditure approved from Government contributions to the Fund amounted to \$6,790,000 to the end of 1968-69.

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".

During a period of acute coal shortage, the Joint Coal Board itself undertook colliery operations, but gradually withdrew from commercial activities as coal supplies became plentiful. The Board sold the last of its mines in 1958.

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 comprises a practising barrister or solicitor of not less than five years' standing, who is appointed for a term not exceeding seven years. The 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 14th October, 1949, and to members of the craft unions by subsequent awards. These benefits were varied by a decision of the Tribunal delivered on 7th 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 19th 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 19th June, 1949 (a maximum of three months' leave in respect of all past service). From 17th 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 operation of the scheme is to be automatically suspended, until the Tribunal orders otherwise, for employees participating in a strike which renders the mines of a district idle.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by State mines and brown coal produced by open cut methods. The general rate of duty has been 4.4c per ton since November, 1968; for coal exported overseas, the rate of duty was 1.1c per ton from November, 1968, 2.2c from July, 1969, and 3.3c from July, 1970, and will be 4.4c per ton from July, 1971. The proceeds of coal excise are paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund and, although no excise is payable on coal produced at State mines, the New South Wales Government 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 \$595,468 in 1968-69.

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 five collieries (Huntley, Newstan, Newvale, Newvale No. 2, and Newcom) which are subsidiaries of the Electricity Commission. (A mine at Oakdale was operated by the State Mines Control Authority until January, 1969, when it was sold to a private company.) Coal production from these collieries amounted to 6,371,000 tons in 1968-69, and represented 20 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.

SUMMARY OF COAL MINING OPERATIONS

The development of the coal mining industry in New South Wales since 1939 is illustrated in the following table. The items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and therefore do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 450. Coal Mining Industry, N.S.W.

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed*	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Fixed Assets of Mines‡	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Coal Produced	
						Quantity	Value
1939	172	16,144	\$ thous. 9,318	\$ thous. 19,980‡	\$ thous. 1,920	Thous. tons 11,196	\$ thous. 14,054
1958	117	15,463	36,715	55,766	16,717	15,851	79,958
1959	115	13,445	34,503	60,928	15,919	15,712	74,873
1960	114	13,279	38,501	65,412	18,068	17,737	85,354
1961	107	12,512	38,806	83,616‡	20,621	19,021	90,225
1962	100	11,998	37,612	86,763	22,089	19,030	94,068¶
1963	94	11,534	37,209	85,542	21,845	18,940	90,838
1964	94	11,367	39,735	83,774	22,833	20,699	97,252
1965	91	11,678	43,735	86,217	25,361	24,130	112,103
1966	92	11,983	46,613	88,033	28,382	25,470	117,626
1967	92	12,176	51,255	93,536	31,356	26,813	126,446
1968	92	12,724	59,822	111,840‡	36,397	30,349	144,899

* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Before deducting value of explosives (\$6,000 in 1968) sold to employees; excludes drawings by working proprietors.

‡ Depreciated book values, at end of year, of Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. The figure for 1939 is not strictly comparable with those for later years. The figures for 1961 and 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 mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately \$4,000,000).

The acute shortage of coal supplies in the early post-war years led to a steady expansion of underground mines and the 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. Total coal production was fairly steady during the years from 1952 to 1959, at an average of about 15,000,000 tons per annum. Production rose sharply after 1959, in response to the increasing requirements of local industry and (particularly since 1964) a very marked increase in overseas demand for coal; production exceeded 20,000,000 tons for the first time in 1964, 25,000,000 tons in 1966, and 30,000,000 tons in 1968. With the widespread adoption of mechanical methods of winning coal, with improved efficiency generally, and with the curtailment of open cut mining and the closure of less efficient mines, employment in the coal mining industry contracted after 1952, and in 1964 was 44 per cent. lower than the 1952 level; since 1964, employment has increased as a result of the very large increases in production.

Reductions in production costs (flowing from increased mechanization 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.

The following table shows the substantial capital expenditure on additions and replacements to fixed assets in coal mines in recent years, and the depreciated book values of these assets at the end of each year. Expenditure in developmental mines is included.

Table 451. Fixed Assets of Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Year	Additions and Replacements during Year				Value at end of Year*			
	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Mine Development	Total	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Mine Development	Total
\$ thousand								
1962	972	12,728	4,723	18,422	10,514	62,653	13,595	86,763
1963	1,056	10,225	3,884	15,165	10,405	61,037	14,100	85,542
1964	1,404	10,078	2,083	13,565	10,548	57,753	15,473	83,774
1965	1,128	18,576	1,936	21,640	9,925	60,196	16,096	86,217
1966	2,623	20,430	4,828	27,881	11,122	59,548	17,363	88,033
1967	526	21,649	4,001	26,176	11,310	64,979	17,247	93,536
1968	2,057	22,427	2,422	26,906	12,236	82,144	17,460	111,840

* Depreciated book values. Figures for 1968 were affected by a substantial revaluation of assets at certain mines.

As a result of this expenditure programme, the proportion of total output won by mechanical methods in underground mines rose from 58 per cent. in 1954 to 99 per cent. in 1968 (see Table 457).

COAL PRODUCTION

Recoverable measured and indicated reserves of coal in New South Wales are estimated by the Joint Coal Board to amount to 3,300 million tons. In addition, there are very extensive inferred reserves. From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of 1968, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 895,067,000 tons.

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, the Joint

Coal Board actively encouraged the rapid development of this type of mining in order to supplement supplies from the underground mines. By 1952, the coal shortage had been overcome, and open cut mining was then deliberately restricted at the direction of the Joint Coal Board. However, production from underground mines continued to increase after 1953. Underground production rose sharply in the years after 1959, and open cut production after 1965, 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.

Table 452. Coal Produced in New South Wales

Period	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	Total, New South Wales			
				Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines*	Total Quantity	Value at Pit-top
				Thousand tons						$ thous.
Annual Average—							
1911–20	6,314	2,035	1,017	9,366	...	9,366	8,721
1921–30	6,434	2,001	1,629	10,064	...	10,064	16,871
1931–35	4,824	1,243	1,314	7,381	...	7,381	8,621
1936–40	6,571	1,857	1,486	9,905	9	9,914	11,801
1941–45	7,625	2,087	1,621	11,156	177	11,333	18,880
1946–50	7,700	1,977	1,948	10,441	1,184	11,625	30,327
1951–55	9,213	3,051	2,242	12,741	1,765	14,506	80,343
1956–60	9,545	4,755	1,600	15,210	690	15,900	80,297
1961–65	10,679	8,080	1,605	19,588	776	20,364	96,897
Year—							
1958	9,584	4,693	1,574	15,131	720	15,851	79,958
1959	9,338	4,812	1,562	15,278	434	15,712	74,873
1960	10,424	5,735	1,578	16,982	755	17,737	85,354
1961	10,378	7,057	1,586	18,189	832	19,021	90,225
1962	10,058	7,454	1,518	18,196	834	19,030	94,068†
1963	9,484	7,817	1,639	18,338	602	18,940	90,838
1964	10,710	8,395	1,594	19,983	716	20,699	97,252
1965	12,767	9,676	1,687	23,235	895	24,130	112,103
1966	13,800	10,091	1,579	24,299	1,171	25,470	117,626
1967	14,489	10,787	1,537	25,689	1,124	26,813	126,446
1968	16,967	11,512	1,870	28,398	1,950	30,349	144,899

* In 1956 and later years, all open cut mines were situated in the northern district.

† Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately \$4,000,000).

Since 1963 (when output fell slightly), coal production in New South Wales has increased by 60 per cent. and overseas exports of New South Wales coal (which accounted for over 55 per cent. of the increase in production in the five-year period) have risen by 231 per cent. About 56 per cent. of the coal produced in New South Wales is currently obtained from the northern district, about 38 per cent. from the southern district, and the remaining 6 per cent. from the western district. Of the total quantity produced in 1968, 94 per cent. was from underground mines and 6 per cent. from open cut mines. In recent years, the northern and southern districts have each provided approximately half of the overseas exports from New South Wales; only a very small proportion has come from the western district.

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

About 53 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 453. Persons Employed* in Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
UNDERGROUND MINES										
Northern District—										
Below Ground	4,818	4,305	3,536	3,434	3,337	3,389	3,640	3,645	3,674	4,016
Above Ground	3,041	2,952	2,529	2,472	2,341	2,172	2,172	2,178	2,174	2,228
Total	7,859	7,257	6,065	5,906	5,678	5,561	5,812	5,823	5,848	6,244
Southern District—										
Below Ground	2,867	3,086	3,231	3,267	3,339	3,450	3,769	3,914	4,061	4,191
Above Ground	1,351	1,379	1,430	1,442	1,462	1,498	1,530	1,566	1,633	1,691
Total	4,218	4,465	4,661	4,709	4,801	4,948	5,299	5,480	5,694	5,882
Western District—										
Below Ground	675	654	625	589	529	419	375	372	346	348
Above Ground	396	388	360	331	306	230	219	207	194	201
Total	1,071	1,042	985	920	835	649	594	579	540	549
Total, N.S.W.—										
Below Ground	8,360	8,045	7,392	7,290	7,205	7,258	7,784	7,931	8,081	8,555
Above Ground	4,788	4,719	4,319	4,245	4,109	3,900	3,921	3,951	4,001	4,120
Total	13,148	12,764	11,711	11,535	11,314	11,158	11,705	11,882	12,082	12,675
OPEN CUT MINES †										
Total, N.S.W.	117	142	168	137	131	146	175	212	227	285
TOTAL, UNDERGROUND AND OPEN CUT MINES										
Northern District	7,976	7,399	6,233	6,043	5,809	5,707	5,987	6,035	6,075	6,529
Southern District	4,218	4,465	4,661	4,709	4,801	4,948	5,299	5,480	5,694	5,882
Western District	1,071	1,042	985	920	835	649	594	579	540	549
Total, N.S.W.	13,265	12,906	11,879	11,672	11,445	11,304	11,880	12,094	12,309	12,960

* At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave.

† 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 1968 it was still 35 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 285 employees at the end of 1968.

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 454 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 rise throughout the period, and was 92 per cent. in underground mines in 1968. The ratio in open cut mines has been about 96 per cent. in recent years.

Table 454. 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.
1958	2,184	1,013	284	3,481	3,930	88.57
1959	1,870	983	263	3,116	3,460	90.04
1960	1,849	1,048	254	3,151	3,497	90.10
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

Sick leave, compensation absences, industrial disputes, and "other absenteeism" are the principal causes of manshift losses in underground mines, as illustrated in the following table:—

Table 455. Underground Coal Mines: Ratio Per Cent. of Manshifts Lost to Manshifts Possible

Cause of Manshift Losses	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Industrial disputes	1.27	1.05	1.54	1.95	1.40	1.54
Breakdowns, repairs, abnormal weather, etc.	0.00	0.01	0.03	...	0.01	...
Accidents to men	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.07	...	0.01
Lack of transport or trade .. .. .	...	0.02	...	...	...	...
Men on compensation	1.72	1.60	1.46	1.54	1.44	1.49
Sick leave	3.52	3.72	3.61	3.48	3.47	3.61
Other absenteeism	1.19	1.25	1.22	1.31	1.27	1.25
Other causes	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.15
Total, All Causes	7.81	7.76	8.01	8.50	7.71	8.05

The proportion of manshifts possible lost as a result of industrial disputes was only 1.5 per cent. in 1968, 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 mines in course of development prior to commencement of coal production.

Table 456. Underground Mines: 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
1960	20.12	21.67	20.32	20.64	5.23	5.47	6.20	5.39
1961	25.17	24.41	22.44	24.61	6.07	6.37	6.65	6.23
1962	26.27	26.18	22.98	25.92	6.29	6.86	7.03	6.57
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

Production per manshift worked in underground mines in New South Wales has increased steadily since the early 1950's—in 1967-68, it was 335 per cent. higher than in 1952-53 for men employed at the coal face and 228 per cent. higher for all persons employed in or about the mines.

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 98.7 per cent. and 99.7 per cent., respectively, in 1968.

A more recent development was the introduction of combined cutting and loading machines ("continuous miners"); in 1968, 85.0 per cent. of the total output of underground mines was cut and 67.8 per cent. was loaded by continuous miners, compared with 17.1 and 10.6 per cent., respectively, in 1958. Mechanized longwall units (enabling the extraction of all the coal in a seam) have been successfully used since 1968, and account for a small but growing proportion of total output.

Table 457. Underground Mines: Coal Mechanically Cut and Loaded

Year	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							
1958	75.5	83.4	88.3	79.3	78.6	83.9	91.8	81.6
1959	86.4	88.5	89.5	87.4	87.8	88.3	90.4	88.2
1960	87.6	91.0	89.7	88.9	93.2	91.5	90.2	92.4
1961	90.0	94.1	92.5	91.8	95.5	95.4	93.1	95.2
1962	92.0	95.0	94.8	93.5	96.4	96.1	98.7	96.5
1963	91.7	95.8	95.1	93.8	97.1	96.4	98.5	96.9
1964	93.4	96.1	96.1	94.8	98.1	96.5	97.4	97.4
1965	93.8	96.6	96.5	95.0	97.9	96.8	96.7	97.4
1966	95.2	96.7	98.1	96.0	98.2	96.9	99.2	97.8
1967	97.3	97.3	98.8	97.4	99.8	97.6	100.0	98.9
1968	98.0	99.5	99.0	98.7	99.8	99.5	100.0	99.7

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 oversea 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.

Coal washing plants are also attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants, which have been operated for many years, are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as forming part of the coal mining industry.

The following table illustrates the development of coal washeries during the last eleven years. The first washing plant in the coal industry was installed in 1952.

Table 458. Coal Washeries in New South Wales

Year	Coal Industry Washeries				Consumer's Washeries*			
	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced	Ratio of Coal Treated to Total State Production	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced	Ratio of Coal Treated to Total State Production
	Thousand tons			Per cent.	Thousand tons			Per cent.
1957	2,759	367	2,392	17.9	2,789	329	2,460	18.1
1958	4,457	594	3,863	28.1	2,678	359	2,319	16.9
1959	5,365	792	4,573	34.1	3,390	564	2,826	21.6
1960	6,710	993	5,717	37.8	3,710	576	3,134	20.9
1961	7,862	1,147	6,715	41.3	4,117	731	3,386	21.6
1962	8,717	1,299	7,418	45.8	4,432	752	3,680	23.3
1963	8,679	1,315	7,364	45.8	4,540	772	3,768	24.0
1964	9,551	1,502	8,049	46.1	4,631	963	3,668	22.4
1965	11,920	1,813	10,107	49.4	5,443	1,185	4,258	22.6
1966	13,595	2,208	11,387	53.4	5,368	1,105	4,263	21.1
1967	14,528	2,493	12,035	54.2	6,251	1,273	4,978	23.3
1968	16,141	2,965	13,176	53.2	6,976	1,437	5,539	23.0

* Attached to steelworks; see text above table.

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 459. Consumption of New South Wales Coal

Year	Total Production	Mine Washery Refuse, etc.	Exports*		Available for Consumption in N.S.W.	Changes in Stocks Held in N.S.W.		Actual Consumption in N.S.W.
			Overseas Countries	Other Australian States		Held at Mines, in Transit, etc.	Held by Consumers	
Thousand tons								
1958	15,851	614	811	1,996	12,430	(+) 423	(+) 13	11,994
1959	15,712	810	765	2,113	12,024	(-) 486	(-) 211	12,721
1960	17,737	1,009	1,554	1,868	13,306	(+) 75	(+) 108	13,123
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

* Cargo and bunker coal.

Total stocks on hand in New South Wales at the end of 1968 amounted to 4,365,000 tons, or about three months' supply at current rates of consumption. Of the total, 1,634,000 tons (including 812,000 tons purchased by the Commonwealth Government in 1952) were held at collieries and 2,357,000 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 460. 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								
1958	361	143	292	796	962	773	94	1,829
1959	493	145	125	763	1,046	822	73	1,941
1960	1,373	131	50	1,554	895	751	95	1,741
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

Oversea 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, oversea 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 3,314,000 tons in 1964 and 8,607,000 tons in 1968.

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 and locally-mined coal. The export of large tonnages of coking coal to the steelworks at Whyalla (South Australia) commenced in 1968.

More than 98 per cent. of the black coal consumed in New South Wales is used in factories, mainly in electricity generating stations (about 39 per cent.) and steel works and coke works (about 45 per cent.), and only small quantities are now used as fuel for railway locomotives and for other non-industrial purposes. Since 1960, the use of coal in electricity generating stations has increased by 51 per cent. and its use in steel works and coke works (mainly in the manufacture of metallurgical coke for blast furnaces) has risen by 74 per cent. The uses of coal shown in the next table together absorb about 98 per cent. of the total quantity of black coal consumed in the State.

Table 461. Principal Consumers of Coal in New South Wales

Consumer	Year ended 30th June							
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Thousand tons							
Factories—								
Electricity Generating Stations ..	4,369	4,406	4,600	5,138	5,213	5,816	6,080	6,536
Gas Works* ..	845	796	727	730	734	671	612	633
Steel Works and Coke Works* ..	5,055	5,181	5,303	5,692	6,279	6,492	7,203	7,566
Cement Works ..	440	400	416	453	554	494	478	463
Brick, Tile, and Pottery Works ..	348	332	333	339	342	310	241	238
Glass and Glass Bottle Works ..	135	132	112	129	92	36	..	..
Other Factories ..	789	773	780	803	805	776	822	826
Total, Factories	11,981	12,020	12,271	13,283	14,019	14,596	15,436	16,262
Government Railway Locomotives ..	980	798	705	671	636	473	357	252
Total, Factories and Government Railway Locomotives .. .	12,961	12,818	12,976	13,954	14,655	15,069	15,793	16,514

* Includes coal consumed as raw material.

COAL PRICES

The trend in coal prices since 1939 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, and only the actual sales from coal stocks held at grass by the Commonwealth Government have been taken to account.

Table 462. 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			
1939	1.26	1.44	1.07	1.27	1961	5.14	5.51	4.68	5.22
1954	6.02	5.90	5.72	5.96	1962	5.12	5.28	4.43	5.12
1955	5.99	5.88	5.58	5.92	1963	4.86	5.22	3.92	4.89
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	5.81	3.33	4.93

* Revised.

With the introduction of a Commonwealth prices stabilization 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 mechanization, 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.

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 Wolgan 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.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS

ASBESTOS

Relatively small deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State. The main deposits of chrysotile asbestos are at Baryulgil on the North Coast, at Wood's Reef near Barraba, and at Broken Hill, but the latter deposits have been worked only intermittently and Baryulgil is at present the only producing centre. In 1968, production of chrysotile asbestos amounted to 734 tons, valued at \$180,000.

CLAYS

The quantity and value of the clays produced in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 463. Clays Produced in New South Wales

Type of Clay	Quantity				Value			
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Tons				\$ thousand			
Brick Clay and Shale ..	2,144,521	2,208,657	2,544,527	3,057,648	2,243	2,255	2,604	3,028
Cement Clay and Shale ..	180,788	153,724	85,490	80,516	128	138	107	79
Fireclay	94,177	116,015	102,150	122,116	257	241	238	306
Kaolin and Ball Clay ..	27,608	21,336	35,558	31,458	153	111	209	185
Stoneware Clay	105,659	95,156	96,594	147,518	141	120	137	194
Terra Cotta Clay	90,308	91,489	97,449	88,447	109	114	122	102
Other Clays	539	347	2,557	7,146	5	3	5	18
Total, All Clays ..	2,643,600	2,686,724	2,964,325	3,534,849	3,036	2,983	3,422	3,912

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 Coonabarabran and Barraba districts and have been worked fairly extensively for many years, largely by open cut methods. Production of diatomite amounted to 1,493 tons, valued at \$11,000, in 1968. 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 at Mount Fairy (near Rockley) and in the Mudgee district. In 1968, production (excluding material used directly as a building or road material) was 7,822 tons, valued at \$145,000.

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 1968 amounted to 1,893 tons, valued at \$23,000.

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 producing centre in recent years, are remarkable for colour, fire, and brilliancy. The estimated value of opal won in New South Wales was \$967,000 in 1966, \$1,150,000 in 1967, and \$1,725,000 in 1968.

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		
	1966 Tons	1967 Tons	1968 Tons	1966 \$ thous.	1967 \$ thous.	1868 \$ thous.
Washed Gypsum	44,497	40,618	31,545	215	199	148
Unwashed Gypsum	465	1,886	778	2	5	3
Total Gypsum	44,962	42,504	32,323	217	204	151

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 464. Limestone* Produced in N.S.W.

Use	Quantity			Value		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
	Tons			\$ thousand		
Cement Manufacture	1,732,125	1,755,952	1,672,842	2,003	2,053	1,886
Flux	783,259	723,611	678,830	882	816	708
Dead Burnt Lime	62,383	68,400	169,322	83	102	205
Agricultural Purposes	47,926	53,335	65,523	73	82	113
Other	64,838†	101,008	96,782	123†	187	309
Total Limestone	2,690,531†	2,702,306	2,683,299	3,164†	3,240	3,221

* Excludes material used directly as a building or road material.

† Revised.

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 district is at present the major

producing centre. The sharp fall in magnesite production in recent years, as shown below, reflects the increasing extent to which local requirements have been met from oversea imports of dead-burned magnesite:—

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (Tons)	29,281	24,500	18,915	22,207	22,661
Value (\$ thous.)	282	257	192	243	225

Most of the magnesite produced is used for refractory purposes in the Newcastle and Port Kembla steelworks.

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 465. Construction Materials Produced in N.S.W.

Material	Quantity			Value		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
	Tons			\$ thousand		
Dimension Stone (Building, Ornamental, and Monumental)*—						
Granite	1,779	1,581	248	22	33	1
Marble (incl. Limestone)	6,781	3,326	2,460	180	86	65
Sandstone (incl. Quartzite)	34,483	38,951	37,595	473	455	313
Other	1,290	379	1,084	5	5	18
Crushed and Broken Stone† —						
Basalt (incl. Dolerite)	4,436,835	4,380,059	5,112,117	7,603	8,414	9,821
Breccia	1,851,806	1,942,449	1,862,552	3,054	3,440	3,567
Granite	531,942	563,951	616,399	915	1,280	698
Limestone (incl. Marble)	39,162	41,909	27,156	184	91	108
Porphyry (incl. Rhyolite)	242,927	228,216	429,579	635	654	833
Sandstone (incl. Quartzite)	297,888	289,258	178,298	341	465	263
Other	861,531	1,008,379	971,140	1,051	1,528	1,357
Gravel‡	2,435,086	2,292,671	2,994,987	4,059	4,686	6,372
Sand¶	4,179,262	4,525,174	6,612,015	3,521	4,291	5,937
Other Materials (Unprocessed)§	19,027,920	21,731,681	23,348,421	5,670	6,373	7,534
Total, Construction Materials .. .. .	...	...	...	27,714	31,801	36,886

* 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.

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.

London prices for all these metals except lead increased in 1959 and 1960, the increases being particularly marked in the case of copper and zinc in 1959. 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, and more moderate declines in lead and zinc prices during 1965—and prices for these metals were generally at lower levels in 1966 and 1967. 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, followed in each case by sharp falls. A tight world supply situation which developed in 1968 and 1969, in the face of continued strong increases in world consumption, carried lead, zinc, and tin prices to new record levels at the end of 1969, and caused a sustained increase in copper prices. The sharp increase in the price of silver in 1967, and the high levels of following years, were largely due to the discontinuance in 1967 of price maintenance by the U.S. Treasury.

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) since 1939 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 466. London Metal Prices*

Year	Copper (Electrolytic)	Silver	Lead	Zinc (Virgin)	Tin
	£ per ton	d. per oz. fine	£ per ton		
1939	49.84	22.02	15.66	14.67	226.28
1959	237.76	78.82	70.79	82.12	785.21
1960	245.96	79.38	72.15	89.32	796.63
1961	229.57	80.25	64.21	77.75	887.95
1962	233.98	91.56	56.32	67.46	896.63
1963	234.14	110.13	63.43	76.77	909.87
1964	351.07	111.92	101.04	117.89	1,236.91
1965	468.07	111.58	115.13	112.97	1,411.90
1966	554.99	111.81	95.18	102.00	1,296.81
1967†	418.04	141.91	83.82	100.55	1,222.95
1968	525.30	219.53	101.79	111.16	1,323.70
1969	620.75	180.75	122.63	121.13	1,451.06

* Spot prices, averages of buyers' and sellers' quotes. The prices are annual averages, quoted in sterling.

† London metal prices were adjusted upwards following devaluation of the £ sterling in November, 1967.

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.

Price index numbers summarizing the movement in Australian export prices of metals and coal are given in the chapter "Oversea 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 oversea quotations.

The next table shows the home consumption selling prices of the principal metals in 1939 and each of the last eleven years:—

Table 467. Prices of Metals in Australia*

Year	Copper (Electrolytic)	Lead	Zinc (Electrolytic)	Tin
	\$ per ton			
1939†	127.75	41.75	40.25	598.00
1959	624.66	200.00	210.89	2,116.12
1960	649.08	200.00	226.31	2,083.92
1961	613.23	198.68	204.18	2,335.75
1962	610.00	164.38	212.25	2,328.90
1963	610.00	169.18	218.28	2,358.50
1964	656.13	239.08	302.42	3,190.12
1965	734.06	281.30	300.00	3,629.82
1966	957.93	249.32	281.75	3,346.97
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

* Annual average home consumption selling prices. The bases are—copper: ex works, Port Kembla; lead: f.o.b. Port Pirie; zinc: f.o.b. Risdon until June, 1962, c.i.f. Sydney until March, 1966 (average for 1966 is on the basis of c.i.f. Sydney), and free on wharf Sydney since April, 1966 (average for 1966 is on the basis of free on wharf Sydney); tin: delivered, Sydney (ex works, Sydney, in 1939).

† At 31st December.

The Australian official buying price of gold has been \$31.25 per fine oz. since 1st May, 1954. Further details about the price of gold are given on page 531.

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 (authorizing mining on the land) and also as leases for mining purposes (authorizing 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).

Licences to prospect may also be granted, permitting the holder to prospect on available private lands within a Mining Division. The licence is granted for periods up to six months and permits the removal of minerals for sampling purposes only. Specific areas (prescribed for the various minerals) may be marked out and held for a period of up to thirty days.

Exploration licences may be granted permitting the conduct of surveys, for prospecting purposes, of areas of up to 1,000 square miles of Crown or private lands. 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 authorize any other person to mine, without obtaining a title under the Act.

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 of Crown lands is 50c per acre, and of private lands \$4 per acre, in respect of the surface 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 \$110,264 in 1968-69.

Titles to prospect or mine for petroleum in on-shore areas are granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955-1967. 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 557) 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. In respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, 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 maximum rate of 10c per ton is prescribed in the case of coal and shale. Similar rates of royalty apply in respect of minerals not reserved to the Crown.

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 are usually increased progressively with the length of tenure of the lease, and 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 556) 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 oversea prices obtained for the minerals.

Table 468. Royalty on Minerals, N.S.W.

Mineral	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand					
Coal	1,223	1,295	1,560	1,773	2,040	2,228
Silver-Lead-Zinc	3,677	18,418	22,451	14,235	8,684	6,504
Other Minerals	306	345	408	503	608	646
Total Royalty	5,206	20,058	24,419	16,510	11,332	9,377
Royalty Repayments*	115	111	102	183	302	310
Net Royalty	5,091	19,947	24,317	16,327	11,030	9,068

* 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, which are repayable only in the event of payable mineral being discovered, 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. 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 \$543,000 in 1968-69. 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 1968-69 amounted to \$95,000.

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 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 Organization undertakes mineragraphic, ore dressing, and metallurgical investigations. The activities of the Joint Coal Board are described on page 538.

Financial assistance by the Commonwealth is directed to the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development. The schemes of assistance to the copper and gold mining industries are described on pages 530 and 531, respectively. 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 469. 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
1963	5	59	5	278	0.43	5.12	0.56	31.03
1964	8	51	4	260	0.70	4.49	0.43	28.15
1965	16	77	4	235	1.37	6.59	0.40	23.44
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

* 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 1st 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".

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 specialized 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 1st 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 5 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 A 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 map on page 563.

Table 470. 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	6b. Northern Slopes 7a. Central Macquarie
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 471. Rainfall, Population, Area, and Production, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Range of Average Annual Rainfall *	Population at 30th June, 1969 †	Area at 30th June, 1969 ‡	Production, 1968-69		
				Wool ¶	Wheat	Milk §
	Inches	Thousand	Thousand acres	Thousand lb.	Thousand bushels	Thousand gallons
Coastal Areas—						
Northern	39.78	214	8,862	285	11	109,434
Central	22.54	398	7,618	15,417	3,305	62,767
Sydney and Southern	31.55	3,089	7,495	2,039	...	74,462
Total .. .. .	...	3,701	23,975	17,742	3,315	246,663
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	30.42	59	8,087	46,315	1,045	2,877
Central and Southern	20.62	179	15,001	111,353	7,596	3,789
Total .. .. .	...	238	23,087	157,668	8,642	6,666
Slope Areas—						
Northern	21.29	135	17,264	90,757	58,431	2,945
Central	17.29	69	11,158	71,160	48,639	1,287
Southern	18.54	142	10,649	81,511	36,517	6,823
Total .. .. .	...	345	39,072	243,428	143,587	11,055
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	17.25	52	21,978	82,676	40,686	466
Southern	13.19	68	15,529	52,568	17,849	13,771
Total .. .. .	...	121	37,507	135,244	58,535	14,237
Western Plains Area	8.17	58	74,372	69,511	1,040	309
New South Wales .. .. .	...	4,475||	198,013	623,593	215,119	278,930

* At recording stations within the divisions, during the period 1931 to 1960.

† Estimated.

‡ 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 12,000 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 Greater 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 rainfall 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 1968-69, rural holdings occupied 13,170,000 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 90 per cent. of the dairy cattle, 40 per cent. of the pigs, 34 per cent. of the beef cattle, and 51 per cent. of the total area of citrus orchards in New South Wales in the 1968-69 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 23,087,000 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 1968-69, the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 82 per cent. in the Northern, and 77 per cent. in the Central and Southern Tableland Agricultural Areas.

The Tableland Areas depastured 27 per cent. of the sheep and 23 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales at 31st March, 1969.

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 1968-69 was 34,186,000 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 65 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1968-69, and at 31st March, 1969, depastured 40 per cent. of the sheep and 30 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 26 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 30 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1968-69, and at 31st March, 1969, depastured 20 per cent. of the sheep and 12 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 71,306,000 acres in 1968-69. 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 9 per cent. of the sheep, and inhabited by some 28,000 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 31st March, 1969, the number of rural holdings of one acre or more in extent was 76,103, embracing a total area of 171,020,000 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 472. Number and Area of Rural Holdings, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	1938-39		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	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	13,312	6,057	13,123	6,087	13,175	6,073
Central	5,851	4,903	5,876	5,059	5,857	5,051	5,842	5,005
Sydney and Southern	11,427	2,254	11,725	2,071	11,712	2,066	11,682	2,092
Total	31,574	13,097	30,913	13,187	30,692	13,204	30,699	13,170
Tableland Areas—								
Northern	3,694	6,611	3,688	6,761	3,713	6,722	3,718	6,628
Central and Southern	9,249	11,944	9,351	11,523	9,382	11,630	9,354	11,533
Total	12,943	18,555	13,039	18,284	13,095	18,352	13,072	18,160
Slope Areas—								
Northern	8,202	15,299	8,727	15,092	8,747	15,046	8,706	15,071
Central	5,964	10,067	5,599	10,288	5,611	10,203	5,587	10,263
Southern	7,657	9,647	7,322	8,832	7,313	8,866	7,235	8,853
Total	21,823	35,014	21,648	34,211	21,671	34,115	21,528	34,187
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—								
Northern	3,049	19,986	3,357	19,653	3,376	19,706	3,383	19,596
Southern	4,290	15,337	4,994	14,700	5,090	14,634	5,136	14,602
Total	7,339	35,323	8,351	34,353	8,466	34,339	8,519	34,198
Western Plains Area ..	1,686	72,672	2,300	71,617	2,301	71,756	2,285	71,305
New South Wales	75,365	174,660	76,251	171,652	76,225	171,767	76,103	171,020

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 1968-69, the latest season for which the classifications were undertaken, is summarized in the next table. The full series of size classifications for this season is published in *Classification of Rural Holdings by Size and Type of Activity, 1968-69, Bulletin No. 1, New South Wales*.

Table 473. Rural Holdings Classified by Area of Holding, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1968-69

Area of Holding (Acres)	Northern Coastal Area	Central Coastal Area	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Area	Northern Slope Area
1- 19	1,374	635	4,568	122	364	382
20- 49	849	445	2,175	152	511	349
50- 99	1,412	423	1,210	178	514	280
100- 199	3,189	642	1,190	204	643	369
200- 299	2,055	560	761	175	496	223
300- 399	1,166	462	512	163	499	240
400- 499	717	361	308	147	464	314
500- 599	435	328	234	115	435	251
600- 699	320	213	147	157	461	277
700- 799	229	183	120	120	381	215
800- 899	170	148	73	111	405	297
900- 999	117	121	60	107	358	312
1,000- 1,999	685	741	210	947	2,175	2,656
2,000- 4,999	322	443	83	780	1,361	2,102
5,000- 9,999	91	96	19	181	237	357
10,000-19,999	29	32	11	48	44	67
20,000-49,999	14	8	1	10	6	13
50,000-99,999	1	1	...	1	...	2
100,000 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Holdings	13,175	5,842	11,682	3,718	9,354	8,706

Area of Holding (Acres)	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
1- 19	150	256	38	354	222	8,465
20- 49	147	329	34	564	404	5,959
50- 99	111	272	32	431	78	4,941
100- 199	152	341	54	184	30	6,998
200- 299	149	267	32	123	8	4,849
300- 399	145	300	36	162	11	3,696
400- 499	180	290	38	248	3	3,070
500- 599	192	369	44	517	8	2,928
600- 699	257	492	50	347	7	2,728
700- 799	242	386	42	163	2	2,083
800- 899	261	423	35	157	3	2,083
900- 999	243	401	55	164	2	1,940
1,000- 1,999	1,796	2,097	553	643	42	12,545
2,000- 4,999	1,229	851	1,065	510	53	8,799
5,000- 9,999	257	121	742	275	45	2,421
10,000-19,999	59	30	408	146	203	1,077
20,000-49,999	17	8	108	105	635	925
50,000-99,999	...	2	15	30	395	447
100,000 or more	...	...	2	13	134	149
Total Holdings	5,587	7,235	3,383	5,136	2,285	76,103

Holdings of small size preponderate in the Coastal Areas, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterize rural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Tableland and Slope Areas, where

67 per cent. in 1968-69 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), and for 1965-66 (page 633, Year Book No. 60).

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 474. Rural Holdings Classified by Type of Activity, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1968-69

Type of Activity	Northern Coastal Area	Central Coast 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 1968-69:—

Table 475. Land Use on Rural Holdings, in Agricultural Areas, 1968-69

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	6,073	170	24	892	4,987
Central	7,618	5,005	339	36	429	4,201
Sydney and Southern	7,495	2,092	117	15	395	1,565
Total	23,975	13,170	626	74	1,716	10,754
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	8,087	6,628	213	25	1,199	5,191
Central and Southern	15,001	11,533	732	86	2,629	8,086
Total	23,087	18,160	945	111	3,828	13,276
Slope Areas—						
Northern	17,264	15,071	4,263	458	668	9,682
Central	11,158	10,263	3,096	929	1,078	5,160
Southern	10,649	8,852	2,290	486	2,229	3,847
Total	39,072	34,186	9,649	1,873	3,975	18,689
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	21,978	19,596	2,415	225	17	16,937
Southern	15,529	14,602	1,477	369	721	12,035
Total	37,507	34,198	3,893	595	739	28,971
Western Plains Area	74,372	71,306	147	32	10	71,117
New South Wales	198,013	171,020	15,259	2,686	10,268	142,807

* At 30th June, 1969. 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, but includes paspalum.

¶ This is a balancing item. It represents the area of land (other than under sown grasses and clovers and certain crops fed off) used for grazing, the area occupied by buildings, etc., and the area of forested, mountainous, etc. land not used for farming or grazing purposes.

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 476. 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‡
1938-39	75,365	Thous. acres 174,660	Thous. acres 7,044	Thous. acres 2,876	Thous. acres 3,200	Thous. acres 161,540
1958-59	77,857	172,978	6,506	1,758	8,980	155,734
1959-60	77,499	172,721	6,936	1,686	9,143	154,957
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

* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

† Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

‡ This is a balancing item. It represents the area of land (other than under sown grasses and clovers and certain crops fed off) used for grazing, the area occupied by buildings, etc., and the area of forested, mountainous, etc. land not used for farming or grazing purposes.

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 wholesale 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 477. 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	†	†	†	†
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
1958-59	348,174	179,610	156,060	683,844	324,732	164,946	130,154	619,832
1959-60	423,626	171,938	165,730	761,294	396,760	157,036	138,570	692,366
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	192,688	822,776	356,470	172,876	132,732	662,078
1966-67	415,244	440,791	204,695	1,060,730	351,488	403,530	143,052	898,070
1967-68	391,130	267,181	210,139	868,450	330,338	227,386	150,160	707,884
1968-69†	403,807	424,040	211,158	1,039,005	349,380	377,527	144,558	871,465

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. Eight distributions of such profits were made—\$18,846,000 in 1949-50, \$18,846,000 in 1951-52, \$12,054,000 in 1952-53, \$12,482,000 in 1953-54, \$9,782,000 in 1954-55, \$406,800 in 1956-57, \$121,000 in 1957-58, and \$92,600 in 1958-59. (See page 672.)

† Not available.

‡ Subject to revision.

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 478. Persons Permanently Resident on Rural Holdings, N.S.W.

At 31st March	Males	Females	Persons	At 31st March	Males	Females	Persons
1939	*	*	323,617	1963	157,446	136,025	293,471
1949	166,828	135,901	302,729	1964	158,216	136,922	295,138
1954	168,390	141,681	310,071	1965	156,171	135,439	291,610
1959†	167,050	143,490	310,540	1966	155,818	135,582	291,400
1960	164,095	141,077	305,172	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

* Not available.

† Partly estimated.

EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDUSTRIES

The following table shows the rural work force in New South Wales as ascertained at the last population census. For purposes of this census, the work 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 479. Rural Work Force at 30th June, 1966

Industry	Number			Proportion of Total Work 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 Work Force	108,125	22,324	130,449	8.50	4.11	7.19
Total Work 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 480. 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
1966	63,181	429	2,263	3,877	27,812	1,296	93,256	5,602	98,858
1967	63,171	341	2,749	3,731	28,220	1,473	94,140	5,545	99,685
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

* 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 and 27,605 (24,540 males and 3,065 females) in 1969.

The number of persons permanently engaged on rural holdings in the various Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State at 31st March, 1969, is shown in the following table:—

Table 481. Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 31st March, 1969

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	10,848	75	357	1,716	1,397	149	12,602	1,940
Central	4,050	26	99	389	2,123	166	6,272	581
Sydney and Southern ..	6,943	59	130	671	3,539	972	10,612	1,702
Total	21,841	160	586	2,776	7,059	1,287	29,486	4,223
Tableland Areas—								
Northern	2,778	13	89	47	1,390	26	4,257	86
Central and Southern ..	6,321	32	160	57	3,711	69	10,192	158
Total	9,099	45	249	104	5,101	95	14,449	244
Slope Areas—								
Northern	7,810	33	242	49	3,909	56	11,961	138
Central	5,606	6	213	14	1,986	20	7,805	40
Southern	6,849	17	346	73	2,264	54	9,459	144
Total	20,265	56	801	136	8,159	130	29,225	322
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—								
Northern	3,203	3	134	5	2,981	37	6,318	45
Southern	5,218	27	179	193	2,686	133	8,083	353
Total	8,421	30	313	198	5,667	170	14,401	398
Western Plains Area ..	1,983	16	43	31	1,361	34	3,387	81
New South Wales	61,609	307	1,992	3,245	27,347	1,716	90,948	5,268

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.

Between May, 1949 and December, 1956, a schedule of wool value allowances, to be paid in addition to the ordinary rates of pay, was incorporated in the award. The allowance was based on the price of wool, and was reviewed periodically.

The rates of wages prescribed in 1939 and later years under the Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Award for shearers, shed hands, and station hands in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 482. Rates of Wages for Shearers and Shed and Station Hands

At 30th September	Shearers— Per 100 Ordinary Flock Sheep (Machine)	Shed Hands		Station Hands	
		With Keep	Without Keep	With Keep	Without Keep
		\$ per week			
1939	3.55	9.40	12.00	4.55	6.70
1960	16.22	39.88	49.88	24.13	31.80
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

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 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 483. Rates of Wages for Selected Rural Occupations under State Awards

Award	Occupation (Adult Males)	At 31st December					
		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
		\$ per week					
Horticultural	General Hand	35.00	35.50	37.50	38.90	41.45	46.30
Sugar Field Workers	Cane Cutter*	38.00	40.00	42.00	43.80	45.10	46.50
Citrus, Apple and Pear Growing	General Hand†	35.30	35.80	37.80	39.20	40.55	41.74
Potato Growers	General Hand	34.90	35.40	37.40	38.80	40.15	41.40
Dairying	General Hand‡	36.70	37.20	39.20	40.80	42.15	43.40

* 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 1st July, 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 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 484. Machinery* on Rural Holdings, at 31st March

Type of Machinery	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Tractors	76,166	78,482	80,994	85,038	86,999	86,341
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers ..	13,688	14,269	14,866	15,636	16,103	16,232
Mouldboard Ploughs	30,500	†	†	25,956	†	†
Disc Implements (Ploughs, Harrows, etc.)	59,246	†	†	57,171	†	†
Tyne Implements—						
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc. ..	50,441	†	†	53,119	†	†
Tyne Harrows (Leaves)	140,156	†	†	146,562	†	†
Grain Drills: Combine Type	27,071	27,528	27,813	28,205	28,621	29,045
Other Types	5,626	5,668	5,765	5,781	5,911	5,969
Cotton Planters	‡	115	‡	164	‡	‡
Fertilizer Distributors and Broadcasters	21,066	21,229	21,417	23,017	23,836	25,062
Grain and Seed Harvesters (including Headers and Strippers)	19,252	19,582	19,052	19,869	21,097	21,263
Forage Harvesters	1,912	1,943	2,064	2,369	2,519	2,714
Reciprocating Mowers: Power Drive ..	‡	‡	‡	‡	20,286	†
Ground Drive	‡	‡	‡	‡	1,497	†
Rotary Mowers	‡	‡	‡	‡	7,503	†
Hay Rakes: Side Delivery	‡	11,897	‡	‡	13,510	†
Buck	‡	2,106	‡	‡	2,308	†
Dump	‡	3,593	‡	‡	3,158	†
Pick-up Balers	8,748	9,404	9,899	10,711	11,245	11,755
Corn Pickers	†	238	†	†	315	†
Potato Diggers	†	1,364	†	†	1,608	†
Shearing Machines (Stands)	68,859	70,747	70,931	72,872	73,434	73,647
Milking Machines (Units)	42,970	42,209	41,796	41,433	40,862	39,557
Hammer Mills (incl. Roughage Mills) ..	†	6,290	†	†	7,927	†

* Serviceable machinery only.

† Particulars are available only at triennial intervals

‡ Not available.

The marked increase since 1939 in the use of tractors on rural holdings is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 485. Tractors on Rural Holdings, at 31st March

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Holdings with Tractors				Number of Tractors*			
	1939	1967	1968	1969	1939	1967	1968	1969
Coastal	1,522	17,711	17,864	18,036	1,586	23,564	24,222	24,384
Tablelands	1,146	9,179	9,312	9,293	1,232	13,739	14,110	13,955
Slopes	7,235	17,914	17,931	17,755	7,992	31,685	32,091	31,492
Northern and Southern Plains	1,742	6,955	7,067	7,102	1,912	13,308	13,742	13,758
Western Plain	177	1,832	1,856	1,800	204	2,742	2,834	2,752
New South Wales	11,822	53,591	54,030	53,986	12,926	85,038	86,999	86,341

* Serviceable tractors only, in 1967 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, is given in the following table:—

Table 486. Tractors on Rural Holdings: Type, Horse-power, and Age of Tractor, and Type of Fuel Used, 31st 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 487. Cultivating Implements and Grain and Seed Harvesters on Rural Holdings* at 31st March

Cultivating Implements (1967)		Grain and Seed Harvesters (1967)	
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers ..	15,636	Self-propelled Harvesters—	
Mouldboard Ploughs—		Width of Cut—	
Trailing Type	12,167	Up to 12 ft.	1,204
Tractor Mounted Type	13,789	Over 12 ft. and up to 18 ft.	1,942
		Over 18 ft.	314
Disc Implements†—		Tractor or Horsesdrawn Harvesters—	
Trailing Type	37,757	Width of Cut—	
Tractor Mounted Type	19,414	Up to 8 ft.	3,03†
		Over 8 ft. and up to 10 ft.	4,810
Tyne Implements—		Over 10 ft. and up to 12 ft.	6,697
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc.‡—		Over 12 ft. and up to 14 ft.	1,668
Trailing Type	26,882	Over 14 ft.	203
Tractor Mounted Type	26,237		
Tyne Harrows¶—		Total Grain and Seed Harvesters	19,869
Trailing Type	115,899		
Tractor Mounted Type	30,663		

* 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 in recent years 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 oversea.

Landholders are asked to show on their annual returns the area "under sown grasses and clovers", in which they are requested to include the whole area laid down, or self-sown, exclusive of areas which have died out. They

are also requested to include areas of paspalum and areas of lucerne sown with a mixture of pasture grasses, and to exclude native grasses and areas sown with grass or clover and over-sown with crops during the season. The following table, which summarises the figures reported by landholders, illustrates the progress made in the development of pastures:—

Table 488. Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers*, in Agricultural Areas

At 31st 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
1951	1,176	249	220	113	766	53	197	712	3	217	3,713
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
1967	868	406	427	1,300	2,645	697	1,133	2,400	16	717	10,617
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

* Excludes native grass, but includes paspalum.

† Includes Western Plains Area in addition to other agricultural areas shown.

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 489. 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	†	†	351	†	†	16,736	107
1938-39	†	†	823	†	†	37,923	103
1945-46	†	†	463	†	†	19,044	92
1948-49	†	†	1,132	†	†	54,178	98
1958-59	1,155	3,165	4,320	57,336	160,738	218,074	113
1959-60	1,510	3,533	5,044	77,776	183,847	261,622	116
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	5,583	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

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. From 1968-69, includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent.

† Not available.

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 490. 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
1963-64	999,415	4,469,311	3,264,050	373,769	1,720	9,108,265
1964-65	1,262,081	5,220,153	4,081,128	401,033	2,307	10,966,702
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
ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS* USED (TONS)						
1938-39	2,977	16,310	17,506	1,129	1	37,923
1963-64	72,992	239,880	153,560	22,812	130	489,374
1964-65	85,506	291,808	198,352	26,754	174	602,594
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

* 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 1968-69 season:—

Table 491. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers, 1968-69

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	410,351	26,377	4,013	23	3,175	5,405
Central	540,342	27,859	3,360	2	246	1,004
Sydney and Southern	340,280	22,978	3,252	65	1,357	2,309
Total	1,290,973	77,214	10,624	89	4,779	8,718
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	1,632,670	80,009	3,183	13	388	2,137
Central and Southern	2,146,748	105,877	3,348	5	226	2,374
Total	3,779,418	185,886	6,531	18	614	4,512
Slope Areas—						
Northern	715,381	30,510	1,871	1	81	1,144
Central	489,142	22,331	1,144	7	32	681
Southern	1,187,982	52,201	2,074	...	32	776
Total	2,392,505	105,042	5,089	8	145	2,602
Northern and Southern Plains Area—						
Northern	4,435	114	6	4	1	27
Southern	397,151	24,179	1,770	20	313	564
Total	401,586	24,293	1,776	24	314	591
Western Plains Area	2,788	152	28	...	9	18
New South Wales	7,867,270	392,587	24,048	140	5,862	16,440

* 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 492 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
1958-59	786	128	914	35,809	117	8,861
1959-60	1,952	111	2,067	91,773	271	16,688
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	6,825	‡	7,756	316,812	1,086	56,112
1967-68	5,418	990	7,716	308,786	‡	53,241
1968-69	4,942	‡	6,213	233,387	‡	43,035

* 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.

‡ Not available.

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 493. Production and Farm Stocks of Hay and Silage, N.S.W.

Season	Hay			Silage		
	Production *	Stocks at 31st March		Production	Stocks at 31st March	
		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	
1958-59	1,182,445	1,463,334	25,062	243,990	333,178	2,008
1959-60	779,270	1,535,252	25,775	202,821	404,777	2,306
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

* Includes grass and pasture cut for hay.

The following table gives particulars of silage made in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1968-69 and earlier seasons:—

Table 494. 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
1964-65	1,180	43,907	16,192	106,353	15,506	105	182,063
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

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, 1938-1952, the Soil Conservation Service is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist land-holders 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 work on the Stations is open to inspection by those associated with primary production.

The Soil Conservation Service is giving special attention to the control of erosion within catchment areas, and has undertaken a programme of reclamation in the most seriously affected areas. 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 100 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 30th June, 1969, 629 advances were approved for amounts totalling \$1,526,394.

Capital expenditure by landholders in preventing or remedying soil erosion has been allowed, since 1957, as a deduction from income for taxation purposes.

To 31st March, 1970, the Soil Conservation Service had received requests for technical advice and assistance from 30,857 landholders, and 30,815 inspections of their properties had been made. Soil conservation works had been undertaken, in most cases under the Plant Hire Scheme, on 16,101 properties (with a total area of 20,494,000 acres) in the eastern and central divisions of the State and on 337 properties (with an area of 4,332,000 acres) in the western division; the works were constructed on a total of 2,451,000 acres within the properties (including 105,500 acres in the western division. Hirings under the Plant Hire Scheme numbered 25,079 and cost landholders a total of \$10,718,000 to 30th June, 1969.

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 31st January, 1970, the Trust had allocated \$331,000 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 Agricultural 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.

Information Services. Editing and distribution of publications; library services.

Extension Services. Administration and co-ordination of regional extension and regional publicity; rural groups (Agricultural Bureau) and rural women's service; film library; radio, television, photographic, and display services; extension methods training.

Research Stations. Supervision of research stations and of capital works programme for Departmental institutions; drought relief administration; maintenance of public watering places in Western Lands Division; operation of Agricultural Machinery Centre.

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 CSIRO is for the advancement of rural industries. The Organization 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 1970-71 the allocation to New South Wales was \$1,279,000.

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 Government 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 amortized 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 amortized 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 1969 and earlier years.

Table 495. 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				
1959‡	130.8	8.8	23.6	22.2	185.4
1960‡	129.4	8.4	23.4	24.6	185.8
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

* Figures include term loans from 1962, and farm development loans from 1966.

† Including Australian Capital Territory.

‡ At end of June.

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.

Rural Reconstruction Agency

The Rural Reconstruction Agency was established on 1st March, 1935, but functioned under the name of the Farmers' Relief Agency until 22nd November, 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Reconstruction Board, which exercise powers as described on page 598.

The main function of the Board is to assist in restoring to a sound basis farmers in financial difficulties who are deemed to have reasonable prospects of carrying on. For this purpose, it may authorise advances to enable farmers to effect compositions with private creditors, and to enable them to carry on while their affairs are under investigation and after they have received an advance for debt adjustment.

Particulars of advances in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 496. Rural Reconstruction Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances			Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30th June*
	General	Debt Adjustment	Total		Principal	Revenue Charges		
\$ thousand								
1964	318	472	790	129	946	122	3	5,323
1965	303	253	556	122	1,086	113	8	4,793
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

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

The total amount of capital funds of the Agency at 30th June, 1969 was \$3,052,000. This included \$2,197,000 for reconstruction of marginal wheat areas.

Rural Industries Agency

This Agency was established on 1st 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, 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, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve.

Table 497. Rural Industries Agency: Advances to Necessitous Farmers, and for Certain Other Purposes

Year ended 30th June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30th June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
\$ thousand						
1964	613	27	322	26	1	1,067
1965	1,921	33	402	27	†	2,593
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

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

† Less than \$500.

Advances to Settlers Agency

This Agency, which was established on 1st 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 3 and 4½ per cent. per annum, depending on the purpose for which the advance was made.

Particulars of advances in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 498. Advances to Settlers Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30th June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
\$ thousand						
1964	704	107	687	109	...	2 528
1965	647	108	654	108	...	2,520
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

* 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 1st 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 722). Upon approval by the Minister for Conservation, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation (Amendment) Act, 1947, 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 (as amended), details of which are shown on page 596. 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 499. Irrigation Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th 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 30th June*
				Principal	Revenue Charges		
\$ thousand							
1964	658	488	3,639	1,049	3,549	381	12,367
1965	1,414	482	3,474	980	3,504	94	13,159
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	15,638
1969	1,135	702	4,040	1,271	4,185	60	15,999

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

New capital debts incurred in 1968-69 comprised \$441,000 for sale of land, \$48,000 for improvements, and \$214,000 for shallow bores. The total amounts of these in the years 1935-36 to 1968-69 were—sale of land \$5,918,000; improvements, \$861,000; and shallow bores, \$4,879,000.

Closer Settlement Agency

The Closer Settlement Agency, established on 23rd December, 1936, made advances to persons who received finance from Rural Bank funds to assist them to acquire for rural production part of an estate approved for subdivision for the purpose of promoting closer settlement. Advances were made up to 13½ per cent. of the value of security, to supplement advances up to 66½ per cent. made by the Rural Bank. In this way the settler obtained an advance of up to 80 per cent. of the valuation of his property. No new advances have been made since 1941-42, and at 30th June, 1969, there were 24 loans for \$39,000 outstanding.

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. The loans were made up to a maximum of \$3,000, with no interest payable on the first \$100 of a loan and interest at the rate of 2 per cent. on the next \$400 and 3½ per cent. per annum on the remainder of the loan. The Rural Bank, through its General Bank Department, has administered the scheme in New South Wales on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

No new loans have been made under the scheme, and no allowances have been paid, since 1957-58. By then, 5,581 loans had been granted under the scheme for amounts totalling \$8,479,000, and allowances totalling \$1,239,000 had been paid to 3,625 ex-servicemen. At 30th June, 1969, the loans outstanding numbered 513 and amounted to \$307,000.

ADVANCES FROM CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND

The operations of the Closer Settlement Fund are 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 balances outstanding in the Fund have decreased substantially since 1938-39, partly because of repayment by settlers, and partly because of the conversion of settlement and group purchases into leases in perpetuity under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Conversion Act, 1943. The balance of debt outstanding at 30th June, 1969, was \$1,573,494.

WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES

The War Service Land Settlement Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in 1945 (described on page 745) 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 2½ 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 3½ 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 are shown in Table 500. 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.

Table 500. Advances, etc. under War Service Land Settlement Agreement

Particulars	Years ended 30th June			
	1967	1968	1969	Total to end of 1969
SETTLERS NOT ON IRRIGATION AREAS*				
Settlers Assisted‡	...	...	...	2,736
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Advances	40.2	18.3	12.5	29,624.6
Improvement Debts Incurred ¶	20.9	10.2	0.2	17,113.8
Repayments: Advances	605.6	389.8	413.1	26,691.6
Improvement Debts	965.3	787.1	738.8	9,399.2
Interest Payments	533.5	400.0	341.5	8,889.7
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc. §	228.6	...	...	2,528.8
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year ||	12,392.8	10,628.2	9,507.0	9,507.0
Lease Rentals Paid	1,115.4	996.6	1,087.8	15,658.4
Living Allowances to Settlers	...	...	...	1,866.3
SETTLERS ON IRRIGATION AREAS†				
Settlers Assisted‡	...	...	...	199
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Advances and Improvement Debts ¶ Incurred	3.8	136.5	69.5	11,937.6
Repayments of Advances and Improvement Debts	188.0	223.2	222.3	7,220.3
Interest Payments	130.4	129.6	110.6	1,584.8
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc. §	4.1	6.6	...	2,181.0
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year ||	3,811.2	3,637.2	3,292.8	3,292.8
Lease Rentals Paid	61.7	77.2	96.0	836.3
Living Allowances to Settlers	...	...	...	153.5
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES				
Settlers Assisted‡	...	...	...	2,935
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Advances and Improvement Debts ¶ Incurred	64.9	165.0	82.2	58,676.0
Repayments of Advances and Improvement Debts	1,758.9	1,400.1	1,374.2	43,311.1
Interest Payments	663.9	529.6	452.1	10,474.5
Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc. §	239.3	...	...	4,709.8
Advances and Improvement Debts Outstanding at end of year ||	16,204.0	14,265.4	12,799.8	12,799.8
Lease Rentals Paid	1,177.1	1,073.8	1,183.8	16,494.7
Living Allowances to Settlers	...	...	...	2,019.8

* Advances, etc. to ex-servicemen settled other than on irrigation areas are administered by the Lands Department (in respect of the eastern and central land divisions of the State) and the Western Lands Commission (western division).

† Advances, etc. to ex-servicemen settled on irrigation areas are administered by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank. The advances, etc. are included in the figures given in Table 499.

‡ Represents the number of farms in respect of which financial assistance was first given in the year.

¶ Improvement debts represent the costs of structural, developmental, and pasture improvements debited to settlers' accounts.

§ Includes advances and improvement debts written off and interest and lease rentals waived.

|| Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not yet paid.

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 June</i>	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>At end of June</i>	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>At end of June</i>	<i>\$ million</i>
1964	64.1	1966	62.4	1968	72.2
1965	66.6	1967	68.4	1969	77.6

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 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 of interest on loans for agricultural purposes made under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act are shown on page 595. 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 Reconstruction Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions.

Table 501. Rates of Interest* on Rural Loans

Lending Authority	1939	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	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	7§	7½§	7½§	7½§	7½§	7½§
Loans to Co-operative Societies	4½	6½ and 6¾	6½ and 6¾	6½ and 6¾	6½ and 6¾	6½ and 7	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	4½
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 3¶	1½ and 3¶	1½ and 3¶	3	3	3
Control of Serrated Tussock .. .. .	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
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	2½
Commonwealth Development Bank—							
Long-term Loans‡ .. .. .	...	6	6	6	6	6	6½
Private Trading Banks—							
Overdrafts	4½ to 5½	7§	7½§	7½§	7½§	7½§	7½§

* 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, assists deserving farmers in financial difficulty which cannot be resolved through normal commercial channels to restore their farming venture to a sound basis. The Board may make advances at low rates of interest to enable private debts to be discharged on a composition basis or in full, and may provide 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 30th June, 1970, numbered 7,283 and at that date 722 applications had been withdrawn, 3,141 rejected, and 215 were awaiting consideration. Of the 3,205 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 2,778 for which

schemes of debt adjustment had been approved by the Board. Creditors had signified assent and settlement had been effected in 2,716 of the cases approved.

Particulars of the debt adjustment in respect of the 2,716 cases completed up to 30th June, 1970, are shown below:—

Table 502. Adjustment of Farmers' Debt under Farmers Relief Act, at 30th June, 1970

Particulars	Govern- mental Bodies	Other Creditors		Total
		Secured	Unsecured	
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Debts Prior to Adjustment	9,541.4	28,358.7	4,057.3	41,957.4
Debts Written Off	1,124.6	3,479.9	1,291.5	5,896.0
Debts after Adjustment (including finance provided by the Board to effect debts composition and finance otherwise arranged at instigation of the Board)	8,416.8	24,878.8	2,765.8	36,061.4
Proportion of Debts Written Off	Per cent. 11.8	Per cent. 12.3	Per cent. 31.8	Per cent. 14.5

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 30th June, 1970, amounted to \$31,423,905 (\$17,544,860 for debt adjustment and \$13,879,045 for supplementary assistance), repayments to \$21,166,867 and advances written off to \$124,446. The advances current at that date totalled \$10,132,592.

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.

Financial assistance given under this scheme to 30th June, 1970, amounted to \$3,184,000, and comprised grants of \$182,800 to 315 farmers who had vacated land, advances of \$2,650,300 to 564 farmers for the purchase of additional areas, and advances of \$350,900 to 245 farmers for improvements, purchase of stock, etc. in the reconstruction of their farming activities. The total advances amounted to \$3,001,200, and repayments to \$2,947,500. Advances current at 30th June, 1970 totalled \$53,700.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS

As a measure of assistance for the rural industries, the Government of New South Wales has guaranteed the repayment of certain advances made by banks and other lenders. Prior to 1935, the scheme was administered by the Government Guarantee Board constituted under the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934, the provisions of which were outlined on page 590 of Year Book No. 52. On 1st July, 1935 the Board was dissolved and its functions were transferred to the Government Guarantee Agency of the Rural Bank. All loans guaranteed under this Act have been repaid, and the Agency is kept open only to record the recovery of debts previously written off.

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1968, 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 \$1,766,920 at 30th June, 1970.

At 30th June, 1970 the amount claimed under the two Government Guarantees Acts was \$652,400.

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, 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 503. 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	1926-1930	5,014	1958-59	6,506
1896-1900	1,895	1931-1935	6,043	1959-60	6,936
1901-1905	2,437	1936-1940	6,313	1960-61	7,673
1906-1910	2,824	1941-1945	5,487	1961-62	8,059
1911-1915	4,025	1946-1950	6,230	1962-63	8,642
1916-1920	4,616	1951-1955	5,024	1963-64	8,670
1921-1925	4,665	1956-1960	5,488		
		1961-1965	8,609	1964-65	10,001
				1965-66	8,789
				1966-67	12,053
				1967-68	12,845
				1968-69	15,259

* 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, 61 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 69 per cent. of the total area under sown grasses and clovers at the end of the 1968-69 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 504. Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown, N.S.W.

Crop	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Holdings* growing 1 acre or more of—							
Wheat	19,864	19,240	19,930	17,711	21,059	21,829	22,541
Maize	5,545	5,348	4,897	4,894	5,110	4,614	3,748
Barley	3,516	3,460	3,543	3,446	5,423	4,905	6,420
Oats	19,958	20,922	22,121	25,267	29,340	25,526	27,442
Rice	951	1,029	1,073	1,114	1,161	1,208	1,463
Lucerne	13,439	12,503	14,768	14,962	16,172	16,249	16,877
Potatoes	2,445	1,911	1,735	2,015	1,895	1,785	1,856
Tobacco	111	113	105	76	85	83	98
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing) ..	585	594	595	603	685	672	655
Grapes	1,216	1,268	1,318	1,330	1,348	1,356	1,355
Orchard Fruit	5,147	5,277	5,256	5,162	4,960	4,850	4,696
Citrus	2,891	2,948	2,942	2,885	2,744	2,725	2,627
Other	3,258	3,334	3,302	3,248	3,136	3,015	2,912
Bananas	2,469	2,330	2,149	2,060	1,924	1,864	1,800
Cultivated Holdings †	45,355	45,132	45,967	48,157	51,103	50,105	50,708

* 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 505. 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	
1958-59	15,313	12,534	713	1,330	775	547
1959-60	16,798	7,719	600	1,496	848	558
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

SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The area, production, and average yield per acre of the various crops grown in 1967-68 and 1968-69 are shown in the following table:—

Table 506. Area and Production of all Crops

Crop	1967-68			1968-69		
	Area *	Production	Average Yield per Acre †	Area *	Production	Average Yield per Acre †
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Grain: Wheat	8,214,905	87,323,000	10.6	9,961,678	215,119,000	21.6
Maize	51,569	2,320,372	45.0	54,484	3,082,736	56.6
Barley: 2-row	256,758	3,474,207	13.5	290,917	6,032,341	20.7
6-row	110,722	1,359,936	12.3	195,434	5,179,410	26.5
Oats	907,252	8,234,788	9.1	1,184,751	27,453,874	23.2
Rye	6,856	48,107	7.0	8,676	97,239	11.2
Rice	75,874	11,584,595	152.7	82,773	13,383,950	167.7
Sorghum	78,165	1,580,019	20.2	136,945	3,927,338	28.7
		Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Hay: Wheat	120,539	99,038	0.82	125,779	182,698	1.45
Barley	3,681	2,808	0.76	3,825	5,252	1.37
Oats	104,869	96,210	0.92	155,254	251,396	1.62
Rye	433	332	0.77	645	868	1.35
Lucerne	231,844	426,869	1.85	250,268	546,002	2.18
Green Fodder (cut and grazed)	2,326,425	..	..	2,428,028	..	..
		Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Vegetables for Human Consumption: Potatoes	24,334	122,795	5.05	29,236	160,823	5.48
Other	43,416	..	..	45,680	..	..
Vegetables for Animal Fodder	16,597	..	..	18,548	..	..
		Bushels	Bushels		Bushels	Bushels
Broom Millet: Grain	1,534	9,717	6.3	2,931	22,473	7.7
Fibre	1,831	8,652	5.6	2,190	20,690	7.1
Tobacco	1,831	18,529 ‡	10.1 ‡	2,190	22,148 ‡	10.1 ‡
		lb.	lb.		lb.	lb.
Seed Cotton	53,474	170,064,281	3,180	59,769	173,759,192	2,907
		Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Sugar-cane: Crushed	22,181	1,038,507	46.8	22,174	997,813	45.0
Not Cut	18,761	..	..	18,588	..	..
Used as Plants	488	..	..	599	..	..
Grapes—						
Bearing Vines, for—						
Drying	7,767	12,624 ¶	§	7,335	8,257 ¶	§
Table Use	2,600	7,783	§	2,386	7,470	§
Wine	9,144	49,536	§	9,829	54,313	§
Gallons .. ..	..	8,596,954	..	..	7,620,102	..
Wine made .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Young Vines, for—						
Wine	1,931	..	..	2,586	..	..
Other Purposes	713	..	..	613	..	..
		Bushels	Bushels		Bushels	Bushels
Orchards: Bearing	57,808	12,189,592	210.9	58,665	13,061,841	222.7
Young Trees	16,671	..	..	15,378	..	..
Bananas: Bearing	18,023	4,134,993	229.4	18,124	3,694,722	203.9
Young Stools	1,970	..	..	1,310	..	..
Pineapples: Bearing	100	36,542	365.4	127	39,677	312.4
Young Plants	96	..	..	67	..	..
		\$	\$		\$	\$
Nursery Products (incl. cut-flowers)	1,294	5,277,127	4,078	1,361	5,798,915	4,261
Other Crops	54,678 ||	..	..	62,447 ||	..	..
Total Area of Crops	12,845,303 ||	..	..	15,259,398 ||	..	..

* 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 65 per cent., and other grain crops 13 per cent., of the total area under crops in 1968-69.

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 1912 and in each season since 1958-59. 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 509.

Table 507. 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—							
1912-1916	4,508	25,735	5.71	1958-59	6,506	171,673	26.39
1917-1921	4,350	33,973	7.77	1959-60	6,936	165,961	23.92
1922-1926	4,680	44,657	9.54	1960-61	7,673	203,517	26.52
1927-1931	5,468	33,685	6.16	1961-62	8,059	200,226	24.85
1932-1936	5,827	31,312	5.38	1962-63	8,642	239,340	27.69
1937-1941	6,440	39,135	6.08	1963-64	8,670	256,000	29.52
1942-1946	5,428	59,508	10.96	1964-65	10,001	307,212	30.72
1947-1951	5,964	117,495	19.70	1965-66	8,789	189,079	21.51
1952-1956	5,163	136,281	26.39	1966-67	12,053	427,300	35.45
1957-1961	5,931	148,616	25.06	1967-68	12,845	261,863	20.39
1962-1966	8,832	238,371	26.99	1968-69	15,259	410,638	26.91

* 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 shown in the previous table for 1955-56 and later seasons, when these items were excluded from statistics of crops.

Table 508. Gross Value of Agricultural Production at Place of Production

Crop	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand						
Wheat (grain)	129,109	142,359	171,108	46,755	242,955	109,644	218,333
Maize (grain)	2,467	2,873	2,329	2,877	3,114	2,668	3,792
Barley (grain)	4,736	4,937	6,094	4,043	11,306	4,902	9,986
Oats (grain)	9,621	11,062	12,816	12,102	31,162	6,670	18,669
Rice	6,928	7,222	8,323	9,893	12,154	12,823	14,313
Hay	17,901	18,857	22,772	28,875	32,335	20,117	39,134
Green Fodder	4,341	5,055	6,790	8,651	6,751	9,427	9,935
Sugar-cane	5,476	5,967	6,139	4,509	8,228	6,810	7,060
Cotton	349	993	5,942	11,131	8,767	15,734	16,913
Grapes	4,516	6,776	7,043	6,083	7,481	7,525	6,870
Fruit: Citrus	7,672	8,387	9,023	8,162	9,554	9,876	10,322
Other	24,643	23,677	28,013	26,644	31,498	25,023	28,926
Vegetables*—							
Potatoes	7,023	2,621	8,013	5,528	5,995	6,981	6,705
Other	12,604	14,819	13,611	16,097	16,573	16,807	17,753
Other	9,006	9,905	10,779	7,786	12,918	12,173	15,331
Total	246,391	265,508	318,795	199,137	440,791	267,181	424,040

* 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 509. Average Gross Value of Production (at Place of Production) of Principal Crops per Acre, N.S.W.

Crop	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat, Grain	25.78	28.68	29.71	10.21	34.05	13.35	21.92
Maize, Grain	53.01	64.30	55.90	68.50	63.52	51.74	69.59
Oats, Grain	13.59	13.93	15.08	11.72	22.87	7.35	15.76
Rice	126.12	121.58	135.08	153.62	164.86	169.01	172.92
Hay*	33.27	37.48	41.86	40.12†	42.31‡	34.46	49.63
Potatoes	256.12	107.62	390.31	252.27	254.13	286.88	229.33
Sugar-cane†	388.12	384.77	315.97	284.97	366.08	307.04	318.38
Cotton	148.05	90.71	314.42	335.52	291.21	294.24	282.97
Grapes†	283.08	405.59	409.00	329.81	395.83	385.70	351.38
Orchards†	398.05	418.64	469.39	406.17	520.40	427.13	514.80

* Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay.

† Productive area only.

‡ Revised.

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 1938-39 and the last eleven seasons are summarised in the following table:—

Table 510. 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 and Fodder for Farm Stock Used in Agricultural Work	Cost of Principal Other Materials Used	Net Value of Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
\$ thousand						
1938-39	47,330	10 412	36,918	8,506	1,610	26,802
1958-59	229,198	49,588	179,610	7,648	7,016	164,946
1959-60	218,930	46,992	171,938	7,298	7,604	157,036
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	542,184	118,144	424,040	20,068	26,445	377,527

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 siding. These figures, which are those published in Table 508, 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 agricultural products used within the agricultural industry (i.e., seed and fodder for farm stock used in agricultural work) 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 511. Average Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat (f.a.q.) *	Bushel	1.473	1.536	1.572	1.660	1.711
Flour, Plain†	2,000 lb.	85.12	89.15	89.52	93.94	97.46
Bran, in 110 lb. sacks ‡	2,000 lb.	36.46	41.50	41.50	41.50	40.04
Pollard, in 140 lb. sacks ‡	2,000 lb.	38.46	43.50	43.50	43.50	42.04
Potatoes ¶	Ton	127.46	51.40	72.90	84.22	49.23

* Australian Wheat Board's basic price for wheat for human consumption, f.o.r., Sydney. From December, 1969, the basic price is \$1.725 per bushel, but a lower price (\$1.645 per bushel) is 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. Primary wholesale prices, ex trucks, Alexandria Markets. Prices are averages for sales by auction and by private treaty.

FERTILIZERS

Superphosphate is most extensively used in the southern districts of New South Wales, where the soil is deficient generally in phosphoric acid.

There is little use of natural manures except in market gardens.

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 512. 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	‡	‡	1,991,736	44.6	42,656	7,253
1930-31	‡	‡	4,538,729	66.6	119,911	11,661
1938-39	‡	‡	4,670,693	66.3	131,116	17,530
1958-59	1,900,854	1,114,807	3,015,661	46.4	97,743	28,672
1959-60	2,514,029	838,742	3,352,771	48.3	106,248	32,831
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

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.
 † From 1968-69, includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent.
 ‡ Not available.

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 1968-69 season in the next table:—

Table 513. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers, in Agricultural Areas, 1968-69

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 ..	169,640	113,331	5,149	1,059	159	5,292	16,181
Central ..	338,887	91,029	4,155	736	18	566	1,774
Sydney and Southern ..	117,169	82,413	5,908	642	20	1,180	10,971
Total ..	625,696	286,773	15,212	2,438	197	7,038	28,926
Tableland Areas—							
Northern ..	213,161	105,683	4,746	443	27	403	1,813
Central and Southern ..	732,280	551,997	23,010	2,810	53	512	4,256
Total ..	945,441	657,680	27,756	3,253	81	914	6,070
Slope Areas—							
Northern ..	4,263,182	1,726,196	29,303	13,496	398	1,320	11,628
Central ..	3,095,529	2,555,991	35,893	26,156	65	359	9,969
Southern ..	2,290,159	2,071,754	47,412	20,206	40	261	3,547
Total ..	9,648,870	6,353,941	112,608	59,858	504	1,940	25,144
Northern and Southern Plains Areas							
Northern ..	2,415,414	364,453	2,149	2,464	2,493	2,548	3,030
Southern ..	1,477,202	1,203,603	29,295	7,726	665	6,995	8,857
Total ..	3,892,616	1,568,056	31,445	10,190	3,158	9,543	11,886
Western Plains Area	146,777	96,635	1,534	633	30	829	1,321
New South Wales ..	15,259,398	8,963,085	188,556	76,371	3,969	20,264	73,346

* 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 1968-69:—

Table 514. Artificial Fertilizers* Used on Principal Crops, 1968-69

Crop	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
AREA OF CROPS TREATED (ACRES)						
Wheat	32,491	278,819	4,812,604	1,106,836	74,473	6,305,223
Vegetables	26,911	16,271	6,127	5,617	552	55,478
Fruit and Vines	33,282	10,175	3,217	21,683	8,587	76,944
Other Crops	191,407	355,097	1,531,993	433,920	13,023	2,525,440
Total Area Treated	284,091	660,362	6,353,941	1,568,056	96,635	8,963,085
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (TONS)†						
Wheat	1,342	11,594	171,140	34,134	1,564	219,775
Vegetables	3,246	1,976	401	1,152	83	6,857
Fruit and Vines	1,813	501	180	2,612	662	5,769
Other Crops	13,687	20,192	60,616	13,925	477	108,897
Total Superphosphate Used	20,088	34,262	232,337	51,824	2,787	341,298
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS USED (TONS)						
Wheat	216	1,859	19,820	6,680	345	28,920
Vegetables	9,218	1,134	329	1,345	151	12,177
Fruit and Vines	15,129	862	318	3,477	1,331	21,117
Other Crops	11,597	3,210	7,119	13,085	353	35,364
Total Other Artificial Fertilizers Used	36,161	7,065	27,585	24,588	2,180	97,579

* 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 1968-69 was 6.9 cwt., including 2.5 cwt. of superphosphate. In fruit growing, the average per acre was 7.0 cwt., including 1.5 cwt. of superphosphate.

In wheatgrowing, the average quantity of artificial fertilizer used per acre was 82.1 lb. in 1967-68 and 88.4 lb. in 1968-69, 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 1968-69 accounted for 12 per cent. of all fertilizer applied to wheat. Tests of manuring 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 results may be affected, however, by the fact that fallowing is more common in the south than elsewhere. The use of artificial fertilizers on wheat crops in the principal wheatgrowing areas is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 515. Use of Artificial Fertilizers* on Wheat Areas, 1968-69

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 ..	2,792,878	1,330,531	47·6	50,573	85·1
Central Slope ..	2,323,299	2,112,705	90·9	80,672	85·5
Southern Slope ..	1,468,544	1,369,368	93·2	59,716	97·7
Northern Plains ..	2,057,447	281,226	13·7	8,933	71·2
Southern Plains ..	941,624	825,610	87·7	31,881	86·5
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal, Tableland, and Western Plains Areas) ..	10,762,324	6,305,223	58·6	248,695	88·4

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. Includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength super-phosphate converted to single-strength equivalent.

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, generally, about 60 per cent. of the total area under crop is devoted to its growth. Relatively few farms, however, 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 571. 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 oversea, 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 516. 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 Oversea †
	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	¶	1,650	12,885	267	9·7	0·84	1,917
1903-1907	1,684	308	¶	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—									
1959-60	3,950	83	76	4,109	75,358	115	19·1	1·40	42,108
1960-61	4,076	101	100	4,277	84,657	154	20·8	1·52	61,907
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	73,961
1968-69	9,962	126	86	10,173	215,119	183	21·6	1·45	96,640

* 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).

¶ Not available.

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. Since 1956-57, the area sown with wheat has increased steadily, and averaged 3,800,000 acres in the five seasons ended 1961-62 and 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.

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 manured, and as types of wheat are improved by plant breeding. In the ten seasons ended 1968-69, 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 (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 Slope and the Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas. In 1968-69, 94 per cent. of the wheat sown for grain was in these Areas.

Table 517. Area Sown with Wheat for Grain, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Acres					
Northern Tableland	18,028	16,245	9,950	28,716	35,504	42,735
Central and Southern Tableland	135,039	153,787	149,155	188,719	212,288	281,260
Northern Slope—						
Northern Slopes Subdivision	752,658	803,584	387,390	1,086,262	1,188,508	1,368,566
Central Macquarie Subdivision	697,571	762,006	575,086	972,623	1,127,423	1,346,936
Central Slope	1,299,069	1,476,592	1,387,249	1,801,108	1,936,401	2,293,662
Southern Slope—						
Central Murrumbidgee Sub-division	677,691	798,450	728,931	840,376	875,136	1,119,453
Upper Murray Subdivision	180,926	299,471	268,688	279,608	286,680	310,663
Northern Plains—						
North Central Plain Sub-division	483,782	528,247	206,611	818,512	1,086,245	1,335,541
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	164,195	207,490	142,451	327,213	544,043	685,480
Southern Plains—						
Lower Murrumbidgee Sub-division	234,741	290,350	297,873	331,391	346,122	421,624
Central Murray Subdivision	246,979	339,743	341,343	343,857	416,783	507,620
Summary—						
Northern Wheat Areas	2,116,234	2,317,572	1,321,488	3,233,326	3,981,723	4,779,258
Central and Southern Wheat Areas	2,774,445	3,358,393	3,173,239	3,785,059	4,073,410	4,934,282
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas)	4,963,811	5,760,090	4,576,686	7,135,046	8,214,905	9,961,678

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 1958-59, 10 per cent. of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Plains Area, but by 1968-69 the proportion had risen to 20 per cent. In the 1968-69 season, 48 per cent. of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Wheat Areas, and 49 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, cultural methods, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions. Of the total acreage of wheat for grain in 1968-69, 97.5 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 518. 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—1959-60 to 1968-69	20.4	19.5	22.3	18.4	18.5	20.0
Season—						
1958-59	20.3	22.3	20.4	19.9	19.9	20.9
1959-60	17.8	19.9	19.8	20.7	15.4	19.1
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

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. With the reversal of this trend in recent seasons, the number of holdings growing wheat for grain rose to 19,278 in 1964-65, and to 22,019 in 1968-69.

The rural holdings growing wheat for grain in 1968-69 are classified in the following table according to the size of the area for grain on the holdings:—

Table 519. Rural Holdings with Wheat for Grain, Classified by Area of Wheat for Grain, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1968-69

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	153	242	54	63	15	3	530
Northern Tableland	77	142	24	13	3	...	259
Central and Southern Tableland	570	759	190	100	22	2	1,643
Northern Slope—							
Northern Slopes Subdivision	269	1,130	616	604	236	66	2,921
Central Macquarie Subdivision	209	1,041	780	743	214	28	3,015
Central Slope	201	1,502	1,176	1,214	335	101	4,529
Southern Slope—							
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision	204	1,520	853	495	112	16	3,200
Upper Murray Subdivision	118	598	177	121	18	12	1,044
Northern Plains—							
North Central Plain Subdivision	37	227	213	436	307	127	1,347
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	21	182	163	301	192	46	905
Southern Plains—							
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision	78	559	78	116	123	25	979
Central Murray Subdivision	135	910	234	171	62	26	1,538
Western Plain	3	28	17	21	29	11	109
Total, New South Wales	2,075	8,840	4,575	4,398	1,668	463	22,019

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) and the 1965-66 season (page 680 of Year Book No. 60).

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. Fewer varieties of wheat are now recommended for cultivation.

In 1970, the Department of Agriculture recommended fourteen 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 520. Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1970

Variety	Agricultural Regions for which Recommended*	Characteristics					
		Baking Quality	Straw	Disease Resistance†		Other and General	
				Flag Smut	Stem Rust		
FOR HAY AND GREEN FODDER‡							
Festiguay ..	N., N.W., W., S.W. ¶	...	Med. tall	R.	S.	...	
Olympic ..	All except N. and N.W.	...	Med. tall	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 ..	N., N.W. .. ..	...	Tall	R.	M.R.	Suitable macaroni, etc. only.
Festiguay ..	N., N.W., W., S.W. ¶	Strong	Medium-tall	R.	S.	Escapes frost damage.	
Olympic ..	All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Medium-tall	R.	S.	...	
Pinnacle ..	Irrig. Areas and S., W. and M.W.	Soft	Short, strong	R.	S.	Late maturing.	
FOR GRAIN—LATE SOWING							
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.	...	
Heron ..	All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Short	R.	S.	Loose smut susceptible.	
Mendos ..	N., N.W., W., S.W. ¶	Strong	Short	S.	S.	...	
Robin ..	All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Short	R.	S.	Loose smut susceptible.	
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: Festiguay; Mid-Season Sowing: Gamenya.

¶ For irrigated Sowings only.

New races of stem rust made their appearance in recent years. Only two 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 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 521. Varieties of Wheat Sown

Variety	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Variety	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Acres				Acres		
Bencubbin ..	119,957	94,706	95,674	Insignia ..	184,686	193,773	255,709
Bordan ..	38,479	30,507	*	Mendos ..	617,299	812,876	965,416
Dural ..	6,402	10,366	7,676	Mengavi ..	222,427	125,112	86,462
Emblem ..	16,250	27,074	35,584	Olympic ..	826,678	849,706	1,015,985
Eureka and Eureka 2 ..	68,283	51,851	34,398	Pinnacle ..	85,032	89,548	83,558
Falcon ..	940,602	1,078,987	1,020,469	Robin ..	*	*	113,185
Festiguay ..	431,850	623,873	593,305	Sherpa ..	32,517	35,638	*
Gabo ..	90,206	84,450	56,772	Spica ..	59,581	50,773	56,788
Gamenya ..	745,718	806,044	830,862	Timgalen ..	*	*	379,680
Gamut ..	194,340	758,268	1,064,216	Winglen and Windebri ..	88,228	89,257	89,483
Glenwari ..	223,175	158,707	140,704	Other Varieties, Unspecified, etc. ..	635,010	292,320	431,268
Heron ..	1,692,194	2,155,871	2,815,864	Total Sown Area ..	7,318,914	8,419,707	10,173,058

* 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 1969, 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 522. Average Annual Rainfall and Index of Rainfall

Statistical Subdivision	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Actual Rainfall (Inches)												
Northern Slopes ..	4.19	2.87	1.90	1.94	2.63	1.68	2.24	1.80	2.08	4.93	4.20	2.55
Central Macquarie ..	2.34	4.06	4.03	2.60	2.04	1.79	1.95	2.02	2.00	7.60	3.81	0.70
Lachlan ..	1.34	4.17	5.11	2.92	3.07	1.52	2.07	1.49	1.74	3.05	2.76	0.42
Central Murrumbidgee	0.95	3.47	4.65	4.23	2.97	2.77	2.99	1.98	2.50	2.48	2.24	1.00
Upper Murray ..	0.86	2.82	3.02	3.13	2.95	1.19	4.18	1.25	2.45	1.64	2.26	1.13
North Central Plain	1.22	1.08	3.30	1.70	1.87	1.08	1.83	1.77	2.11	5.11	3.70	1.37
Macquarie-Barwon	0.61	2.08	3.63	2.03	1.47	1.13	1.92	1.40	1.90	5.03	1.82	0.83
Lower Murrumbidgee	0.58	5.19	3.83	1.70	2.39	1.28	1.89	1.02	1.41	0.49	1.37	0.21
Central Murray ..	0.59	3.84	3.62	1.69	2.04	0.53	2.41	1.23	1.00	0.82	1.10	0.41
Index of Rainfall (Ratio per cent. of average actual to normal* rainfall)												
Northern Slopes ..	135	83	98	130	160	89	120	107	122	183	166	96
Central Macquarie ..	89	133	204	144	124	94	112	113	130	364	182	40
Lachlan ..	68	199	265	169	188	84	122	96	124	150	156	26
Central Murrumbidgee	51	189	224	206	141	111	124	85	129	95	112	66
Upper Murray ..	55	161	153	154	143	45	162	51	117	59	114	66
North Central Plain	42	35	164	136	127	66	113	148	161	244	175	75
Macquarie-Barwon	28	78	197	155	108	77	147	131	174	292	122	68
Lower Murrumbidgee	55	411	270	142	181	90	150	83	132	31	127	22
Central Murray ..	52	320	278	144	143	34	155	88	79	44	92	39

* 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 oversea 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 five seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73. 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 1969-70, the home consumption price (fixed by reference to an estimated average cost of production) for wheat sold for human consumption is 172.5 cents a bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, and the guaranteed minimum price for exports is 145.9 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 (1.6 cents per bushel in 1969-70) 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>
1958-59	145.0	1962-63	158.3	1966-67	155.0
1959-60	148.3	1963-64	144.2	1967-68	164.0
1960-61	151.7	1964-65	145.8	1968-69	145.0
1961-62	157.5	1965-66	151.7	1969-70	145.9

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 allocation of quotas to individual growers is 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 1969-70 and 1970-71 seasons, are shown below:—

	1969-70	1970-71
	<i>Million Bushels</i>	<i>Million Bushels</i>
<i>Australia : Basic</i>	344	288
<i>: Prime hard</i>	13	30
<i>Total</i>	357	318
<i>New South Wales : Basic</i>	123	92
<i>: Prime hard</i>	7	19
<i>Total</i>	130	111

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 7,500,000 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 180,811,800 bushels. The capacity of the country storage units consists of 96,670,000 bushels in 146 bulk wheat depots (59 of concrete construction and 87 of steel), 34,171,800 bushels in 199 concrete elevators, 22,600,000 bushels in 24 emergency bulk wheat

depots of steel construction, 10,870,000 bushels in 94 bulkheads (34 of steel construction and 60 of timber and galvanised iron), and 16,500,000 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 1969-70 wheat season was 194,511,800 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 523. 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
1959-60	61,096,800†	54,326,904	98,992	54,425,896	72.1	285,858
1960-61	61,604,800†	63,894,823	54,205	63,949,028	75.5	31,804
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	...

* Excludes wheat handled through the storage system from bag stacks, interstate, etc. (see last column in table).

† Revised.

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 a "capital facilities" 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 524. Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W.: Finances

Year ended 31st October	Capital Cost of Bulk Handling System (at end of season)	Receipts from Australian Wheat Board		
		For Working Expenses	For Capital Charges	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1960	17,894,253	1,977,748	1,051,558	3,029,306
1961	18,913,704	2,622,703	1,205,060	3,827,763
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

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, depreciation has been covered by the "capital facilities" allowance, which is to equal 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).

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 525. 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
Thousand bushels				Per cent.		
1961-62	64,183	3,601	67,784	86.5	94.7	5.3
1962-63	92,375	6,301	98,676	90.5	93.6	6.4
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	194,898	1,930	196,828	91.5	99.0	1.0

* The remainder, apart from wheat retained on farms for seed or stock feed, was received by the Wheat Board in Victoria.

† Revised.

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 526. 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 †
		Tbousand	bushels	\$ thousand		Cents	Cents
25	1961-62	67,784	224,290	98,186	325,220	153·0	144·4
26	1962-63	98,676	285,722	138,088	399,868	147·2	139·4
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	258,967	615,884	147·0	140·0

* Including freight.

† The following additional amounts per bushel were paid to Western Australian growers:—

Pool No.	Cents	Pool No.	Cents
25	2.32	28	0.83
26	2.33	29	1.00
27	0.80	30	0.94

‡ 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 1st August, 1959 to 31st July, 1962, are given on page 918 of Year Book No. 59.

The fifth International Wheat Agreement operated from 1st August, 1962 to 31st July, 1967 (to 31st 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 pro-

portion 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.

The International Grains Arrangement came into force on 1st July, 1968, and is to operate for a period of three years. It consists of (a) a Wheat Trade Convention, which continues the basic arrangements of the International Wheat Agreements, and (b) a Food Aid Convention, under which certain member countries have 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 are prescribed for 14 types of wheat. Member importing countries undertake to buy each year from member exporting countries at least a specified proportion of their total commercial import requirements—and if they import wheat from non-member countries, to do so at prices consistent with the price ranges. Exporting countries undertake to supply wheat to importing countries in quantities sufficient to meet their commercial requirements, at prices consistent with the price ranges; if market prices reach the maxima of the relevant price ranges, they are to supply specified minimum quantities at prices no higher than the maximum prices—and they undertake not to sell wheat below minimum prices to any purchaser. Member countries also undertake to conduct any concessional transactions (i.e. transactions additional to the commercial sales which could be expected) in a way which will not adversely affect normal patterns of commercial trade. Provision is 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 is expressed in terms of United States currency per bushel for a basic wheat (United States Hard Red Winter No. 2 Ordinary Protein) and 13 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) is 173 cents to 213 cents; for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat it is 195½ cents to 235½ cents, and for f.a.q. Australian wheat it is 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 may make their contributions to developing countries in wheat, coarse grains, or cash (to be used to purchase grains), and they may specify the countries to which the grain will be supplied. The main contributors to the programme are 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 is 225,000 metric tons (8,267,000 bushels).

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

The movement of wheat and flour oversea from New South Wales in the years 1939 to 1965 is shown in the following table. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30th 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 527. Oversea Exports and Stocks of Wheat and Flour, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th November	Exports Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *	Year ended 30th November	Exports Oversea 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	1964	78,647	10,815	7,308
1959	12,972	8,540	19,934	1965	81,667	7,363	15,235
1960	34,240	8,335	19,878	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

* 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' organizations, 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 1969-70 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

* Designated Northern Hard.

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. The f.a.q. standards adopted in New South Wales in each season from 1958-59 to 1965-66 are shown in the next table:—

Table 258. F.A.Q. Standards of N.S.W. Wheat

Season	Date Fixed	f.a.q. Weight of Bushel of Wheat		Season	Date Fixed	f.a.q. Weight of Bushel of Wheat	
		N*	W & S*			N*	W & S*
		lb.	lb.			lb.	lb.
1958-59	10th Feb., 1959	62	61½	1962-63	12th Feb., 1963	64½	63½
1959-60	9th Feb., 1960	64	64½	1963-64	14th Feb., 1964	63½	64½
1960-61	7th Feb., 1961	64	62	1964-65	25th Feb., 1965	64½	64½
1961-62	23rd Feb., 1962	63½	61	1965-66	8th Feb., 1966	†	63

* N = Northern wheat; W & S = Western and Southern wheat.

† Because of drought conditions, a standard was not fixed for Northern wheat.

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 1st December to 30th 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 average quantity used for seed is approximately 50 lb. per acre.

The apparent average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was 41,400,000 bushels in the five seasons to 1968-69, compared with 29,900,000 bushels in the five seasons to 1963-64 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), and there has been a sharp increase in wheat used for seed. Compared with the previous five seasons, the average annual consumption in the five seasons to 1968-69 increased by 38 per cent. (Wheat used as flour or in breakfast foods by 13 per cent., wheat sold as stock feed or retained on farms—except seed wheat—by 82 per cent., and seed wheat by 37 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 529. 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					
1959-60	15,699	583	5,997	4,109	2,490	28,878
1960-61	14,822	596	6,001	4,277	4,335	30,031
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

* Includes wheat retained for stock feed.

† Revised.

PRICES OF WHEAT

The trend in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 530. Export and Domestic Prices of Australian Wheat*

Year	Export Price †		Home Price for Human Consumption‡	Year	Export Price †		Home Price for Human Consumption‡
	Wheat Sold under I.W.A.	Other Wheat			Wheat Sold under I.W.A.	Other Wheat	
	cents per bushel				cents per bushel		
1950-51	160.8	187.3	78.0	1960-61	135.2	135.2	153.3
1951-52	163.6	207.5	100.0	1961-62	144.4	144.4	158.3
1952-53	165.0	211.6	119.2	1962-63	144.4	144.4	159.6
1953-54	165.8	165.8	141.2	1963-64	152.7	152.7	145.8
1954-55	145.0	145.0	141.2	1964-65	142.3	142.3	146.7
1955-56	133.7	133.7	134.6	1965-66	143.4	143.4	153.1
1956-57	134.7	134.7	137.9	1966-67	154.4	154.4	156.5
1957-58	145.0	145.0	174.5	1967-68	142.3	142.3	165.5
1958-59	138.3	138.3	146.7	1968-69	141.5‡	141.5‡	171.0
1959-60	133.2	133.2	150.0	1969-70	130.5‡	130.5‡	172.5

* 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.

Separate export prices are shown for wheat sold under the terms of the International Wheat Agreements and the current International Grains Arrangement, and for other wheat. There was no differential between these prices from 1953-54 to 1969-70. 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 for 1949-50 to 1969-70 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. Since 1953-54, the prices have included a loading (1.6 cents per bushel in 1969-70) used to meet freight charges on wheat shipped to Tasmania. The price for 1957-58 includes an additional loading (40c per bushel until 18th 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 1969-70 season the price per bushel of whole wheat for human consumption was 172.5 cents. The price of wheat for flour for human consumption was 164.5 cents. Wheat for the manufacture of

flour for industrial use was priced at 143.5 cents. The basic price of wheat for stock feed was 150.0 cents; however, any purchaser who agreed to buy the whole of his requirements for stockfeed purposes from the Wheat Board throughout the year ended 30th November, 1970 was charged 143.5 cents per bushels. All these prices for 1969-70 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 531. 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
1925-26	50.8	1936-37	46.7	1947-48	136.0	1958-59	105.8
1926-27	45.0	1937-38	33.7	1948-49	106.3	1959-60	110.3
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

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>		c per bushel		c per bushel		c per bushel
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 532. 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	1960-61	98,100	2,440	100,540
1930-31	10,430	2,372	12,802	1961-62	97,168	1,700	98,868
1936-37	25,978	2,114	28,092	1962-63	129,110	1,754	130,864
1940-41	8,572	1,692	10,264	1963-64	142,358	1,374	143,732
1946-47	16,182	1,792	17,974	1964-65	171,108	1,652	172,760
1947-48	129,516	4,278	133,794	1965-66	46,755	2,668	49,423
1950-51	51,322	1,822	53,144	1966-67	242,955	2,650	245,605
1958-59	70,342	2,310	72,652	1967-68	109,644	1,800	111,443
1959-60	83,118	1,616	84,734	1968-69	218,333	3,928	222,261

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. The smaller area sown with maize has been offset in part by the higher yields per acre, which have been achieved mainly by the introduction of hybrid varieties of maize. 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 the 1969-70 season, the Department certified 19,004 bushels of hybrid seed (1,529 bushels of early-maturing hybrids, 959 bushels of mid-season, and 16,516 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 533. 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—							
1922-1926	143,870	23,485	167,355	3,874,670	26.9	1,627,820	11.32
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
Season—							
1958-59	62,249	14,955	77,204	2,859,714	45.9	3,241,020	52.07
1959-60	51,738	11,732	63,470	2,485,344	48.0	2,506,080	48.44
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

* Figures for the seasons prior to 1968-69 relate to the crop harvested in the year first named. Figures for 1968-69 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 534. Maize* for Grain: Area and Production, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area Sown			Production			Average Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Acres			Bushels					
Coastal Areas—									
Northern ..	23,255	30,263	26,242	1,138,414	1,315,133	1,383,405	49.0	43.5	52.7
Central ..	3,825	2,997	3,843	180,822	118,263	221,243	47.3	39.5	57.6
Sydney and Southern ..	3,926	4,109	2,599	215,832	159,633	128,158	55.0	38.8	49.3
Total ..	31,006	37,369	32,684	1,535,068	1,593,029	1,732,806	49.5	42.6	53.0
Tableland Areas—									
Northern ..	6,436	5,246	5,791	204,802	200,713	236,581	31.8	38.3	40.9
Central ..	447	342	122	14,524	10,977	6,174	32.5	32.1	50.6
Southern ..									
Total ..	6,882	5,588	5,913	219,326	211,690	242,755	31.9	37.9	41.1
Slope Areas—									
Northern ..	4,361	3,945	8,544	169,181	211,333	605,611	38.8	53.6	70.9
Central ..	42	682	273	1,909	84,546	25,331	45.5	124.0	92.8
Southern ..	1,654	768	916	80,458	50,154	61,244	48.6	65.3	66.9
Total ..	6,057	5,395	9,733	251,548	346,033	692,186	41.5	64.1	71.1
Rest of N.S.W. ..	834	3,217	6,154	32,173	169,620	414,989	38.6	52.7	67.4
Total, N.S.W. ..	44,779	51,569	54,484	2,038,115	2,320,372	3,082,736	45.5	45.0	56.6

* See note * to Table 533.

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 1968-69, the average yield of sorghum (grain) per acre (25.8 bushels), the total production of sorghum for grain (3,927,000 bushels), and the value of sorghum grain produced (\$3,535,000) were the highest ever recorded.

Table 535. 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—							
1947-51	17,956	26,361	44,317	265,756	14.8	141,640	7.89
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
Season—							
1958-59	41,899	39,209	81,108	943,359	22.5	832,840	19.88
1959-60	51,195	39,984	91,179	1,451,967	28.4	1,057,360	20.65
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

* Figures for the seasons prior to 1968-69 relate to the crop harvested in the year first named. Figures for 1968-69 relate to the crop harvested in the year last named.

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 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 536. Sorghum*: Area and Production, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area Sown			Production			Average Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1966-67	1967- 68	1968- 69
	Acres			Bushels			Bushels		
Coastal Areas ..	1,775	4,780	6,325	32,417	77,138	184,150	18·3	16·1	29·1
Tableland Areas ..	1,100	2,137	2,304	24,686	38,965	58,249	22·4	18·2	25·3
Slope Areas—									
Northern	47,922	41,810	62,530	795,153	804,439	1,389,394	16·6	19·2	22·2
Central	1,584	4,246	7,367	33,265	146,697	371,529	21·0	34·5	50·4
Southern	35	165	1,100	775	1,656	56,974	22·1	10·0	51·8
Total	49,541	46,221	70,997	829,193	952,792	1,817,897	16·7	20·6	25·6
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern	21,535	17,634	36,984	267,188	240,827	681,719	12·4	13·7	18·4
Southern	4,847	7,920	19,900	178,276	305,544	1,172,883	36·8	28·8	58·9
Total	26,382	25,554	56,884	445,464	546,371	1,854,602	16·9	21·4	32·6
Western Plains Area	...	1,105	435	...	10,000	12,440	...	9·0	28·6
Total, N.S.W. ..	78,798	79,797	136,945	1,331,760	1,625,266	3,927,338	16·9	20·4	28·7

* See note *, Table 535.

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 537. 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			
1957-58	715,489	105,799	400,755	1,222,043	1963-64	794,069	63,744	657,706	1,515,519
1958-59	1,130,296	117,298	379,714	1,627,308	1964-65	850,147	65,832	718,999	1,634,978
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

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 1968-69, Belar accounted for only 9 per cent. of the total area under oats, compared with 34 per cent. for Cooba, 18 per cent. for Avon, and 11 per cent. for Algerian (which is later maturing than Belar, and is grown mainly in the cooler districts of the slopes and tablelands).

Table 538. Varieties of Oats Sown

Variety	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Variety	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Acres				Acres		
Acacia	32,058	26,226	30,110	Fulghum	102,607	80,406	89,568
Algerian	281,187	214,853	225,717	Fulmark	140,016	114,945	130,190
Algeribee	9,913	7,600	*	Garry	13,009	10,432	*
Avon	393,494	326,047	372,399	Kent	12,987	12,731	*
Ballidu	37,241	24,625	*	Klein 69B	7,112	6,944	*
Belar	244,979	179,015	186,893	Kurrajong	5,578	3,685	*
Benton	4,950	4,435	*	Lampton	3,747	2,305	*
Bundy	8,533	19,648	38,397	Mulga	3,317	2,551	*
Burke	27,616	20,829	*	Orient	55,462	42,688	*
Cooba	642,515	600,343	726,440	Other	119,924	86,985	298,789
Coolabah	*	*	27,429				
Dale	40,161	24,195	*	Total Area Sown..	2,186,406	1,811,488	2,125,932

* Information not compiled.

The development of the cultivation of oats for grain is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 539. 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—					
1922-1926	91,022	1,623,610	17·8	551,740	6·07
1927-1931	140,972	2,301,560	16·3	566,880	2·02
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
Season—					
1958-59	1,130,296	27,638,451	24·5	15,892,100	14·06
1959-60	567,341	11,124,756	19·6	5,377,040	9·48
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

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 540. Oats for Grain: Area and Production, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area for Grain			Production			Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1966-67	1967- 68	1968- 69
S. Slope ..	312,982	301,503	395,713	9,316,017	3,667,055	12,221,076	29.8	12.2	30.9
C. Slope ..	218,709	199,222	288,100	4,563,665	1,191,979	6,172,612	20.9	6.0	21.4
N. Slope ..	177,135	128,744	173,636	3,568,756	751,293	2,728,308	20.1	5.8	15.7
C. and S. Tableland	72,002	90,352	113,526	1,820,413	1,166,365	2,913,924	25.3	12.9	25.7
S. Plain ..	90,214	109,942	120,540	1,780,337	884,341	2,072,301	19.7	8.0	17.2
N. Plain ..	52,616	48,248	54,832	900,245	201,629	754,818	17.1	4.2	13.8
Rest of N.S.W. ..	25,810	29,241	38,404	518,858	372,126	590,835	20.1	12.7	15.4
Total, N.S.W.	949,467	907,252	1,184,751	22,468,291	8,234,788	27,453,874	23.7	9.1	23.2

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 544.

BARLEY

Barley-growing (and particularly the growing of barley for grain) has expanded rapidly during the last ten seasons, but production in New South Wales is still only on a moderate scale. 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 1968-69, 53 per cent. was for two-row barley, 36 per cent. for six-row barley grain, and 11 per cent. for hay or green feed. In 1968-69, the area (486,351 acres) of barley sown for grain was the highest ever recorded.

Table 541. 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
1958-59	73,407	32,432	1,173	11,329	118,341	2,019,003	902,919	1,802
1959-60	79,477	38,792	640	16,714	135,623	1,733,826	847,044	510
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

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 Barriquin 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 projects are being developed 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 area and production of rice, and the average yield of rice per acre (161.80 bushels), in 1968-69 were the highest ever recorded.

Table 542. 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
1960-61	783	46,117	6,001,067	130.13	5,375,640	116.57
1961-62	875	50,185	7,045,333	140.39	6,660,660	132.72
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

* 42 lb. per bushel.

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act. In recent years the average selling price of rice per ton to millers, f.o.r. Leeton, (approximately \$66 in 1968-69), has been relatively stable.

Particulars of the production and oversea exports of rice in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 543. Production and Oversea Exports of Rice

Year ended 30th June	Rice (Paddy) Produced in N.S.W.*	Rice Exported Overseas from Australia			Total Value
		Quantity			
		Cleaned	Uncleaned	Meal and Flour	
		Tons			SA f.o.b.
1939	52,031	11,832	151	835	370,520
1960	126,226	52,792	13,282	†	6,855,164
1961	112,520	43,813	17,972	†	6,457,128
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

* Since 1956-57, small quantities of rice have been produced elsewhere in Australia.

† Not recorded separately.

The bulk of Australia's exports of cleaned rice is shipped to Papua and New Guinea (30 per cent. in 1968-69), Okinawa (22 per cent.), India (12 per cent.), and the United Kingdom (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 1935-36. Particulars of grass and pasture cut for hay are not available for seasons before 1945-46.

Table 544. Hay: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Wheaten	Oaten	Lucerne	Barley and Rye	Grass and Pasture	Total
AREA (Acres)						
Average—						
1936-1940	338,100	349,161	98,762	2,342	*	788,365†
1941-1945	293,150	276,111	85,138	2,846	*	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
Season—						
1963-64	57,039	63,744	172,771	836	289,247	583,637
1964-65	61,529	65,832	179,877	812	291,771	599,821
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

Table 544. Hay: Area and Production (continued)

Season	Wheaten	Oaten	Lucerne	Barley and Rye	Grass and Pasture	Total
PRODUCTION (Tons)						
Average—						
1936-1940	390,732	399,040	153,017	2,638	*	945,427†
1941-1945	278,491	265,431	138,286	2,753	*	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
Season—						
1963-64	89,478	99,666	372,067	987	443,646	1,005,844
1964-65	95,791	102,953	376,602	1,167	463,677	1,040,190
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
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE (Tons)						
Average—						
1936-1940	1.16	1.14	1.55	1.13	*	1.20†
1941-1945	0.95	0.96	1.62	0.97	*	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
Season—						
1963-64	1.56	1.56	2.15	1.18	1.53	1.72
1964-65	1.56	1.56	2.09	1.43	1.59	1.73
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

* Not available.

† 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 standardized 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. Certain particulars regarding the operations of the sugar mills and the sugar refinery at Pymont (Sydney) are given in the chapter "Factories".

The area and production of sugar-cane in New South Wales in selected seasons since 1915-16 are shown in the following table.

Table 545. 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
1963-64	15,508	14,204	29,712	617,402	39.81	5,966,940	384.77
1964-65	19,429	17,043	36,472	784,126	40.36	6,138,520	315.95
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

* Stand-over and newly-planted cane.

† Excludes the small acreages cut for green food and for plants.

After a steady increase during the early 1960's, the area under sugar-cane has remained stable since the record (41,023 acres) established in 1966-67. 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 1st July, 1969, and which is to operate until 30th June, 1974, preserves the main features of the previous agreements. In particular, it provides for an embargo on the oversea 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 oversea 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 realization price in respect of the raw sugar acquired in each season. The mills retain approximately 30 per cent. of the net realizations,

the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

The following table shows the average net returns from domestic and export sales, the average net realization prices paid to mills for raw sugar, and the average wholesale and retail prices of refined sugar in 1938 and recent years:—

Table 546. Prices of Australian Sugar

Year ended 31st December	Raw Sugar (94 Net Titre)			Refined Sugar		
	Average Net Return per ton from—		Average Net Realization Price per ton Paid to Mills	Average Wholesale Price, Australia*	Average Retail Price, Sydney*	
	Domestic Sales	Export Sales			\$ per ton	Cents per lb. shop-packed	Cents per 4lb. packet
	\$	\$	\$			
1938	48.00	16.42	30.39	66.40	3.3	—
1964	120.75	83.90	95.78	180.52	—	37.9
1965	121.95	67.27	85.14	180.52	—	38.2
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

* 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.

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 titre. Payments to the mills from the advances are omitted from Table 546; they amounted to \$8.56 per ton in respect of the 1966 season and \$1.81 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. 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 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 31st December, 1974.

Some 40 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 1st 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 nearly 60,000 acres in 1968-69, and New South Wales now produces more than 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 1968-69 accounted for over 95 per cent. of the total crop. Cotton is also grown in the Western Plains Statistical Agricultural Area (along the Darling River at Bourke), and to a limited extent in the irrigation areas of the Southern Plains. 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 547. 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.	\$	\$
1961-62	10	1,956	582,000	298	67,880	34.7
1962-63	18	2,359	2,993,643	1,269	349,260	148.1
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

* Includes bounty payments.

Under the Raw Cotton Bounty Act, 1963-1969, a bounty has been payable, since 1st January, 1964, on raw cotton produced in Australia. Until 28th 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 1st March, 1968, the bounty is 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 will be 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 1936-37 are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 548. 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—						
1937-1941	52	759	5,175	6.82	99,020	130.45
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
Season—						
1963-64	113	2,927	23,677	8.09	2,386,220	815.24
1964-65	105	2,546	21,039	8.26	1,791,080	703.49
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

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization 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 stabilization 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 (where the area under vines in 1968-69 included 6,653 acres for drying, 867 acres for wine, and 244 acres for table use), the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (7,690 acres for wine, and 857 acres for table use), the irrigated areas in Wakool Shire (822 acres for drying, 614 acres for wine, and 86 acres for table use), and in the Central Coastal Area (2,037 acres for wine and 141 acres for table use.)

The following table shows the total area under vines in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons, distinguishing the purpose for which the vines were cultivated:—

Table 549. Grapes: Area under Vines, N.S.W.

Season	Bearing Vines				Young Vines (not yet bearing)			Total Area under Vines
	For Table Use	For Drying	For Wine	Total	For Wine	For Other Purposes	Total	
Acres								
1938-39	3,178	5,011	7,499	15,688	647	644	1,291	16,979
1958-59	2,298	7,108	6,780	16,186	348	718	1,066	17,252
1959-60	2,317	7,167	6,494	15,978	402	856	1,258	17,236
1960-61	2,318	6,803	6,436	15,557	588	843	1,431	16,988
1961-62	2,335	6,853	6,621	15,809	903	895	1,798	17,607
1962-63	2,315	6,940	6,698	15,953	950	801	1,751	17,704
1963-64	2,471	7,366	6,870	16,707	1,181	827	2,008	18,715
1964-65	2,532	7,378	7,310	17,220	2,156	1,088	3,244	20,464
1965-66	2,708	7,716	8,020	18,444	1,799	1,049	2,848	21,292
1966-67	2,632	7,620	8,647	18,899	1,540	818	2,358	21,257
1967-68	2,600	7,767	9,144	19,511	1,931	713	2,644	22,155
1968-69	2,386	7,335	9,829	19,550	2,586	613	3,199	22,749

The production of table, dried, and wine grapes in 1938-39 and later seasons is shown in the next table. The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated for a particular purpose may be used ultimately in a different way. The quantities stated below cannot therefore be related to the acreages given in the previous table.

Table 550. 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	1963-64	7,012	13,184	39,080	6,030
1958-59	5,007	11,770	24,159	4,397	1964-65	8,251	13,473	40,833	6,404
1959-60	4,531	8,184	20,690	3,840	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

* Revised.

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 648.

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 oversea. 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 organize 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 oversea. 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 1969-70 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-west 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 ripen 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 551. Fruit: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Fruit	Area under Cultivation			Production		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Acres			Bushels		
Citrus Fruit—						
Oranges: Navel	11,136	11,192	11,030	1,731,482	1,781,822	1,986,335
Valencia	16,450	16,366	16,367	3,422,403	3,316,676	3,606,076
Other	516	400	404	104,070	66,819	64,566
Total	28,102	27,958	27,801	5,257,955	5,165,317	5,656,977
Lemons	2,607	2,804	2,832	488,029	572,717	503,321
Mandarins	2,500	2,638	2,484	180,469	262,214	205,237
Grape Fruit	684	725	728	176,353	205,769	209,792
Other	41	32	37	5,108	3,691	5,542
Total, Citrus Fruit	33,934	34,157	33,882	6,107,914	6,209,708	6,580,869
Other Orchard Fruit—						
Apples	18,945	18,692	18,826	3,329,292	3,287,124	3,700,903
Apricots	2,026	1,889	1,819	472,517	242,481	306,614
Avocados	31	48	105	918	1,117	3,389
Cherries	3,156	2,806	2,852	118,114	114,925	123,017
Figs	46	42	45	10,882	11,504	11,077
Nectarines	463	431	449	64,268	46,446	63,767
Peaches: Canning	4,504	4,480	3,950	979,687	933,163	693,991
Other	3,658	3,611	3,562	484,594	457,558	429,693
Pears: Canning	1,160	1,106	1,134	238,728	198,617	186,361
Other	2,009	1,930	1,971	428,170	383,292	463,452
Plums	1,814	1,801	1,798	181,717	123,010	160,568
Prunes	3,076	3,110	3,228	491,350	152,324	304,795
Other	67	77	88	15,472	12,790	13,067
Total, Other Orchard Fruit	40,955	40,023	39,827	6,815,709	5,964,351	6,460,694
Plantation Fruit—						
Bananas	20,154	19,993	19,434	3,920,595	4,134,993	3,694,722
Papaws	10	12	9	1,040	1,146	923
Passion Fruit	785	1,050	918	49,664	39,842	26,204
Pineapples	266	196	194	37,879	36,542	39,677
Total, Plantation Fruit	21,215	21,251	20,555	4,009,178	4,212,523	3,761,526
Berry Fruit	51	68	87	2,014*	1,225*	2,063*
Olives	99	105	130	5,426*†	6,467*	9,190*
Edible Nuts—						
Macadamia Nuts	125	129	148	62,039†	82,021†	52,978†
Other	103	65	56	26,516†	21,936†	22,911†
Total, All Fruit	96,482	95,798	94,685	...	...	...

* Cwt.

† lb.

‡ Revised.

CITRUS FRUITS

Particulars of the area and production of citrus fruit in the State are shown in the next table:—

Table 552. 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—							
1942-1946	23,120	5,113	28,233	2,682,546	116	3,259,908	141.00
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
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	9,176,343	365.66
1968-69	27,641	6,241	33,882	6,580,869	238	10,321,880	373.43

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 33,900 acres under citrus fruits in 1968-69, approximately 15,400 acres were in the areas first named and about 8,200 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 553. 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
1963-64	706.2	1,396.3	52.2	2,154.7	196.0	149.7	45.5	2,545.9
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
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
1963-64	1,449.3	2,956.4	102.9	4,508.6	435.0	202.9	180.5	5,327.0
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

Oranges predominate, with valencias comprising 59 per cent. and navel 40 per cent. of the orange trees. The number of orange trees of bearing age increased by 42 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1968-69, lemon trees remained relatively stable throughout the period, and mandarin trees decreased by 48 per cent.

Seasonal conditions cause rather marked fluctuations in production. In 1968-69, 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 554. 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
Season—					
1938-39	34,037	9,955	43,992	1,798,240	52.83
1963-64	30,708	10,711	41,419	15,233,360	496.07
1964-65	31,366	10,559	41,925	18,064,281	575.92
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	20,015,377	635.31

* Includes Passion Fruit.

Of the total area under these fruits in 1968-69, 19,728 acres were in the Tablelands Areas, 8,038 acres were in the Sydney and Southern Coastal Area (mostly near Sydney), and 8,227 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 555. 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
1963-64	1,245,018	253,124	626,085	164,037	129,939	246,213	165,176
1964-65	1,283,596	237,037	654,840	163,736	131,599	258,850	165,025
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
PRODUCTION (Bushels)							
1938-39	936,766	338,467	583,833	153,685	114,140	146,409	127,459
1963-64	3,328,431	726,791	1,313,024	219,781	164,335	391,643	200,045
1964-65	2,988,378	557,409	1,307,169	391,321	155,688	400,798	188,101
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

BANANAS

The development of banana-growing since 1929-30 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 556. 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
1959-60	2,910	21,409	3,512	24,921	4,171,022	8,459,640
1960-61	2,726	21,093	2,518	23,611	4,188,297	9,187,580
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

Banana-growing in New South Wales is almost confined to the Northern Coastal Area, where it is developed in the Tweed River and Coff's Harbour districts. The industry developed 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 again 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 organization 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 557. Dried Fruits: Production, N.S.W.

Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes	Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes
	Tons					Tons			
	1960	462	6,282	1,439		3,238	1965	632	11,237
1961	981	9,347	1,430	3,662	1966	450	9,697	1,782	2,686
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

* Revised.

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 oversea 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 558. Quotas for Intrastate Sales of Dried Fruit

Kind of Dried Fruit	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Per cent. of Production									
	Currants	49	32	50	56	37	33	55	45	50	60
Sultanas	23	20	15	24	16	16	20	17½	20	35
Lexias	39	48	45	54	46	40	35	50	55	80
Prunes	50	50	50	40	45	50	75	62	100	87½

A stabilization 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 stabilization funds (one for each variety of fruit) to which growers were required to contribute. Details of this scheme are given on page 713 of Year Book No. 60.

The Commonwealth Government proposed another stabilisation scheme for a further five-year period covering the 1969 to 1973 seasons, which required the approval of 75 per cent. of growers of dried vine fruits before it would be implemented. In a poll of growers taken in March, 1970, the required majority was not obtained, and from the 1969 season no stabilisation scheme has operated in respect of the Australian dried fruits industry.

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 559. Vegetables for Human Consumption: Area and Production

Vegetable	Area		Production		
	1967-68	1968-69	Unit of Quantity	1967-68	1968-69
	acres	acres			
Potatoes	24,334	29,236	Ton	122,795	160,823
Carrots	2,891	2,736	Ton	26,359	22,991
Onions	1,116	1,520	Ton	9,535	11,084
Parsnips	350	415	Ton	2,961	5,502
Beetroot	608	640	Ton	4,400	4,737
Tomatoes	5,014	4,965	Half-case	4,055,598	3,376,442
Beans, French	5,956	6,122	Bushel	885,551	951,964
Peas, Green	10,460	10,862	Bushel	606,396	5,847,713
Cabbages	1,396	1,613	Dozen	512,251	575,388
Cauliflowers	1,846	1,891	Dozen	506,231	585,023
Lettuce	1,716	1,641	Case	851,236	848,911
Asparagus	3,431	3,462	lb.	13,867,030	12,001,621
Other Vegetables	8,202	9,816	...	...	...
Total, All Vegetables	67,320	74,916	...	...	...

All persons growing more than one acre of potatoes must be licensed under the State Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940-1968. 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 560. 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			
1958-59	5,763	10,699	1,020	17,482	28,563	51,301	4,586	84,450
1959-60	6,218	11,851	1,090	19,159	29,617	48,287	4,004	81,908
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

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 561. Production of Canned and Bottled Fruit and Vegetables

Year ended 30th 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
1963-64	59,833	8,142	62,214	12,146	1,244	1,431
1964-65	70,542	9,663	55,008	11,509	1,621	2,146
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	†	72,282	†	†	†

* Excludes pickled vegetables.

† Not yet available.

Under the Sugar Agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments (see page 638), 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 1st June, 1960 to 30th June, 1969, and \$15 per ton since 1st July, 1969) is designed to assist the Australian manufactured fruits 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 30th 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 manu-

factured 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 \$323,050 in the year ended 31st August, 1968, and \$582,291 in the ten months ended 30th June, 1969.

The export of canned fruit is supervised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board, under the Canned Fruits Export Marketing Act, 1963-1968.

The Canned Fruits Board estimated the total Australian production in 1969 at 8,125,000 basic cartons (twenty-four 29 oz. cans or their equivalent) of deciduous tree fruits and 2,586,000 basic cartons of canned pineapple products (including 937,000 cartons of juice). New South Wales production represented approximately 13 per cent. of the Australian deciduous fruits pack.

Exports of canned deciduous fruits during 1969 totalled approximately 5,400,000 cartons, of which 60 per cent. went to the United Kingdom. About 3,000,000 cartons were delivered to the domestic market, which is estimated to have absorbed also some 2,100,000 cartons of pineapple products. Exports of canned pineapple products amounted to about 400,000 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 1st 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 ¼-bushel cases. The principal varieties of fresh fruit marketed and the approximate weight per bushel of each are shown below:—

Table 562. 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 ..	42	Grapes ..	48	Oranges ..	50	Pineapples ..	46
Apricots ..	55	Lemons ..	52	Passion Fruit ..	30	Plums ..	60
Bananas ..	52	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, 1924-1962), 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, 1926-1960. 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, Real Estate, and Business Agents Act 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 1½-bushel case, 10c per bushel case, 8c per ½-bushel case, and 5c per ¼-bushel case for fruit and tomatoes).

At 1st January, 1970, the number of agents registered was 275, of which 258 were in the metropolitan area, 16 in Newcastle, and 1 in the country.

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. Very extensive agricultural and dairying industries have also arisen, but 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. Even in the wheat belt, the value of wool production in some recent years has exceeded that of wheat. 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 1951, and at the end of each of the last ten seasons:—

Table 563. 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	1960	204,011	3,840,565	71,000,000	398,959
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,279,000	213,193	1961	192,254	4,241,860	68,087,000	455,345
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,592,000	213,916	1962	167,868	4,398,678	69,498,000	471,579
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,000	253,189	1963	166,280	4,569,143	70,021,000	391,999
1901	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,000	265,730	1964	163,240	4,788,976	71,764,000	391,300
1911†	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093	1965	157,928	4,619,067	72,396,000	448,661
1921†	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253	1966	150,807	4,152,872	61,396,000	479,768
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331	1967	146,129	4,145,660	63,848,000	513,575
1941	531,776	2,769,061	55,568,000	507,738	1968	‡	4,554,524	67,786,000	645,196
1951	328,428	3,702,848	54,111,000	316,833	1969	131,566	4,864,409	68,153,000	690,226

* At 31st December in 1861 to 1911, at 30th June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31st March in 1941 and later years.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Not available.

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 564. Livestock in Australia, 31st March, 1969

State	Horses*	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	Thousands			
New South Wales	146	4,864	68,153	690
Victoria	55	3,878	30,185	422
Queensland	182	7,668	20,324	535
South Australia	16	865	18,392	288
Western Australia	35	1,546	32,901	220
Tasmania	7	586	4,395	95
Northern Territory†	38	1,177	7	2
Australian Capital Territory	1	14	246	...
Total, Australia	480	20,598	174,602	2,253
Proportion per cent. in N.S.W.	30.5	23.6	39.0	30.6

* At 31st March, 1967.

† At 30th June.

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 565. 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	1959	106,715
1877	52,267	1921	78,134	1960	111,446
1881	66,551	1923	77,872	1961	112,428
1884	49,283	1927	90,350	1962	115,163
1891	87,816	1930	80,931	1963	117,375
1895	74,118	1933	90,399	1964	121,286
1899	60,706	1935	93,504	1965	120,166
1901	67,199	1939	82,309	1966	104,433
1902	48,563	1940	87,347	1967	106,766
1905	67,955	1945	82,473	1968	114,721†
1910	89,489	1947	76,734	1969	118,113

* At 31st December in 1861 to 1910, at 30th June in 1916 to 1930, and at 31st March in later years.

† Partly estimated. The number of horses was not collected in 1968.

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 566. Livestock, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Livestock Numbers (Thousands)				Proportion per cent. of Total			
	1941	1951	1961	1969	1941	1951	1961	1969
SHEEP								
Coastal	1,801	1,711	1,855	1,895	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.8
Tableland	12,105	12,082	15,721	18,397	21.8	22.3	23.1	27.0
Slope	22,117	21,442	27,685	27,445	39.8	39.6	40.7	40.3
Northern and Southern Plains	13,062	13,059	15,640	13,687	23.5	24.1	23.0	20.1
Western Plain	6,482	5,817	7,187	6,729	11.7	10.8	10.6	9.9
Total, N.S.W.	55,568	54,111	68,087	68,153	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS IN COMMERCIAL DAIRIES*								
Coastal	944	881	864	682	89.5	91.4	91.4	90.3
Tableland	34	27	20	16	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.1
Slope	68	47	40	24	6.4	4.9	4.2	3.3
Northern and Southern Plains	7	8	21	32	0.7	0.9	2.2	4.2
Western Plain	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total, N.S.W.	1,055	964	946	755	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OTHER CATTLE								
Coastal	691	990	1,093	1,449	40.3	36.2	33.2	35.2
Tableland	389	566	716	907	22.7	20.7	21.7	22.1
Slope	422	748	942	1,188	24.6	27.3	28.6	28.9
Northern and Southern Plains	161	359	463	479	9.4	13.1	14.0	11.7
Western Plain	51	76	81	86	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.1
Total, N.S.W.	1,714	2,739	3,296	4,109	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HORSES								
Coastal	157	124	65	42	29.6	37.7	33.9	31.9
Tableland	80	56	33	25	15.0	17.0	17.0	19.0
Slope	208	95	55	39	39.1	29.0	28.6	29.6
Northern and Southern Plains	64	40	29	19	11.9	12.1	15.0	14.8
Western Plain	23	14	11	6	4.4	4.2	5.5	4.7
Total, N.S.W.	532	328	192	132	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Excludes heifer calves.

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 over 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 1956 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 567. 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	...	1911	48,830	2.0	1960	71,000	4.5
1866	11,562	15.5	1916	36,490	(-)5.6	1961	68,087	(-)4.1
1871	16,278	7.1	1921	37,750	0.7	1962	69,498	2.1
1876	25,269	9.2	1926	53,860	7.4	1963	70,021	0.8
1881	36,591	7.7	1931	53,366	(-)0.2	1964	71,764	2.5
1886	39,169	1.4	1936	51,936	(-)0.5	1965	72,396	0.9
1891	61,831	9.6	1941	55,568	1.4	1966	61,396	(-)15.2
1896	48,318	(-)4.8	1946	44,076	(-)4.1	1967	63,848	4.0
1901	41,857	(-)2.8	1951	54,111	4.6	1968	67,786	6.2
1906	44,132	1.1	1956	62,988	3.3	1969	68,153	0.5

* At 31st December in 1861 to 1911, at 30th June in 1916 to 1931, and at 31st 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 weighted average annual rainfall of the State was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches less in the twenty years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century, and this decline was proportionately heaviest in the plain districts of low average rainfall, which in 1891 carried two-thirds of the sheep depastured in the State. 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 it 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 68,153,000 in 1969.

The numbers of sheep in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in 1926 and later years are shown in the next table:—

Table 568. Sheep Numbers, in Agricultural Areas

At 31st 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
1964	1,906	5,138	11,898	11,406	7,691	8,938	10,690	5,841	8,256	71,764
1965	1,983	5,472	12,269	11,842	7,947	9,409	10,429	5,976	7,069	72,396
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

* At 30th 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 569. 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 31st March
Thousands							
1958-59	16,856	8,447	1,383	4,500	(+)	2,526	67,936
1959-60	19,330	9,958	1,742	4,566	(+)	3,064	71,000
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

* 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 20,047,000 in the three following seasons (an increase of 41 per cent.) was the principal factor in the increase in sheep numbers to 68,153,000 in March, 1969.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCKS

The sheep flocks on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1969 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock, for groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas:—

Table 570. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock, 31st March, 1969

Size of Sheep Flock	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plain Area	Total, N.S.W.
Under 50	610	538	765	253	14	2,180
50-99	123	353	407	104	15	1,002
100-199	110	532	588	175	24	1,429
200-299	70	512	600	174	10	1,366
300-399	65	463	739	197	19	1,483
400-499	55	441	780	218	16	1,510
500-999	232	1,969	4,297	1,209	50	7,757
1,000-1,999	273	2,580	5,693	1,606	107	10,259
2,000-4,999	207	2,339	3,451	1,593	686	8,276
5,000-9,999	48	516	506	398	509	1,977
10,000-19,999	17	122	101	114	50	404
20,000-49,999	2	19	21	34	3	79
50,000 or more	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total Holdings	1,812	10,384	17,948	6,078	1,503	37,725

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 1891 in the size of sheep flocks on rural holdings in the State are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 571. 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	
1891	5,358	2,248	1,954	1,696	686	495	491	259	13,187
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

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 572. Sheep: Sex and Age

At 31st 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.				
1959	867	35,555	17,532	13,981	67,936	1.3	52.3	25.8	20.6	100.0
1960	868	36,548	17,844	15,740	71,000	1.2	51.5	25.1	22.2	100.0
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

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 1936-37 and in each of the last fifteen seasons were as follows:—

Table 573. 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—							
1937-1941	20,704	13,270	64.1	1958-59	24,227	16,856	69.6
1942-1946	20,307	12,855	63.3	1959-60	26,656	19,330	72.5
1947-1951	18,893	12,732	67.4	1960-61	25,217	17,176	68.1
1952-1956	20,258	13,669	67.5	1961-62	26,520	19,466	73.4
1957-1961	24,791	16,920	68.3	1962-63	26,827	19,960	74.4
1962-1966	26,486	19,008	71.8	1963-64	27,548	20,881	75.8
Season—				1964-65	27,131	20,477	75.5
1954-55	19,818	13,313	67.2	1965-66	24,404	14,256	58.4
1955-56	22,204	15,770	71.0	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

* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the period shown.

During the twenty-five seasons from 1936-67 to 1960-61, the number of ewes mated in the season averaged 20,991,000, the number of lambs marked averaged 13,889,000, and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated averaged 66.1 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 three seasons 1966-67 to 1968-69, the average number of ewes mated (27,089,000), the average number of lambs marked (20,047,000), and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated (74.0 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 574. Lambing, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	1967-68			1968-69		
	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	740	597	80.7	692	555	80.1
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	1,946	1,630	83.8	1,880	1,436	76.4
Central and Southern	4,561	3,447	75.5	4,287	3,249	75.8
Total	6,507	5,078	78.0	6,167	4,684	76.0
Slope Areas—						
Northern	4,388	3,415	77.8	4,236	3,260	77.0
Central	3,377	2,545	75.4	3,264	2,414	73.9
Southern	3,931	2,891	73.5	3,591	2,529	70.4
Total	11,696	8,851	75.7	11,091	8,203	74.0
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	3,808	2,955	77.6	3,782	2,953	78.1
Southern	2,908	2,102	72.3	2,785	2,036	73.1
Total	6,717	5,057	75.3	6,567	4,989	76.0
Western Plain	2,467	1,532	62.1	2,972	2,163	72.8
Total, N.S.W.	28,126	21,114	75.1	27,489	20,593	74.9

* 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 575. Breeds of Sheep

Breed	Total Sheep (Rams, Ewes, Wethers, Lambs, and Hoggets)					Rams (1 year and over)
	1939	1959	1962	1965	1968	1968
Merino	40,861,601	52,467,394	54,095,959	56,232,050	48,977,322	498,968
Other Recognised Breeds—						
Corriedale	471,134	3,648,808	3,978,613	3,801,651	3,507,996	47,196
Polwarth	25,089	513,183	555,071	587,798	492,226	6,706
Border Leicester ..	124,774	1,164,172	1,652,110	2,083,503	1,256,949	122,293
Romney Marsh .. .	45,277	249,737	304,512	298,764	283,435	9,472
Dorset Horn .. .	20,610	353,327	550,137	586,455	589,089	111,394
Southdown .. .	19,033	50,953	50,340	31,721	37,437	4,457
Other	12,701	56,621	112,400	211,078	165,493	7,653
Total, Other Recognised Breeds	718,618	6,036,801	7,203,183	7,600,970	6,332,625	309,171
Merino Comeback ..	2,483,916	3,407,629	1,864,449	1,162,621	1,846,123	498
Crossbred	4,812,528	6,024,176	6,334,409	7,400,359	10,629,930	1,092
Total, All Breeds ..	48,876,663	67,936,000	69,498,000	72,396,000	67,786,000	809,729

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 the drought, and in response to a post-war demand for fine wools, the proportion of merinos increased to 79 per cent. in 1956. With the increase in dual-purpose sheep flocks, which include crossbreds for prime lamb production, the proportion subsequently contracted to 78 per cent. in 1962 and 1965, and, following severe losses during the 1965-66 drought in areas where merino sheep predominate, to 72 per cent. in 1968.

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.

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 Plain 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 31st 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.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1886 and for each of the last sixteen seasons, the quantity and value of wool produced in New South Wales:—

Table 576. 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.
1886-1890	258,956†	17,910	1953-54	544,934	361,562	343,802
1891-1895	362,726†	19,610	1954-55	540,977	310,670	294,588
1896-1900	281,648†	17,194	1955-56	593,712	298,256	280,902
1901-1905	260,517†	18,688	1956-57	660,343	434,248	412,560
1906-1910	369,321†	29,916	1957-58	557,287	286,674	269,756
1911-1915	357,256	30,936	1958-59	684,184	269,526	250,580
1916-1920	328,065	37,014	1959-60	715,445	336,224	314,462
1921-1925	323,635	48,544	1960-61	664,276	277,762	257,278
1926-1930	457,712	61,296	1961-62	701,168	309,840	287,684
1931-1935	488,064	41,358	1962-63	693,734	332,340	310,958
1936-1940	490,929	54,694	1963-64	731,316	416,832	393,006
1941-1945	513,508	56,622	1964-65	706,061	336,676	314,011
1946-1950	452,936	138,798	1965-66	579,475	278,295	259,297
1951-1955	514,486	381,120	1966-67	622,745	286,293	265,197
1956-1960	642,194	384,986	1967-68	650,420	265,527	244,185
1961-1965	699,311	334,690	1968-69	673,530	296,005	273,971

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. (See page 672.)

† Excludes wool exported on skins.

Although there were increases in the number of sheep shorn in 1953-54 and in 1954-55, the average cuts per head in those seasons were lower than normal, and production fell slightly. 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 1957-58, when seasonal conditions were adverse, the number of sheep shorn contracted, the average cut per head was over 1 lb. lighter than in the previous season, and wool production fell sharply to 557,000,000 lb. Seasonal conditions were quite favourable during 1958-59 and 1959-60, when high average clips and the rising number of sheep shorn resulted in substantially greater wool production. In 1959-60, the average cut per head was 8.97 lb. and the total clip reached 715,000,000 lb. With seasonal conditions not as favourable in 1960-61, shearing contracted and wool production fell to 664,000,000 lb., but with quite favourable conditions in the three seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64, the numbers shorn and the average clip recovered and wool production rose markedly. 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 clip (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 clip recovered to 622,745,000 lb. With continued improved seasons in 1967-68 and 1968-69, both the number of sheep shorn and the total clip increased, and with a record average clip per head (9.09 lb.) in 1968-69 the total clip increased to 674,000,000 lb.

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—but in two seasons (1955-56 and 1958-59) the effect of a sharp fall in prices was substantially offset by a marked increase in production, and in one season (1962-63) prices rose by 10 per cent. whilst the quantity produced was almost unchanged. With significantly higher prices and with record production, 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.

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 1925-26, and in each of the last eleven seasons, are shown in the following table:—

Table 577. 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		
								Thous.	lb.
Average—									
1926-1930	50,944	8.2	418,405	985	18,548	19,774	457,712		
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	17,736	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		
Season—									
1958-59	70,855	8.9	633,485	443	21,581	28,675	684,184		
1959-60	73,788	9.0	661,675	552	20,848	32,370	715,445		
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	64,434	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		

* Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

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 578. Quality Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Spinning Quality Group	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales							
70's and over	4.1	5.0	4.6	5.3	6.7	4.8	4.8	4.7
64/70's	12.1	12.9	10.8	12.1	15.6	9.9	8.4	6.8
64's	17.8	18.2	17.1	18.3	21.8	15.9	15.3	12.2
64/60's and 60/64's	38.5	36.8	39.3	37.5	29.4	36.6	37.0	38.4
60's	13.3	12.5	13.3	12.5	11.0	15.5	16.5	18.0
58's	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.3
56's	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.3	6.7	6.8	7.5
50's	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.8
Below 50's	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9
Oddments	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.4
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 24 per cent. in 1968-69.

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 579. 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		
1959-60	69.9	14.0	16.1	1964-65	71.5	14.0	14.5
1960-61	70.1	14.8	15.1	1965-66	63.7	21.2	15.1
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

* 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 580. 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					
1958-59	22.8	41.8	16.7	7.0	11.7	100.0
1959-60	22.5	40.6	17.3	7.4	12.2	100.0
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

* Excludes sales at Albury.

In a normal season, approximately 65 per cent. of the clip is free of, 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 581 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 581. Greasy Wool of New South Wales* Origin, Sold at Auction in Australia: Quality, Combing or Carding Group, and Vegetable Fault Analysis, 1968-69 Season

Source: Australian Wool Bureau

Combing or Carding Group and Vegetable Fault Analysis	Predominating Spinning Quality Group						Total†
	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	
Bales							
Noble Combing Wools—							
Free or Near Free ..	39,487	90,967	135,335	71,244	118,572	5,686	461,291
Light Burr and/or Seed ..	15,216	100,795	214,482	107,614	113,469	4,635	556,211
Medium Burr and/or Seed ..	1,428	37,698	111,153	54,151	43,279	3,248	250,957
Heavy Burr and/or Seed ..	178	3,776	33,779	26,495	11,402	1,360	76,990
Total Noble Combing ..	56,309	233,236	494,749	259,504	286,722	14,929	1,345,449
French Combing Wools—							
Free or Near Free ..	4,699	13,938	11,714	2,748	12,129	634	45,862
Light Burr and/or Seed ..	3,820	25,215	39,043	9,432	17,081	582	95,173
Medium Burr and/or Seed ..	661	9,112	31,700	7,647	6,988	352	56,460
Heavy Burr and/or Seed ..	18	2,446	30,055	6,029	3,434	149	42,131
Total French Combing ..	9,198	50,711	112,512	25,856	39,632	1,717	239,626
Total Combing Wools ..	65,507	283,947	607,261	285,360	326,354	16,646	1,585,075
Carding Wools—							
Free or Near Free ..	93	742	2,291	1,320	5,276	111	9,833
Odd Burr or Light Seed ..	2,566	11,606	28,629	18,379	28,937	491	90,608
Carbonising	204	9,048	46,220	77,733	40,590	1,370	175,165
Total Carding Wools ..	2,863	21,396	77,140	97,432	74,803	1,972	275,606
Total, New South Wales Wool	68,370	305,343	684,401	382,792	401,157	18,618	1,860,681

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Excludes 22,331 bales of unclassified oddments and 34,727 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 9.5 lb. for sheep, 3.3 lb. for lambs, and 8.5 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 582. 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.
1959-60	9.4	9.5	10.1	10.8	9.8
1960-61	8.6	8.8	9.7	10.7	9.2
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
Average, 10 seasons ended 1968-69 ..	8.9	9.2	10.1	10.8	9.5

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 583. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep and Lamb

Statistical Agricultural Area	Sheep			Lambs		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	8.66	9.13	8.76	3.16	2.97	2.92
Central and Southern	9.41	8.67	9.04	2.59	2.47	2.74
Total	9.20	8.80	8.96	2.67	2.56	2.78
Slope Areas—						
Northern	9.16	9.59	9.42	3.03	3.16	3.37
Central	9.71	9.63	9.78	3.23	3.01	3.36
Southern	9.96	8.94	9.24	3.02	2.65	3.13
Total	9.60	9.38	9.46	3.08	2.91	3.28
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	9.76	10.80	10.93	3.86	4.01	4.29
Southern	10.72	10.06	10.19	3.32	3.07	3.51
Total	10.20	10.48	10.63	3.55	3.60	3.99
Western Plain	10.59	11.04	11.41	4.28	4.13	4.53
New South Wales (including Coastal Areas) ..	9.67	9.56	9.73	3.21	3.15	3.56

As the figures quoted in the preceding tables relate to greasy wool, comparisons between divisions necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter, such as dust, burr, and seed. Generally, the greasy wool from the Tableland produces the highest yield of scoured wool. The yield is lower in the Western Slope, Plains, Riverina, and Western Divisions.

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 1969, 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 584. Average Annual Rainfall and Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts, 1969

Statistical Subdivision (or Division—S.D.)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Actual Rainfall (Inches)												
Northern Tablelands ..	5.47	2.55	1.11	1.19	4.09	1.35	1.59	2.20	2.30	4.26	4.18	3.63
Central Tablelands ..	1.34	6.62	4.31	2.75	2.93	1.74	2.46	2.88	2.16	3.63	4.00	1.51
Southern Tablelands ..	0.92	4.58	3.32	4.19	2.37	2.08	1.80	2.31	1.51	5.53	3.03	1.50
Snowy ..	1.11	3.27	2.66	3.07	3.17	2.63	1.32	1.05	1.96	2.44	7.08	1.72
Northern Slopes ..	4.19	2.87	1.90	1.94	2.63	1.68	2.24	1.80	2.08	4.93	4.20	2.55
Central Macquarie ..	2.34	4.06	4.03	2.60	2.04	1.79	1.95	2.02	2.00	7.60	3.81	0.70
Lachlan ..	1.34	4.17	5.11	2.92	3.07	1.52	2.07	1.49	1.74	3.05	2.76	0.42
Central Murrumbidgee ..	0.95	3.47	4.65	4.23	2.97	2.77	2.99	1.98	2.50	2.48	2.24	1.00
Upper Murray ..	0.86	2.82	3.02	3.13	2.95	1.19	4.18	1.25	2.45	1.64	2.26	1.13
North Central Plain ..	1.22	1.08	3.30	1.70	1.87	1.08	1.83	1.77	2.11	5.11	3.70	1.37
Macquarie-Barwon ..	0.61	2.08	3.63	2.03	1.47	1.13	1.92	1.40	1.90	5.03	1.82	0.83
Lower Murrumbidgee ..	0.58	5.19	3.83	1.70	2.39	1.28	1.89	1.02	1.41	0.49	1.37	0.21
Central Murray ..	0.59	3.84	3.62	1.69	2.04	0.53	2.41	1.23	1.00	0.82	1.10	0.41
Upper Darling ..	0.65	1.40	5.87	0.40	0.83	1.19	1.22	0.52	0.85	1.22	1.34	0.27
Murray-Darling ..	0.11	3.23	2.65	0.27	1.33	0.33	1.25	0.41	1.03	0.49	0.80	0.17
Far West S.D. ..	0.42	0.96	2.87	0.11	0.53	0.47	0.78	0.08	0.72	0.66	0.33	0.22
Index of Rainfall (Ratio per cent. of average actual to normal* rainfall)												
Northern Tablelands ..	125	59	39	74	246	60	72	117	111	135	133	97
Central Tablelands ..	47	244	194	117	135	63	95	110	99	124	147	60
Southern Tablelands ..	37	197	140	177	98	79	85	105	79	195	134	68
Snowy ..	43	140	108	127	136	97	64	47	99	82	273	69
Northern Slopes ..	135	83	98	130	160	89	120	107	122	183	166	96
Central Macquarie ..	89	133	204	144	124	84	112	113	130	364	182	40
Lachlan ..	68	199	265	169	188	84	122	96	124	150	156	26
Central Murrumbidgee ..	51	189	224	206	141	111	124	85	129	95	112	66
Upper Murray ..	55	161	153	154	143	45	162	51	117	59	114	66
North Central Plain ..	42	35	164	136	127	66	113	148	161	244	175	75
Macquarie-Barwon ..	28	78	197	155	108	77	147	131	174	292	122	68
Lower Murrumbidgee ..	55	411	270	142	181	90	150	83	132	31	127	22
Central Murray ..	52	320	278	144	143	34	155	88	79	44	92	39
Upper Darling ..	45	75	360	38	70	104	117	60	110	89	117	23
Murray-Darling ..	13	296	349	38	118	31	120	44	121	37	88	23
Far West S.D. ..	50	74	261	19	65	64	111	13	144	65	41	29

* 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 appraisal system associated with the United Kingdom Government's purchase of the Australian wool clips. Auctions were resumed in Sydney on 2nd 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 1969-70, 1,015,000 bales (greasy and scoured) were sold in Sydney, 388,000 bales in Newcastle, and 182,000 bales in Goulburn.

Table 585. Wool Auction Sales in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th 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
1960	1,690	26	246,078	84	16	94	6	98	2	299	237
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	¶	308	225
1968	1,452	4	191,889	81	19	95	5	100	¶	306	222
1969§	1,443		205,468	79	21	96	4				307
1970	1,585		190,163	||	||	||	||				308

* 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.

|| Not yet available.

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 oversea.

In 1968-69, 1,918,000 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 586. Sales of Greasy Wool of New South Wales* Origin in Australian Auction Centres, 1968-69

Source: Australian Wool Board

Particulars	Sydney	New-castle	Goul-burn	Albury	Mel-bourne	Geelong	Brisbane	Adelaide
Bales Sold (thous.)	878	390	141	121	252	6	67	62
Proportion per cent. of Total Sales	45.8	20.4	7.3	6.3	13.1	0.3	3.5	3.2

* 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 587. Wool (Greasy and Scoured) Carried-over at N.S.W. Auction Centres*

At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30th June	Quantity Carried-over
	Bales		Bales		Bales
1959	57,850	1963	66,676	1967	75,021
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	49,764

* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

WOOL MARKETING SCHEMES

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.

A new 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 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. A non-statutory body, The Australian Wool Marketing Corporation Pty Ltd (A.W.M.C.), was formed to administer the scheme.

Uniform standards of clip preparation, based on industry requirements, have been set and are enforced by the A.W.M.C. 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. The owner has the right of appeal when a lot is rejected.

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 A.W.M.C. 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. 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 A.W.M.C. at the average price for its type. It then becomes the property of the A.W.M.C. 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 Wool Marketing Corporation in the first three years of operation of the system. The Corporation is permitted to hold any profits made in the first three years to build up a reserve, but thereafter the Government and the Corporation 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.

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 588. Average Price Realised for Greasy Wool at N.S.W.* Auctions

Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.
	Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents
1931	7.2	1941	10.9†	1951	121.1	1961	43.2
1932	6.9	1942	10.9†	1952	63.7	1962	45.5
1933	7.1	1943	12.6†	1953	70.9	1963	49.6
1934	13.2	1944	12.7†	1954	68.2	1964	58.6
1935	8.1	1945	12.6†	1955	58.8	1965	49.0
1936	11.6	1946	12.6†	1956	51.3	1966	49.7
1937	13.7	1947	19.7	1957	67.1	1967	47.6
1938	10.6	1948	31.6	1958	52.3	1968	43.1
1939	8.6	1949	39.0	1959	40.2	1969	46.4
1940	11.2†	1950	51.5	1960	47.8	1970	38.9

* 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 crossbreeds 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 589 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 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 series is the weighted average of the prices of selected representative types, numbering seven in the period 1928-29 to 1938-39 inclusive, and thirty-three from the 1946-47 season. Although prices of individual types in the series since 1946-47 are no longer multiplied by weights, the average is still a weighted average in the sense that the selection of types as representative implies weighting. In the price series as constructed since 1946-47, 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. 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.

In order to eliminate the effect of variation in condition, the price of each type selected is taken in the form of the clean equivalent of the actual (greasy) auction price, converted according to the brokers' estimate of the clean yield of each lot of wool of that type sold in the month; but the average price used in the index is expressed in greasy terms, after application of a constant conversion factor. In this way, the average price for a month in the series is independent of any variations in clean yield in wool sold in that month.

Table 589. Monthly Average Price of N.S.W. Wool Clip*

Month	1928-29	1936-37	1938-39	1946-47	1950-51	1955-56	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	Cents per lb. greasy											
July ..	(15)	(11)	(9)	...	(65)	(56)	53	46	53	46	45	43
August ..	15	(11)	(9)	...	95	50	53	46	(52)	43	(45)	(43)
September ..	15	11	9	17	98	48	52	47	50	43	46	43
October ..	14	12	9	18	98	48	51	49	48	43	48	42
November ..	14	13	9	20	107	48	50	51	48	43	49	41
December ..	14	14	9	19	107	50	48	51	48	44	47	41
January ..	14	15	9	20	138	51	46	51	47	44	47	41
February ..	14	14	9	21	148	51	47	51	48	46	47	40
March ..	13	15	9	22	159	50	44	52	47	46	46	39
April ..	13	15	8	22	121	52	(44)	(53)	47	(46)	46	40
May ..	12	(15)	8	22	107	55	45	53	48	46	46	39
June ..	11	14	9	22	79	(56)	45	53	47	46	45	37
Weighted Average for Season ..	13.9	13.6	8.7	20.3	116.7	50.6	48.0	50.3	48.2	44.6	46.8	40.6

* See text preceding table. Prices shown in brackets are nominal, being estimates made on various data for periods when there were no auction sales.

Wool prices rose steeply after September, 1946, and a very rapid upward movement in 1950-51 brought the average price to a record of 159 cents per lb. in March, 1951. Although the average price fell to 51 cents in March, 1952, prices in the 1952-53 season were again generally rising and the average for the season was 68 cents. Prices remained at approximately the same average level in 1953-54, but declined by 13 per cent. in 1954-55 and 13 per cent. in 1955-56. A considerable recovery in prices occurred in 1956-57, but prices were again generally falling in 1957-58; this fall continued strongly into 1958-59, and the average for the season was 39 per cent. lower than the average for the 1956-57 season. Prices rose to an average of 48c in 1959-60 and after declining in 1960-61, rose in each of the following three seasons, reaching an average of 58c in the 1963-64 season (the highest since 1956-57). Prices fell throughout most of 1964-65, and the average for the season was 18 per cent. lower than in 1963-64. After rising slightly during the later months of 1965-66, prices fell again during the early months of 1966-67, and the average for 1966-67 was 5 per cent. less than the average for the previous season. Apart from a weak recovery early in the 1968-69 season prices have continued their downward trend, and the average for 1969-70 was 13 per cent. less than that of 1968-69, and the lowest since the 1947-48 season.

Price series are given in the next table for wool of two significant quality groups—64's and 64/70's. These made up 8.6 per cent. and 6.4 per cent., respectively, of the New South Wales clip in 1969-70. The prices are expressed as clean on the selling floor in Sydney, being converted, in accordance with brokers' 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 590. Average Monthly Prices in Sydney of 64's and 64/70's Wools

Month	1968-69			1969-70		
	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	82	95	88	79	90	84
August	83	96	89	78	89	83
September	83	96	89	76	88	82
October	86	99	93	76	89	82
November	89	104	96	75	89	81
December	84	98	90	74	89	80
January	84	99	91	74	89	80
February	84	99	91	73	89	80
March	83	97	90	68	87	76
April	83	97	90	68	87	76
May	83	96	89	68	86	76
June	82	93	87	66	84	74

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 in its present form on 1st May, 1963, comprises a chairman, six members representing wool-growers, 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 after consultation with the Conference.

The Wool Board has 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 operation of the Wool Statistical Service, 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 oversea are carried out through the International Wool Secretariat, which has headquarters in London and branches in nineteen countries and is maintained jointly by the Wool Boards of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Uruguay.

Table 591. 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							
1963-64	5,328	...	1,849	7,177	7,087	2,605	9,692
1964-65	13,903	8,066	2,021	23,991	15,873	2,797	18,669
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	23,021
1968-69	11,340	9,886	3,438	24,664	21,381	4,340	25,722

* Australian Wool Bureau until 1st May, 1963.

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 woolgrowing 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, five members appointed by the Australian Primary Producers' Union (since 1965), 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 the activities of the Australian Wool Board. Under the Wool Industry Act, it nominates the woolgrowers' representatives on the Wool Board and is consulted by the Minister before he appoints the three specialist members.

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 $1\frac{7}{8}$ 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 wool selling season. 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' contribution 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 woolgrowing 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 of \$81 million (on Commonwealth contributions to the Wool Board and Fund) 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 1968-69 amounted to \$8,934,000.

CATTLE

The number of cattle in New South Wales at intervals since 1861 is shown on page 653. An age and sex distribution of the cattle in each of the last eleven years is given in the next table:—

Table 592. Cattle: Sex and Age

At 31st 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†	
1959	69,700	968,299	1,360,841	518,351	746,285		3,663,476
1960	72,633	940,159	1,443,458	471,988	138,389	773,938	3,840,565
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

* 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 593. 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				
1958-59	622,115	1,283,612	110,550	211,830	746,285	3,663,476
1959-60	528,132	973,953	97,679	160,238	912,327	3,840,565
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

* 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). Despite a considerable contraction in numbers in 1966, as a result of drought conditions, the number of cattle raised mainly for meat production in 1969 was 8 per cent. greater than in the previous record year 1964 (10 per cent. for cows and heifers, and 8 per cent. for calves).

Table 594. Cattle, by Type

Classification	At 31st March					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Bulls (1 year and over) used (or intended) for service—						
Dairy Breeds	21,606	19,940	19,007	18,261	16,963	15,229
Beef Breeds	67,239	66,978	63,942	64,270	67,960	75,553
Total Bulls	88,845	86,918	82,949	82,531	84,923	90,782
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows	743,175	718,665	675,482	668,197	644,887	604,256
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	189,958	191,298	194,998	164,829	153,515	150,920
Heifer calves (under 1 year) ..	152,929	145,533	134,147	126,914	134,399	117,705
Total	1,086,062	1,055,496	1,004,627	959,940	932,801	872,881
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)*	1,953,092	1,897,645	1,682,984	1,726,228	1,901,327	2,146,296
Calves (under 1 year) ..	1,102,717	1,029,087	832,958	894,054	1,122,096	1,193,589
Bullocks, Steers, etc. ..	558,260	549,921	549,354	482,907	513,377	560,861
Total	3,614,069	3,476,653	3,065,296	3,103,189	3,536,800	3,900,746
Total Cattle	4,788,976	4,619,067	4,152,872	4,145,660	4,554,524	4,864,409

* Includes house cows and heifers kept for own milk supply (84,771 in 1969).

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 595. Cattle in Commercial Dairies and on Other Rural Holdings

Classification	At 31st March					
	1968			1969		
	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	14,639	2,324	16,963	12,714	2,515	15,229
Beef Breeds	5,626	62,334	67,960	5,889	69,664	75,553
Total Bulls	20,265	64,658	84,923	18,603	72,179	90,782
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows	644,887	...	644,887	604,256	...	604,256
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	153,515	...	153,515	150,920	...	150,920
Heifer Calves (under 1 year) ..	134,399	...	134,399	117,705	...	117,705
Total	932,801	...	932,801	872,881	...	872,881
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)	87,349	1,813,978	1,901,327	78,589	2,067,707	2,146,296
Calves (under 1 year)	72,016	1,050,080	1,122,096	62,109	1,131,480	1,193,589
Bullocks, Steers, etc.	43,069	470,308	513,377	38,979	521,882	560,861
Total	202,434	3,334,366	3,536,800	179,677	3,721,069	3,900,746
Total Cattle	1,155,500	3,399,024	4,554,524	1,071,161	3,793,248	4,864,409

* 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 1969) 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 596. Dairy Cattle* in Commercial Dairies†, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

At 31st March	Coastal Areas						Table-land Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Total, N.S.W. ‡
	Northern			Central	Sydney and Southern					
	Richmond-Tweed	Clarence	Hastings							
1959	350,566	114,037	143,285	196,947	194,570	25,759	52,541	23,442	1,101,989	
1960	336,390	105,996	142,568	202,368	196,083	24,283	47,640	22,603	1,078,548	
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	

* 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 (18 per cent. of the State total in 1969), Central Coast (13 per cent.), Northern Tableland (10 per cent.), Central and Southern Tableland (12 per cent.), Northern Slope (15 per cent.), and Southern Slope (10 per cent.).

Table 597. Cattle for Meat Production*, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

At 31st 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						
1959	401,381	296,701	251,582	293,953	380,234	365,894	359,352	2,491,787
1960	448,266	329,890	282,132	306,661	411,905	363,306	386,953	2,689,384
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

* 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 653. The record number of horses in the State was 764,170 in 1913, but since then, with the mechanization 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 598. Horses in N.S.W.

At 31st March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses	At 31st March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses
1939	29,282	216,173	531,355	1963	10,950	14,813	166,280
1958	13,820	39,957	220,684	1964	11,664	11,837	163,240
1959	11,933	35,785	214,445	1965	12,147	9,094	157,928
1960	13,052	29,426	204,011	1966	11,211	7,559	150,807
1961	12,317	23,803	192,254	1967	10,981	5,832	146,129
1962	11,126	18,289	167,868	1969*	10,924	4,014	131,566

* Horse numbers were not collected in 1968.

PRICES OF LIVESTOCK

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in 1964 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 599. Average Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Stock	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cattle—						
Steers	97.09	116.30	124.81	130.51	134.91	131.70
Cows, Heavy	97.30	113.15	127.73	131.85	133.42	135.81
Sheep and Lambs—						
Merino Wethers, Prime ..	7.85	7.10	7.62	7.17	5.88	6.22
Merino Ewes, Prime .. .	7.02	6.32	6.63	6.31	4.88	5.58
Lambs and Suckers, Prime ..	9.08	9.76	8.54	8.44	6.98	7.14

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 600. Monthly Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Steers			Merino Wethers, Prime			Lambs and Suckers, Prime		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	127.50	126.19	137.56	7.60	4.73	5.61	8.36	7.65	6.97
February	129.69	130.06	132.25	7.43	4.90	5.25	8.98	7.39	7.48
March	137.19	127.19	131.67	7.68	4.74	5.53	9.07	7.31	7.56
April	128.07	138.75	136.50	7.04	5.34	5.78	8.14	7.58	7.69
May	120.08	140.00	133.94	7.68	6.67	6.12	8.33	8.39	7.06
June	126.79	141.75	131.00	8.53	7.05	6.94	9.39	7.22	6.91
July	135.71	147.66	129.61	7.66	7.39	6.61	9.39	7.77	7.02
August	136.19	145.44	132.25	7.88	7.07	6.99	9.47	7.04	7.39
September	142.94	133.00	131.61	7.77	5.92	6.83	8.79	6.03	7.05
October	137.06	135.19	128.67	6.35	5.43	6.32	7.44	5.76	6.72
November	124.28	126.06	129.19	5.49	5.72	6.89	6.90	5.71	7.06
December	120.57	127.58	126.12	4.98	5.65	5.75	6.99	5.90	6.73
Average for year	130.51	134.91	131.70	7.17	5.88	6.22	8.44	6.98	7.14

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 620.

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 601. 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—									
1959	514	4,674	4,218	8,892	651	633	622	1,906	609
1960	513	5,573	5,235	10,808	545	429	528	1,502	589
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

* 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 (which nearly coincides with the Sydney Statistical Division), 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 by officers of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. At other abattoirs, inspection for local consumption is carried out by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

MEAT PRODUCTION

Trends in meat production in New South Wales since 1930-31 are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 602. Meat Produced

Period	Beef and Veal*†‡	Mutton*†‡	Lamb*†‡	Pig Meats†‡§	Bacon and Ham‡§
	Tons				
Average, 5 years ended—					
1934-35	123,968	93,816	27,241	20,872	9,249
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
Year: 1958-59	274,849	88,737	67,283	27,253	11,669
1959-60	216,773	102,396	82,204	26,252	11,060
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	14,800

* 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.

|| Revised.

Beef and veal production rose steadily during the post-war years until 1958-59, 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 (especially 1958-59), 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 but recovered slightly with improved conditions in 1967-68 and 1968-69.

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 1st 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 32c per head for cattle and 3c per head for sheep and lambs (32½c and 1¼c, respectively, before August, 1966).

Part of the proceeds of the new levy (equivalent to 20c per head of cattle and, since August, 1966, 1¼c 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, 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 have been negligible in post-war years. 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 1968-69, these were valued at \$732,000 and consisted mainly of frozen or chilled meats (1,671,000 lb. valued at \$727,000). Exports of rabbits and hares are shown in Table 606, and bacon and ham in Table 621:—

Table 603. Oversea 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
1958-59	93,212	13,481	10,453	6,522	15,382	35,067
1959-60	70,993	4,358	6,657	5,901	10,396	29,353
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	36,786
1968-69	70,657	31,278	8,598	6,395	1,878	38,625

* 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.

‡ Revised.

Frozen beef (70,079,000 lb. in 1968-69) is the principal meat export from New South Wales, and has dominated the frozen 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. 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 1st 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 oversea. 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 oversea, to purchase and sell meat (in its own right) for the purposes of developing oversea 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 686).

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 30th 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 AND BOUNTY PAYMENTS

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.o.b. 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 higher guaranteed price for the initial period is intended to stimulate shipments of lamb early in the export season. Bounty payments necessary to make up the guaranteed minimum prices are payable from moneys accrued in the Lamb Deficiency Payments Account under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement with the United Kingdom Government.

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 1970 (490,500 tons), and may be varied by the President of the United States (as was done in June, 1970, when the limit for 1970 was increased to 509,000 tons) if the U.S. domestic supply is inadequate.

The agreed level of Australian exports to the United States of these meats is controlled by licences issued by the Australian Meat Board. In 1969 the agreed level was initially 225,000 tons which was later increased to 232,000 tons. Comparable figures for 1970 are 235,400 tons and later (from July, 1970) 245,000 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 604. 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
1957-58	269,756	28,484	5,934	60,294	(-) 11,136	354,138
1958-59	250,580	25,408	4,996	82,180	(-) 15,638	348,174
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

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of wool clips. (See note *, Table 477.)

† 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. In 1968-69, the value of wool accounted for 68 per cent. of the gross value of all pastoral production.

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 1968-69 was \$54,427,000.

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 605. Oversea 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)
							Per cent.
\$A thousand, f.o.b.							
1939	34,442	3,090	134	3,154	1,292	42,112	58.0
1964	297,420	41,280	1,362	23,664	5,198	368,924	67.2
1965	244,562	50,284	982	21,385	4,244	321,457	41.0
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

* Revised.

The values of pastoral exports, shown in the above table, should not be related to the values of pastoral production shown in Table 604. 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 606. Rabbits and Hares: Oversea Exports from New South Wales

Year ended 30th 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	†	1,662	55	395	450
1962	3,306	951	774	749	1,522
1963	1,876	652	481	487	968
1964	2,843	697	717	603	1,320
1965	2,854	580	707	414	1,121
1966	3,254	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

* Excludes a small quantity of furred rabbit and hare carcasses for which weight is not available.

† Not available.

PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act (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 on landholders with ten or more head of large stock or 100 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. 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, 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, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, 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 raw milk sold in Sydney and other 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, 1951-68, 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, 1928-1967, 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 1968-69, the total cost amounted to approximately \$2,757,000, of which \$310,000 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, 1923-1965

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 816 at 30th June, 1970.

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, pasteurization, 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. 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 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.

Legislation relating to the supply and distribution of milk throughout the State is described in the chapter "Marketing and Consumption of Food-stuffs".

OVERSEA MARKETING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The oversea 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 oversea 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 700.

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 1968-69, 92.4 per cent. of the Australian butter for export was graded as "choicest" quality, 7.2 per cent. as first quality, and 0.4 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 oversea 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 underwriting by the Commonwealth of a minimum average return.

EQUALISATION

From 1926 to 1934, a voluntary marketing scheme known as the "Paterson 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.

The average returns realised on local, interstate, and oversea sales of butter and cheese and the average equalisation rates determined by the Equalisation Committee in recent years are shown on page 699.

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 10c per ton of butter and 5c 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 current five-year stabilisation plan, which is to operate in respect of the years 1967-68 to 1971-72, is essentially the same as the previous plan (described above). It provides for a fixed ex-factory domestic price of butter and cheese and (in terms of The Dairying 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, the Commonwealth Government has announced that it will abandon the previous underwriting scheme, which guaranteed dairy farmers 34c per lb. (commercial butter basis), irrespective of the amounts of butter and cheese produced. Instead, the Commonwealth will pay the industry a grant of \$15,882,000 in addition to the subsidy, which will be sufficient to return producers the equivalent of 34c per lb. commercial butter, provided that the production of butter does not exceed 220,000 tons, and the production of cheese 70,000 tons. The industry has agreed to contain production within these limits. Devaluation compensation (which had been paid to the industry since sterling currency was devalued in November, 1967) is to be discontinued.

Under the current stabilisation plan, the same rate of subsidy is paid on the butter-fat content of whole milk or cream used for making cheese as is paid on the butter-fat content of milk or cream used for making butter. Under the earlier plans, a lower rate of subsidy was paid in respect of cheese. An interim adjustment of the rates of subsidy was made in 1967-68, and they were equalised from 1st July, 1968.

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 1969-70. For 1970-71, devaluation compensation, which had been paid to exporters following the devaluation of sterling

currency in November, 1967, is to be discontinued, but the maximum amount of bounty payable is to be raised to \$3,379,000.

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 607. Returns from Butter and Cheese Sold

Year ended 30th June	Average Proceeds of Sales			Equalisation Rate	Subsidy Rate	Rate Overall Return to Manufacturer
	Local	Interstate	Oversea			
\$ per cwt.						
BUTTER						
1964	47.65	47.03	33.82	41.72	6.10	47.82
1965	49.01	48.18	34.08	42.25	6.09	48.33
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
CHEESE						
1964	28.53	21.13	25.51	2.36	27.87	
1965	29.32	22.11	26.00	2.23	28.23	
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	

* Revised.

Average prices paid to dairy farmers in respect of cream supplied to butter factories are shown on page 708.

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 1,046 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 30th June, 1969, was \$4,885,000.

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, which are operated in association with overseas interests, 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 Dairy Produce Research Committee, which comprises certain members of the Board and a representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the Department of Primary Industry, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. 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 Agricultural College. The breeds of stud cattle kept at research stations include Australian Illawarra Shorthorn and Polled Jersey at Grafton, Guernsey at Wollongbar and Yanco, and Jersey at Wagga Wagga; Friesian cattle are kept at Hawkesbury College.

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 1st 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 new 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 for 1968-69 is 53c per cwt. of butter-fat (21c for overseas marketing and administration, 22c for local sales promotion, and 10c for research). 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:—

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	\$ thous.
Overseas Marketing and Administration	523	675	734	816	766	775
Local Sales Promotion	530	543	824	891	804	812
Research	262	263	310	406	364	368
Total Proceeds	1,315	1,481	1,868	2,113	1,934	1,955

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 590.

COMMONWEALTH DAIRY RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME

When the current stabilisation scheme came into operation, the Commonwealth Government offered to provide up to \$25 million over a five year period 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 butterfat production. Under the scheme, which is to be operated in conjunction with State Governments, the Commonwealth offered to provide 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 has agreed, in principle, to participate in the scheme but, up until September, 1970, had not entered into the necessary formal agreement with the Commonwealth.

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 grade, 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:—

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Pure Bred Cows (Official Certificate)	6,855	7,796	9,177	9,897
Other Cows	86,275	87,259	97,966	92,289
Total Cows Recorded	93,130	95,055	107,143	102,186

The Commonwealth Government has subsidised the cost of approved grade herd recording projects since 1945. In each year since 1953, the Commonwealth has met 25 per cent. of the cost, up to a limit of \$71,200. The dairy farmer meets about one-third of the cost of recording.

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 1969, 16 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.

Table 608. Artificial Breeding of Dairy Cattle, N.S.W.

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1958-69
Bulls at Breeding Centres—					
Friesians	20	20	24	29	28
Jerseys	18	16	15	18	21
A.I. Shorthorns	15	12	11	11	12
Other Breeds	18	18	22	26	19
Total	71	66	72	84	80
Inseminations Carried Out by Milk Board—					
First Service	78,926	81,182	87,421	99,610	94,423
Return Services	42,501	41,153	41,737	45,873	41,648
Total	121,427	122,335	129,158	145,483	136,071
Conception Rate*	61%	63%	72%	72%	74%
Semen Sold by Milk Board .. Units	32,548	21,425	23,109	29,904	20,893

* Estimate, in respect of Milk Board inseminations—based on non-returns within 30-60 days of first service in 1966-67 and later years, and non-return within 90-120 days in 1965-66 and previous 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 in areas under its control and to organisations and institutions in other areas.

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 1st 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 273), 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 343), were exercised by the former Milk Board in the areas under its jurisdiction.

The marketing and consumption of milk are described in the chapter "Marketing and Consumption of Foodstuffs". Particulars of the prices paid or fixed by the former Milk Board 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 609. Production and Utilisation of Whole Milk, N.S.W.

Season	Total Milk Produced	Milk Used for—				
		Butter*	Cheese†	Other Milk Products‡	Distribution by Milk Board¶	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
1959-60	348,389	199,349	9,134	20,276	77,566	42,064
1960-61	319,410	165,321	11,259	21,553	80,759	40,519
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

* 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 for 1959-60 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 Board's control 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.

|| Revised.

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 610. Productivity of Cows in Commercial Dairies*

Season	Cows (excl. heifers) in Commercial Dairies at end of Season (A)	Estimated Number of Cows (excl. heifers) in Commercial Dairies during Season (B)	Butter Produced in Factories from Milk Produced in New South Wales (C)	Estimated Commercial Butter Producing from Milk (of Cows in Commercial Dairies) Used for Other Purposes (D)	Total Commercial Butter Produced or Producing from Milk of Cows in Commercial Dairies (E)	Estimated Production of Commercial Butter per Cow (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
1959-60	751,115	756,224	94,619	57,421	152,040	201.1
1960-61	748,559	749,837	77,917	60,186	138,103	184.2
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	69,121	122,726	196.5

* 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 (214.5 lb.) in 1966-67.

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 1969, 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 611. Average Annual Rainfall and Index of Rainfall in Principal Dairying Districts, 1969

Statistical Subdivision (or Division—S.D.)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Actual Rainfall (Inches)												
Richmond-Tweed	2.79	4.05	2.80	1.80	8.42	1.27	1.61	4.16	1.30	9.06	7.06	3.09
Clarence	3.72	7.17	1.78	1.85	6.88	4.36	1.08	7.35	0.99	4.41	4.51	3.14
Hastings	2.61	7.68	2.35	3.26	4.32	8.83	0.54	9.60	1.53	4.65	5.25	1.93
Hunter S.D.	0.93	4.69	3.35	2.05	2.18	5.37	1.63	3.45	1.51	4.08	5.41	1.95
Illawarra S.D.	2.30	6.92	4.06	9.28	3.20	8.06	1.84	5.69	2.27	6.68	10.09	1.97
Lower South Coast ..	1.98	3.18	2.11	4.84	3.42	4.41	0.82	3.99	0.93	3.08	8.27	1.81
Index of Rainfall (Ratio per cent of average actual to normal* rainfall)												
Richmond-Tweed	41	46	36	37	191	30	48	183	58	260	185	60
Clarence	58	87	22	38	188	95	31	244	39	135	120	60
Hastings	44	107	34	64	124	186	15	286	50	136	139	42
Hunter S.D.	26	115	96	72	99	173	75	157	72	160	225	64
Illawarra S.D.	53	135	84	216	69	154	57	196	82	166	340	58
Lower South Coast ..	54	89	60	142	107	116	38	181	47	99	282	62

* 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 383,000 lb. in 1968-69.

Table 612. Butter Production*

Year ended 30th June	Coastal Areas					Table-land Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	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	5,813	14,648	1,360	148,868
1939	45,637	15,704	18,125	15,214	12,085	3,056	8,391	583	118,821
1959	36,420	10,099	12,118	10,577	9,990	1,411	5,015	2,001	87,646
1960	38,561	10,228	14,226	12,670	11,570	1,439	4,964	2,103	95,776
1961	31,098	6,876	11,903	10,998	10,718	1,282	4,396	1,964	79,252
1962	37,037	8,812	13,413	11,557	10,830	812	3,920	1,990	88,375
1963	31,192	7,705	10,886	14,353	10,647	823	3,486	2,244	81,338
1964	31,720	7,391	10,517	13,856	10,009	778	3,103	4,156	81,532
1965	27,179	6,121	7,513	8,749	7,963	374	2,531	6,651	67,081
1966	29,171	7,094	8,743	8,586	6,941	254	1,736	11,377	73,901
1967	31,510	6,023	13,885	13,315	8,925	353	2,045	10,338	86,392
1968	30,773	5,690	12,334	12,623	7,489	385	1,241	745	71,281
1969	22,146	4,037	9,178	9,705	5,247	275	1,582	...	52,172

* 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 1963-64 amounted to only 652,000 lb.

† Includes Western Plains Area in addition to other Agricultural Areas shown.

The quantity of butter produced is dependent mainly on seasonal conditions in the dairying districts and on the proportion of total milk production available for butter-making. The highest level of butter production was reached in the bountiful 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. Since pre-war years, there has been a marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of cheese and concentrated and powdered milk. In the five years from 1964-65 to 1968-69, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was 47 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 (19 per cent. of the total production in 1968-69), and the Sydney and Southern Coastal Areas (10 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 613. Monthly Production of Butter in Factories

Month	1933-34	1938-39	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Thousand lb.							
July.	5,929	4,437	2,824	3,149	2,209	2,602	3,251	2,281
Aug.	6,306	4,887	3,932	4,110	3,927	4,476	4,654	3,294
Sept.	8,102	6,915	5,973	5,954	6,713	7,231	6,678	4,985
Oct.	13,046	10,842	8,627	8,860	8,862	9,945	8,961	5,905
Nov.	15,607	12,589	10,638	9,474	9,048	11,289	9,840	5,248
Dec.	17,606	11,423	11,470	9,482	10,464	10,946	8,826	5,719
Jan.	18,293	9,707	10,901	8,159	9,816	10,180	8,338	6,194
Feb.	14,950	10,826	8,156	6,434	6,593	8,939	7,287	4,522
Mar.	15,480	12,137	7,011	5,013	6,528	8,438	5,540	5,335
Apr.	12,064	11,880	4,875	2,631	4,746	5,207	3,806	3,695
May	9,135	10,456	3,633	2,123	2,916	4,281	2,386	2,675
June	6,690	7,742	2,840	1,692	2,080	2,859	1,714	2,318
Total	143,208	113,841	80,880	67,081	73,901	86,392	71,281	52,172

Further particulars of butter, cheese, and concentrated and powdered milk factories are given in the chapter "Factories".

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 614. Butter: Export and Wholesale Prices and Return to Farmer*

Year ended 30th June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer	Year ended 30th June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer
	Cents per lb.				Cents per lb.		
1939	11.0	14.2	10.8	1961	25.1	44.8	37.4
1953	35.0	37.3	39.5	1962	26.2	45.1	36.4
1954	36.4	37.3	39.6	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

* 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 prices for 1950-51 to 1954-55 are the f.o.b. contract prices 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 696), by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. For purposes of the dairy stabilisation plan (see page 697), 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 total production of cheese in the principal cheese-making Statistical Agricultural Areas and in the whole of New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

Table 615. Cheese Production

Year ended 30th June	Coastal Areas					Rest of New South Wales	Total, New South Wales
	Northern	Central	Sydney and Southern				
			Sydney and Outer Sydney	Illawarra	Lower South Coast		
1959	4,627	972	385	783	3,923	608	11,298
1960	2,807	958	408	194	4,657	717	9,740
1961	3,066	1,041	429	921	5,180	1,226	11,863
1962	4,126	1,098	412	738	5,443	1,519	13,336
1963	2,178	951	395	857	5,318	2,182	11,881
1964	2,618	970	440	902	5,668	929	11,527
1965	2,073	299	334	681	5,282	576	9,244
1966	2,394	162	397	826	4,822	487	9,088
1967	2,799	237	534	1,084	5,758	820	11,231
1968	2,882	172	700	1,102	5,623	601	11,079
1969	2,967	312	923	1,033	5,043	711	10,990

Most of the cheese produced in the State is made in the Sydney and Southern Coastal (64 per cent. of total production in 1968-69) and Northern Coastal (27 per cent.) 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 1969 reached the record level of 690,226.

Pig slaughterings were 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 1968-69 was the highest ever recorded.

The number of pigs in the State at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown on page 653. The next table shows the number of pigs and the number of pig slaughterings in 1931 and later years:—

Table 616. Pig Numbers and Pig Slaughtering, N.S.W.

Five Years ended—	Pigs at end of period	Pigs Slaughtered (annual average)	Year ended 31st March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year	Year ended 31st March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year
1931 (June)	334,331	420,747	1939	377,344	552,939	1962	471,579	759,824†
1936 (Mar.)	436,944	488,016	1955	375,019	622,432†	1963	391,999	692,132†
1941 (Mar.)	507,738	568,596	1956	343,030	583,077†	1964	391,300	639,794†
1946 (Mar.)	432,612	591,965*	1957	386,789	546,645†	1965	448,661	676,823†
1951 (Mar.)	316,833	461,165*	1958	397,011	644,072†	1966	479,768	777,257†
1956 (Mar.)	336,235	531,429	1959	348,730	609,303†	1967	513,575	852,693†
1961 (Mar.)	397,367	609,841†	1960	398,959	588,956†	1968	645,196	911,959†
1966 (Mar.)	436,661	709,166†	1961	455,345	660,229†	1969	690,226	1,012,067†

* Year ended previous 31st December.

† Year ended 30th 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 617. Breeding and Other Pigs

At 31st March	Boars	Breed-ing Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs	At 31st March	Boars	Breed-ing Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs
1958	9,830	51,615	335,566	397,011	1964	9,405	59,660	322,235	391,300
1959	8,884	48,352	291,494	348,730	1965	10,086	67,952	370,623	448,661
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

The following table shows the number of pigs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales during the last six years:—

Table 618. Pigs, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	At 31st March					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Coastal Areas—						
Northern	120,883	142,600	149,107	166,139	195,329	195,293
Central	14,454	16,001	15,372	16,159	19,988	16,446
Sydney and Southern ..	37,360	50,222	59,825	63,144	70,963	67,462
Total, Coastal Areas ..	172,697	208,823	224,304	245,442	286,280	279,201
Tableland Areas	25,475	28,387	30,349	31,096	43,056	47,556
Slope Areas	159,890	175,786	190,120	202,207	269,573	307,552
Other Areas	33,238	35,665	34,995	34,830	46,287	55,917
Total, N.S.W.	391,300	448,661	479,768	513,575	645,196	690,226

In 1969, 28 per cent. of the pigs in the State were in the Northern Coastal Area, 12 per cent. were in the other Coastal Areas, and 45 per cent. were in the Slope Areas.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF PIG HERDS

The rural holdings with pigs in New South Wales in 1969, are classified in the following table according to the size of the pig herd:—

Table 619. Rural Holdings with Pigs, Classified by Size of Pig Herd, 31st March, 1969

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	258	244	284	224	409	670	798	458	3,345
Central	219	111	69	36	68	66	48	30	647
Sydney and Southern ..	226	110	88	62	118	131	126	171	1,032
Total, Coastal Areas ..	703	465	441	322	595	867	972	659	5,024
Tableland Areas	249	86	72	56	90	136	160	118	967
Slope Areas	502	347	353	307	610	925	1,203	770	5,017
Other Areas	242	116	86	88	124	218	248	141	1,263
New South Wales—									
Number	1,696	1,014	952	773	1,419	2,146	2,583	1,688	12,271
Per cent.	13.8	8.3	7.8	6.3	11.6	17.5	21.0	13.8	100.0

Herds with less than 10 pigs represented 23 per cent. of the total number of herds in the coastal belt and 21 per cent. of the herds in inland areas. In the Coastal Areas, herds with from 10 to 49 pigs represented 44 per cent. of the total herds and those with 50 or more represented 32 per cent.; the corresponding proportions in inland areas were 42 and 36 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 620. Average Prices of Pigs, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Baconers, Heavy and Medium Weights					Porkers, Heavy and Medium Weights				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	34.08	35.45	42.24	39.83	33.33	21.75	22.87	23.92	23.30	19.11
February	33.10	35.46	40.49	39.38	33.16	20.13	21.26	23.47	23.11	18.77
March	33.37	37.28	39.79	39.73	34.34	19.69	21.07	24.07	22.24	19.11
April	37.04	35.62	38.43	38.33	35.95	22.05	20.58	23.05	22.29	20.37
May	35.79	35.29	37.78	26.38	37.10	20.92	21.12	22.72	21.52	20.58
June	37.89	36.53	31.38	27.81	37.53	21.65	21.91	23.52	21.89	21.07
July	37.92	36.36	43.12	38.36	35.77	22.14	22.18	24.25	21.60	20.93
August	39.20	36.04	42.92	36.93	35.43	22.55	22.27	24.77	21.63	20.75
September	39.50	36.78	31.50	35.08	35.21	23.07	22.71	25.91	19.55	20.87
October	37.87	36.47	32.02	32.50	36.75	22.56	22.44	25.74	18.50	21.60
November	36.37	40.71	41.62	32.90	37.45	21.88	23.92	24.41	19.21	21.95
December	34.85	40.68	42.46	35.77	36.26	22.98	23.44	24.96	21.11	22.29
Average for year	36.41	36.89	38.65	35.25	35.69	21.78	22.15	24.23	21.33	20.62

PIG 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 621. Oversea Exports* of Dairy Products

Year ended 30th June	Butter		Cheese		Preserved Milk†		Bacon and Ham (Cured)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.
1939	24,391	2,766	294	24	2,979	496	464	57
1939	1,465	474	303	95	38,956	7,520	61	34
1960	4,842	1,508	794	222	33,655	7,547	58	37
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	92
1968	1,806	655	525	186	26,180	4,866	174	130
1969	1,604	508	538	173	18,334	3,422	98	77

* 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	1966	9,838,000
1940	2,647,000	1960	5,190,000	1967	11,164,000
1945	6,897,000	1964	7,806,000	1968	12,179,000
1950	5,426,000	1965	9,039,000	1969	12,127,000

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 poults hatched (excluding chicks destroyed) in commercial hatcheries in New South Wales in each of the last four years is shown in the following table:—

Table 622. Eggs Set and Chicks and Turkey Poults Hatched in Commercial Hatcheries

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	Thousands			
Chicken Eggs Set: Meat Strains ..	50,139	54,270	51,667	60,438
Egg Strains ..	19,848	19,510	19,971	22,447
Total Eggs Set	69,987	73,781	71,638	82,885
Chicks Hatched* and Intended to be Raised for—				
Chicken Meat—				
Meat Strains: Unsexed ..	34,164	37,628	35,562	41,464
Egg Strains: Crossbred and Other Cockerels† ..	1,743	1,546	1,191	1,846
Egg Production—				
Egg Strains: Pullets† ..	6,293	6,094	6,310	7,110
Breeding—				
Meat Strains: Pullets ..	1,399	1,456	1,574	1,916
Cockerels ..	237	314	360	406
Egg Strains: Pullets ..	536	453	563	572
Cockerels ..	102	75	104	139
Total Chicks Hatched* ..	44,474	47,566	45,666	53,454
Turkey Eggs Set	‡	1,036	1,552	1,958
Turkey Poults Hatched	‡	628	931	1,174

* 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.

‡ Not available.

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 slaughterings in commercial poultry slaughter-houses in New South Wales in each of the last three years are shown in the following table:—

Table 623. Poultry Slaughtered (for Human Consumption) in Commercial Poultry Slaughter-houses

Kind of Poultry	Poultry Slaughtered			Dressed Weight* of Poultry Slaughtered		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	Thousands			Thousand lb.		
Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters)	36,557	34,838	38,853	96,035	97,153	107,819
Hens and Stags	2,463	2,763	2,958	9,015	9,951	10,266
Ducks and Drakes	334	535	538	1,261	1,953	1,948
Turkeys	483	683	982	4,658	6,243	9,881
Total†	39,837	38,819	43,331	110,969	115,299	129,914

* 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 wheat-growing districts of the State. Tests are conducted at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges to assess the improvement being made by selective breeding and the quality of strains offered by breeders and hatcherymen to commercial producers.

Under the Stock Diseases Act, 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 oversea 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 1969-70), 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 1st 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 oversea 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 624. Operations of Egg Marketing Board

Pool Year	Eggs under Control of Board			Payments to Consignors			Liquid Egg Pulp Produced Thous. lb.
	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.	
1958-59	35,895	9,326	45,221	17,960	50.0	40.7	10,466
1959-60	43,282	10,216	53,498	21,500	49.7	38.4	19,577
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

* Includes proceeds of levies for equalisation of returns from local and oversea sales.

† Average realised price less contributions to marketing pool (to 1964-65), Commonwealth Poultry Industry Levy (from 1965-66), handling and selling charges, and (from 1959-60) 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.

POULTRY INDUSTRY LEVY

In terms of the Poultry Industry Levy Act, 1965-66, 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 1st 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 1965-66, the amount of levy collected by the Commonwealth was \$5,690,000, and the amount paid to the New South Wales Egg Board from the Poultry Industry Trust Fund was \$3,101,000. The amounts were \$8,907,000 and \$4,935,000, respectively, in 1966-67, \$10,948,000 and \$4,802,000, respectively, in 1967-68, and \$10,786,000 and \$5,714,000, respectively in 1968-69.

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 levy is at the rate of 0.1c for each meat chicken hatched, and 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 Industries. Expenditure from the Trust Account is matched on a \$-for-\$ basis by the Commonwealth Government.

OVERSEA MARKETING OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

The oversea 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 oversea 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 oversea 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 oversea exports of poultry products from New South Wales in each of the last ten years are given in the next table:—

Table 625. Oversea Exports of Poultry Products

Year ended 30th June	Eggs			Frozen Poultry		Total Value \$A thous. f.o.b.
	In Shell	Other	Value	Quantity	Value	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	lb.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	
1960	1,024	12,280	3,364	82,038	41	3,404
1961	2,742	19,156	5,430	107,939	56	5,485
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	1,895,010	609	2,881

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 626. Average Wholesale Prices* of Eggs, Sydney

Month	1946	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	cents per dozen									
January	17.4	54.2	47.4	50.0	52.4	54.0	55.0	55.0	52.6	61.0
February	19.9	58.7	48.3	50.0	55.0	55.0	57.2	55.0	56.0	61.0
March	20.0	59.2	50.1	52.4	55.0	55.0	59.0	55.0	56.0	61.1
April	20.0	59.2	50.8	55.0	55.0	55.2	59.0	55.0	56.0	63.0
May	20.0	59.2	50.8	55.0	55.0	57.5	59.0	55.0	56.0	63.0
June	20.0	59.2	50.8	55.0	55.0	57.5	59.0	55.0	56.0	63.0
July	20.0	57.5†	47.0	55.0	53.9	55.3	56.1	55.0	56.0	63.0
August	17.4	53.3	45.8	55.0	50.0	47.5	51.1	55.8	56.9	60.1
September	15.8	53.3	45.8	53.6†	45.9	47.5	50.0	56.0	57.0	59.6
October	15.8	47.6	45.8	50.0	45.0	47.5	50.2	56.0	58.6	56.0
November	15.8	43.3	45.8	50.0	45.7	50.3	55.0	55.0	61.0	56.0
December	15.8	43.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	54.2	55.0	51.0	61.0	59.8
Year	18.2	54.0	48.2	52.6	51.4	53.0	55.5	54.9	56.9	60.5

* Egg Board price to retailers.

† From 24th July, 1961, the minimum weight for first-quality hen eggs was increased from 1½ oz. to 2 oz. From 23rd September, 1963, the minimum weight was changed to 24 oz. per dozen eggs.

BEEKEEPING

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, normally producing sufficient honey for local requirements and a surplus for export oversea. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis, with mobile equipment, but some sideline beeffarmers 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 627. 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
1961-62	137,278	56,575	193,853	15,325,758	111.6	208,193
1962-63	120,608	71,037	191,645	14,086,369	116.8	176,644
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

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 for hive in that season were by far the highest ever recorded.

Oversea exports of honey from New South Wales amounted in 1968-69 to 2,362,000lb., valued at \$306,000.

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 has been 0.4c per lb. of honey since February, 1966. The proceeds of the levy are used to finance the regulation of oversea 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 1968-69 was \$66,600,000.

Table 628. Gross Value* of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Production at Place of Production

Season	Dairying						Total, Dairying	Poultry	Bees	Total
	Milk (or Cream) Used for—				Stock Slaughtered or Exported					
	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
1958-59	32,858	2,528	42,476	3,594	21,272	13,238	115,966	38,858	1,236	156,060
1959-60	37,662	2,110	44,072	4,256	18,480	15,026	121,606	42,064	2,060	165,730
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	192,688
1966-67	28,577	2,371	56,381	4,513	28,537	20,976	141,355	62,252	1,088	204,695
1967-68	25,912	2,081	57,472	4,379	34,101	21,328	145,272	63,103	1,764	210,139
1968-69	18,920	2,088	56,837	5,697	33,768	24,214	141,524	68,737	897	211,158

* Values for milk products include the Commonwealth subsidy paid (see page 697). The subsidy amounted to \$4,223,000 in 1967-68 and \$3,033,000 in 1968-69.

† 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 629. Average Wholesale Prices of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
		Cents						
Milk,*	Gal.	60.5	62.4	62.4	66.0	69.5	69.5	71.4
Butter †	lb.	46.7	47.4	48.1	48.5	48.5	48.5	50.4
Cheese ‡	lb.	27.3	27.8	29.7	30.7	32.5	32.5	32.5
Ham (uncooked)	lb.	64.6	61.8	68.3	67.3	77.9	80.5	71.0
Bacon (sides)	lb.	52.5	53.8	56.7	55.6	62.7	65.5	62.6
Eggs¶	Doz.	52.3	51.5	53.0	55.5	54.9	56.9	60.5
Fowls (Cockerels)§	Pair	246	237	243	217	236	194	184
Drakes (Muscovy)§	Pair	340	378	363	321	359	371	367
Ducks (Muscovy)§	Pair	189	197	199	174	199	186	187
Turkey (Gobblers)§	Pair	980	898	1,010	1,016	1,134	1,031	1,065
Honey|| .. .. .	lb.	12.1	13.3	13.1	12.0	12.0	11.1	11.0
Beeswax	lb.	47.5	47.5	47.5	47.8	54.7	64.6	67.0

* Milk Board's agent to milk-round vendor, bottled in 1-pint bottles.

† Choice quality; in prints in 56 lb. boxes, delivered (incl. price of box).

‡ Average, loaf and large; delivered.

¶ New-laid first-quality hen eggs. From 23rd September, 1963, the minimum weight was changed from 2 oz. per egg to 24 oz. per dozen eggs.

§ Auction prices for live birds at City Markets.

|| First grade, in 60 lb. tins.

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, 1912-1966, 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, 1948-1965, 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 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 Chovilla 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; it is intended that this latter arrangement will continue in perpetuity.

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, will be used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of about 4,000,000kW. When fully discharged from the diversion networks, the water will flow at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and be used for irrigation.

Ultimately, the Scheme will provide approximately 1,900,000 acre feet per annum of additional water, of which 1,100,000 acre feet will go to the Murrumbidgee and 800,000 acre feet to the Murray. Almost half of the additional water will be gained from regulation (whereby storages will be available for summer irrigation), and the remainder will be gained as a result of diversions.

The Scheme is described in more detail in the chapter "Factories".

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.

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 630. Area of Land* Irrigated, N.S.W.

System	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Acres						
Irrigation Areas	263,684	285,582	339,013	381,946	446,368	352,689	311,729
Irrigation Districts	564,872	538,505	585,453	585,022	662,442	623,173	573,194
Irrigation Trusts†	2,615	2,631	2,834	3,044	3,086	890	890
Licensed Diversions	205,675	233,761	271,104	338,427	328,885	375,741	393,543
Total Area Irrigated	1,036,846	1,060,479	1,198,404	1,308,439	1,440,781	1,352,493	1,279,356

* Excludes flood control and irrigation districts.

† Excludes a small area, particulars of which are not available.

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 Berembed Weir), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (203,379 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 source of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas is the Burrinjuck storage (capacity 837,000 acre feet), on the Murrumbidgee River to the north-west of Canberra. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dam during the September-May irrigation season. The water, which is supplemented west of the dam by the flow from the Tumut River (including waters diverted to the Upper Tumut under the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme), passes 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, 106 miles from the off-take. The Areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 900 miles) and drainage channels (880 miles). In addition, there are approximately 440 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 631. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Areas, 1968-69

Culture	Murrumbidgee*	Coleambally	Hay*	Tullakool	Coomealla	Curlwaa, Buronga, and Mallee Cliffs	Total
	Acres						
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice	35,394	15,724	...	1,188	...	...	52,306
Other	55,322	22,379	134	620	...	...	78,455
Vineyards	7,464	58	...	...	5,108	809	13,439
Orchards—							
Citrus	8,777	35	...	...	1,842	1,920	12,574
Deciduous	9,714	37	...	...	56	81	9,888
Vegetables	2,592	415	...	...	...	...	3,007
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	6,801	970	...	215	3	141	8,130
Other	2,384	549	...	145	...	259	3,337
Pastures—							
Sown	75,876	32,937	2,295	4,710	...	...	115,818
Natural	2,678	30	96	...	...	...	2,804
Other	9,836	1,785	...	350	...	...	11,971
Total Area Irrigated	216,838	74,919	2,525	7,228	7,009	3,210	311,729

* 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 (805,103 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 Benerembah 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 Wylde's 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 632. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Districts, 1968-69

Culture	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerem- bah	Other Murrum- bidgee Districts *	Jemalong and Wylde's Plains	Total
	Acres						
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice	2,503	10,416	10,220	6,886	442	...	30,467
Other	62,690	13,737	15,172	17,220	13,350	9,938	132,107
Orchards .. .. .	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
Vegetables	1,702	6	16	338	189	...	2,251
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	18,596	1,643	2,344	982	3,036	9,503	36,104
Other	6,668	662	836	817	503	656	10,142
Pastures—							
Sown	209,764	41,073	32,804	23,853	14,159	6,585	328,238
Natural	9,540	...	...	880	610	...	11,030
Other	16,056	688	1,033	1,822	3,236	...	22,835
Total Area Irrigated:	327,519	68,225	62,425	52,798	35,545	26,682	573,194

* Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrowonga 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 1,936 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.

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 1969, there were 7 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 19,361 acres), 12 trusts (2,827,484 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 30th June, 1969, there were 12,074 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 884,873 acres. The area actually irrigated during 1968-69 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. Burrinjuck Dam (837,000); Berembled Weir (10,000); Redbank Weir (7,360); Maude Weir (6,740); Gogeldrie Weir (6,000).

Tumut System. Blowering Dam (1,322,400).

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 (560,200); Lake Brewster (123,900); Lake Cargelligo (29,430); Jemalong Weir (2,200).

Hunter System. Glenbawn Dam (293,200).

Severn System. Pindari Dam (30,350).

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 Cudgegong 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 is currently being 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, supplemented by the unregulated flow of the Belubula River, is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and licensed private irrigation diversions. 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.

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.

The Carcoar Dam (30,000 acre feet), 4 miles upstream from Carcoar on the Belubula River, the Lostock Dam (16,000 acre feet), 12 miles upstream from Gresford on the Paterson River, and the Toonumber Dam (9,000 acre feet), on Iron Pot Creek (a tributary of the Richmond River) about 19 miles west of Kyogle, will all supply water for irrigation purposes.

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 30th June, 1969, the number of artesian bores giving a flowing or pumping supply of water was 1,165. The estimated total daily flow from the 686 flowing bores was 48,200,000 gallons; 531 of the flowing bores are privately-owned and 155 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 1969, 86 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 30th June, 1969, was 6,627, and their average depth was 295 feet.

FORESTRY

THE FOREST ESTATE

The total area of forest in New South Wales, as estimated by the Forestry Commission, is 23,977,200 acres. This area, which includes productive, potentially productive, and protective forest land, comprises 7,042,300 acres of State (including National) Forests, 1,037,000 acres of timber reserves, and 15,897,900 acres of forest on vacant Crown lands, leaseholds, and private lands. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland divisions.

At 30th June, 1969, there were 776 State Forests, covering 7,042,300 acres, which had been dedicated for forestry use. Areas of the State Forests have been grouped into 66 declared National Forests, embracing 1,383,700 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 1,037,000 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 hyoscyne and rutin, charcoal, kino gum, and "paper" bark.

State Forests

The 7,042,300 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 171,200 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 633. Area* of Forest Plantations, N.S.W.

At 31st March	Government			Private		Total, N.S.W.		
	Coniferous		Broad- leaved	Coniferous	Broad- leaved	Coniferous	Broad- leaved	Total
	Radiata Pine	Other Species						
	Acres							
1964	79,458	20,091	†	20,000	†	119,549	†	†
1965	86,842	20,850	†	20,000	†	127,692	†	†
1966	91,818	21,184	†	22,000	†	135,002	†	†
1967	100,296	21,947	12,000	22,000	†	144,243	†	†
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

* Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested.

† Not available.

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, 1916-1965, 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 the University of Sydney, 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 634. Forestry Commission: Receipts and Payments

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand				
RECEIPTS					
Timber Royalties and Sales	5,517	5,377	5,123	6,145	6,076
Other Receipts.. .. .	336	364	348	337	333
Total Receipts	5,853	5,741	5,471	6,482	6,409
PAYMENTS					
Administration	3,409	3,683	4,499	4,737	5,343
Reforestation—					
Acquisition of Land	165	115	135	247	173
Plantations — Establishment and Treatment	504	585	709	970	1,120
Indigenous Forests—Regeneration and Treatment	468	524	636	587	584
Nurseries—Working and Maintenance	118	155	183	212	268
Research and Experiment	70	94	96	96	107
Protection from Fire, Disease, etc.	1,038	860	706	818	1,472
Forest Works—					
Surveys	214	193	228	286	327
Construction and Maintenance of roads and buildings, etc.	1,470	1,526	1,527	1,991	2,021
Supervision of Licensed Operations	416	435	411	439	442
Total Payments	7,872	8,170	9,130	10,385	11,856

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, oversea 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 635. Estimated Production of Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th 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	†	438,546
1959	430,899	45,985	76,540	37,910	169,569	23,673	48,604	833,180
1960	462,122	42,482	82,509	42,291	154,607	26,613	61,511	872,135
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
'64	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

* 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).

† Not available.

‡ Revised.

The next table shows the quantity of sawn timber produced in New South Wales sawmills, veneer mills, and other woodworking establishments, in 1938-39 and later years, from native and imported logs.

Table 636. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced

Year ended 30th 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					
1939	22,914	9,817*	32,731	†	†	†	179,350	101,819*	281,169
1962	48,300	1,583	49,883	274,131	22,307	68,077	364,515	13,690	378,205
1963	49,323	2,017	51,340	279,330	22,558	76,200	378,088	18,237	396,325
1964	52,525	2,048	54,573	306,711	22,241	76,203	405,155	17,669	422,824
1965	56,215	2,071	58,286	325,037	24,733	73,525	423,295	17,246	440,541
1966	56,173	1,900	58,073	329,973	22,844	73,491	426,308	16,338	442,646
1967	55,725	1,804	57,529	326,683	19,025	69,666	415,374	15,116	430,490
1968	56,199	2,148	58,347	337,383	21,982	70,019	429,384	18,525	447,909

* Includes interstate imports.

† Not available.

The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1967-68 was 59 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood timber, the production of which was greatly expanded, partly to meet the growing demand for timber and partly to supplement the imports of softwoods (which were subject to import restriction for much of the post-war period). Sawn timber produced from imported logs was only 19 million super feet in 1967-68, compared with 102 million super feet in 1938-39.

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 "Factories".

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1945-1965, 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 30th June, 1966, and the total number in the State recorded at earlier census and quasi-census enumerations, are shown in the following table:—

Table 637. Persons Engaged in Forestry, N.S.W.

Date	Persons	Statistical Division	Persons at 30th June 1966
1933: June	6,484	North Coast	781
1939: June	8,200	Hunter and Manning	820
1943: June	5,418	South Coast	474
1947: June	6,088	Northern, Central, and Southern Tableland	599
1954: June	6,307	North, Central, and South Western Slope	519
1961: June	4,575	Other	467
1966: June	3,843		
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 638. Gross Value of Forestry Production at Place of Production

Year ended 30th June	Value						
	\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.
1939	4,522	1949	13,122	1956	30,686	1963	27,976
1943	6,310	1950	14,370	1957	33,516	1964	29,618
1944	6,570	1951	17,932	1958	30,682	1965	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

* Revised.

OVERSEA TRADE IN TIMBER

The overseas imports and exports 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 Malaya and Borneo. The exports consist largely of undressed hardwood timber, mostly consigned to New Zealand.

Table 639. Oversea Trade in Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th 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	SA thousand			Thous. sup. feet	SA thousand		
1939	199,196	1,761	131	1,891	27,251	765	78	843
1957	169,986	15,442	1,078	16,520	23,553	2,868	203	3,071
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†	233,665	28,897	4,491	33,388	5,816	887	700	1,587

* Includes logs and railway sleepers.

† Revised.

‡ Subject to revision.

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, 1935-1968. 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 640. Fisheries: Fishermen Licensed and Boats Engaged

At 30th June	Fishermen Licensed			Boats Engaged*		Value of Boats and Equipment	
	Extra- territorial	Territorial		General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries	General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries†
		Tidal	Inland				
1964	902	2,298	141	2,463	1,366	\$ thous. 6,030	\$ thous. 935‡
1965	1,072	2,428	136	2,724	1,379	6,652	1,107‡
1966	965	2,293	127	2,638	1,365	8,542	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

* Includes trawlers (218 motor trawlers in 1969), punts, and launches.

† Includes the value of cultivation (sticks, trays, etc.) in oyster fisheries.

‡ Revised.

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 641. Oyster Leases

At 30th June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases	At 30th 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	1966	5,041	891,198	7,285
1963	5,149	908,071	7,342	1967	4,975	920,193	7,295
1964	5,073	894,689	7,068	1968	4,927	877,231	6,864
1965	5,028	884,456	7,050	1969	5,158	912,918	7,319

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and may be opened to the public for the taking of oysters for immediate personal consumption.

Suitable streams (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 Authority, under the general supervision of the Chief Secretary's Department. 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 Fish 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.

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.

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 642. Fish: Recorded Production by Species

Common Name	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Freshwater Species—					
Golden Perch	240,904	155,885	143,004	134,020	108,440
Murray Cod	57,775	28,920	22,910	19,945	34,328
Other	155,049	153,121	115,330	86,783	87,813
Total	453,728	337,926	281,244	240,748	230,581
Marine Species—					
Australian Salmon	2,010,071	1,034,676	1,089,254	714,558	807,227
Bream	563,226	592,634	549,909	659,064	671,843
Flathead	5,052,243	4,058,872	3,947,467	3,490,568	3,815,144
Garfish	261,187	214,762	229,544	268,243	225,899
Gurnard	260,480	314,264	318,240	291,117	313,063
John Dory	714,620	468,652	481,117	582,557	233,935
Latchet	262,557	241,794	187,676	219,425	174,168
Leatherjacket	647,264	717,333	459,899	397,497	381,643
Luderick	1,192,088	1,432,976	1,189,417	1,200,105	1,153,579
Mackerel	210,097	216,993	207,841	128,636	135,875
Morwong	2,775,226	2,548,601	3,456,333	2,792,416	2,320,110
Mullet	6,145,379	6,246,526	5,304,288	5,605,589	6,138,508
Redfish	243,851	183,201	263,663	486,990	872,730
Shark	1,243,692	1,335,261	1,257,236	1,235,135	1,300,528
Snapper	1,571,417	1,627,186	1,626,776	1,556,981	1,200,832
Tailor	510,846	299,862	163,142	322,465	282,016
Tuna*	5,182,826	4,349,450	4,725,000	8,096,000	11,308,000
Whiting	678,001	629,883	452,575	267,156	325,118
Yellowtail-Kingfish	616,676	312,080	441,201	375,916	525,842
Other	3,063,238	2,995,319	2,617,685	2,778,866	3,117,232
Total	33,204,985	29,820,325	28,968,263	31,469,284	35,303,292
Total Fish Production	33,658,713	30,158,251	29,249,507	31,710,032	35,533,873

* Source C.S.I.R.O.

The principal fish captured by trawling are tuna (2,724,531 lb. in 1968-69), flathead (3,043,774 lb.), and morwong (2,017,352 lb.).

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years:—

Table 643. Fish: Production by Fishing Grounds

Grounds	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Thousand lb.			
Rivers and Lakes	8,857	7,460*	7,742	8,162
Inshore Ocean Waters and Sea Beaches ..	4,290	4,208*	3,694	4,323
Extra-territorial Waters	16,673*	17,300*	20,033	22,818
Inland Waters	338*	281	241	231
Total Fish Production	30,158	29,250	31,710	35,534

* Revised.

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 644. Production of Fish, Molluscs, and Crustaceans

Year ended 30th June	Fish*			Oysters	Abalone	Prawns	Crabs and Crayfish
	Marine	Freshwater	Total				
Thousand lb.*							
1939†	30,449	394	30,843	6,509	...	1,069	432
1957	26,424	903	27,327	9,695	...	2,386	603
1958	25,385	929	26,314	10,253	...	1,520	679
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	534
1969	35,303	231	35,534	16,072	496	3,602	626

* 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 645. Gross Value of Fisheries and Whaling Production, at Place of Production

Year ended 30th June	Fish	Oysters	Other*	Total	Year ended 30th June	Fish	Oysters	Other *	Total
	\$ thousand					\$ thousand			
1939	774	162	80	1,016	1963	3,602	2,016	1,982	7,600
1957	3,752	1,166	960	5,878	1964	3,776	2,148	1,932	7,856
1958	3,524	1,234	826	5,584	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

* Comprises whaling (separate details of which are not available for publication), molluscs other than oysters, and crustaceans.

OVERSEA TRADE IN FISH

Oversea 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 oversea trade in fish and fish products in 1938-39 and recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 646. Oversea 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
1964	34,453,662	10,538	401,945	111,226	513,171	244	42	286
1965	32,887,436	11,352	906,134	120,713	1,026,847	599	54	653
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

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from oversea has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1968-69, the imports included 21.5 million lb. of fresh or frozen fish (54 per cent. of the total fish imported), 13.7 million lb. of canned fish (35 per cent.), and 4.3 million lb. of smoked, dried and salted fish (11 per cent.). Most of the fresh or frozen fish came from the Republic of South Africa, Japan, the United Kingdom and New Zealand. Salmon from Japan, herrings and sardines from the United Kingdom, and sardines from Norway and Canada 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, as amended, 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 and Crime".

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 30th June, 1969 (68,470,000 acres) comprised 44,177,000 acres sold by conditional purchase, 7,147,000 acres granted or sold before 1862, 11,599,000 acres sold by auction or under deferred payments since

1862, and 5,547,000 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 647. Area of Alienated Lands

At 31st December	Area Alienated	At 30th June	Area Alienated	At 30th June	Area which had been Alienated	Area Resumed or Reverted to Crown	Area Remaining Alienated
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres				
1861	7,147	1911	36,234	1965	66,193	6,296	59,897
1871	8,631	1921	39,680	1966	67,497	6,379	61,118
1881	19,615	1931	44,075	1967	67,930	6,405	61,525
1891	23,683	1941	50,283	1968	68,271	6,572	61,700
1901	26,407	1951	51,126	1969	68,470	6,649	61,821

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30th June, 1969:—

Table 648. Alienation and Tenure of Crown Lands, 30th June, 1969

Nature of Tenure	Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total N.S.W.			
	Acres	Acres	Acres			
Alienated	64,519,008	2,042,731	61,821,377			
In process of alienation				4,740,362		
Virtually alienated					1,702,839	
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual)						23,564,574
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation .. .. .							1,354,764
Total of foregoing tenures	90,990,428	2,193,488	93,183,916			
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation	4,687,694	71,310,362	75,998,056			
Other long-term leases		5,414,627	5,414,627			
Short leases and temporary tenures	3,456,027	759,126	4,215,153			
Forest leases and permits within State Forests	1,402,935	92,508	1,495,443			
Mining leases and permits†	249,340	22,401	271,741			
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc).	16,931,348	526,836	17,458,184			
Total Area	117,717,772	80,319,348	198,037,120			

* Perpetual.

† At 31st December, 1968.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions, there were 100,786,424 acres under occupation in 1969, and of that area 89,766,544 acres (or 89 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, 3,613,625 acres were held as conditional purchase, 598,332 acres as settlement purchases, 100,839 as soldiers' group purchases, and 256,142 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 in recent years.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence, or permissive occupancy was 114,017,197 acres at 30th June, 1969. The area under each tenure is shown in the next table:—

Table 649. Leases, etc., of Crown Lands, 30th June, 1969

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	1,702,839	Closer Settlement Lease	3,401,750
<i>Alienable (Long-term and Perpetual)—</i>		Group Purchase Lease	225,045
Homestead Farm	5,032,838	Settlement Purchase Lease	1,057,550
Suburban Holding	79,931	Special Lease	3,349
Settlement Lease*	2,435,490	Western Lands Lease	71,310,362
Crown Lease*	6,656,387	Total	75,998,056
Conditional Purchase Lease*	84,147	<i>Other Long-term—</i>	
Conditional Lease*	9,003,922	Western Lands Lease, Ordinary	5,414,627
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding	10,726	<i>Short-term and Temporary—</i>	
Week-end Lease	459	Annual Lease	176,661
Town Lands Lease	25	Occupation Licence	212,012
On Irrigation Areas—		Preferential Occupation Licence	94,733
Irrigation Farm Lease	244,085	Permissive Occupancy	2,384,478
Non-irrigable Lease	16,374	Irrigation Lease	209,505
Town Lands Lease	190	Road Permits	1,137,764
Total	23,564,574	Total	4,215,153
<i>Long-term, Limited Rights of Alienation—</i>		Forest Lease and Occupation Permit	1,495,443
Conditional Lease brought under Western Lands Act (Perpetual)	130,880	Mining Lease and Permit†	271,741
Prickly-pear Lease	59,256	Total Area of Leases, etc.	114,017,197
Residential Lease	716		
Special Lease	1,163,912		
Total	1,354,764		

* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

† At 31st December, 1968.

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 30th June, 1969, there were 15,771 acres alienated (including 8,425 acres alienated as Irrigation Farms), 256,142 acres in process of alienation (including 239,226 acres as Irrigation Farm Purchases), 260,649 acres held under long-term alienable leases, and 209,520 acres in other leases (including 121,195 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 650. Reserves, 30th June, 1969

Classification	Area	Classification	Area
	Acres		Acres
Travelling Stock	4,926,738	Recreation and Parks	733,872
Water and Camping	761,074	From Conditional Purchase in Goldfields	599,039
Mining	1,007,102	Other	6,191,803
Forest	1,518,842		
Temporary Common	110,798	Total Reserved Areas	15,849,268

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. A new closer settlement scheme was introduced in 1960 for land-seekers generally.

SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

1914-1918 WAR

Conditions under which ex-servicemen of the 1914-1918 War acquired their holdings, and assistance rendered to them in subsequent years, are outlined in the 1942-43 and earlier issues of the Year Book. Operations under this scheme are now confined to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

1939-1945 WAR

Commonwealth-State Land Settlement Agreement, 1945

Following the introductory War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (described in the Year Book for 1942-43), an Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in 1945 was ratified by the New South Wales Parliament by the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945. The Agreement provided for the settlement on the land of eligible ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Ex-servicemen from the Korea and Malaya operations became eligible to participate in the scheme in 1954. The Agreement expired on 30th June, 1960, and activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances to settlers.

Under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement, the State was responsible for finding, subdividing, and improving and developing the land to make it quickly productive after allocation to settlers, half the cost of any losses in providing and developing the land being borne by the Commonwealth Government. The State dealt with applications from ex-servicemen within five years of their discharge or the cessation of hostilities, whichever was the later. Selected applicants, who were chosen by the State, were trained and maintained by the Commonwealth during training and the first year of occupation. The Commonwealth also bore half the cost of remission of rent and interest payments during the first year of occupation, and shared any loss to the State arising from advances made to settlers with Commonwealth concurrence. Settlers were required to pay to the State the net proceeds from their holdings during the first year of occupation (or "assistance period"), during which they received a living allowance (not repayable) and were relieved of practically all commitments.

Principles governing the settlement of ex-servicemen were defined as follows: settlement to be undertaken only where economic prospects for the production concerned are reasonably sound; settlers to possess farming aptitude and experience; holdings to be of a size enabling settlers to operate efficiently and to earn a reasonable labour income; lack of capital not to preclude selection, but settlers expected to invest a reasonable proportion of their capital in the holdings; all settlers to be given adequate guidance and technical advice; and purchase prices which would enable success in the long run.

Under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, two special War Service Land Settlement Boards were appointed in 1949, one for areas outside Irrigation Districts but not including the Western Division, and one for areas within Irrigation Districts.

Classification of Applicants

All applicants for participation in the War Service Land Settlement Scheme appeared before a Classification Committee of three members constituted under the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941, and, if considered eligible and suitable, were granted a qualification certificate. Up to 30th June, 1960, 28,937 applications for certificates had been received and 19,362 certificates had been granted for purposes as follows: pastoral,

5,919; pastoral and farming, 9,618; farming, 377; dairying, 2,180; orchards, 850; poultry, 194; other purposes, 224. The holder of a qualifying certificate was entitled to apply for inclusion in a ballot for a subdivision of acquired land, or to submit a proposal under the "promotion" provisions described below.

Acquisition of Land

The Agreement provided that the State should acquire, compulsorily or by agreement, private lands or lands under lease from the Crown, comprised in an approved plan for settlement. Lands acquired in this manner through the Department of Lands were "picked" properties in good rainfall areas or with assured water supplies. Private lands were allotted by either the "Ballot" method or the "Promotion" method.

"Ballot" Method

The acquisition of properties for subdivision and disposal by ballot was carried out, under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, on the recommendation of Closer Settlement Advisory Boards. The Boards reported to the Minister on the suitability of properties in their respective areas for closer settlement and made recommendations for the acquisition of properties. Upon selection, such lands were safeguarded against dealings, and made transferable only with the Minister's consent. Then followed a joint inspection of the land by a Closer Settlement Advisory Board and by Commonwealth representatives, who determined whether a detailed investigation by the State was warranted. The latter included a topographical survey, comparison with sales of neighbouring lands, a soil classification and survey, an erosion survey, and a report from the Local Closer Settlement Advisory Committee (which is a voluntary advisory body, composed of representatives of local organisations). On these reports, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board and Commonwealth representatives conferred as to suitability, the number and type of farms into which the estate could be divided, and the developmental work necessary. Formal concurrence of the Commonwealth was then obtained, and the Board negotiated with the owner to decide the value of the property. Before December, 1948, a property could not be valued at more than its value at 10th February, 1942 (plus the value of improvements since then), but under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, the maximum valuation was raised to 15 per cent. above the 1942 value. From 1950-51, however, the State Government authorised the purchase of estates at prices above the statutory limit. The Board finally recommended to the Minister either that the estate be purchased at a price agreed upon by the Board and the owner or, failing agreement, that it be resumed at a price not exceeding the maximum valuation as indicated. Approval of the New South Wales Parliament was necessary before acquisition was completed.

"Promotion" Method

"Promotion" cases were dealt with under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Amendment (Conversion) Act, 1943-1947. This Act provided that one or more ex-servicemen who held a qualification certificate and who

desired to acquire any private lands from the one owner could, with the owner's consent, apply to the Minister to acquire the property on his or their behalf at the price shown in the application. A Closer Settlement Advisory Board valued the land, subject to the same conditions as to maximum price as those described above in connection with the "ballot" method. After agreement was reached as to price, detailed investigation similar to that for the "ballot" method was undertaken by the State. If, after investigation, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board believed the property suitable, the concurrence of the Commonwealth in its acquisition was sought. Unless Commonwealth approval was obtained, no further action was taken. Final approval to purchase was given by the State Minister; parliamentary consent was not required.

Tenure of Farms

Under the "ballot" or acquisition method of settlement, the State subdivided the land into farms of adequate size, advertised the farms as available for application, and allotted them to qualified ex-servicemen by way of ballot conducted by the War Service Land Settlement Board. Under the "promotion" method, the State purchased the property, subdivided the land into farms where necessary, and vested the title of the farms in the applicants.

The tenure granted under both methods was a lease in perpetuity. The lease provided, *inter alia*, for (a) an annual lease rental equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value of the farm (including the cost of clearing and timber treatment), (b) the cost of improvements on the holding to be repaid over an extended period, (c) lessees to reside on the holding for at least five years, (d) lessees to use proper methods of land husbandry, to destroy noxious animals and vegetation, to preserve timber on the land, and to prevent land erosion and overstocking, (e) lessees to have Ministerial consent to transfer, convey, assign, mortgage, or otherwise deal with the lease, and (f) the lease not to be transferable until at least ten years after its commencement (reduced to five years from December, 1961), except to another qualified ex-serviceman or, in the event of the lessee's death, to his widow or children.

Development of Farms

Under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement, the State was to develop and improve the land acquired for settlement to a stage where it could be brought into production by a settler within a reasonable time. Shortages of materials and labour made it possible for the State to do this in only a few instances; in most cases, the settlers secured tenders to effect improvements, or carried them out themselves, after obtaining approval of their plans. The plan of development of every farm was a matter for discussion and agreement between Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and the Commonwealth Director of Land Settlement.

The cost of structural improvements undertaken on a farm by the State before its allocation to a settler was to be repayable over an extended period. Principal was repayable in 25 or 35 annual instalments (depending on the capital value of the improvements), the first instalment being due after five years' occupancy, and interest being at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

Minimum "developmental" improvements authorised under the Agreement for each farm included fencing of the external boundary, the provision of essential water supply, and the erection of a dwelling (up to \$4,000), utility shed, and (for a dairy farm) dairy, bails, and yard. The cost of these improvements, whether undertaken by the State (before allocation of a farm to a settler) or by the settler (after allocation) was repayable on the same terms as the cost of structural improvements.

The cost of pasture improvement on a farm, whether undertaken by the State (before allocation of the farm to a settler) or by the settler (after allocation, and as a condition of the lease) was repayable over an extended period, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

In terms of the Agreement, the Minister for Lands was empowered to make such advances as he deemed necessary for the satisfactory occupation and development of settlers' farms. Advances were made for working capital, for effecting further improvements (internal fencing, further water supply, farm buildings, etc.), and for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment. They were repayable within varying maximum periods in equal annual instalments, with the interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

Living Allowances Granted to Settlers

A living allowance could be granted to a settler for a period of twelve months after he commenced to occupy and work the farm. The rates and conditions of the living allowances were determined by the Commonwealth, and varied according to the settler's marital status and the number of his dependants. The allowances, which amounted to \$2,020,000 to 30th June, 1969 were paid by the State from moneys made available by the Commonwealth.

Summary of Operations

Particulars of the land made available and the farms allotted under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme are shown in the next table. Details of financial assistance given to ex-servicemen settlers are shown on page 596.

Table 651. War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme: Land Made Available and Farms Allotted to 30th June, 1960

Particulars	Eastern and Central Land Divisions		Western Land Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Irrigation Areas	Other		
Estates Acquired by Purchase—				
Number	2	805	...	807
Area Acres	52,442	2,977,690	...	3,030,132
Purchase Price \$ thous.	568	39,636	...	40,204
Crown Land Made Available Acres	3,558	...	6,060,331	6,063,889
Total Land Made Available Acres	56,000	2,977,690	6,060,331	9,094,021
Farms Allotted—				
By Ballot	189	1,283	212	1,684
By Promotion	10	1,363	...	1,373
Total	199	2,646	212	3,057

Since the expiry of the Commonwealth-State Agreement in June, 1960, activities under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme have been restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances to settlers. Any of the holdings which revert to the Crown are re-allotted to ex-servicemen under War Service Land Settlement conditions. Preference is given to ex-servicemen in respect of some of the holdings made available under the "ballot" provisions of the new general closer settlement scheme described below.

GENERAL CLOSER SETTLEMENT SCHEME

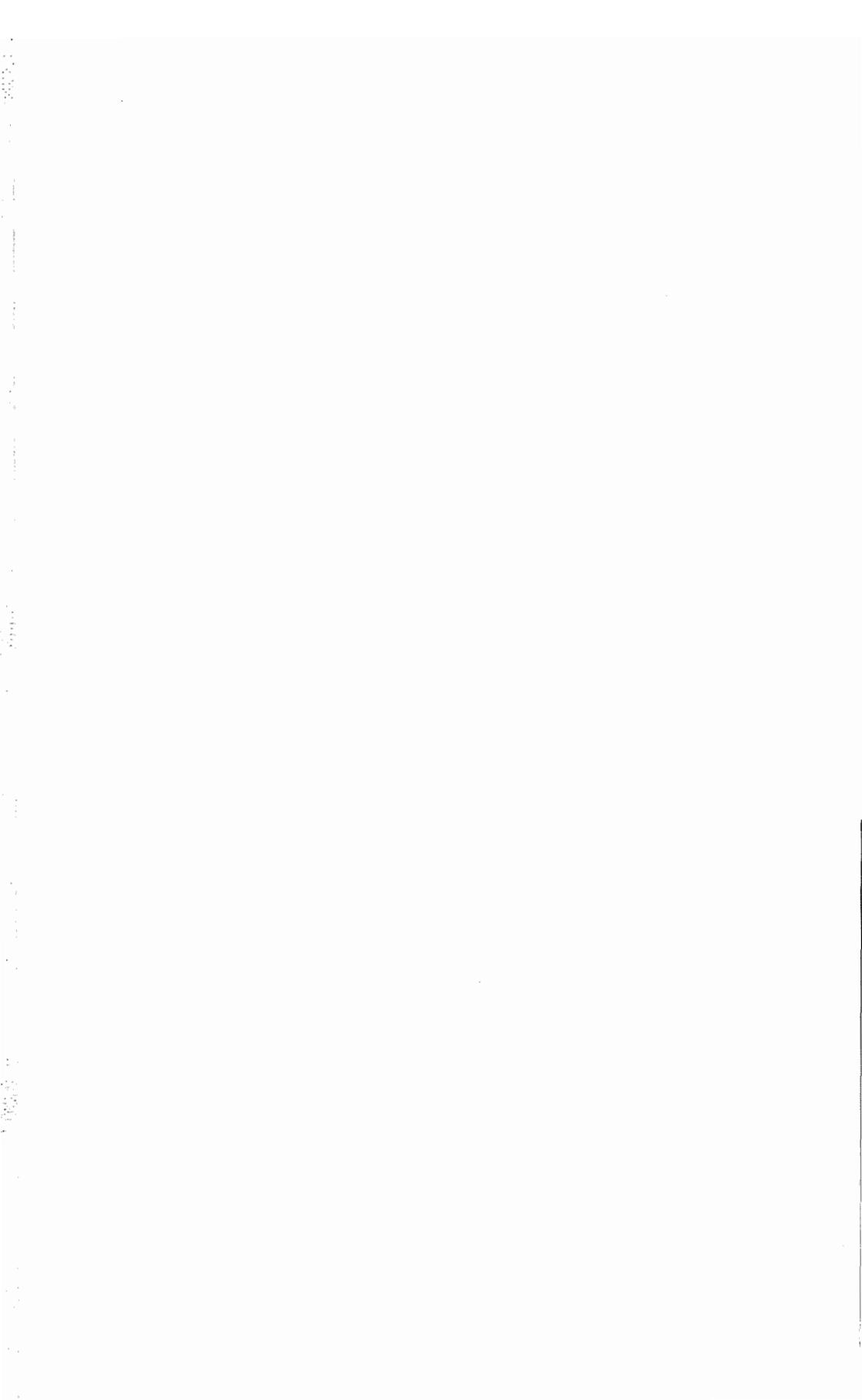
A new closer settlement scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1960, in terms of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1960, for land-seekers generally. The provisions of the new scheme are similar to those of the War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme in respect of the methods of acquisition, sub-division, and allocation of land. However, advances are 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) are higher than those charged under the War Service Scheme.

The new scheme provides for farms of a home-maintenance area to be made available under both the "ballot" and "promotion" methods. The "promotion" provisions have been 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 must satisfy the Local Land Board that he has sufficient capital, as well as the necessary experience and fitness, to occupy and develop the area to be made available.

By 30th June, 1969, 376,098 acres had been acquired for a total purchase price of \$11,663,140. From these areas, 189 farms had been made available under the "ballot" provisions and 231 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 may 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) may apply for conversion of their leases to Settlement Purchase, and thereby obtain freehold title.



OVERSEA 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, 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 fairs 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, and Tokyo.

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. Rebates of pay-roll tax are granted to encourage taxpayers to expand their 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 42.5c 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.

Rebates of pay-roll tax are granted to employers whose export sales have been 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. 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 rebate is available in the first place to employers who qualify as producers for export. A producer for export may transfer part of his rebate 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 rebate entitlement to his suppliers. The rebate is equal to 10½ per cent. of the amount by which export sales in the rebate year exceed the annual average export sales in the base period. If an employer's rebate entitlement for any year is greater than his liability for payroll tax, he is granted a credit of the amount of the excess (up to 50 per cent. of his pay-roll tax liability for the year), which may be set off against the tax payable in any of the following three years. The rebate is available in respect of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73.

Details of concessions granted under these schemes in earlier years are given on page 607 of Official Year Book No. 59, 1966.

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 \$300,000,000.

The Corporation, acting as agent for the Government, issues oversea investment insurance policies (first offered in 1965) to cover political risks (e.g., expropriation, exchange transfer difficulties, and war damage) for Australian firms investing oversea 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 30th June, 1970, the face value of policies current with the Corporation (including national interest and oversea investment insurance policies undertaken on behalf of the Government) amounted to \$365,000,000, representing a maximum contingent liability of \$210,000,000.

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, 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 total amount of sales tax paid in New South Wales in 1968-69 was \$209,474,000, of which \$8,704,000 (or 4.2 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 eight 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 oversea 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 or, where protection cannot be appropriately provided by duties, 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 to operate for five years initially, and continues subject to six months' notice of termination by either country.

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 pro-

vides 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 nine 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 oversea.

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. (in 1965), Poland and Bulgaria (in 1966) and Hungary and Romania (in 1967), 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 May, 1970, there were 77 Contracting

Parties to the Agreement, comprising most of the world's principal trading nations, and 14 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 OVERSEA TRADE

The statistics of oversea 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 oversea 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 oversea 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 oversea from N.S.W. ports, but exclude products of New South Wales shipped oversea from ports in other States.

The values shown for goods *imported* from oversea 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 oversea 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 oversea 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 774.

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.

OVERSEA 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 652. Oversea Trade* of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Imports	Exports	Year ended 30th June	Imports	Exports
	\$A thousand f.o.b.			\$A thousand f.o.b.	
1958	705,305	461,064	1964	1,035,618	801,114
1959	705,424	442,744	1965	1,277,405	803,734
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

* 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 751) 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 1968-69, the value of exports from New South Wales represented 30 per cent. of the total exports from Australia, and imports into New South Wales represented 43 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.

Oversea 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 1968-69, ports other than Sydney handled only 7 per cent. of the imports and 25 per cent. of the exports.

Table 653. Oversea Trade* of N.S.W., by Ports

Year ended 30th June	Sydney†	Botany Bay	Newcastle‡	Port Kembla	Total, N.S.W.
	\$A thousand f.o.b.				
IMPORTS					
1964	939,462	55,509	21,299	19,348	1,035,618
1965	1,135,232	63,021	23,617	55,535	1,277,405
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
EXPORTS					
1964	625,978	2,997	121,912	50,228	801,114
1965	623,440	3,140	131,869	45,285	803,734
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

* 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 overseas exports from Newcastle are coal (\$41,400,000 in 1968-69), wool (\$35,495,000), wheat and flour (\$30,503,000), and iron and steel (\$24,052,000). The main imports are machinery and transport equipment (\$18,068,000), chemicals (\$2,259,000), and iron and steel (\$1,609,000).

At Port Kembla, the main exports are iron and steel (\$50,899,000 in 1968-69), coal (\$20,452,000), and copper and copper-base alloys (\$9,543,000). The main imports in 1968-69 were machinery and transport equipment (\$3,631,000), crude fertilizers (\$3,491,000), pulp and waste paper (\$2,065,000), and ferro alloys (\$1,119,000).

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 OVERSEA TRADE

The direction of the overseas trade of New South Wales during the last eleven years is indicated in the following table:—

Table 654. Direction of Oversea Trade* of N.S.W.

Country of Origin or Destination									
Year ended 30th June	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Italy	Japan	New Zealand	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Other Countries †	Total, All Countries
\$A thousand f.o.b.									
IMPORTS									
1959	8,262	35,301	8,292	30,158	10,767	266,139	113,725	232,780	705,424
1960	8,942	43,329	11,960	41,895	14,601	281,452	165,423	261,690	829,329
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
EXPORTS									
1959	28,893	14,504	21,227	71,012	43,754	83,296	32,022	148,036	442,744
1960	36,592	17,388	31,861	102,234	57,742	90,475	39,106	186,931	562,329
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

* 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 655. Direction of Oversea Trade* of N.S.W.: Principal Countries

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports			Exports		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
\$A thousand f.o.b.						
Africa—						
Ghana	2,240	2,567	2,859	173	138	326
Rhodesia	62	74	21	249	2,878	2,799
South Africa, Republic of	8,119	9,905	10,028	10,876	9,053	15,464
Uganda	2,970	2,389	2,728	105	70	184
Other	6,163	3,263	3,651	5,685	6,937	7,555
America—						
Brazil	1,744	3,057	3,273	6,092	5,756	532
Canada	51,285	55,801	62,813	9,091	8,494	11,897
Mexico	981	3,202	1,653	2,929	4,209	3,827
Peru	144	30	442	1,597	4,982	8,510
U.S.A.	371,027	382,932	414,689	74,395	77,688	92,176
Other	1,852	3,319	2,845	7,036	13,678	10,985
Asia and Middle East—						
Bahrain	1,955	3,977	7,188	350	470	557
Brunei	7,253	10,814	11,812	119	307	256
Ceylon	5,599	5,594	5,585	5,984	6,239	5,345
China, Republic of	2,427	4,227	5,770	7,244	10,317	10,874
China (Mainland)	13,601	12,591	15,904	43,781	41,274	7,411
Hong Kong	15,558	17,297	20,202	39,302	36,711	40,686
India	13,475	15,552	15,082	8,295	7,986	5,607
Indonesia	34,908	33,111	34,371	4,129	5,002	7,443
Japan	120,295	139,898	155,867	149,620	167,329	194,488
Kuwait	6,026	10,151	9,709	2,456	4,871	4,303
Malaysia	13,524	12,831	12,686	20,656	21,790	27,215
Pakistan	3,920	3,570	5,433	24,202	2,335	2,533
Philippines	1,512	1,416	1,228	13,637	19,389	20,847
Saudi Arabia	14,959	13,699	11,169	397	464	499
Singapore	1,983	1,267	1,422	17,459	22,383	20,985
Thailand	895	1,061	1,080	8,447	9,648	8,419
Vietnam, Republic of	96	10	72	10,006	22,120	30,363
Other	5,748	4,722	9,635	16,172	13,908	26,064
Europe, Western—						
Austria	4,343	4,049	4,224	661	433	536
Belgium—Luxembourg	8,036	7,913	7,930	20,246	16,502	14,135
Finland	7,948	8,094	8,262	1,054	2,061	2,689
France	35,209	37,640	28,402	22,330	21,389	25,384
Germany, Federal Republic of	68,120	78,292	81,320	15,414	21,300	23,421
Italy	23,796	30,173	32,213	38,592	29,921	33,137
Netherlands	17,994	21,954	21,491	13,721	14,014	21,793
Norway	4,288	6,273	5,404	1,820	954	2,171
Spain	3,116	3,430	4,671	4,162	1,590	3,036
Sweden	20,074	21,593	22,655	1,049	882	842
Switzerland	20,663	26,228	26,748	1,655	1,330	1,332
United Kingdom	326,127	313,038	329,933	64,235	110,974	108,504
Other	6,211	8,652	9,696	8,016	8,210	9,471
Europe, Eastern (incl. U.S.S.R.)—						
Czechoslovakia	2,948	3,402	3,753	1,286	1,029	1,342
Germany, East	1,284	1,213	1,321	127	172	22
U.S.S.R.	843	1,169	1,063	3,522	4,591	2,884
Other	1,862	2,236	3,011	2,489	4,716	3,479
Oceania—						
Australia (Re-imports)	6,707	9,179	9,877	..	..	..
Fiji	4,264	4,191	4,493	11,631	13,217	14,028
New Caledonia	855	888	518	7,973	10,297	11,622
New Zealand	21,366	28,972	37,026	98,767	79,945	86,694
Papua—New Guinea	12,036	11,825	12,839	48,955	52,480	56,341
Solomon Islands	674	702	724	3,329	3,762	3,901
Other	4,576	5,631	5,125	14,243	15,488	13,862
For Orders†, Not Stated	9,939	10,267	8,644	2,684	1,496	1,713
Total, All Countries	1,323,597	1,405,331	1,500,559	878,446	943,182	1,010,488

* 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 1968-69 from each of the principal countries of origin:—

Table 656. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Commodity Classification and Country of Origin, 1968-69

Commodity Classification	Canada	Germany, Federal Republic of	Japan	New Zealand	United King- dom	U.S.A.	Total, All Countries*
	SA thousand f.o.b.						
Food and Live Animals ..	1,695	518	5,575	6,125	4,165	3,608	56,786
Beverages and Tobacco ..	128	122	9	29	8,721	8,635	23,803
Crude Materials, Inedible (excluding Fuels)	16,512	201	3,014	8,736	2,358	18,163	89,862
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials— Petroleum and Petroleum Products	13	56	25	13	629	2,650	83,043
Other .. .. .	...	57	...	...	...	35	169
Total	13	113	25	13	629	2,685	83,212
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	23	408	771	164	386	528	7,050
Chemicals— Chemical Elements and Compounds	1,889	4,830	5,378	197	12,035	23,068	58,123
Other	2,152	12,392	5,753	673	31,273	33,850	104,550
Total	4,041	17,222	11,131	871	43,309	56,919	162,673
Manufactured Goods Classi- fied Chiefly by Material— Paper, Paperboard, and Manufactures Thereof Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products ..	1,416	3,749	33,452	3,457	15,672	10,078	110,510
Iron and Steel	1,414	1,392	13,536	33	6,030	2,986	32,395
Other	8,090	7,697	14,687	1,591	28,107	21,719	107,375
Total	19,681	13,699	65,870	12,398	55,031	44,856	299,667
Machinery and Transport Equipment— Machinery, Other than Electrical	8,689	24,649	13,791	1,300	67,533	97,808	248,444
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, and Appli- ances	3,646	5,035	11,842	2,295	30,701	32,299	104,457
Transport Equipment ..	3,730	6,466	18,094	766	57,591	75,302	173,872
Total	16,065	36,150	43,728	4,361	155,826	205,409	526,773
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles— Professional, Scientific, and Controlling Instruments, Photographic and Opti- cal Goods, Watches and Clocks	736	5,237	8,836	103	14,610	16,575	55,795
Other	1,277	5,404	13,726	2,492	29,389	25,925	107,517
Total	2,014	10,641	22,563	2,596	43,999	42,500	163,311
Other Merchandise Trade ..	1,625	1,509	2,961	739	13,294	22,433	60,073
Total Merchandise Trade ..	61,797	80,583	155,647	36,032	327,718	405,735	1,473,211
Non-merchandise Trade† ..	1,017	737	220	994	2,214	8,953	27,348
Total Merchandise and Non- merchandise Trade	62,813	81,320	155,867	37,026	329,933	414,689	1,500,559

* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown. Total imports from Indonesia amounted to \$34,371,000, including petroleum and petroleum products \$33,206,000.

† 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 770 to 772.

The next table shows a classification of the oversea exports of Australian produce from New South Wales in 1968-69 to each of the principal countries of destination:—

**Table 657. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.:
Commodity Classification and Country of Destination, 1968-69**

Commodity Classification	Italy	Japan	New Zealand	Papua and New Guinea	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Total All Countries*
	SA thousand f.o.b.						
Food and Live Animals—							
Meat and Meat Preparations	50	3,345	...	1,541	3,019	24,827	38,625
Cereal Grains and Cereal Preparations .. .. .	...	4,204	678	5,403	38,845	2	124,250
Other	198	2,792	415	2,498	2,752	3,298	28,610
Total	248	10,341	1,093	9,442	44,616	28,127	191,485
Beverages and Tobacco .. .. .	...	4	73	1,584	14	20	3,599
Crude Materials, Inedible (excluding Fuels)—							
Textile Fibres and Their Waste	24,747	82,495	884	23	17,204	7,843	216,550
Other	4,856	5,766	1,063	327	3,094	8,979	42,924
Total	29,603	88,261	1,947	350	20,299	16,822	259,473
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials—							
Coal, Coke, and Briquettes .. .. .	...	80,587	...	...	...	...	84,920
Other .. .. .	...	1,222	1,401	312	12	2	9,171
Total .. .. .	...	81,809	1,401	312	12	2	94,091
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .. .. .	...	115	36	108	75	4	1,579
Chemicals	46	360	13,448	2,099	2,975	1,659	31,238
Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material—							
Iron and Steel	521	1,853	22,873	2,497	8,227	9,336	82,228
Non-ferrous Metals	1,570	491	11,232	377	7,188	2,434	38,949
Other	122	6,133	8,882	4,619	3,189	7,092	48,507
Total	2,213	8,477	42,987	7,493	18,604	18,861	169,683
Machinery and Transport Equipment	52	348	10,002	6,281	2,208	3,188	48,748
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	87	559	3,527	2,420	3,893	3,838	23,142
Other Merchandise Trade	110	2,591	1,317	10,946	4,993	465	37,930
Total Merchandise Trade	32,359	192,865	75,829	41,035	97,688	72,986	860,967
Non-merchandise Trade†	171	334	2,610	8,011	2,677	2,316	70,534
Total Merchandise and Non-merchandise Trade	32,530	193,199	78,439	49,045	100,365	75,302	931,501

* 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 773 and 774.

ITEMS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT

The leading groups of imports into New South Wales are electrical and other machinery and equipment, road motor vehicles, crude petroleum, chemicals, paper and paperboard, and woven cotton fabrics. 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 658. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
		Thousand			SA thousand f.o.b.		
Fish and Fish Preparations	lb.	35,955	36,171	39,484	13,728	13,092	14,887
Fresh Fruit and Nuts .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,281	3,724	4,501
Vegetables .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,298	3,052	3,149
Coffee	lb.	21,066	17,949	20,870	6,521	5,348	6,146
Cocoa	lb.	18,513	18,567	17,156	4,189	4,492	5,541
Tea	lb.	21,752	21,670	24,073	8,139	8,124	8,153
Alcoholic Beverages	Gal.	1,231	1,860	2,207	7,333	10,117	11,510
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	lb.	11,119	8,149	11,739	8,194	5,916	8,585
Cigarettes, Cigars, etc.	lb.	2,086	2,044	1,870	4,776	4,469	3,678
Oil-seeds, Oil Nuts and Kernels	Cental	734	1,172	873	4,602	8,042	6,180
Crude Rubber	lb.	57,090	57,288	56,878	11,258	9,968	10,751
Timber	Sup. ft.	181,660	194,080	213,727	17,815	20,573	24,598
Pulp and Waste Paper	Ton	83	69	79	9,086	7,627	8,349
Textile Fibres .. ..	..	..	..	..	8,114	9,058	9,551
Fertilizers, Crude	Ton	708	650	535	6,257	6,473	5,371
Crude Minerals .. ..	..	..	..	..	11,120	13,736	15,166
Base Metals—							
Non-ferrous Ores, Concentrates, Waste and Scrap	Cwt.	695	529	600	2,814	3,873	4,133
Crude Petroleum	Gal.	1,450,545	1,632,849	1,687,031	64,312	69,696	70,742
Petroleum Products .. ..	..	..	..	..	8,878	8,093	12,301
Fixed Vegetable Oils and Fats .. ..	..	..	..	..	7,222	5,376	5,024
Chemical Elements and Compounds .. ..	..	..	..	..	56,731	54,384	58,123
Dyestuffs	lb.	2,472	2,408	2,512	4,414	4,347	4,697
Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,030	3,169	3,293
Pharmaceutical Products .. ..	..	..	..	..	23,355	26,590	28,175
Essential Oils and Perfume Materials; Toilet, Polishing, and Cleansing Preparations .. ..	..	..	..	..	9,457	8,942	9,736
Plastic Materials (incl. Regenerated Cellulose and Artificial Resins) .. ..	..	..	..	..	25,664	27,793	30,850
Rubber Manufactures .. ..	..	..	..	..	12,269	17,512	16,520
Wood Manufactures (excl. Furniture) .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,130	5,485	5,749
Paper and Paperboard .. ..	..	..	..	..	38,790	40,041	44,393
Articles made of Paperpulp, Paper, or Paperboard .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,455	4,496	4,994
Textiles—							
Yarn and Thread	lb.	9,760	9,869	9,926	9,254	9,157	9,275
Woven Cotton Fabrics	Sq. yd.	155,131	161,549	167,467	36,127	37,204	38,564
Other Fabrics .. ..	..	..	..	..	22,490	26,072	26,505
Tulle, Lace, and other Small Wares .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,972	4,084	3,777
Special Fabrics and Products Made-up Articles .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,563	7,311	9,176
Floor Coverings	Sq. yd.	5,277	5,768	5,943	9,548	9,086	9,714
Glass .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,134	5,865	5,902
Glassware .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,816	5,879	6,662
Crockery, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,646	3,772	3,924
Pearls and Precious and Semi-precious Stones .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,629	3,416	4,170
Iron and Steel—							
Ferro-alloys	Ton	17	24	21	4,395	7,327	4,948
Bars, Rods, etc.	Ton	11	15	15	3,354	4,117	4,474
Plates and Sheets	Ton	36	45	51	7,499	9,997	10,184
Tubes, Pipes, and Fittings	Ton	17	23	24	6,583	7,525	7,556
Other	Ton	16	28	27	4,553	5,501	5,234
Nickel and Alloys	Cwt.	31	32	34	3,154	3,768	3,818
Aluminium and Aluminium-base Alloys	Cwt.	42	45	216	2,443	2,057	6,383
Metal Manufactures—							
Hand Tools, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	9,486	9,966	11,545
Cutlery .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,480	4,566	4,225
Household Hardware .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,593	3,243	2,840
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	15,737*	17,339	17,395

* Revised.

Table 658. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
		Thousand			SA thousand f.o.b.		
Machinery, Other than Electrical—							
Power-generating	42,894	46,227	38,831	
Agricultural Machinery and Implements (incl. Parts)	18,113	22,432	17,984	
Office	39,869	31,150	43,270	
Metal-working	18,908	16,649	15,492	
Textile and Leather	9,713	10,278	10,356	
Other	104,791	107,289	122,511	
Electrical Machinery and Equipment—							
Power Machinery and Switchgear	31,371	29,113	31,726	
Wires and Cables, Insulators, etc.	3,518	3,627	4,388	
Telecommunications Apparatus	19,172	27,269	21,330	
Household Appliances	4,955	5,843	7,764	
Other	35,776	38,109	39,248	
Transport Equipment—							
Road Motor Vehicles	73,713	90,152	96,539	
Aircraft (incl. Parts)	58,671	55,987	24,810	
Other	5,833	5,716	52,523*	
Clothing (incl. Headwear)	10,002	12,745	16,343	
Footwear	3,183	4,151	4,890	
Scientific, Medical, and Optical Instruments	31,747	33,581	37,444	
Photographic and Cinematographic Supplies	6,113	6,586	7,649	
Cinematographic Film	Lin. ft.	50,609	52,268	4,379	3,731	3,331	
Watches and Clocks (incl. Parts)	5,817	7,246	7,369	
Musical Instruments, Recorders, and Reproducers	11,549	14,181	18,484	
Printed Matter	24,524	26,445	29,895	
Articles of Plastic, etc.	3,722	3,914	4,908	
Toys and Sporting Goods	8,325	8,536	8,822	
Office and Stationery Supplies	3,908	3,120	3,531	

* 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 1968-69 was 21 per cent. Wheat and wheaten flour accounted for 10 per cent. of the total exports in 1968-69, compared with about 6 per cent. during most of the 1950's. Coal exports have expanded sharply in recent years, and in 1968-69 represented 8 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 1968-69 accounted for 8 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 659. Principal Items of Australian Produce Exported from N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
		Thousand			£A thousand f.o.b.		
Meat and Meat Preparations—							
Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen—							
Beef and Veal	lb.	76,677	75,661	70,657	26,681	25,496	25,488
Mutton and Lamb	lb.	15,674	29,986	39,875	3,930	6,987	9,224
Other	lb.	13,306	10,859	11,187	3,240	2,558	2,549
Other Meat and Meat Preparations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,855	1,745	1,364
Milk and Cream, Concentrates, etc. .. .. .	..	24,743	25,743	17,832	4,396	4,835	3,398
Butter (incl. Ghee)	lb.	7,004	6,916	7,965	2,841	2,444	2,174
Eggs and Egg Yolks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,405	2,880	2,272
Cereal Grains and Preparations—							
Wheat	Bushel	64,152	91,239	68,921	95,981	131,274	99,827
Flour, Wheaten	Cental	2,304	2,239	2,303	7,404	6,758	7,144
Total, Wheat and Flour (wheat equivalent)	Bushel	69,457	96,408	74,237	103,385	138,032	106,970
Rice	Ton	73	77	85	9,552	10,686	12,084
Fruit .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,070	6,101	4,714
Hides and Skins—							
Cattle and Calf	lb.	20,825	19,050	20,297	4,580	3,273	3,838
Sheep and Lamb	No.	5,498	6,235	6,523	11,964	9,764	11,816
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,197	649	863
Wool—							
Greasy	lb.	369,608	390,419	386,979	195,341	184,240	195,938
Slips	lb.	753	2,221	2,044	512	1,365	1,397
Scoured, Carbonized	lb.	15,407	18,261	15,284	9,897	9,611	9,227
Carded, Combed (Tops and Other)	lb.	8,250	7,865	8,988	8,902	6,812	7,940
Noils and Waste	lb.	2,259	2,261	2,337	1,054	820	901
Total, Wool (as in grease)	lb.	427,401	456,746	449,063	215,706	202,848	215,403
Titanium and Zirconium Concentrates							
.. .. .	Ton	224	211	249	13,320	13,337	15,161
Coal, Black	Ton	7,100	7,892	9,839	56,985	63,713	83,130
Lubricating Oils and Greases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,483	5,073	4,805
Other Petroleum Products (excl. Gases) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,641	5,160	4,307
Chemicals—							
Chemical Elements and Compounds .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,281	4,193	5,497
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,381	8,626	11,482
Plastic Materials .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,592	2,845	3,320
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,825	10,212	10,979
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	743	3,579	5,018
Opals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,397	8,108	8,973
Iron and Steel—							
Ingots and Other Primary Forms	Ton	349	331	347	20,935	19,289	21,671
Bars, Rods, Angles, etc.	Ton	197	147	195	17,868	13,618	17,250
Universals, Plates, Sheets	Ton	352	232	242	41,137	28,694	28,709
Tubes, Pipes, Fittings	Ton	51	51	43	7,594	7,455	6,357
Other	Ton	58	96	101	5,789	7,693	8,241
Silver and Silver Alloys	Fine oz.	*	3,541	2,727	451	8,129	6,571
Copper and Copper-base Alloys	Ton	12	10	17	13,731	11,530	18,691
Lead and Lead-base Alloys	Ton	23	18	18	5,240	3,761	3,840
Zinc and Zinc Alloys	Ton	22	21	19	5,445	4,891	4,492
Machinery, Other than Electrical—							
Power Generating .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,278	3,821	3,253
Roadworking and Mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,495	3,474	3,417
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12,672	14,582	16,944
Electrical Machinery—							
Power Machinery and Switchgear .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,528	2,385	2,568
Telecommunications Apparatus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,930	2,704	1,712
Domestic Equipment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,918	2,786	3,686
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,920	5,333	6,119
Road Motor Vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,597	7,244	7,831
Printed Matter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,714	3,312	3,499
Toys, Games, and Sporting Goods .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,319	3,343	2,434
Bullion and Specie .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16,524	15,958	19,964

* Not available.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES

The following table shows the principal countries of origin of the principal overseas imports into New South Wales in each of the last four years.

Table 660. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
CRUDE PETROLEUM								
	Thousand gallons				SA thousand f.o.b.			
Brunei	123,481	130,491	196,392	240,007	7,001	7,253	10,809	11,806
Indonesia	777,737	764,986	745,231	774,518	38,091	33,887	31,994	33,041
Kuwait	117,891	151,127	303,228	290,351	4,860	6,026	10,151	9,709
Saudi Arabia	330,415	356,844	324,703	263,329	15,291	14,829	13,368	10,628
Other.. ..	33,307	47,098	63,294	118,826	1,703	2,318	3,373	5,558
Total	1,382,830	1,450,545	1,632,849	1,687,031	66,945	64,312	69,696	70,742
CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS								
					SA thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,013	3,057	2,137	1,889
Germany, Federal .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,945	3,813	5,001	4,830
Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,517	4,005	4,197	5,378
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,575	1,387	1,617	1,433
Netherlands .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,272	2,834	3,429	3,421
Switzerland .. ..	...	...	...	...	10,732	12,673	11,446	12,035
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	18,989	23,692	21,594	23,132
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,464	5,270	4,964	6,004
Other.. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	49,506	56,731	54,384	58,123
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS								
					SA thousand f.o.b.			
Germany, Federal .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,007	3,077	4,346	4,628
Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,663	4,955	6,888	6,642
Switzerland .. ..	...	...	...	...	7,157	7,885	7,917	9,266
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,369	5,089	5,225	5,015
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,658	2,349	2,214	2,625
Other.. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	23,854	23,355	26,590	28,175
PLASTIC MATERIALS								
					SA thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,600	1,718	1,722	1,387
Germany, Federal .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,997	3,488	4,362	3,443
Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,173	2,875	4,640	4,565
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	715	918	925	1,229
Netherlands .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,675	7,690	6,465	6,783
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	8,634	7,705	8,025	11,217
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,162	1,272	1,655	2,225
Other.. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	25,956	25,664	27,793	30,850

Table 660. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,082	8,337	6,982	8,581
Finland .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,335	4,386	4,912	4,874
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,910	2,328	3,190	3,723
New Zealand .. ..	...	...	...	...	7,535	6,351	7,424	6,954
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,746	3,878	3,867	4,039
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,817	3,412	3,269	3,672
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,100	5,955	6,036	8,170
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,409	4,143	4,362	4,380
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	35,933	38,790	40,041	44,393
WOVEN COTTON FABRICS								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
	Thousand sq. yards							
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	5,760	4,674	9,341	12,635	948	714	1,391	2,007
China (Mainland)	21,601	27,705	31,223	38,811	3,733	4,502	4,806	6,355
Czechoslovakia	6,015	5,161	5,453	5,909	1,173	1,018	1,097	1,190
Hong Kong	19,431	28,171	30,001	32,335	3,478	5,027	5,466	6,231
India	6,611	6,059	5,205	5,965	1,070	892	766	975
Japan	55,668	56,527	52,566	45,732	14,742	15,445	15,422	13,989
United Kingdom	11,789	7,759	5,901	5,090	2,850	2,310	1,806	1,571
U.S.A.	5,148	5,965	7,740	6,516	1,936	1,725	1,915	1,295
Other	15,633	13,110	14,120	14,473	4,981	4,494	4,536	4,951
Total	147,655	155,131	161,549	167,467	34,913	36,127	37,204	38,564
IRON AND STEEL								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
	Tons							
Canada	2,608	1,940	6,878	2,501	1,790	1,315	2,636	1,414
Japan	70,864	50,560	57,405	82,309	9,955	8,507	10,700	13,536
South Africa, Rep. of	6,105	8,781	11,177	11,886	964	1,484	2,229	2,290
Sweden	1,990	2,387	3,712	2,835	1,136	1,414	1,830	1,745
United Kingdom	34,880	19,084	21,829	17,927	8,190	7,244	8,121	6,030
U.S.A.	6,997	5,151	5,097	6,272	3,276	2,903	2,799	2,986
Other	14,012	9,483	18,653	13,449	4,970	3,516	6,154	4,393
Total	137,456	97,386	124,752	137,180	30,280	26,383	34,468	32,395
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	450	594	3,092	3,533
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	17,871	23,592	17,765	14,418
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	14,992	15,965	19,072	17,448
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,336	2,744	6,297	3,431
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	35,650	42,894	46,227	38,831
OFFICE MACHINERY								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
France .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,084	2,294	1,500	2,731
Germany, Federal Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	9,141	6,781	5,663	7,261
Italy .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,481	2,768	2,255	2,511
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,949	3,296	2,525	4,000
Netherlands .. ..	...	...	...	...	304	754	1,066	1,017
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,728	1,589	1,251	1,332
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	15,256	7,980	5,762	8,928
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	22,073	12,767	9,110	12,858
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,043	1,640	2,018	2,631
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	61,057	39,869	31,150	43,270

Table 660. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR (ELECTRICAL)								
					SA thousand f.o.b.			
France	1,067	2,764	2,133	2,183
Germany, Federal Republic of	2,075	1,664	1,629	1,516
Japan	2,302	1,368	2,226	1,441
Sweden	1,177	1,371	812	1,359
Switzerland	641	682	1,298	1,904
United Kingdom	14,707	14,532	10,751	11,550
U.S.A.	6,457	5,878	8,370	9,075
Other	1,555	3,112	1,894	2,698
Total	29,981	31,371	29,113	31,726
ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES								
					SA thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	4,369	3,341	3,809	3,158
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,326	4,332	5,051	5,995
Italy	2,193	1,791	3,295	5,178
Japan	8,408	10,743	16,307	17,469
United Kingdom	52,880	41,193	45,807	43,829
U.S.A.	15,067	11,558	14,394	18,122
Other	1,432	755	1,490	2,789
Total	87,673	73,713	90,152	96,539
AIRCRAFT (INCL. PARTS)								
					SA thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	751	1,115	1,142	486
France	1,851	4,211	5,699	2,751
Netherlands	874	910	895	23
United Kingdom	3,505	3,733	3,795	2,279
U.S.A.	24,240	48,541	43,338	18,515
Other	75	162	1,118	756
Total	31,296	58,671	55,987	24,810
SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS								
					SA thousand f.o.b.			
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,267	3,040	3,740	4,006
Japan	4,165	4,515	5,847	7,461
Switzerland	1,307	1,034	1,096	1,067
United Kingdom	8,634	8,713	8,647	10,156
U.S.A.	7,389	10,663	10,392	10,328
Other	2,960	3,782	3,859	4,426
Total	27,722	31,747	33,581	37,444
PRINTED MATTER								
					SA thousand f.o.b.			
Japan	819	856	966	1,008
Switzerland	745	177	741	501
United Kingdom	8,742	9,416	10,427	12,764
U.S.A.	8,872	10,421	10,686	10,991
Other	2,571	3,654	3,624	4,631
Total	21,749	24,524	26,445	29,895

The next table shows the principal countries of destination for the principal oversea exports from New South Wales in each of the last four years:—

Table 661. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items* and Countries of Destination

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH OR PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS								
Japan	3,404	3,170	5,106	4,804	838	894	1,524	1,390
United Kingdom ..	34,871	15,722	14,807	5,485	10,782	4,844	4,435	1,213
U.S.A.	54,397	50,736	48,500	52,567	18,397	18,182	16,794	19,960
Other	11,980	7,049	7,249	7,802	4,214	2,761	2,743	2,924
Total	104,652	76,677	75,661	70,657	34,231	26,681	25,496	25,488

WHEAT

	Thousand bushels				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Brazil .. .. .	...	3,818	3,688	...	...	5,699	5,463	...
Chile .. .. .	...	1,314	6,023	3,849	...	1,972	8,790	5,257
China (Mainland) ..	18,931	25,226	28,745	4,358	25,388	37,179	39,129	5,802
Japan .. .. .	...	...	3,837	2,867	...	...	5,384	4,077
Kuwait .. .. .	...	1,014	2,528	2,493	...	1,832	4,321	3,793
Lebanon	787	532	...	3,167	1,096	919	...	4,492
Malaysia†	574	931	1,956	3,430	783	1,451	2,906	4,921
Netherlands .. .. .	...	3,174	4,479	3,352	...	5,099	6,918	5,078
Peru .. .. .	...	519	3,041	5,603	...	765	4,192	7,953
Singapore	1,120†	1,845	4,952	1,541	1,547†	2,831	7,178	2,236
United Kingdom ..	3,204	1,785	20,470	25,670	4,429	2,698	30,014	37,839
Other	9,744	23,994	11,520	12,591	13,590	35,536	16,979	18,379
Total	34,360	64,152	91,239	68,921	46,833	95,981	131,274	99,827

WOOL †

	Thousand lb.				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Belgium-Luxembourg ..	40,620	44,496	42,605	32,926	14,086	16,161	13,467	11,754
France	35,682	28,144	34,313	31,102	16,445	13,144	12,974	13,557
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	24,054	19,617	26,105	21,094	11,696	9,437	10,129	9,719
Hong Kong	7,563	9,715	10,977	14,245	3,159	4,146	3,570	4,675
Italy	54,090	58,128	49,442	50,589	25,879	27,718	21,387	24,560
Japan	139,199	141,658	154,393	159,968	74,527	77,902	77,781	82,434
Turkey	3,654	5,916	4,360	6,109	2,294	3,675	2,428	3,579
United Kingdom ..	38,183	41,764	48,137	37,317	18,759	20,335	19,325	17,522
U.S.A.	24,744	18,644	19,928	15,718	12,539	10,251	9,346	7,812
U.S.S.R.	4,818	5,603	7,134	5,000	3,000	3,530	4,523	2,765
Yugoslavia	2,461	5,219	5,998	5,518	1,607	3,473	3,770	3,485
Other	43,429	48,498	53,345	69,478	22,108	25,933	24,147	33,540
Total	418,499	427,401	456,737	449,063	206,098	215,706	202,848	215,403

TITANIUM AND ZIRCONIUM CONCENTRATES

	Tons				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Canada	2,645	6,397	6,091	21,434	104	460	387	1,284
France	17,435	14,272	12,837	18,113	807	710	813	845
Japan	11,008	17,393	18,337	20,251	504	970	1,029	1,037
Netherlands	16,188	8,540	26,174	27,221	872	547	1,520	1,668
U.S.A.	68,984	128,024	92,890	109,488	4,167	7,842	6,213	7,284
Other	55,761	49,218	54,428	52,359	3,125	2,791	3,375	3,043
Total	172,021	223,844	210,757	248,866	9,579	13,320	13,337	15,161

COAL, BLACK

	Thousand tons				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Japan	5,608	6,698	7,548	9,472	45,469	53,838	61,278	80,247
New Caledonia	233	218	183	233	1,939	1,740	1,454	1,980
Other	164	184	160	134	1,209	1,406	981	903
Total	6,005	7,100	7,892	9,839	48,616	56,985	63,713	83,130

Table 661. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items* and Countries of Destination (continued)

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69†
IRON AND STEEL								
	Tons				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	25,949	16,296	9,721	16,100	2,360	1,420	838	1,417
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	14,329	48,672	54,367	51,049	1,274	3,667	4,456	3,502.
China (Mainland)	5,565	38,039	9,619	393	957	4,110	1,052	41
Fiji	6,398	6,643	6,328	6,818	1,122	858	988	1,042
Hong Kong	25,311	46,439	70,452	46,054	1,741	2,929	4,699	2,944
Italy	16,707	26,413	27,003	6,497	1,073	2,083	1,600	521
Malaysia	5,996‡	16,472	12,376	7,602	748‡	1,348	949	1,012.
New Zealand	217,749	255,467	195,672	194,801	29,120	32,367	24,758	22,873
Papua—New Guinea	13,646	15,451	16,498	17,253	2,533	2,421	2,513	2,497
Philippines	40,825	87,722	127,094	194,526	3,212	6,638	7,958	12,355
Singapore	6,086‡	24,595	29,085	12,800	789‡	2,105	2,244	1,797
United Kingdom	28,891	92,861	103,576	119,482	1,862	5,981	6,288	8,227
U.S.A.	45,973	123,998	65,429	106,357	5,090	10,946	6,391	9,336
Other	54,319	208,135	130,052	148,143	6,059	16,452	12,014	14,663
Total	507,744	1,007,203	857,272	927,875	57,941	93,324	76,749	82,228
MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Fiji .. . . .	...	...	...	...	1,113	799	1,138	1,259
Malaysia .. . . .	...	...	...	...	1,571‡	1,604	2,146	1,907
New Zealand .. . . .	...	...	...	...	4,709	4,485	3,302	3,429
Papua—New Guinea .. . . .	...	...	...	...	1,867	1,976	2,290	2,532
Philippines .. . . .	...	...	...	...	574	614	1,324	785
Singapore .. . . .	...	...	...	...	242‡	856	1,214	1,265
South Africa, Rep. of .. . . .	...	...	...	...	490	888	1,578	2,777
Thailand .. . . .	...	...	...	...	523	954	1,043	593
United Kingdom .. . . .	...	...	...	...	972	1,128	1,232	1,092
U.S.A. .. . . .	...	...	...	...	1,067	1,157	1,495	2,569
Other .. . . .	...	...	...	...	3,818	3,935	5,115	5,406
Total .. . . .	...	...	...	...	16,945	18,395	21,877	23,614

* From 1st July, 1966, items of overseas exports from Australia have been classified according to the new Australian Export Commodity Classification, which is based on the revised United Nations Standard International Trade Classification. Figures for 1965-66 have been adjusted to correspond to the new classification, but in some cases the figures are not strictly comparable.

† Greasy equivalent. Includes greasy, scoured, and carbonised wool and wool tops, noils, and waste.

‡ Singapore is included in Malaysia from 1st July, 1965 to 30th September, 1965.

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 662. Ships' and Aircraft Stores Exported Overseas from N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Fuel Oil	Foodstuffs		Alcoholic Beverages	Other Stores	Total
		Meats	Other*			
\$A thousand f.o.b.						
1964	6,196	777	727	340	2,400	10,440
1965	6,189	855	742	418	2,774	10,978
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	2,218	518	2,862	16,283
1969	10,827	732	2,275	559	2,955	17,347

* 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 for 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 663. Export Price Index, Australia

Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Wool	Cereals	Meats	Dairy Produce	Dried and Canned Fruits	Sugar	Hides and Tallow	Metals and Coal	Gold	All Groups
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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	94	93	145	109	100

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 664. Australian Import Price Index

Base: 1966-67 = 100

Year ended 30th 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*
1966	99	99	105	100	98	106	96	98	99
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

* 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 1969 and earlier years, and the gross amount of excise collected in New South Wales in respect of each of the commodities in 1968-69, are shown in the following table:—

Table 665. Excise Tariff: Rates of Duty and Duty Collected in N.S.W. on Principal Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Rate of Excise Duty at 30th June					Quantity on which Excise was paid in N.S.W. in 1968-69	Gross Excise Duty Collected in N.S.W., 1968-69*
		1945	1966	1967	1968	1969		
Beer	Gallon	\$ 0.46	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.14	Thous. 123,856	\$ thous. 140,886
Spirits—								
Brandy	Proof gal.	5.35	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	326	2,610
Gin	"	5.65	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	93	1,053
Whisky	"	5.45	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	130	1,449
Rum	"	5.65	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.30	230	2,593
Tobacco†	lb.	1.09†	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	3,489	7,815
Cigarettes†	lb.	2.08†	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	19,932	83,714
Gasoline‡	Gallon	0.079	0.123	0.123	0.123	0.123	675,845	83,129||
Aviation Turbine Kerosene, etc. ¶	"	...	0.079	0.079	0.079	0.079	45,492	3,594||
Automotive Diesel Fuel§	"	...	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	65,325	8,166

* See also Table 666.

† 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.

|| See note *, Table 666.

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 666. Customs and Excise Duties Collected in N.S.W.

Customs Tariff Division and Excise Tariff Item	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand			
CUSTOMS DUTIES				
I. Live animals and animal products	572	471	386	469
II. Vegetable products	1,262	1,215	796	716
III. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	1,336	1,724	1,066	1,146
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	9,550	11,217	13,782	14,185
(b) Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, etc.	12,064	12,955	13,124	11,887
(c) Remainder of Division	1,064	1,233	1,427	1,750
V. Mineral products*	4,399	1,521	555	592
VI. Products of chemical and allied industries	7,256	8,785	8,562	9 132
VII. Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers, and articles, rubber, synthetic rubbers, factice and articles thereof	6,319	6,817	8,126	9,200
VIII. Hides, skins, leather and leather goods	1,062	1,315	1,450	1,549
IX. Wood, charcoal, cork, plaiting materials, basketware and wickerwork, etc.	3,254	3,565	3,869	3,942
X. Paper-making materials, paper, paperboard, etc.	3,712	4,214	4,613	5,616
XI. Textiles and textile articles	16,832	18,589	21,519	23,791
XII. Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc.	1,673	2,290	2,903	3,299
XIII. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar materials, ceramic products, glass, glassware	3,402	3,559	4,235	4,657
XIV. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals and articles, imitation jewellery, coin	659	674	820	756
XV. Base metals and articles	9,289	9,267	10,865	12,440
XVI. Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts	24,958	24,351	28,563	35,625
XVII. Transport equipment	11,197	11,126	15,786	17,818
XVIII. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical instruments and apparatus, clocks, watches, musical instruments, sound re-orders and reproducers, television reproducers, parts	5,301	5,620	6,751	7,602
XIX. Arms and ammunition, parts	204	173	141	147
XX. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,182	4,103	4,232	4,778
XXI. Work of art, collectors' pieces, antiques	5	5	6	8
Miscellaneous	963	1,027	995	846
Other and undistributed customs revenue	1,411	1,513	1,535	1,555
Primage duty	2,885	3,056	3,095	3,080
Total Gross Customs and Primage Duty*	134,809	140,387	159,201	176,586
Less: Refunds and Drawbacks Paid	11,021	12,008	13,155	17,706
Credits to Commonwealth Government departments for duty paid	129	354	117	43
Total Net Customs and Primage Duties	123,659	128,024	145,930	158,838
EXCISE DUTIES				
Beer	121,614	128,807	134,239	140,886
Spirits, including liqueurs, etc.	9,531	10,311	10,934	9,243
Tobacco (manufactured)	9,022	8,589	8,336	7,815
Cigars and cigarettes	73,187	75,040	80,982	83,714
Gasoline*†	65,783	74,158	78,312	83,129
Aviation turbine kerosene, etc.*	2,254	2,850	3,168	3,594
Automotive diesel fuel	4,858	5,719	6,510	8,166
Other and undistributed excise revenue	2,289	3,718	3,299	3,820
Total Gross Excise Duties*	288,538	309,192	325,780	340,367
Less: Refunds and Drawbacks Paid	627	433	443	409
Credits to Commonwealth Government departments for duty paid	1,406	1,532	2,016	2,462
Total Net Excise Duties	286,506	307,227	323,321	337,495

* Includes duty on petroleum products purchased by Commonwealth Government departments.

† Excludes aviation gasoline on which excise duty is levied under by-law.

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 672 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 limestone 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 791.

Table 667. Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded at Principal Ports, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th 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
1964	829.2	120.6	16.8	2,912.1	4,047.5
1965	1,029.8	227.7	75.0	2,790.1	4,142.0
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
CARGOES LOADED					
1939	212.4	658.0	...	2,255.6	269.3
1964	238.2	88.1	964.7	1,614.1	982.0
1965	402.3	104.2	1,044.1	1,693.4	907.2
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

* 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 668 to 671. 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 667.

Particulars of the principal interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 668. Principal Interstate Imports by Sea, Port of Sydney

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Aluminium	Ton	26,510	32,500	42,360	37,660	45,340
Cement	Ton	*	*	*	85,134	141,091
Copper	Ton	9,660	17,510	10,240	11,870	8,800
Fruit	40 cub. ft.	4,610	5,650	8,990	10,120	13,240
Gypsum	Ton	33,425	50,255	104,530	129,500	123,760
Iron and Steel Products	Ton	109,010	133,980	22,487	29,822	26,520
Liquid Fuel and Crude Petroleum	40 cub. ft.	125,880	139,430	384,980†	131,240	69,520
Molasses	Ton	100,420	92,150	63,150	43,030	9,560
Motor Spirit and Kerosene	40 cub. ft.	341,280	302,080	80,960†	11,830	21,750
Paper: Newsprint	Ton	59,050	49,480	58,420	50,390	64,020
Other	Ton	39,030	40,060	38,860	40,830	37,030
Pig Iron	Ton	31,300	1,570	16,120	29,310	21,300
Salt	Ton	55,130	77,070	91,900	128,110	124,920
Soda Ash	40 cub. ft.	62,300	53,040	59,970	64,620	76,240
Sugar	Ton	150,860	192,010	124,810	145,230	176,290
Timber and Composition Boards	40 cub. ft.	18,600	14,680	17,100	13,690	15,580
Wood Pulp	Ton	72,600	82,730	102,520	84,940	105,250
Zinc	Ton	14,170	10,680	15,570	11,090	6,710

* Not available.

† Revised.

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 1968-69 included 66,230 measurement tons of petroleum oils.

The next table shows the direction of the interstate trade handled at Sydney in the last two years:—

Table 669. Port of Sydney: Direction of Interstate Trade

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

State or Territory of Origin or Destination	1967-68				1968-69			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Tons*	Pro-portion per cent.	Tons*	Pro-portion per cent.	Tons*	Pro-portion per cent.	Tons*	Pro-portion per cent.
Victoria	89,699	7.6	167,820	36.6	76,861	6.8	209,883	42.5
South Australia ..	399,173	33.9	7,649	0.1	302,077	26.7	918	0.2
Tasmania	384,529	32.7	180,190	39.3	431,959	38.2	159,337	32.3
Other	303,106	25.8	110,264	24.0	319,642	28.3	123,428	25.0
Total	1,176,507	100.0	458,923	100.0	1,130,539	100.0	493,566	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 1968-69, exports comprised 314,000 tons of petroleum oils and 64,000 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 670. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Newcastle
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Imports—						
Dolomite	Ton	64,600	65,070	62,500	76,080	83,740
Ironstone	Ton	} 2,414,850	{ 2,585,670	2,351,300	2,298,990	2,703,010
Limestone	Ton					
Limesand	Ton	*	* 413,720	315,740	122,510	55,250
Liquid Fuel and Diesel Fuel	Ton	} 246,740	256,270	{ 178,910	178,760	203,360
Motor Spirit and Kerosene	40 cub. ft.					
Exports—						
Benzol Products	40 cub. ft.	10,570	14,170	10,790	6,630	..
Coal: Cargo	Ton	907,080	766,230	680,750	585,920	617,160
Bunker	Ton	42,900	62,560	11,840	6,780	..
Coke	Ton	135,030	158,820	150,690	116,310	39,020
Iron and Steel Products..	Ton	620,250	598,730	547,900	535,840	653,950

* Not available.

At Port Kembla, the interstate shipping is concerned mainly with the iron and steel industry located in the area. The principal interstate import is ironstone, and the principal exports are iron and steel products and coke.

Table 671. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Port Kembla
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Imports—						
Copper	Ton	42,420	57,220	37,080	24,500	33,660
Dolomite	Ton	144,150	115,620	143,030	193,090	162,270
Iron and Steel Products	Ton	*	94,600	175,940	242,760	354,530
Ironstone	Ton	3,424,830	3,746,360	3,625,040	4,112,050	4,091,750
Limesand	Ton	*	*	99,140	162,440	187,570
Liquid Fuel and Diesel Fuel	40 cub. ft.	120,470	164,450	146,210	138,390	126,750
Motor Spirit and Kerosene	40 cub. ft.	70,780	86,050	48,840	38,880	26,390
Pig Iron	Ton	38,939	..	37,976	5,242	41,753
Zinc	Ton	20,010	17,270	24,130	31,500	35,360
Exports—						
Benzol	40 cub. ft.	12,320	11,990	11,420	16,580	15,720
Coal (Cargo and Bunker)	Ton	10,420	16,830	10,260	116,990	290,520
Coke	Ton	98,800	246,210	490,530	688,850	934,760
Iron and Steel Products..	Ton	877,620	751,810	574,340	665,370	650,430

* Not available.

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 672. Value of Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Western Australia

Commodity Division	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand			
IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap—				
Iron Ore and Concentrates	4,984	6,063	7,875	7,660
Other	2,079	2,216	2,165	1,702
<i>Total, Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap</i>	<i>7,063</i>	<i>8,279</i>	<i>10,040</i>	<i>9,362</i>
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	10,921	7,981	12,028	10,029
Iron and Steel	1,120	535	976	7,344
Machinery Other than Electrical—				
Agricultural	1,141	2,840	2,810	2,490
Other	1,267	1,229	1,197	2,531
<i>Total, Machinery Other than Electrical</i>	<i>2,408</i>	<i>4,069</i>	<i>4,007</i>	<i>5,022</i>
Gold Bullion, etc.	26,156	15,154	11,585	12,709
Other Commodity Divisions	6,393	10,152	9,811	10,217
Total Imports	54,061	46,170	48,447	54,683
EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Cereal Grains and Preparations	1,586	2,229	2,402	3,346
Fruit and Vegetables	1,090	1,908	2,118	1,513
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa Spices, and Manufactures	1,029	1,822	2,707	1,950
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	2,595	3,477	4,019	2,430
Chemical Elements and Compounds	1,355	1,783	2,919	1,823
Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring Materials	1,789	2,039	1,914	2,181
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	6,676	8,127	7,785	8,843
Essential Oils and Perfume Materials; Toilet Polishing and Cleansing Preparations	5,865	7,398	8,172	9,440
Plastic Materials, Regenerated Cellulose, and Artificial Resins	1,591	1,963	2,145	2,989
Rubber Manufactures, n.e.i.	5,808	4,946	4,867	5,498
Paper, Paperboard, and Manufactures	3,348	3,386	3,517	3,514
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products	5,042	6,004	6,643	6,244
Iron and Steel—				
Ingot and Other Primary Forms	7,925	5,057	6,483	4,937
Bars, Rods, Angles, etc.	3,963	4,823	5,121	5,426
Universals, Plates, and Sheets	12,264	14,228	15,106	13,576
Other	7,776	10,763	14,784	10,298
<i>Total, Iron and Steel</i>	<i>31,928</i>	<i>34,871</i>	<i>41,494</i>	<i>34,237</i>
Non-ferrous Metals	6,094	6,789	7,335	8,565
Metal Manufactures, n.e.i.	10,287	9,928	11,527	12,086
Machinery, Other than Electrical—				
Power Generating	1,219	1,071	1,368	1,369
Agricultural (including Lawn Mowers)	1,571	2,576	1,767	1,342
Office Machinery	2,661	1,370	1,091	1,368
Earthmoving and Mining	2,117	2,610	3,400	6,861
Other	6,133	7,499	10,864	13,962
<i>Total, Machinery Other than Electrical</i>	<i>13,701</i>	<i>15,126</i>	<i>18,490</i>	<i>24,902</i>
Electrical Machinery and Equipment—				
Power Machinery and Switchgear	2,482	1,911	2,435	3,567
Telecommunications Apparatus	5,979	6,147	8,511	7,280
Household Appliances	5,710	6,819	6,975	7,062
Other	4,104	5,298	5,612	6,775
<i>Total, Electrical Machinery and Equipment</i>	<i>18,275</i>	<i>20,175</i>	<i>23,535</i>	<i>24,684</i>
Transport Equipment—				
Road Motor Vehicles	12,091	12,058	13,916	11,927
Other	1,459	3,676	12,263	9,931
<i>Total, Transport Equipment</i>	<i>13,550</i>	<i>15,734</i>	<i>26,181</i>	<i>21,858</i>
Clothing and Clothing Accessories, etc.	11,132	13,663	12,779	13,518
Other Commodity Divisions	24,622	33,765	37,731	48,075
Total Exports	167,363	195,133	228,280	237,696

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 673. Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Tasmania

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value (\$ thousand)		
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Fish	Thous. lb.	1,619	1,591	1,769	679	553	870
Potatoes	Ton	18,839	19,385	1,752	1,072	1,390	94
Fruit: Fresh	Thous. bush.	188	322	239	500	722	611
Preserved, etc.	Thous. lb.	9,952	5,842	9,676	1,317	755	1,274
Hops	Thous. lb.	1,110	1,482	1,961	825	1,179	1,569
Preserved Vegetables	Thous. lb.	14,742	14,039	5,063	3,363	2,826	857
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,710	6,340	8,422
<i>Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages</i>	..	..	..	..	<i>14,466</i>	<i>13,965</i>	<i>13,698</i>
Metals and Ores—							
Cadmium	Ton	47	31	41	191	153	172
Copper	Ton	14,318	14,471	10,356	11,433	15,051	8,556
Tin Ore	Ton	186	1,421	2,628	250	2,495	4,420
Zinc	Ton	41,112	37,351	35,326	11,785	12,219	9,137
Other* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,047	694	2,841
<i>Total, Metal and Ores*</i>	<i>24,706</i>	<i>30,612</i>	<i>25,127</i>
Metal Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,272	1,166	1,187
Timber	Thous. sup. ft.	3,777	4,339	7,303	621	741	1,316
Other Items .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50,253	55,664	61,183
Total Imports	..	..	..	..	91,318	102,149	102,511
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Confectionery	Thous. lb.	702	914	1,200	559	612	750
Fruit, Fresh	Thous. bush.	149	186	3	613	763	13
Sugar, Refined	Ton	19,995	20,136	1,808	3,545	3,671	323
Wheat	Ton	21,055	..	92	1,212	..	5
Alcoholic Beverages—							
Spirits	Gal.	36,446	37,204	57,752	390	374	568
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	72	82	186
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,338	2,068	3,237
<i>Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages</i>	..	..	..	..	<i>8,730</i>	<i>7,571</i>	<i>5,083</i>
Cigars and Cigarettes	Thous. lb.	272	312	74	1,551	1,783	426
Tobacco	Thous. lb.	37	31	33	206	175	185
Wool, Greasy	Thous. lb.	704	127	270	421	84	174
Coke	Ton	54,796	54,079	50,941	884	946	925
Petroleum Products .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,459	1,714	2,629
Chemicals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,494	5,104	5,032
Iron and Steel—							
Bars, Rods, etc.	Ton	12,518	14,119	11,669	1,269	1,423	1,203
Plate and Sheet	Ton	22,010	20,116	22,509	2,671	2,498	2,802
Wire	Ton	6,982	6,761	5,238	1,264	1,149	942
Pipes and Tubes	Ton	8,480	7,797	7,674	1,418	1,277	1,328
Other	Ton	12,037	12,824	12,911	1,377	1,456	1,466
<i>Total, Iron and Steel</i>	<i>Ton</i>	<i>62,026</i>	<i>61,617</i>	<i>60,001</i>	<i>7,998</i>	<i>7,804</i>	<i>7,741</i>
Non-ferrous Metals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	604	542	283
Paper Products .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,417	1,602	1,302
Tyres and Tubes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	704	844	994
Electrical Machinery and Appliances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,576	3,729	3,025
Machinery, other than Electrical Transport Equipment—	..	..	..	..	3,832	4,003	3,502
Motor Cars	No.	1,133	1,314	729	1,996	2,153	1,248
Commercial Vehicles	No.	209	246	225	803	942	1,390
Other Items .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10,094	13,432	11,681
Total Exports	..	..	..	..	47,769	52,377	45,620

* 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 674. Intrastate Trade of Principal Ports, New South Wales
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Sydney		Botany Bay		Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Thousand tons*								
1964	1,986.6	46.8	...	1,069.1	465.6	1,403.8	326.9	2.0
1965	2,046.1	44.8	...	1,233.2	492.1	1,146.4	422.4	0.9
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

* 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 1968-69, the imports into Sydney included 1,316,730 tons of cargo coal, 254,390 measurement tons of refined petroleum oils, 150,740 measurement tons of residual oils, etc., 97,750 tons of sugar, and 14,400 tons of molasses.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (806,310 tons in 1968-69), and the principal import is bulk oil (745,600 measurement tons).

Intrastate trade at Botany Bay is virtually confined to the export of petroleum oils produced from a refinery at Kurnell.

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 oversea 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 Australasian ports. Quarantine expenses in the case of animals, plants, and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from oversea 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 oversea 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 793. 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 oversea shipping services for the carriage of passengers, freight, and mails.

At 30th June, 1970, the Commission owned 35 ships, which totalled 455,014 tons dead weight. Of these ships, 33 were engaged in the Australian coastal trade (14 in the general cargo trade, and 19 in the interstate carriage of bulk commodities) and 2 in the oversea 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 built in recognised Australian shipyards and intended for use in Australian waters. The subsidy is equal to the difference between the cost of construc-

tion in Australia and the construction cost of a similar vessel in the United Kingdom, 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 for use in Australian waters, and contracts for and supervises the construction of ships being built under the subsidy scheme or for the Commonwealth Government.

To 30th June, 1970, the Board had arranged for the construction of 209 vessels, which totalled nearly 1,000,000 tons dead weight, and were valued at approximately \$370,000,000. Of these, 58 vessels were for the Commonwealth Government and 151 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, 1967-70, special arrangements have been introduced for a trial period (which ends on 1st July, 1972) 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 30th June, 1969, the quota of waterside workers was 5,100 for the port of Sydney, 600 for Newcastle, and 550 for Port Kembla. The number of registered workers was 4,458 at Sydney, 561 at Newcastle, 643 at Port Kembla. Expenditure by the Authority during 1968-69 was \$8,227,651 including \$2,798,955 in payments for full shifts during which permanently employed waterside workers were available but were not required to work, \$1,035,057 for attendance money for casually employed waterside workers, \$900,000 for long service leave, \$832,762 for annual leave, \$336,383 for public holiday pay and \$188,878 for annual 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 675 to 681 and for 1966-67 and later years in Tables 685 to 688 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 "oversea" 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 "oversea 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 oversea 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 shipping statistics shown for 1964-65 and 1965-66 in Tables 685 to 688 have been compiled by the Maritime Services Board. All trading vessels (including vessels of less than 200 tons) are included within the scope of these statistics, but naval vessels and pleasure craft are excluded.

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 oversea and interstate shipping entered and cleared at New South Wales ports during the last eleven years.

Table 675. Oversea and Interstate Shipping Entered and Cleared, New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Oversea Direct		Interstate and Oversea via States		Total, Oversea and Interstate	
	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons
ENTERED						
1959	878	3,995	2,534	8,540	3,412	12,535
1960	1,031	4,641	2,648	9,184	3,679	13,825
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
CLEARED						
1959	782	3,652	2,622	8,848	3,404	12,500
1960	939	4,288	2,687	9,313	3,626	13,601
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

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 1968-69 are shown in the following table:—

Table 676. Country of Registration of Shipping Entered at N.S.W. Ports, 1968-69

Country of Registration	Sydney	Botany Bay	Newcastle	Port Kembla	Other Ports	All Ports	
	Net tonnage (thous. tons)					Vessels (no.)	Net Tonnage (thous. tons)
Australia	2,617.9	1,066.3	2,372.2	2,557.5	430.6	4,116	9,044.4
Denmark	198.2	176.2	8.9	6.1	...	50	389.5
France	252.9	19.5	73.8	26.7	...	81	372.8
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	427.4	...	128.8	3.4	...	112	559.6
Greece	491.0	24.4	223.7	57.7	...	111	796.8
Hong Kong	173.0	...	56.6	34.2	...	62	263.8
India	120.2	20.3	211.3	130.2	...	56	482.0
Italy	511.1	25.6	29.1	...	...	55	565.9
Japan	1,737.6	101.1	1,431.6	691.0	2.5	483	3,963.9
Liberia	1,091.6	495.0	911.8	447.9	...	286	2,946.3
Netherlands	616.6	27.4	181.6	108.0	...	188	933.6
New Caledonia	89.8	...	12.0	25.1	...	45	126.9
New Zealand	273.6	...	115.6	117.2	...	265	506.4
Norway	1,114.2	411.1	516.6	317.6	...	362	2,359.5
Panama	201.0	291.8	128.1	54.6	...	80	675.4
Sweden	700.2	...	108.1	147.1	...	230	955.4
United Kingdom	4,788.1	347.6	682.3	715.0	...	916	6,533.0
United States of America ..	318.8	...	57.3	13.9	...	74	390.0
Other Countries	521.1	16.7	206.7	76.0	...	172	820.6
Total, All Countries ..	16,244.3	3,023.1	7,456.0	5,529.3	433.2	7,744	32,685.9

Of the shipping entered at Sydney during 1968-69, Australian tonnage (engaged very largely in intrastate and interstate trading) accounted for 16.1 per cent. and United Kingdom tonnage (chiefly engaged in overseas and interstate trading) for 29.5 per cent.; corresponding proportions were 35.3 per cent. and 11.5 per cent. for Botany Bay, 31.8 per cent. and 9.2 per cent. for Newcastle, and 46.3 per cent. and 12.9 per cent. for Port Kembla, respectively. Ships registered in countries other than Australia or the United Kingdom are engaged chiefly in overseas trading.

OVERSEA 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 677. Oversea and Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cargoes Discharged					Cargoes Loaded				
	Oversea		Interstate		Total of Fore-going	Oversea		Interstate		Total of Fore-going
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *		Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement *	
	Thousand tons									
1959	5,054	1,069	5,242	236	11,601	1,939	354	4,003	217	6,513
1960	5,624	1,315	5,409	188	12,536	3,198	405	4,162	191	7,956
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

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

A classification of oversea 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 678. Oversea Cargoes, N.S.W.: Country of Registration of Vessel

Country of Registration of Vessel	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded
	Thousand tons*					
Australia	146.3	302.9	105.5	312.3	139.4	180.4
Denmark	183.0	29.1	82.7	43.5	712.7	25.7
France	44.7	86.9	257.0	240.3	218.8	164.1
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	171.2	158.5	181.8	138.1	214.5	103.4
Greece	783.9	873.1	164.6	817.5	219.7	664.5
Hong Kong	97.1	176.3	61.6	132.2	54.0	105.1
India	21.6	102.5	37.5	190.5	97.0	478.8
Italy	34.6	98.5	52.9	106.3	92.8	42.9
Japan	543.2	2,675.4	491.3	4,558.4	775.8	5,544.4
Liberia	1,922.0	1,515.2	2,489.2	1,976.6	2,220.3	2,512.9
Netherlands	639.4	348.0	452.8	526.6	372.4	427.9
New Hebrides	2.9	0.6	80.9	84.3	59.1	244.9
New Zealand	130.9	480.2	160.2	347.5	207.6	287.1
Norway	1,931.8	1,719.5	2,064.7	1,406.0	2,204.7	1,587.7
Panama	72.4	577.8	1,027.7	244.5	853.9	415.4
Sweden	508.6	303.3	342.0	334.0	335.0	256.5
United Kingdom	2,167.9	1,439.5	2,252.9	1,381.0	2,490.8	1,441.0
United States of America	86.7	67.9	94.3	69.0	84.8	62.6
Other Countries	218.7	538.9	262.3	499.0	341.6	451.1
Total Oversea Cargoes	9,706.7	11,494.2	10,661.8	13,407.7	11,694.8	14,996.4

* 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 679. Oversea and Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded at Principal N.S.W. Ports

Year ended 30th June	Cargoes Discharged				Cargoes Loaded			
	Oversea		Interstate		Oversea		Interstate	
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*
	Thousand tons							
SYDNEY								
1964	1,800·7	1,575·0	829·2	120·6	3,545·4	493·1	238·2	88·1
1965	2,056·6	1,897·0	1,029·8	227·7	3,866·1	655·8	402·3	104·2
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
BOTANY BAY								
1964	4,126·8	...	16·8	...	93·4	...	964·7	...
1965	4,496·2	...	75·0	...	66·9	...	1,044·1	...
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	...
NEWCASTLE								
1964	512·5	24·7	2,912·1	...	1,583·9	13·3	1,614·1	0·6
1965	734·7	0·1	2,790·1	...	2,732·0	...	1,693·4	...
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
PORT KEMBLA								
1964	535·2	...	4,047·5	...	1,511·7	...	982·0	...
1965	682·1	...	4,142·0	...	1,668·1	...	907·2	...
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

* 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 680. Oversea Cargoes Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.: Major Trade Areas by Type of Shipping Service, 1968-69

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]	63.1	24.1	...	...	63.1	24.1
Asia	140.7	528.3	7,689.1	157.9	7,829.9	686.2
Europe	274.8	637.4	29.9	94.0	304.8	731.3
North America (incl. Hawaii)	152.8	289.3	483.2	207.2	636.0	496.5
Papua - New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands	184.9	144.9	413.6	0.5	598.5	145.4
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic Area	...	...	164.4	0.1	164.4	0.1
South America	1.7	0.8	11.7	0.4	13.4	1.3
Total	818.1	1,624.7	8,792.0	460.0	9,610.1	2,084.8
CARGOES LOADED AT N.S.W. PORTS						
Africa	50.1	13.6	112.0	...	162.1	13.6
Asia	506.5	139.8	10,866.2	39.9	11,372.7	179.7
Europe	297.7	60.6	1,183.4	0.7	1,481.1	61.2
North America (incl. Hawaii)	144.0	28.2	181.9	...	325.9	28.2
Papua - New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands	386.6	296.4	382.7	13.0	769.2	309.4
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic Area	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	9.9	2.3	278.7	2.3	288.7	4.6
Total	1,394.9	540.9	13,004.8	55.8	14,399.7	596.7

* 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 681. Oversea Cargoes, Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.: Country or Geographic Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge, 1968-69

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*	
Africa	87.2	175.7	Nauru	263.3	1.5
Asia: Western Area	57.8	86.9	Netherlands	135.8	989.9
Persian Gulf and Southern Areas	3,507.5	226.1	New Caledonia	102.6	395.4
South-Eastern and Eastern Areas	4,950.8	11,239.3	New Zealand	229.9	320.1
Total, Asia	8,516.1	11,552.4	Papua and New Guinea	51.2	199.9
Canada	354.8	42.8	United Kingdom	474.5	237.2
Fiji	57.4	67.8	United States of America	763.5	297.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	120.1	21.3	Other Countries	454.9	629.1
Italy	83.5	65.7	Total, All Countries	11,694.8	14,996.4

* 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 682. Maritime Services Board: Revenue Collections

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
\$ thousand						
Harbour Services*—						
Tonnage Rates and Berthing Charges	1,755	1,858	1,832	1,895	2,024	2,085
Wharfage Rates	10,838	11,594	10,711	11,501	12,664	13,580
Rents (Wharves, etc.)	987	945	1,044	979	952	1,122
Coal Crane and Loader Charges	868	1,200	1,444	1,670	2,993	4,004
Other Services, Fees, etc.	1,078	1,421	1,492	1,633	1,701	2,168
Total	15,526	17,017	16,523	17,678	20,333	22,959
Harbour and Tonnage Rates (other ports†)	2,191	2,294	2,293	2,730	2,962	3,089
Navigation Services—						
Pilotage	1,135	1,177	1,091	1,151	1,225	1,235
Harbour and Light Rates	574	654	623	708	791	912
Other Services, Fees, etc.	1,126	1,389	1,726	1,998	1,599	1,630
Total Revenue Collections	20,552	22,531	22,256	24,266	26,910	29,824

* 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 683. Harbour Services*: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure from Revenue						Surplus
	Revenue	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							
1964	15,526	8,203	4,778	495	1,954	15,431	95
1965	17,017	9,153	5,080	541	2,170	16,945	72
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

* 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 684. Port of Sydney: Berths at 30th June, 1969

Class of Berth	Number	Length
Effective Commercial Cargo Berths—		
Container Berths	2	1,330
Other	78	39,325
Cross Berths and Connecting Lengths .. .. .	...	2,924
Harbourcraft	10	2,245
Dolphin Berths	5	3,350
Other Berths—Oil, Private, etc.	43	11,361
Berths out of Commission	9	4,052
Naval Berths	20	9,390
Total .. .. .	...	73,977

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc. are provided on the waterside, and bunkering facilities for coal and oil are available at foreshore installations. Bunkering is also effected by oil lighters. 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 685. Port of Sydney: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30th June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1965*	4,024	13,930	†	†
1966*	3,879	14,007	†	†
1967	3,792	14,242	3,759	14,147
1968	3,832	15,208	3,835	15,277
1969: Oversea Direct	834	6,065	612	4,421
Interstate and Oversea via States	1,672	7,610	1,789	8,994
Intrastate	1,390	2,569	1,459	2,739
Total	3,896	16,244	3,860	16,154

* Figures for entrances for 1964-65 and 1965-66 were compiled by the Maritime Services Board. For differences in coverage between these figures and the figures shown for 1966-67 and later years see text on page 787.

† Not available.

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. 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 686. Port of Botany Bay: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30th June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1965*	333	2,960	†	†
1966*	273	2,870	†	†
1967	260	2,659	259	2,652
1968	342	2,789	344	2,801
1969: Oversea Direct	125	1,802	116	1,650
Interstate and Oversea via States	62	290	81	439
Intrastate	329	931	319	919
Total	516	3,023	516	3,008

* See note *, Table 685.

† Not available.

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 shipment of wool, wheat, and frozen meat, and there is a special wharf for timber. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 535 feet of wharfage has been provided for wheat-loading purposes.

At 30th June, 1969, commercial wharfage accommodation was about 19,000 feet, including about 6,000 feet of general cargo berths, 4,600 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 687. Port of Newcastle: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30th June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1965*	1,899	5,584	†	†
1966*	1,818	5,845	†	†
1967	1,810	6,241	1,805	6,204
1968	1,778	6,635	1,785	6,671
1969: Oversea Direct	222	2,419		2,774
Interstate and Oversea via States	505	2,508	307	2,184
Intrastate	1,041	2,530	477	2,473
Total	1,768	7,456	1,762	7,432

* See note *, Table 685.

† Not available.

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 340 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 8,000 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., and phosphatic rock 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 688. Port Kembla: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30th June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1965*	1,153	4,392	†	†
1966*	1,065	4,623	†	†
1967	986	5,190	988	5,206
1968	1,049	5,129	1,048	5,107
1969: Oversea Direct	101	963	123	1,166
Interstate and Oversea via States	515	2,779	503	2,704
Intrastate	465	1,787	449	1,646
Total	1,081	5,529	1,075	5,517

* See note *, Table 685.

† Not available.

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 689. Rates of Freight, N.S.W. to United Kingdom and Europe
Australian Currency

At 30th 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
1959	3.54	1.60	3.27	1.28*	13.00	13.18	14.56
1960	3.54	1.60	3.27	1.28*	10.67	12.55	13.99
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

* 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 690. Interstate and Islands Shipping Freight Rates for General Cargo
Rates per ton, Australian Currency

From Sydney to—	At 30th June							
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brisbane	16.10	16.10	15.50	16.00	15.20	15.20	17.80	16.80
Melbourne	15.70	15.70	15.70	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20
Adelaide	18.20	18.20	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fremantle	24.30	24.30	25.00	26.20	26.20	32.90†	33.90†	34.50†
Hobart	14.70	14.70	14.70	16.00	16.00	16.35	17.35	†
Launceston	14.70	14.70	14.70	16.00	16.00	18.35	19.35	20.35
Norfolk Island	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	30.00	30.00
Auckland, N.Z.	20.55	21.17	21.17	22.11	22.11	23.68	21.24	23.05
Port Moresby, Papua	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Rabaul, New Guinea	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00

* General cargo service to Adelaide was discontinued in June, 1964.

† 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, 1969.

Particulars of the port charges collected in recent years by the Maritime Services Board, which administers the State enactments, are given in Table 682.

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 18c per ton (net) for a period of three months.

Under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, sea-going vessels trading with oversea 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 are charged for other surveys and inspections as detailed in the Navigation (Survey) Regulations.

During 1968-69, light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$4,316,193, and receipts under the Navigation Act to \$122,376.

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 805) are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is $2\frac{3}{10}$ c per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is \$221, and the minimum is \$11 at Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla, and \$5.50 at other ports. The rate of $1\frac{3}{20}$ c 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 5½c per ton (gross).

The rate for harbour removal varies from \$15.50 to \$60 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 $\frac{4}{10}$ c 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 50c to \$2 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 \$1.10 for oversea goods and 88c for interstate and intrastate goods, and the general outward rate is 44c for oversea goods and 36c for other goods. Special outward rates are imposed on certain commodities (e.g., 30c per ton for wheat and flour exported oversea, and 22c per bale for wool). Transshipment rates are generally 13c 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 35c per ton per working day and 50c 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.

During the year ended 30th June, 1969, 372 vessels (carrying 19,725 passengers) passed through Lock No. 11 at Mildura.

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 691. Passenger Ferry Services, Sydney and Newcastle

Year ended 30th June	Vessels in Use	Passenger Accommo- dation	Passenger Journeys*	Gross Revenue from Passenger Traffic†	Persons Injured in Accidents	
					Passengers	Other Persons
		Persons	Thousand	\$ thous.		
1959	37	19,300	15,906	1,600	17	6
1960	37	19,191	15,365	1,672	10	10
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	14,923	2,283	18	15
1968	33	16,094	14,915	2,406	20	36
1969	37	15,701	15,031	2,549	17	39

* Includes only passengers on regular services and regular cruises.

† Includes revenue from regular services, cruises, charters, picnics, etc.

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.

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 following table:—

Table 692. Shipping on Register, Sydney and Newcastle*

Tonnage Class (Net Tons)	Number of Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Under 50	522	558†	593	625	7,574	8,314†	8,750	9,523
50 and under 500	47	52	58	63	7,296	7,664	8,388	8,338
500 and under 1,000	11	12	12	12	8,140	8,769	8,769	8,923
1,000 and under 2,000	8	6	6	5	11,352	8,980	8,973	6,486
2,000 and over	11	12	12	15	58,545	68,524	64,671	83,968
Total, All Vessels	599	640†	681	720	92,907	102,251†	99,551	117,238

* In these years, no vessels were on the register of shipping at Port Kembla.

† Revised.

Vessels on the registers at 30th June, 1969, comprised 39 steam ships (aggregating 23,278 net tons), 622 motor ships (aggregating 87,516 net tons), and 59 sailing ships (aggregating 6,444 net tons). The aggregate crew for all vessels on the registers was 2,859.

During 1968-69, 57 vessels with an aggregate 6,203 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 693. Vessels for which Certificates of Seaworthiness were issued in N.S.W.

Type of Vessel	1966-67			1967-68			1968-69		
	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity
Sea-Going Vessels—									
Sydney—									
Cargo*	735	479,207	23	740	625,064	34	650	443,243	44
Passenger†	2	18,434	458	2	12,090	280	1	12,022	250
Total	737	497,641	481	742	637,154	314	651	455,265	294
Harbour and River Vessels—									
Sydney	63	7,093	21,208	66	7,346	21,433	69	6,434	19,375
Other Ports	48	3,022	3,332	51	3,590	3,257	44	2,288	2,885
Total†	111	10,115	24,540	117	10,936	24,690	113	8,722	22,260
Motor Boats‡	2,803	...	13,108	2,250	...	10,343	2,481	...	12,405

* Includes trawlers.

† Some harbour vessels are also licensed to undertake cruises outside harbours. At 30th June, 1969, there were 47 of these vessels, with a gross tonnage of 2,270 tons and a passenger capacity of 1,966.

‡ Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in 1968-69 included 85 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 435,000, and 1 for a passenger vessel with an aggregate gross tonnage of 12,022 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 694. N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 31st March	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit(—)
		Working Expenses	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Depreciation*	Total	
\$ thousand						
1964	8,365	7,387	188	231	7,806	559
1965	8,846	8,054	205	258	8,517	329
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	13,996	287	298	14,580	594

* Includes provision for repayment of capital.

EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen in ships trading with oversea 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 695. Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th 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	*
1964	7,792	4,605	4,000	8,078	4,597	3,941	232	129	*
1965	8,356	4,901	3,790	8,881	4,759	3,769	219	120	118
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

* Not available.

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.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30th June, 1970, was 6,347 miles, and comprised 6,061 miles owned by the New South Wales Government, a line 2 miles from Liverpool to Holdsworth and one of 4 miles from St. Mary's to Ropes Creek, both owned by the Commonwealth Government, 203 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 26th September, 1855. The subsequent growth of the State railway system is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 696. State Railways: Lines Open and Capital Cost

Period*	Lines Opened for Traffic during Period	Lines Open for Traffic at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†	Period*	Lines Opened for Traffic during Period	Lines Open for Traffic at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†
	Miles	Miles	\$ thous.		Miles	Miles	\$ thous.
1855-1864	143	143	5,264	1959	...	6,103	561,861
1865-1874	260	403	13,689	1960	5	6,108	581,255
1875-1884	1,215	1,618	40,160	1961	(—) 46	6,062	596,399
1885-1894	883	2,501	71,711	1962	1	6,063	614,687
1895-1904	780	3,281	84,577	1963	(—) 8	6,055	629,101
1905-1914	686	3,967	122,530	1964	...	6,055	638,948
1915-1924	1,556	5,523	186,710	1965	...	6,055	651,156
1925-1934	641	6,164	281,867	1966	...	6,055	671,014
1935-1944	(—) 36	6,128	304,289	1967	...	6,055	689,656
1945-1954	(—) 27	6,101	447,603	1968	6	6,061	701,331
1955-1964	(—) 46	6,055	638,948	1969	...	6,061	723,397

* Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30th 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 697. State Railways: Route and Track Mileage

At 30th June	Route Mileage						Sidings, Cross- Overs	Track Mileage *
	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
1968	5,312	689	60	269	5,792	6,061	1,579	8,527
1969	5,312	689	60	270	5,791	6,061	1,590	8,538†

* Comprises sidings and crossovers and single line equivalent of all route mileage.

† Includes 767 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 1½ 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 operated independently of the existing suburban network, but will be connected with it for the servicing of rolling stock by a single-track line from Chalmers Street to 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 \$78,900,000; expenditure to 30th June, 1969, amounted to \$9,620,000. 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 30th June, 1969, amounted to \$723,397,000 and comprised construction of lines open for traffic (including land, buildings, and signalling and electrical equipment), \$356,009,000; rolling stock, \$286,818,000; workshops, \$13,310,000; plant and machinery, \$31,147,000; electrical transmission lines and sub-stations, \$18,625,000; and other items, \$17,488,000. The average net capital expenditure per route mile open for traffic at 30th June, 1969 (excluding the Wynyard to Waverton line) was \$119,399.

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 development 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 698. State Railways: Summary of Traffic and Finances

Year ended 30th 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
1959	254,055	18,973	155,462	168,360	(—) 12,899
1960	254,590	21,496	170,725	178,942	(—) 8,216
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	29,115	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

* Figures for 1961-62 and earlier years 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. Passenger journeys rose gradually to a new peak of 281 million in 1954-55, but had declined to 248 million by 1968-69. Goods traffic has increased steadily in recent years, reflecting abundant wheat harvests (except in the drought year 1965-66) and a marked increase in the quantity of coal carried. Although fares and freight rates were raised on several occasions between 1946-47 and 1961-62, the revenue gains were usually insufficient to meet increasing wage costs and other charges, and substantial deficiencies were incurred in most of these years. Small surpluses were recorded in five of the last seven years, reflecting the rise in the volume of goods traffic, increases in fares and freight charges in November, 1962 and October, 1966, and a further increase in fares in October, 1968—but there were substantial deficits in 1965-66 (when the quantity of wheat carried fell sharply) and in 1968-69 (when an increase in revenue was more than offset by an increase in expenditure).

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 1968-69, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to \$1,854,000 (including \$1,489,000 for the carriage of wheat and flour and \$114,000 for the carriage of coal), while further concessions amounting to \$6,780,000 (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 and livestock is the major source of railway earnings. It contributed 70 per cent. of the total earnings in 1968-69, compared with 25 per cent. from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

Table 699. State Railways: Revenue

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand				
Earnings—					
Coaching	48,615	48,093	52,004	52,880	55,408
Goods	145,516	129,529	143,847	152,956	154,106
Livestock	6,294	4,946	3,141	4,314	3,896
Refreshment Rooms	6,459	6,671	7,958	8,373	8,580
Rents	2,055	2,115	2,277	2,431	2,525
Other	1,519	1,481	1,608	1,512	1,545
Total Earnings	210,458	192,836	210,835	222,466	226,060
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†	2,800	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Cost of Deferring Increase in Wheat Freight Rates* .. .. .	..	..	1,100	..	..
Total Revenue	216,458	198,536	217,635	228,166	231,760

* Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

† Contribution from State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund—see page 845.

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 700. State Railways: Expenditure from Revenue

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand				
Working Expenses	172,719	173,260	177,261	188,530	198,801
Provisions for Renewal of Assets and Debt Redemption—					
Provision for Renewals	10,380	6,630	8,045	6,850	6,945
Sinking Fund Contribution*	5,164	5,531	5,828	6,174	6,390
Interest and Exchange on Interest† ..	23,716	25,166	26,311	26,602	27,609
Other Expenditure	4,303	200	..	..	..
Total Expenditure from Revenue	216,282	210,787	217,444	228,157	239,744

* Includes repayment of special Commonwealth advances (\$96,000 in 1968-69).

† Includes interest on special Commonwealth advances (\$210,000 in 1968-69).

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 1968-69, diesel-electric and electric locomotives accounted for 74 per cent. of the gross ton-mileage, steam locomotives for 6 per cent., and electric trains for 15 per cent.

Table 701. State Railways: Gross Ton-mileage*

Year ended 30th June	Passenger Traffic				Goods Traffic			Total†
	Electric Train	Steam Locomotive	Diesel-electric Locomotive	Other	Diesel-electric Locomotive	Steam Locomotive	Electric Locomotive	
	Million gross ton-miles* Run							
1960	2,757	1,244	1,339		3,277	4,888	681	14,246
1961	2,864	1,100	1,508		4,129	4,663	851	15,165
1962	3,118	920	1,528		5,039	3,576	900	15,152
1963	3,080	794	1,722		5,703	3,151	880	15,394
1964	2,887	746	1,970		6,902	3,008	1,018	16,588
1965	2,892	510	2,229		7,784	3,066	1,070	17,613
1966	2,898	403	1,665	616	7,766	2,193	882	16,496
1967	2,898	287	1,757	634	8,758	1,564	934	16,940
1968	2,869	153	1,865	635	10,009	1,078	1,011	17,756
1969	2,709	102	1,801	621	10,221	967	1,095	17,685

* Trailing gross ton-miles (i.e., excluding weight of engine and tender).

† Includes Departmental Running (169 million gross ton-miles in 1968-69).

The next table shows the number of truckloads of the main types of goods carried in each of the last six years:—

Table 702. State Railways: Truckloads Classified by Goods Carried

Particulars	Number of Truckloads					
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Goods—						
Intrastate—						
Coal	309,724	356,250	392,363	412,651	402,467	412,426
Coke	9,061	7,339	7,506	7,720	7,926	8,787
Ores and Concentrates	93,390	107,485	101,033	106,425	106,280	99,378
Wheat	149,769	163,277	80,669	136,073	147,163	139,478
Flour	21,666	19,824	15,885	17,586	17,981	15,828
Wool	39,119	39,913	32,257	34,641	34,232	34,180
Timber	36,005	37,185	31,931	30,034	27,542	30,853
Steel	147,608	153,858	144,806	155,710	150,935	160,934
Perishables	104,705	104,592	93,735	91,264	90,234	80,674
Fodder	16,203	28,024	21,422	12,018	16,905	19,808
Metal, Sand, Gravel	22,055	23,415	27,347	31,056	29,002	27,887
Cement	56,573	55,548	56,772	54,746	50,331	45,558
Other Goods	416,518	426,007	416,352	414,359	408,264	399,420
Interstate	88,209	102,317	111,528	108,675	110,107	116,282
Total, Goods	1,510,605	1,625,034	1,533,606	1,612,958	1,599,369	1,591,493
Livestock	104,215	101,425	75,846	51,091	68,716	65,008

In order to meet competition from road hauliers, the railways have introduced new "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 703. State Railways: Coal, Oil, and Electricity Used

Year ended 30th 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.
1964	671	16	687	3,011	229	417	341	417
1965	636	13	649	3,426	168	428	310	420
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

* Includes oil for furnaces in workshops.

† Revised.

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 704. State Railways: Employees and Salaries and Wages

Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid	Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid	Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid
		\$ thous.			\$ thous.			\$ thous.
1939	41,474	22,200	1962	50,074	117,459	1966	46,156	125,783
1959	51,892	104,192	1963	48,654	113,666	1967	45,489	132,595
1960	50,336	109,332	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

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 705. State Railways: Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30th June	Persons Killed			Persons Injured			Compensation Paid		
	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Em- ployees	Others*	Total	Persons†	Goods‡	Total
							\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1964	19	29	48	7,111	789	7,900	113.5	256.5	370.0
1965	11	53	64	6,780	743	7,523	132.6	317.4	450.0
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

* Persons taken ill on trains are included in 1963-64 and 1964-65, but are excluded from the figures for 1965-66 and later years.

† 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 706. State Railways: Rolling Stock

Classification	At 30th June					
	1967		1968		1969	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
Locomotives—		Tractive Power thous. lb.		Tractive Power thous. lb.		Tractive Power thous. lb.
Steam	331	10,601	262	8,502	199	6,529
Diesel-electric: Mainliners	180	8,368	192	8,958	201	9,400
Branchliners	127	4,241	142	4,736	153	5,173
Diesel Shunters	24	403	29	470	33	524
Diesel Power Vans	4	56	4	56	4	56
Electric	41	2,048	41	2,048	41	2,048
Coaching Stock—		Pass- engers		Pass- engers		Pass- engers
Hauled by Loco*—						
Passenger Cars	973	47,390	964	47,225	934	45,569
Sleeping Cars	101	1,984	102	2,010	102	2,010
Special Cars	48	104	49	104	51	104
Brake Vans	187	...	187	...	187	...
Other	58	...	51	...	49	...
Multiple Units—						
Power Cars—						
Rail Motor	62	2,873	63	2,919	63	2,761
Diesel	22	846	22	846	22	846
Suburban Electric	556	38,500	556	38,497	559	38,874
Inter-urban Electric	40	2,080	40	2,080	40	2,080
Trailer Cars—						
Rail Motor	40	2,015	41	2,069	41	2,081
Diesel	16	713	16	713	16	713
Suburban Electric†	541	45,183	546	46,227	546	46,207
Inter-urban Electric	40	2,560	40	2,560	40	2,560
Parcel Vans	21	...	23	...	22	...
Goods Stock—		Tons		Tons		Tons
Open Waggon	11,556	227,569	11,244	223,059	11,046	230,039
Flat Waggon	550	20,669	537	20,341	621	24,013
Bolster Waggon	238	9,758	238	9,758	243	10,023
Livestock Waggon	1,388	12,206	1,246	11,540	1,074	10,544
Wheat Waggon	1,131	38,424	1,146	39,328	1,237	44,826
Coal Waggon	2,660	74,016	2,654	77,896	2,555	78,172
Louved Vans	1,437	45,681	1,388	44,832	1,351	45,431
Refrigerator Vans	332	9,618	331	9,598	324	9,506
Brake Vans	830	...	808	...	776	...
Other	993‡	25,983	1,017	26,157	1,092	31,068
Service Stock	2,298	...	2,275	...	2,223	...

* Includes interstate coaching stock (41 in 1969) owned jointly by New South Wales and Victoria.

† Includes double-deck trailer cars (108 at June, 1967, and 120 at June, 1968 and 1969), each with a seating capacity of 132 passengers.

‡ Revised.

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.

Railway fares have been increased on several occasions since 1950, as illustrated by the following table:—

Table 707. State Railways: Passenger Fares for Single Tickets

Class of Ticket and Distance	Month of Change							
	1950, November	1951, November	1955, September	1956, July	1960, March	1962, November	1966, October	1968, October*
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
DISTANCE WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS								
5 miles	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.17
10 miles	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.28
20 miles	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.45	0.50
34 miles	0.35	0.38	0.42	0.58	0.59	0.62	0.68	0.74
DISTANCE NOT WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS								
First Class—								
50 miles	0.88	0.95	1.08	1.48	1.58	1.63	1.75	1.87
100 miles	2.06	2.25	2.54	3.19	3.29	3.38	3.58	3.77
200 miles	4.30	4.70	5.29	6.47	6.67	6.81	7.11	7.41
300 miles	6.35	6.98	7.87	9.40	9.60	9.75	10.05	10.35
Second Class—								
50 miles	0.62	0.68	0.78	1.02	1.12	1.16	1.24	1.32
100 miles	1.43	1.58	1.78	2.20	2.30	2.36	2.49	2.62
200 miles	2.95	3.25	3.68	4.42	4.62	4.71	4.91	5.11
300 miles	4.38	4.80	5.40	6.42	6.62	6.72	6.92	7.12

* Current in October, 1970.

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 one-half (one-third before July, 1956).

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 October, 1968, the cost of weekly periodical tickets has ranged from \$1.60 for 5 miles and \$2.15 for 10 miles to \$3.21 for 35 to 40 miles; the cost of monthly periodical

tickets has ranged from \$11.06 first class and \$6.80 second class for 5 miles, to \$53.00 first class and \$36.60 second 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.

The trend in the rates for various classes of freight carried for 100 miles and 500 miles is shown below:—

Table 708. 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							
1947: August	9.70	0.82	1.68	3.12	2.92	5.25	16.91
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
500 MILES							
1947: August	24.98	1.52	2.79	7.21	6.77	13.79	46.15
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

* Current in October, 1970.

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 203 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 1968-69 was 103,173, and there were 62 employees in June, 1969.

Table 709. Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales: Capital Cost and Operations

Year ended 28th February	Capital Cost at end of Year	Revenue	Expenditure			Passengers Carried	Goods Carried
			Working Expenses*	Interest	Total		
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		Tons
1964	2,947.1	350.0	576.0	112.8	688.7	6,678	170,639
1965	3,133.2	370.6	662.7	133.7	796.4	5,784	180,451
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

* Includes current depreciation.

† Year ended 30th June.

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 30th June, 1969, 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 710. Government Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia, 30th June, 1969

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 .. ..	...	...	...	6,067	203*	6,270
Victoria .. ..	...	9	...	202†	3,761	3,972
Queensland	30	...	5,725	69‡	...	5,824
South Australia .. ..	...	...	1,257	871	1,631	3,759
Western Australia .. ..	...	...	3,381	899	...	4,280
Tasmania .. ..	...	...	500	...	...	500
Northern Territory .. ..	...	...	490	...	...	490
Australian Capital Territory .. ..	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total, Australia	30	9	11,353	8,113	5,595	25,100

* 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 1969 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).

OMNIBUSES AND TRAMWAYS

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 834) by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

STATE OMNIBUSES AND TRAMWAYS

The State omnibus services are administered by the Department of Government Transport. At 30th June, 1969, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 474 miles in the metropolitan district and 138 miles in Newcastle.

Tramway services which had been operated by the State Government in the metropolitan district have been converted progressively to omnibus operation. The route length of the metropolitan tramways was reduced from 134 miles in 1949 to 64 miles in June, 1960, and in February, 1961, all trams were withdrawn from service. A metropolitan trolleybus service, which was operated over 6 route miles, was converted to omnibus operation in August, 1959. State tramway services which in earlier years operated outside the metropolitan district were terminated at Maitland and Broken Hill in 1927 and at Newcastle in 1950.

FINANCES

With the progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation completed in February, 1961, the indebtedness of the State omnibuses and tramways was reduced in 1960-61 by the remission of the capital indebtedness (\$2,554,000) of the tramway services and the waiving of outstanding capital charges (\$4,455,000) in respect of these services. At 30th June, 1969, the capital indebtedness of the State omnibus services amounted to \$33,304,000 (\$29,675,000 for metropolitan and \$3,629,000 for the Newcastle services).

The capital cost of fixed assets of the omnibus services amounted to \$34,765,000 at 30th June, 1969. After deducting provision for depreciation, the fixed assets appeared in the balance sheet at \$14,449,000.

Revenues of the State omnibuses and tramways, as shown in the following table, include an annual contribution of \$350,000 from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the cost of employees' superannuation. The total State Government assistance to the omnibuses and tramways (including debt charges met by Consolidated Revenue Fund and amounts credited to other accounts of the undertaking) is shown in Table 712 on page 820.

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 821, but the gains to revenue, partly offset by diminishing passenger traffic, failed to keep pace with rapidly increasing wage and other costs. A marked improvement in 1956-57 resulted from substantial fare increases in July, 1956; revenue rose by 28 per cent. and was sufficient to pay working expenses for the

first time since 1948-49. With the continued decline in passenger traffic, revenue fell steadily after 1956-57. Revenue increased after 1964-65, as a result of fare increases in January and in October, 1966, and in November, 1968—but as in previous years, revenue was insufficient to meet working expenses.

Table 711. State Omnibuses and Tramways*: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Revenue	Expenditure from Revenue					Deficit
		Working Expenses	Provision for—		Interest and Exchange on Interest	Total Expenditure from Revenue	
			Depreciation	Debt Redemption			
\$ thousand							
METROPOLITAN SERVICES							
1960	23,430	24,975	1,287	191	1,234	27,687	4,257
1961	23,045	25,431	1,379	211	1,422	28,444	5,399
1962	22,788	25,033	1,373	130	1,332	27,869	5,080
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
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
1967	24,669	26,805	915	174	1,435	29,328	4,659
1968	25,076	28,173	830	185	1,474	30,663	5,587
1969	28,216	30,386	852	193	1,473	32,903	4,687
NEWCASTLE SERVICES							
1960	2,841	2,836	196	18	108	3,158	317
1961	2,676	2,813	198	19	119	3,150	474
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
ALL SERVICES							
1960	26,271	27,811	1,482	209	1,342	30,845	4,574
1961	25,721	28,244	1,577	231	1,541	31,594	5,873
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
1964	25,161	26,748	1,307	169	1,472	29,696	4,535
1965	25,099	27,107	1,256	179	1,495	30,037	4,938
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

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

Charges in respect of the capital indebtedness of the omnibuses and tramways (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 30th June, 1969, the total amount unrecouped in respect of the omnibus services was \$23,191,000 (\$20,902,000 for metropolitan and \$2,289,000 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 712. State Omnibuses and Tramways*: Government Assistance

Year ended 30th June	Contributions to Revenue†	Grant towards—		Unrecouped Debt Charges‡	Total Government Assistance
		Accumulated Losses‡	Tram Track Removal‡		
\$ thousand					
1960	352	1,000	587	1,580	3,520
1961	353	2,200	700	1,804	5,057¶
1962	352	2,000	700	1,621	4,673
1963	352	1,400	334	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

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

† 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.

¶ Excludes remissions of capital indebtedness and outstanding capital charges of tramway services—see page 818.

TRAFFIC

Particulars of the passenger traffic and the omnibus mileage performed in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts in the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 713. State Omnibuses and Tramways*: Traffic

Year ended 30th June	Passengers					Omnibus Mileage		
	Metropolitan			Newcastle	Total, Omnibuses and Tramways	Metro-politan	Newcastle	Total
	Omnibuses	Tramways	Total	Omnibuses				
Thousands					Thousand miles			
1959	194,888	69,320	264,208	28,649	292,857	34,051†	5,738	39,789
1960	210,091	45,173	255,264	27,845	283,109	35,342†	5,663	41,005
1961	237,965	11,051	249,016	26,222	275,238	38,313†	5,427	43,740
1962	244,281	...	244,281	25,920	270,201	39,567	5,426	44,993
1963	240,971	...	240,971	24,598	265,569	38,680	5,354	44,034
1964	238,368	...	238,368	23,840	262,208	39,167	5,231	44,398
1965	237,598	...	237,598	24,011	261,609	39,546	5,238	44,784
1966	232,141	...	232,141	23,070	255,211	39,425	5,334	44,759
1967	223,855	...	223,855	22,654	246,509	39,871	5,436	45,307
1968	220,049	...	220,049	22,385	242,434	39,720	5,492	45,212
1969	221,005	...	221,005	22,782	243,787	39,458	5,637	45,095

* The progressive conversion of tramway services to omnibus operation was completed in February, 1961.

† Tramway mileage was 6,940,000 in 1958-59, 4,500,000 in 1959-60, and 1,300,000 in 1960-61.

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 suburban areas, which are mainly served by the railways, than in the city and inner suburbs served mainly by buses and trams. In the metropolitan services, passenger journeys declined by an annual average of 4.8 per cent. in the five years ended 1951-52, 2.2 per cent. in the four years ended 1955-56, 17.6 per cent. in 1956-57 (following a substantial increase in fares at the beginning of the year), 3.3 per cent. in the six years ended 1962-63, and 1.4 per cent. in the six years ended 1968-69. In the Newcastle services, the average annual decline in passenger journeys was 1.1 per cent. in the nine years ended 1955-56, 21.5 per cent. in 1956-57, 3.9 per cent. in the six years ended 1962-63, and 1.3 per cent. in the last six years.

FARES

Omnibus routes have been divided into sections of an average length of one mile (1½ miles before November, 1951). The average length of a tramway section was approximately 2 miles in the metropolitan district and 1½ miles in Newcastle before November, 1951, and one mile from then until tramway services ceased.

Omnibus and tramway fares have been increased on several occasions since 1948, as shown in the next table:—

Table 714. State Omnibuses and Tramways: Scale of Fares

Number of Sections	Month of Change								
	November, 1948*		October, 1950*		Nov., 1951*†	July, 1956‡	Jan., 1966¶	Oct., 1966	Nov., 1968
	4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times	4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times					
Cents									
One	2.5	3.3	3.3	4.2	3.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0
Two	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	7.5	10.0	10.0	12.0
Three	5.0	5.8	6.7	7.5	6.7	10.0	10.0	15.0	17.0
Four	5.8	6.7	7.5	8.3	7.5	12.5	15.0	15.0	20.0
Five	6.7	7.5	8.3	9.2	8.3	12.5	15.0	15.0	20.0
Six	8.3	9.2	10.0	10.8	9.2	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
Seven	9.2	10.0	10.8	11.7	10.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	25.0
Eight	10.0	10.8	12.5	13.3	10.8	17.5	20.0	20.0	25.0
Nine	10.8	11.7	13.3	14.2	11.7	17.5	20.0	20.0	25.0
Ten	12.5	13.3	15.0	15.8	12.5	20.0	20.0	25.0	30.0

* Maximum fare of 10c. for trams.

† Sections reduced to uniform lengths of 1 mile.

‡ Maximum fare of 17.5c. for trams.

¶ 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 7c.

For pensioners, children under 15 years of age, and children under 19 years still attending school, the ordinary fares are (from November, 1968)

5c for one or two sections, 7c for from three to five sections, 10c for from six to nine sections, and 15c for ten sections. Return tickets for journeys of one or two sections are available to pensioners for 5c. Travel to and from school by omnibus is free for school pupils under the age of 21 years where the journey to the nearest appropriate school exceeds 2 miles; where the journey 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 715. State Omnibuses: Rolling Stock

Particulars	At 30th June						
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Single-deck—							
Forward-engined	162	162	162	172	172	172	172
Underfloor-engined	738	738	740	740	742	848	922
Double-deck	845	844	844	844	845	772	683

The number of persons employed by the Department of Government Transport was 7,382 at 30th June, 1969; the salaries and wages paid during 1968-69 amounted to \$30,902,000. 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 716. State Omnibuses: Accident Casualties*

Year ended 30th June	Passengers		Other Persons		Total Persons		Com- pen- sation Paid
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	
1962	3	1,594	2	89	5	1,683	\$ thous. 377.
1963	2	1,435	9	89	11	1,524	167
1964	2†	1,368	5†	91	7	1,459	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

* Excludes employees.

† Revised.

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 717. Length of Roads in New South Wales, 30th June, 1969

Nature of Road, Street, or Lane	Sydney Statistical Division*		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Muni- cipalities	Shires	Muni- cipalities	Shires	Unin- corporated	
	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	273	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	...	6,523
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. In the unincorporated portion of the Western Division (comprising 36,962 square miles), there were only 2,444 miles of roads at 30th June, 1969.

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 Main Roads Department 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 Main Roads Depart-

ment 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 Main Roads Department 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 Main Roads Department 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 825). Two toll works which form part of the Sydney to Newcastle Expressway have been proclaimed—one of 9.8 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 Main Roads Department are shown in the following table:—

Table 718. Length of Roads in N.S.W. under the control of the Main Roads Department, 30th June, 1969

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 ..	100	39	369	5,597	433	6,539
Trunk Roads ..	...	...	105	4,040	65	4,210
Ordinary Main Roads	380	196	457	10,115	404	11,552
Total Main Roads ..	481	235	931	19,752	903	22,301
Toll Works ..	...	6	...	10	...	16
Secondary Roads ..	139	22	3	...	...	164
Developmental Roads ..	...	...	23	2,697	...	2,719
Tourist Roads ..	3	32	28	156	...	219
Unclassified Roads ..	5	1	...	25	1,542	1,573
Total	627	297	984	22,639	2,444	26,992

* 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 Main Roads Department 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, 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 846), 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.

Local government authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of work on main, secondary, and tourist roads. Within the County of Cumberland, the authorities contribute to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of rateable property, the maximum contribution being limited (since 1963) to a proportion of the authority's total rate income. The rate on property has been $\frac{5}{24}$ c in the \$ ($\frac{5}{48}$ c on land used principally for primary production) since 1955; the limiting proportion of rate income is determined annually within the range 10 to 15 per cent., and has been 12 per cent. since 1963. The rate payable in respect of rateable lands in the inner area of the City of Sydney (which were exempt from the contribution from 1938 to 1963) was fixed at $\frac{5}{8}$ c in the \$ in 1964 and 1965, and $\frac{5}{24}$ c from 1966. Outside the County of Cumberland, a council's share of the cost of work on main roads is usually in the form of a proportionate addition to grants from the Country Main Roads Fund for individual works.

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 waggons, 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 County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund.

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 Main Roads Department, on a "revenue and expenditure" basis, are summarised for the last six years in the following table:—

Table 719. Main Roads Funds*: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand					
REVENUE†						
Vehicle Taxes and Registration and Licence Fees	38,682	41,059	42,471	42,897	45,248	49,636
Commonwealth Aid Road Grants	20,617	22,934	24,648	26,313	28,013	29,814
State Government Grants	150	70	35	63	...	...
Government Contributions for Specific Works	373	97	377	893	516	350
Local Authorities' Contributions	5,763	5,858	6,575	7,850	8,626	7,800
Sydney-Newcastle Expressway Toll .. .. .	...	...	356	706	892	1,530
Other	343	531	539	564	652	859
Total Revenue†	65,929	70,549	75,001	79,285	83,948	89,989
EXPENDITURE‡						
Roads and Bridges—						
Construction	48,199	56,153	61,715	62,590	64,534	67,950
Maintenance	16,209	16,514	15,812	17,677	17,352	19,719
Administration	2,820	3,425	3,757	4,296	4,816	5,379
Interest, Exchange, and Flotation Expenses	986	1,237	1,609	1,855	2,094	2,541
Other	1,376	1,125	1,466	1,753	1,705	2,229
Total Expenditure‡	69,589	78,454	84,360	88,172	90,502	97,819

* All funds combined.

† Excludes—

- (a) advances by the State Government (\$3,020,000, \$4,000,000, \$4,000,000, \$4,800,000, \$4,700,000 and \$4,800,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);
- (b) loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads including those credited to Sydney Harbour Bridge Account (\$1,000,000, \$4,000,000, \$3,925,000, \$4,000,000, \$7,650,000 and \$8,100,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);
- (c) transfers from Sydney Harbour Bridge accounts \$3,078,000, \$1,860,000, \$1,830,000, \$1,443,000, \$1,175,000, and \$900,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table).

‡ Excludes—

- (a) provision for debt redemption \$244,000, \$1,230,000, \$641,000, \$546,000, \$677,000, and \$1,012,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);
- (b) 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 720. Main Roads Funds: Principal Items of Revenue and Expenditure for each Roads Fund

Year ended 30th 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								
1964	7,286	4,001	82	5,734	...	16,651	2,889	710
1965	7,789	4,542	18	5,775	...	19,634	2,898	1,145
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
COUNTRY MAIN ROADS FUND								
1964	31,396	15,217	291	30	...	30,135	13,319	2,110
1965	33,269	17,122	79	83	...	35,244	13,615	2,280
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
DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS FUND								
1964	...	1,399	...	...	...	1,414	...	...
1965	...	1,271	...	...	...	1,275	...	...
1966	...	1,395	...	...	...	1,381	...	...
1967	...	1,817	...	...	...	1,803	...	...
1968	...	1,888	...	...	...	1,825	...	...
1969	...	1,724	...	...	...	1,320	...	...

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, 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 721. 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:—

- (a) road planning and research, an amount equal to 1½ per cent. of the principal grant,
- (b) 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,
- (c) 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 722. Commonwealth Grants for Roads: Allocation by States and by Class of Road, 1969-70 to 1973-74

State	Principal Grant					Supplementary 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 31st December in the year immediately preceding the grant year to the number on the register at 31st December, 1966. The base amount for each State is as follows:

State	Base Amount \$ thousand	State	Base Amount \$ thousand
New South Wales	63,637	South Australia	12,910
Victoria	48,318	Western Australia	11,279
Queensland	26,610	Tasmania	6,062

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 723. Commonwealth Grant to New South Wales for Roads: Allocation by Class of Road, etc., 1969-70 to 1973-74

Year ended 30th 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 724. Commonwealth Grants* to States for Roads

Year ended 30th June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total Grants
	\$ thousand						
1964	32,443	22,824	21,069	13,337	20,526	5,800	116,000
1965	36,346	25,576	23,669	14,903	23,007	6,500	130,000
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

* 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 725. Distribution of Commonwealth Grants to N.S.W. for Roads

Year ended 30th June	Main Roads Department	Public Works Department	Motor Transport Department	Forestry Commission	Maritime Services Board	Other State Authorities	Total Grant
	\$ thousand						
1964	20,617	11,402	218	200	...	6	32,443
1965	22,934	12,835	253	300	...	23	36,346
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

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Main Roads Department.

Where local 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 at Wynyard Station and the northern suburban line at Waverton Station. The Bridge, which was opened for traffic on 19th 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 726. Sydney Harbour Bridge Account: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand					
Revenue—						
Road Tolls	3,607	3,796	3,859	3,878	4,011	4,303
Railway Passengers	282	282	281	280	287	284
Omnibus Passengers	31	30	29	29	27	28
Other	95	59	132	108	119	126
Total Revenue	4,014	4,167	4,301	4,295	4,444	4,740
Expenditure—						
Loan Charges—						
Interest, Exchange	795	801	895	1,079	1,262	1,286
Sinking Fund	293	308	379	475	711	748
Other*	60	53	47	47	48	40
Maintenance and						
Lighting	637	567	568	584	571	578
Collection of Road						
Tolls	409	410	425	543	540	657
Roadways, Toll Gates,						
etc.	7	15	69	...	...	...
Traffic Facilities	60	70	78	117	136	132
Other	31	39	42	47	55	101
Total Expenditure	2,292	2,263	2,504	2,892	3,323	3,542
Surplus	1,722	1,904	1,797	1,403	1,121	1,199

* 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 30th June, 1969, the Bridge funds provided \$2,274,000 to meet the cost of converting tram tracks to roadways and of constructing additional toll gates, etc., \$4,365,000 towards the cost of extending the Cahill Expressway, and \$15,886,000 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 \$55,821,000 to 30th June, 1969. Of this expenditure, \$3,331,000 was met from a special levy imposed by adjacent local government authorities, \$22,627,000 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 (\$5,659,000) and debt repayments in respect of loans raised by the Commissioner (\$997,000), the capital indebtedness at 30th June, 1969, was \$23,186,000.

Traffic over the Sydney Harbour Bridge during 1968-69 was estimated to include 44,093,000 road vehicle crossings (including 601,000 crossings by omnibuses), 24,958,000 rail passengers, and 12,403,000 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 727. Total Expenditure by Government Authorities on Roads, Streets, and Bridges in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	State Government*		Local Government (Municipalities and Shires)†	Total
	Main Roads Department	Other		
\$ thousand				
1959	30,578	13,028	39,102	82,708
1960	37,300	14,036	42,696	94,032
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‡	23,466‡	†	†
1969	85,248‡	23,198‡	†	†

* Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

† Calendar year ended six months earlier.

‡ Preliminary.

†† Not yet available.

§ Revised.

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) was raised in May, 1964 from 30 to 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 excessive. 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 40 miles per hour for vehicles with a laden weight exceeding 3 tons. Outside built-up areas, special speed limits are imposed on motor vehicles driven by provisional licensees (40 miles per hour), motor cycles carrying pillion passengers (40 miles per hour), motor vehicles drawing trailers, caravans, etc., with a laden weight exceeding 15 cwt. (45 miles per hour), and omnibuses and tourist coaches (50 miles per hour).

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 Districts. 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 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 $\frac{5}{8}$ 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 (150 miles from May, 1968, for certain goods carried wholly within country areas), except 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

In 1954 the validity of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, so far as it affected interstate operations, was challenged before the Privy Council by road transport interests. The Privy Council upheld the appeal and declared that, by reason of Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the provisions of the Act requiring all public motor vehicles to be licensed, and consequential provisions imposing ton-mile or passenger-mile charges which were used to compensate the Government railway, tramway, and omnibus services for competition from road transport operators, were inapplicable to vehicles operated for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade. The Privy Council indicated, however, that the State could regulate such vehicles and impose a reasonable fee for the use of its traffic facilities.

To provide a licensing system for interstate operators which would be within the State's constitutional powers, and would enable a reasonable charge to be imposed for the use of the roads and cost of administration, the State Transport (Co-ordination) Amendment Act was enacted late in 1954. The validity of this Act and other relevant Acts was challenged before the High Court, which, in 1955, declared the provisions of the legislation invalid so far as they applied to vehicles engaged in interstate trade and the operations of such vehicles. This decision also exempted from State motor taxation (but not from registration fees) all vehicles used exclusively for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade.

Following the High Court's decision, 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 30th June, 1969, the vehicles subject to the Act numbered 62,725, of which 51,022 were used for intrastate journeys and 11,703 (including 8,913 registered in other States) for interstate journeys.

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 road-worthiness. 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 30th June, 1969, there were 3,885 inspection stations and 7,324 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 728. Motor Vehicles on the Register*†, N.S.W.

At End of Month	Cars	Station Waggons	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
1963: June	760,532	97,130	135,692	50,714	89,093	5,139	19,112	1,157,412
1964: June	805,958	122,385	132,833	53,104	93,226	5,387	17,759	1,230,652
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

* 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 1967-68 but has since declined.) The development of the motor vehicle industry has been assisted by Commonwealth policies designed to discourage the import of built-up vehicles and to maximise the Australian content in vehicles assembled in Australia.

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 fourteen years from 1955 to 1969, the number of cars and station waggons rose by 168 per cent., and the number of trucks, utilities,

and panel vans by 36 per cent. The number of cars and station waggons registered per 1,000 of population was 135 in December, 1955, 206 in December, 1962, and 279 in June, 1969.

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 licenses 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) is 20c flag-fall and 21c per mile in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts. Elsewhere, the rate is 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 729. Public Passenger Vehicles on Register*, N.S.W.

At 30th 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†	
1963	2,962	2,868	258	1,533	1,190	346	78
1964	3,023	2,855	274	1,532	1,169	343	77
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

* As recorded by the Department of Motor Transport. The figures differ from those in Table 728 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, there were 1,212 cars and lorries licensed at 30th June, 1969, to operate in services.

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 two censuses covered the vehicles on the register at 31st December, 1955 and 1962.

An age distribution for the main types of registered motor vehicles in New South Wales in 1962 is given in the next table:—

Table 730. Registered Motor Vehicles* in N.S.W.: Year of Model

Type of Vehicle	At 31st December, 1955	At 31st December, 1962					Total
		Year of Model					
		Before 1951	1951 to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961	1962	
Cars†	469,756	113,462	198,297	292,931	58,519	79,738	742,947
Station Waggon	5,257	838	3,832	42,824	16,413	21,839	85,746
Utilities	117,677	18,200	48,061	53,252	8,446	9,179	137,138
Panel Vans	21,411	3,583	9,085	27,852	4,439	4,520	49,479
Trucks	79,574	25,679	23,727	25,904	4,509	4,851	84,670
Other Truck-type‡	2,751	1,224	497	767	187	147	2,822
Omni-buses	3,653	1,741	755	1,814	376	318	5,004
Motor Cycles and Scooters	36,953	2,314	5,484	9,755	1,528	1,317	20,398
Total Vehicles	737,032	167,041	289,738	455,099	94,417	121,909	1,128,204
Plant and Equip- ment ¶							25,807
Trailers							107,212

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes taxicabs and hire cars.

‡ Truck-type vehicles with a specific use (tankers, tow waggon, etc.).

¶ Includes tractors registered.

§ Not available.

The following table shows the principal makes of registered cars, station waggons, and trucks, utilities, and panel vans in New South Wales in 1955 and 1962, and the year of model of the vehicles in 1962:—

Table 731. Registered Motor Vehicles* in N.S.W.: Principal Makes and Year of Model

Make of Vehicle	At 31st December, 1955	At 31st December, 1962					Total
		Year of Model					
		Before 1951	1951 to 1955	1956 to 1960	1961	1962	
CARS							
Austin	44,781	14,734	19,992	17,132	1,566	2,239	55,663
Chevrolet	34,381	10,414	3,098	3,129	415	556	17,612
Chrysler	3,770	742	95	3,493	415	3,533	8,278
De Soto, Dodge, and Plymouth	31,804	9,235	7,605	2,995	253	307	20,395
Fiat	2,365	815	1,362	2,952	589	1,352	7,070
Ford	81,405	17,477	34,551	41,769	8,557	11,651	114,005
Hillman	16,403	4,241	7,478	9,115	1,504	2,577	24,915
Holden	66,814	8,263	52,869	112,315	24,173	29,872	227,492
Humber	5,853	1,421	3,070	1,960	478	531	7,460
Morris	44,980	11,429	23,812	24,965	5,270	10,848	76,324
Peugeot	3,884	546	2,486	3,057	329	427	6,845
Renault	5,318	555	2,978	2,862	451	359	7,205
Simca	275	6	214	5,831	1,647	1,381	9,079
Standard	27,378	6,011	13,141	10,197	315	225	29,889
Vauxhall	31,643	9,860	10,699	11,564	1,764	1,909	35,796
Volkswagen	2,593	14	2,276	26,407	7,201	7,773	43,671
Wolseley	5,040	1,742	2,124	1,967	328	1,347	7,508
Other Makes	61,069	15,957	10,447	11,221	3,264	2,851	43,740
Total Cars	469,756	113,462	198,297	292,931	58,519	79,738	742,947
STATION WAGGONS							
Austin	1,016	161	686	354	443	1,076	2,720
Ford	480	249	808	4,572	3,334	5,147	14,110
Hillman	420	33	351	2,636	489	379	3,888
Holden	25	15	59	32,111	11,111	13,828	57,124
Standard	602	108	427	1,308	290	48	2,181
Other Makes	2,714	272	1,501	1,843	746	1,361	5,723
Total Station Waggon	5,257	838	3,832	42,824	16,413	21,839	85,746
TRUCKS, UTILITIES, AND PANEL VANS							
Austin	24,853	5,545	10,739	5,402	436	441	22,563
Bedford	16,789	5,053	5,463	6,762	1,769	1,524	20,571
Chevrolet	29,060	10,260	3,162	460	2	...	13,884
Chrysler, De Soto, and Plymouth	13,073	3,170	3,299	3,838	457	597	11,361
Commer	6,117	1,164	2,570	1,737	375	536	6,382
Fargo	6,413	1,409	2,783	865	...	...	5,057
Ford	40,477	9,472	9,944	12,971	2,462	3,332	38,181
Holden	19,018	78	17,344	39,412	7,333	6,619	70,786
International	14,794	3,300	6,208	8,610	1,417	1,819	21,354
Land Rover	5,273	694	2,998	3,837	689	692	8,910
Morris	14,591	2,508	6,738	6,483	598	666	16,993
Standard	7,939	744	3,952	5,362	337	221	10,616
Volkswagen	413	...	446	4,987	941	1,163	7,537
Other Makes	19,852	4,065	5,227	6,282	578	940	17,092
Total Trucks, etc.	218,662	47,462	80,873	107,008	17,394	18,550	271,287

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

The geographical distribution of the registered vehicles in the State in 1962 is illustrated in the following table. For census purposes, each vehicle was classified according to the address recorded on the vehicle registration certificate (which was not necessarily the address of the place where the vehicle was usually garaged).

Table 732. Registered Motor Vehicles* in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division†	At 31st December, 1962		
	Cars and Station Waggon	Utilities and Panel Vans	Trucks
Sydney‡	504,177	78,231	33,096
Outer Sydney	20,005	5,637	2,072
Hunter	74,672	13,334	5,432
Illawarra	37,607	8,244	3,410
North Coast	40,179	13,129	4,857
Northern	29,614	13,258	7,136
North-Western	18,360	10,074	5,451
Central West	30,323	12,354	7,317
South-Eastern	23,686	9,698	4,296
Murrumbidgee	24,467	10,206	5,976
Murray	17,134	7,604	4,030
Far West	7,183	1,971	727
Lord Howe Island	10	16	3
Other¶	1,276	2,861	867
Total, N.S.W.	828,693	186,617	84,670

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Statistical Divisions as adopted from 1st January, 1970 (see page 6). Census figures at 31st December, 1962 have been retabulated to the new boundaries as far as practicable.

‡ 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.

¶ Includes vehicles owned by the Commonwealth Government and registered in the A.C.T. vehicles registered by interstate owners, etc.

The next table shows the registered trucks in New South Wales in 1955 and 1962 classified by their carrying capacity, and the trucks in 1962 classified by their aggregate weight:—

Table 733. Capacity of Registered Trucks* in N.S.W.

Carrying Capacity†	Trucks at 31st December		Aggregate Weight‡	Trucks at 31st December, 1962
	1955	1962		
Cwt.			Cwt.	
Under 20	4,386	305	Under 50	2,261
20 and under 40	15,343	14,497	50 and under 75	12,609
40 " " 60	10,173	9,171	75 " " 100	9,269
60 " " 80	17,900	15,302	100 " " 125	15,698
80 " " 100	8,108	8,322	125 " " 145	7,822
100 " " 120	17,131	10,384	145 " " 175	7,760
120 " " 140		12,317	175 " " 205	14,040
140 " " 180		5,104	205 " " 235	4,971
180 " " 240	4,630	4,469	235 " " 360	4,983
240 or more		1,328	4,799	360 or more	5,257
Not stated	575	...		
Total Trucks	79,574	84,670	Total Trucks	84,670

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† The weight the vehicle is considered capable of carrying with safety.

‡ The sum of the unladen weight of the vehicle and its carrying capacity.

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 734. New Motor Vehicles Registered* in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cars	Station Waggons	Utilities	Panel Vans	Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles	Omnibuses	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Total Vehicles
1960	69,578	15,663	11,386	7,651	6,230	243	2,216	112,967
1961	68,806	18,042	9,602	5,388	6,220	263	2,034	110,355
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

* Includes Government-owned vehicles other than those of the Defence Services, but excludes tractors, trailers, caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

The upward trend in the number of new motor vehicles registered was interrupted in 1960-61 and 1961-62 (when the level of new registrations was affected by the increased sales tax and the credit restrictions imposed in November, 1960) and 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 1968-69 reached a record level. The number of new cars registered in 1968-69 was 4.4 per cent. higher than in 1967-68 and 21.2 per cent. higher than in 1964-65; corresponding movements were (—) 5.0 per cent. and (—) 31.4 per cent. for station waggons, 13.6 per cent. and 16.5 per cent. for trucks, etc., and 15.4 per cent. and 305.2 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 735. New Trucks, etc., Registered* in N.S.W.: Aggregate Weight and Motive Power

Year ended 30th 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	
1965	1,996	2,391	2,159	1,607	1,353	103	7,390	2,219	9,609
1966	1,718	2,236	1,555	1,330	1,016	51	5,942	1,964	7,906
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

* 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 736. New Motor Vehicles Registered* in N.S.W.: Make of Vehicle

Make and Horsepower of Vehicle	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
CARS						
Austin: 15 .. .. .	.. .. .	8	2,467	3,879	4,353	4,432
Other	1,165	662	288	177	6	2
Chrysler: 27	6,367	8,713	8,736	9,055	11,927	10,919
Other	101	5	767	820	1,519	1,911
Datsun: 13	829	1,273	998	1,446	2,323	2,177
17	268	130	109	3	846	2,035
Other	75	153	211	324	294	184
Fiat	1,619	1,516	1,154	826	1,508	2,682
Ford: 16	3,278	4,416	5,256	4,299	5,920	5,980
29 and 32	7,820	8,119	8,405	9,978	9,445	9,160
51 and 52	146	651	362	3,016	4,803	4,747
Other	1,209	418	257	38	8	1
Hillman: 11	1,073	1,458	562	338	361	175
16	1,790	1,219	1,105	1,446	3,269	3,977
Holden: 15 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	377	3,426	5,583
22 to 31	33,216	31,052	26,856	26,897	27,883	28,517
42, 48, and 51 .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,266	4,772
Isuzu Bellett	3	1,872	1,301	808	473	153
Mazda	6	328	336	858	2,549	2,974
Mercedes-Benz	378	378	543	624	638	985
Morris: "Mini"	7,892	6,237	5,204	5,138	4,847	4,548
1100	3,051	7,675	6,481	5,549	6,296	4,832
Other	2,522	3	3	.. .. .	.. .. .	149
Renault	275	366	398	929	1,619	1,393
Toyota: 7, 14, 15, and 16	346	1,311	2,322	2,686	5,776	5,477
19 and 20	316	899	931	1,896	1,889	2,349
Triumph	388	516	379	390	529	530
Vauxhall	2,367	3,112	2,233	1,889	32	.. .. .
Volkswagen: 14	8,702	8,274	6,660	4,586	3,742	363
17 and 18	950	1,224	1,309	1,485	2,058	4,043
"Audi" .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	94	35
Other	6,794	6,424	5,815	4,493	4,499	4,164
Total, All Makes	92,946	98,412	91,448	94,250	114,198	119,249
STATION WAGGONS						
Chrysler	1,616	3,828	3,537	2,882	3,977	3,558
Ford	4,322	3,590	3,093	4,238	3,678	3,490
Hillman	371	243	199	138	109	634
Holden	17,536	18,259	12,152	11,400	10,858	9,635
Toyota	198	676	562	613	709	539
Volkswagen	899	895	483	360	577	633
Other	1,918	1,850	1,073	674	1,281	1,640
Total, All Makes	26,860	29,341	21,099	20,305	21,189	20,129
TRUCKS, UTILITIES, AND PANEL VANS†						
Austin	576	662	564	560	511	835
Bedford	2,560	2,669	2,137	1,953	1,803	2,058
Chrysler and Dodge	956	1,468	2,870	2,752	2,072	2,877
Commer	834	792	568	572	498	569
Datsun	796	754	630	455	603	996
Ford: 29 and 32	2,495	2,571	2,111	2,751	2,829	2,996
Other	1,177	1,455	1,352	1,637	1,652	2,293
Holden	8,365	6,384	7,860	7,582	7,157	7,385
International	2,000	1,986	1,670	1,689	1,807	1,881
Land Rover	803	857	637	809	753	741
Morris: 9 and 10	415	1,045	1,041	1,460	1,459	1,359
13, 14, and 15	448	300	335	303	275	91
Other	3	1	6	3	12	.. .. .
Toyota	730	1,683	1,390	1,608	1,776	2,153
Volkswagen	916	729	740	732	752	1,059
Other	989	1,483	1,119	1,116	1,353	1,515
Total, All Makes	24,063	24,839	25,030	25,982	25,312	28,808

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes truck-type vehicles.

The principal makes of new cars and station waggons registered in 1968-69 were Holden (34.8 per cent. of total number registered), Ford (16.8 per cent.), Chrysler (11.8 per cent.), Morris (6.8 per cent.), Toyota (6.0 per cent.), and Volkswagen (3.7 per cent.). The principal makes of trucks, utilities, and panel vans were Holden (25.6 per cent. of the total number registered), Ford (18.4 per cent.), Toyota (7.5 per cent.), Bedford (7.1 per cent.), and International (6.5 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 and 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.

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 1st 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. Licenses may be issued for periods of one year or (from 1st 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. The minimum age of licensees are: drivers of public passenger vehicles, 21 years; motor van drivers in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, 21 years; drivers of articulated motor lorries, 21 years; drivers of other motor lorries, 19 years; drivers of motor cars and riders of motor cycles, 17 years.

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.

A learner's permit is issued for a period of three months (two months until 1963), to enable potential licensees to reach the required standard of driving proficiency. 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 outside a built-up area, or is convicted of a basic traffic offence.

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 377. Motor Drivers' and Riders' Licences Issued,* N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Class 1†	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Taxicab Drivers‡	Total Drivers' Licences	Motor Cycle Riders‡
1960	968,326	3,804	187,675	18,835	30,985	9,583	1,219,208	56,037
1961	1,036,674	4,061	199,925	19,937	35,664	9,649	1,305,910	52,912
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

* Learners' permits issued during 1968-69 numbered 281,207.

† Includes Provisional Licences since their introduction in January, 1966.

‡ Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Districts only. Elsewhere taxi drivers hold a Class 2 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 omnibuses 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, including licence fees and charges for the carriage of passengers and goods;

The Funds of the Main Roads Department 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. The tax levied on a motor vehicle is paid when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The rates of tax vary according to the type of vehicle and, except in the case of motor cycles, are based upon the weight of the vehicle and the type of tyre used.

The annual rates current in June, 1970 were \$3.60 for a solo motor cycle, \$6.35 for a motor cycle with a side car or box, 45c per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. for motor cars with pneumatic tyres, and 50c per $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. for motor omnibuses with pneumatic tyres.

For motor lorries, tractors, or trailers with pneumatic tyres, tax is levied for each 5 cwt. (or part thereof) at a rate which increases with the unladen weight of the vehicle up to a maximum of 7 tons; thereafter an amount of \$10 is payable for each additional 5 cwt. (or part thereof). Examples from the scale are as follows:—

Exceeding—	Not exceeding—	\$
20 cwt.	25 cwt.	22.65
25 cwt.	30 cwt.	28.65
30 cwt.	35 cwt.	36.65
35 cwt.	40 cwt.	45.35
40 cwt.	45 cwt.	56.65
45 cwt.	50 cwt.	70.00

The maximum tax on a tractor is \$84.60.

For vehicles with non-pneumatic tyres, the rate is 25 per cent. higher than for pneumatic-tyred vehicles. The rate for vehicles with a compression-ignition engine is the same as the ordinary rate, but until 1st December, 1957 it was double the ordinary rate.

Tractors, trailers, and motor lorries owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at 90 per cent. of ordinary rates; however, if charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act are being paid in respect of these vehicles, they are taxable

at 50 per cent. of ordinary rates. Vehicles used by traders for trial purposes are exempt from tax. Other exemptions are ambulances, road-making equipment, sanitary and cleansing equipment of local councils, and trailers used solely for the carriage of agricultural plant or machinery. Government motor vehicles, other than omnibuses, are exempt from tax and fees, but are required to be registered and to display number plates.

The motor vehicle taxes collected during 1968-69 amounted to \$37,068,000, of which \$36,498,000 was credited to the funds of the Main Roads Department and \$570,000 to the Public Vehicles Fund.

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, \$3; motor cycle, \$1.50; motor omnibus, \$10 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and \$6 in other districts; taxicabs, \$10 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts and \$6 elsewhere; hire cars, \$6; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, \$4; other motor vehicles, \$3; and traders' registration, \$8.45 for motor cycles, and \$36.65 for other vehicles. The traders' registration fees have been current since January, 1963, and the other registration fees since August, 1956.

Drivers' Licences. Fees are charged at an annual rate of \$4 for a license to drive a motor vehicle and \$3 for a licence to ride a motor cycle; the fee for a learner's permit is \$2. The licence fee for a motor omnibus conductor is \$4.

Service Licence Fees are payable in respect of privately-owned omnibus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, as described on page 837.

Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. The provisions of this Act are summarised on page 835. The annual licence fees payable for the vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods range from 30c to \$1, and 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 835.

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 are payable at the rate of $\frac{5}{18}$ c 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 Main Roads Department.

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 table includes the Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants credited to the Public Vehicles Fund. Contributions by the Commonwealth Government for road safety purposes (which amounted in 1968-69 to \$29,000) have been excluded from both receipts and payments.

Table 738. Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., N.S.W.: Receipts and Payments

Item	Year ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	£ thousand				
RECEIPTS					
Motor Vehicle Tax	30,043	31,218	32,584	34,542	37,068
Registration and Drivers' Licence Fees, etc.	12,683	13,088†	13,786†	14,502	15,539
Omnibus Service Licence Fees ..	67	68	68	70	69
Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act ..	3,893	3,747	3,813	4,361	4,512
Road Maintenance Charges ..	10,246	11,035	11,405	12,566	14,799
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..					
Grant	253	263	274	284	296
Other	527	525	537	580	642
Total Receipts*	57,712†	59,944†	62,466†	66,904	72,925
PAYMENTS					
Administration of Traffic and Road Transport—					
Police Services	5,320	5,448	6,149	7,276	7,908
Other	5,346	6,168	7,064	7,051	8,092
Provision of Traffic Facilities ..	1,654	1,789	2,478	2,961	2,958
Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	42,533	43,949	44,476	47,274	52,024
Paid to Railways and Department of Government Transport ..	2,833	2,534	2,532	2,538	2,535
Refund of Charges Collected from Road Hauliers in respect of Interstate Journeys ..	1	...	...	...	...
Total Payments*	57,688	59,887	62,700	67,099	73,517

* Excludes contributions by Commonwealth Government for road safety purposes.

† Revised.

The value of services rendered by the police in controlling traffic, registering vehicles, and licensing drivers is recouped annually to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In 1968-69, \$8,055,000 was paid for this purpose from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, including amounts recouped to the Fund by the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund (\$693,000) and municipal and shire councils (\$147,000).

In 1968-69, the Commissioner for Railways received \$2,500,000 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 or death, or damage to property exceeding \$50 (\$20 for many years until May, 1960), must be reported to the police 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 739. Road Accidents and Casualties, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th 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.
1959	47,856	382	451		833	10,798	9,056		19,854
1960	52,151	457	482		939	12,391	9,939		22,330
1961	49,435	454	480		934	12,252	9,992		22,244
1962	47,857	416	471		887	11,006	8,880		19,886
1963	53,931	408†	486		894	13,399†	11,181		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

* Includes accidents without casualties.

† Figures for 1962-63 and earlier years relate to the Division of Cumberland.

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 740. Road Casualties, N.S.W.: Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population

Year ended 30th 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
1959	0.85	20.30	21.15	2.24	53.29	55.53
1960	0.90	21.35	22.25	2.48	58.88	61.36
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	20.60	2.72	70.24	72.96

An analysis of fatalities by type of accident shows that 41.0 per cent. of road deaths in 1968-69 resulted from collisions between vehicles, 26.5 per cent. from vehicles striking pedestrians, and 31.2 per cent. from vehicles overturning, leaving the roadway, or colliding with a fixed object. In respect of persons injured, the corresponding proportions were 57.7 per cent., 13.5 per cent., and 27.7 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 oversea countries.

Table 741. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Principal Causes

Cause	1967-68			1968-69		
	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Accidents	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
Motor Drivers and Cyclists--						
Excessive speed	4,154	314	2,816	4,888	232	3,334
Inattentive driving	9,044	115	3,162	7,227	165	2,741
Intoxication	2,577	51	972	3,106	75	1,209
Inexperience	1,039	28	622	949	28	582
Not giving way at intersection	16,214	98	5,557	16,598	79	5,559
Turning to right without care	5,088	20	1,729	5,222	13	1,790
Overtaking improperly .. .	1,887	37	778	2,006	58	800
Not keeping to left	2,709	71	1,408	2,676	91	1,312
Following vehicle too closely	7,100	9	1,090	10,499	6	1,668
Other causes	9,186	167	3,772	10,453	188	4,065
Total	58,998	910	21,906	63,624	935	23,061
Pedestrian and Passengers—						
Crossing roadway carelessly ..	1,210	52	1,202	1,038	58	1,009
Passing behind or in front of vehicle	264	22	247	351	16	346
Pedestrians or passenger intoxicated	188	15	174	251	27	233
Children under seven years not under supervision ..	588	29	573	592	32	572
Children playing on roadway	29	2	27	34	1	35
Boarding or alighting from vehicle in motion .. .	43	...	43	40	2	38
Person falling from moving vehicle	63	4	64	71	6	65
Other causes	204	23	183	272	20	253
Total	2,589	147	2,513	2,649	162	2,551
Pedal cyclists	455	15	466	467	13	472
Vehicle defects	3,806	49	1,932	3,549	38	1,703
Weather conditions	425	14	229	414	6	207
Road conditions	3,765	23	1,745	3,087	31	1,446
Caused by parties other than those involved	3,097	10	1,389	3,368	11	1,498
Animals	847	3	150	864	3	165
Other causes	44	3	22	20	7	17
Total, All Causes	74,026	1,174	30,352	78,042	1,206	31,120

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 "not keeping to left".

Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents

In 1968-69, motor drivers and passengers comprised about two-thirds of the persons killed and about four-fifths of those injured in road accidents, and pedestrians constituted about one-quarter of the fatal cases and one-seventh 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 742. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Classes of Persons Killed or Injured

Year ended 30th June	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others*	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1964	320	20	34	318	282	...	974
1965	380	27	31	310	335	2	1,085
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
PERSONS INJURED							
1964	9,386	849	906	4,005	10,477	39	25,662
1965	10,554	922	976	4,068	11,359	29	27,908
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

* 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 1968-69:—

Table 743. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Age and Sex of Persons Killed and Injured in 1968-69

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	24	16	555	437	1.16	0.81	27.21	22.76
5 and under 17	64	27	2,494	1,621	1.25	0.55	49.03	33.86
17 " " 25	254	66	8,256	3,237	8.11	2.22	265.77	111.71
25 " " 40	175	42	4,193	1,927	3.90	1.01	94.37	47.26
40 " " 50	108	38	2,017	1,235	3.65	1.35	68.96	45.01
50 " " 60	104	50	1,408	997	4.49	2.14	61.34	43.64
60 or over	147	90	1,242	1,071	6.06	2.85	51.55	34.67
Not stated	1	...	191	239	*	...	*	*
Total	877	329	20,356	10,764	3.94	1.49	91.55	48.77

* 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 1968-69, there were 13,195 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 131 persons being killed (11 per cent. of the total) and 4,997 injured (16 per cent. of the total). More persons were killed between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. (viz., 172 or 14 per cent. of the total) than in any other two-hour period of the day.

Approximately one-third of the accidents and casualties occur on straight roads where the view is open. In 1968-69, there were 535 persons killed (44 per cent. of the total) and 9,949 injured (32 per cent. of the total) at such locations, compared with 287 killed (24 per cent. of the total) and 13,984 injured (45 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 is President of the Council and funds are provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The Council undertakes road safety activities, including publicity campaigns and the issue of propaganda. Grants made to the Council in 1968-69 amounted to \$279,000 comprising \$250,000 from the State and \$29,000 from the Commonwealth.

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, 1969 at 692 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong.

A co-ordinated system of traffic control signals in the inner area of Sydney was brought into operation in 1963. Twenty television cameras provide a composite view of traffic in the area and 105 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 a Road Accident Prevention and Research Unit staffed by specialist officers was established within the Department of Motor Transport to undertake research into all aspects of driver competency, (including methods of driver tuition and testing), and motor vehicle safety standards, and to collect and evaluate information on the factors leading to accidents.

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 744. Traffic Offences, N.S.W.: Convictions at Courts of Petty Sessions

Year	Total Offences Charged	Summary Convictions						Total Convictions
		Court Appearance Made					No Court Appearance*	
		Driving Offences		Parking, etc. Offences	Licensing, Registration, etc. Offences	Other Traffic Offences†		
		Drunken Driving	Other					
1964	523,561	5,427	59,249	50,172	11,378	3,327	381,058	510,611
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	544,138
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

* Fine paid without court appearance. See text below table.

† Includes offences by pedestrians.

‡ Includes 6,980 convictions for driving with prescribed alcohol concentration, 4,452 for driving under the influence of alcohol, and 296 for refusal to undergo a breath test or analysis. (see text page 852)

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. 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 561,371 convicted in 1969, 550,011 were fined, 830 were imprisoned (including 95 for driving with prescribed alcohol concentration and 83 for drunken driving), and 10,530 were otherwise dealt with. Among the more serious offences charged in 1969 were 304 cases involving personal injury or death; of these, 85 were withdrawn or discharged, 187 were committed to a higher court for trial, and 32 were convicted summarily.

Persons convicted of certain driving offences are automatically disqualified for a specified period from holding a driver's licence, and the courts may order suspension or disqualification for other offences. In 1968-69, the number of persons disqualified was 12,382, of whom 4,628 were convicted of drunken driving, 2,366 of driving with the prescribed alcohol concentration, 1,502 of dangerous driving, 1,071 of exceeding the speed limit, 997 of negligent driving, and 554 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 844) 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 1968-69, 11,438 licences (including 7,955 provisional licences) were suspended or cancelled, in 10,970 cases because of traffic convictions and in 336 cases because of physical disabilities.

Further information about traffic offences is given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

CIVIL AVIATION

CONTROL OF CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation in Australia is controlled, in terms of the (Commonwealth) Air Navigation Act, 1920-1966, 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, 1959-1970, 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 (with modifications) the principles of that Convention to internal carriage by air.

Air Navigation Charges

Under the Air Navigation (Charges) Act, 1952-1969, 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 oversea 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 855) 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 1968-69, its revenue amounted to \$78,031,000 and its net operating profit to \$1,139,000.

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, 1958, 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 1968-69 to purchase six Douglas DC9 and one Boeing 727 aircraft for introduction on Australian domestic services in the period 1970 to 1972.

Licensing of Aircraft by the State

In terms of the (New South Wales) Air Transport Act, 1964, 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 (Coordination) Act, 1931-1962.

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 745. Civil Aviation Aircraft and Personnel, Australia*

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Aircraft Registered	1,936	2,207	2,605	2,970	3,356	3,559
Aircraft Owners Registered ..	1,167	1,293	1,481	1,685	1,845	1,951
Pilots' Licences—						
Private	4,726	5,388	6,372†	7,838	9,292	10,218
Commercial	1,505†	1,667	1,897†	2,298	2,734	3,357
Student	5,717	6,973	8,205†	10,044	10,230	10,512
Airline Transport—						
1st Class	670	750	807†	819	826	803
2nd Class	603	725	822†	838	887	893
Flight Navigators' Licences ..	137	154	208	222	211	188
Radio Operators' Licences—						
1st Class Flight Telegraphy ..	19	18	19	19	18	14
Flight Radio-telephone ..	7,956	9,102	10,831†	13,157	15,040	16,331
Flight Engineers' Licences ..	215	429	495	563	539	568
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers' Licences	2,553	2,779	2,879†	2,954	3,278	3,508

* Includes the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

† Revised.

There were 485 civil land aerodromes (including aerodromes used for both civil and service purposes) in Australia at 30th June, 1969. Of these, 106 (New South Wales, 20) were owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government and 379 (New South Wales, 59) 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 is being extended to 13,000 feet to accommodate high-capacity and supersonic jet aircraft; the extended runway is expected to become operative by the end of 1972. A new international

passenger terminal was opened in May, 1970, and a new operations and control tower complex is expected to be operational in 1971.

Particulars of the civil airfields in operation in the last three years are given in the next table:—

Table 746. Civil Land Aerodromes*, N.S.W. and Australia

Maximum Effective Take-off Length Available†	At 30th June					
	1967		1968		1969	
	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia
Feet						
Under 3,500	2	41	1	24	3	56
3,500 to 4,199	11	91	12	104	14	99
4,200 to 4,999	10	113	14	123	13	129
5,000 to 5,899	30	163	36	167	35	142
5,900 to 6,999	15	55	9	52	8	44
7,000 to 8,399	4	19	3	15	2	14
8,400 or more	1	2	1	3	2	7
Total Aerodromes—						
Government‡	18	107	19	107	18	108
Licensed¶	55	377	57	381	59	383
Total	73	484	76	488	77	491

* 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.

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 1969-70, Commonwealth grants to these organisations amounted to \$38,000.

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 1969-70 was 152.

The Commonwealth Government also contributes (from 1966-67) towards the cost incurred by airlines in pilot training. The contribution

(maximum \$75,000 per annum) is made on a \$1 for \$1 basis. In 1969-70, the Commonwealth contribution amounted to \$75,000.

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, 1969.

OVERSEA SERVICES

Qantas Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, operates a number of oversea air services from Sydney. The overseas terminals, with the frequency of service shown in brackets, are as follows—London (eight services weekly via Singapore, four weekly via Hong Kong, four weekly via San Francisco, and one weekly via Mexico); San Francisco (four weekly); Vancouver (weekly); New York (weekly); Tokyo (three weekly); Hong Kong (five weekly); Johannesburg (weekly); Auckland (six weekly); Wellington (four weekly); Christchurch (two weekly); Noumea (two weekly); Fiji (weekly). These services, with the exception of services to Wellington (operated by Lockheed Electra prop-jet aircraft), are operated by Boeing 707 jet aircraft.

Air services between the Australian mainland and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are operated by Trans-Australia Airlines, Ansett Airlines of Australia, and Qantas. Trans-Australia Airlines operates, on behalf of Qantas, the services from Lae (in New Guinea) to Djajapura (fortnightly) and Honiara (fortnightly), and (under charter from a Portuguese Timor airline) the service from Darwin to Baucau in Timor (weekly).

Fourteen oversea airlines operate international services to or via Sydney. The airlines, with their services shown in brackets, are as follows—Air India (weekly from Bombay, weekly between Bombay and Fiji); Air New Zealand (two weekly from Auckland, two weekly between Auckland and Hong Kong, two weekly between Auckland and Singapore, four weekly from Wellington, four weekly from Christchurch); Alitalia (three weekly from Rome); British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.) (three weekly from London via Singapore, two weekly between London and Auckland, five weekly from London via Los Angeles, four weekly from Hong Kong); Canadian Pacific Airlines (weekly from Vancouver); K.L.M. (two weekly from Amsterdam); Lufthansa (two weekly from Frankfurt); Garuda Indonesian Airways (weekly from Djakarta); Japan Airlines (two weekly from Tokyo); Malaysia-Singapore Airlines (two weekly from Singapore); Pan American (nine weekly from U.S.A.); Philippine Air Lines (two weekly from Manila); South African Airways (weekly from Johannesburg); U.T.A. (weekly from Paris, two weekly from Noumea).

The air route mileages between Sydney and the principal oversea 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; 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, and Adelaide. 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 204 direct return flights to Melbourne, 104 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 113 return services per week between Sydney and Canberra.

The number of New South Wales towns directly connected with Sydney by air service was 12 in 1947, 36 in 1951, 45 in 1967 and 50 in 1970. 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 748.

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 747. Regular International Air Services Into and Out of Australia*

Year ended 30th 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									
1964‡	1,721	97,353	Tons† 3,973	2,116	105,249	Tons† 2,745	3,837	202,602	Tons† 6,718
1965‡	2,055	123,635	5,145	2,529	127,636	3,361	4,584	251,271	8,506
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	542,714	19,125
OUT OF AUSTRALIA									
1964‡	1,738	86,053	Tons† 2,738	2,118	86,568	Tons† 1,965	3,856	172,621	Tons† 4,703
1965‡	2,103	110,492	3,397	2,523	113,745	2,406	4,626	224,237	5,803
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

* Relates to services flown wholly or partly between Australia (including external Commonwealth Territories) and places outside.

† In terms of short tons (2,000 lb.).

Revised.

The operations of the regular air services conducted by Australian-owned airlines during the last eleven years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 748. Regular Air Services Operated by Australian-owned Airlines*

Year ended 30th June	Hours Flown	Miles Flown	Paying Passengers Carried	Paying-passenger-Miles	Seat-miles Available	Freight	Mail
	Thousand					Thousand ton-miles†	
OVERSEA SERVICES ‡							
1959	71	15,838	177	478,752	828,140	15,396	8,321
1960	58	16,290	229	646,570	1,073,731	24,228	9,779
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
INTERNAL SERVICES ¶							
1959	229	40,287	2,235	944,379	1,516,207	28,841	1,472
1960	225	43,199	2,660	1,132,518	1,911,269	29,240	2,567
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
TOTAL, ALL SERVICES							
1959	300	56,125	2,412	1,423,131	2,344,347	44,237	9,793
1960	283	59,489	2,889	1,779,088	2,985,000	53,468	12,346
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

* 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 predominant passenger fares in operation in 1969 and earlier years, and the freight charges in 1969 on regular air services from Sydney:—

Table 749. Regular Air Services from Sydney: Passengers Fares and Freight Rates

Sydney to—	Single Fare for 1st Class Travel at 30th June					Freight Rate per lb. at 30th June, 1969
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Cents
Oversea Destinations—						
Amsterdam	970.00	970.00	970.00	970.10	970.10	157.7
Auckland	109.00	109.00	109.00	109.10	109.10	40.0
Hong Kong	460.00	460.00	460.00	460.10	460.10	97.7
Johannesburg	730.00	730.00	730.00	730.10	730.10	131.8
London (via India)	975.00	975.00	975.00	975.10	975.10	158.6
Lord Howe Island	34.90	37.00	38.20	40.20	40.20	10.0
Norfolk Island	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	20.0
Port Moresby	97.40	98.40	101.40	106.50	106.50	50.5
Rome (via India)	922.50	922.50	922.50	922.60	922.60	146.7
San Francisco*	664.00	664.00	664.00	664.00	664.00	207.3
Tokyo	582.50	582.50	582.50	582.60	582.60	114.1
Interstate Destinations—						
Adelaide (direct)	44.60	47.30	48.80	51.30	51.30	16.5
Brisbane	26.20	27.80	28.70	30.20	30.20	9.5
Canberra	9.40	10.00	10.30	10.90	10.90	5.5
Darwin (via Brisbane)	125.50	133.00	137.00	143.90	143.90	44.0
Hobart (via Melbourne)	47.10	49.90	51.50	54.20	54.20	16.5
Melbourne	24.70	26.20	27.00	28.40	28.40	9.5
Perth (via Adelaide)	116.20	123.20	127.00	133.50	133.50	37.0
Intrastate Destinations—						
Albury	16.90	17.90	18.50	19.50	19.50	6.5
Armidale	14.50	15.40	15.90	17.00	17.00	6.0
Bathurst	6.20	6.60	6.80	7.80	8.20	5.0
Bourke	23.60	25.20	26.00	27.30	27.30	8.0
Broken Hill	32.40	34.40	35.50	37.30	37.30	12.0
Casino	20.60	21.80	22.50	23.70	23.70	8.0
Coff's Harbour	16.00	17.00	17.60	18.50	18.50	6.0
Cooma	12.90	13.80	14.30	15.10	15.10	6.0
Coonamble	16.50	17.50	18.10	19.10	19.10	8.0
Cowra	8.80	8.90	9.20	10.20	10.20	5.0
Deniliquin	21.40	22.70	23.40	24.60	27.60	8.0
Dubbo	11.90	12.60	13.00	13.70	13.70	6.0
Forster	9.90	11.10	11.40	12.40	12.40	5.0
Grafton	16.30	17.50	18.00	19.00	19.00	6.5
Moree	19.00	19.60	20.20	21.30	21.30	8.0
Moruya	9.50	10.30	10.70	11.30	11.30	6.0
Narrandera	17.70	18.60	19.20	20.20	20.20	8.0
Newcastle	5.90	6.30	6.50	6.90	6.90	5.5
Orange	7.50	8.00	8.30	9.50	9.90	5.0
Parkes	11.50	12.40	12.80	13.40	13.40	6.5
Tamworth	12.60	13.20	13.60	14.30	14.30	6.5
Wagga Wagga	14.40	15.20	15.70	16.50	16.50	8.0
West Wyalong	14.20	15.00	15.50	17.00	18.00	7.0

* Also Vancouver.

The return fares for interstate and intrastate journeys is almost invariably double the single fare; for oversea 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 oversea and interstate journeys; the Economy Class fare from Sydney to London (via India), for example, was \$620.10 in June, 1969. 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.

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 750. Casualties in Civil Aviation Accidents to Australian Aircraft

Nature of Flight	1966		1967		1968		1969	
	Killed	Seriously Injured						
Regular Domestic Air Services*	24	2	...	4	26	...	...	...
Charter	1	...	9	3	17	11	...	6
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural	5	4	6	4	1	2	1	9
Instructional	6	5	2	...	5	4	...	1
Other	14	4	10	2	9	2	...	3
Private	19	22	24	12	15	10	41	17
Total	69	37	51	25	73	29	42	36

* Includes services between the Australian mainland and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and services within the Territory. Australian aircraft on regular oversea 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 751. Casualties in Civil Aviation Accidents, N.S.W. and Australia

Nature of Flight	New South Wales				Australia			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
PERSONS KILLED								
Regular Air Services .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	26
Charter	2	...	...	...	2	...	13	1
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural .. .. .	...	8	...	...	3	10	1	...
Instructional .. .. .	...	...	4	...	2	3	6	...
Other	2	3	...	...	3	10	4	...
Private	6	1	7	8	18	18	20	17
Gliding	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	3
Total	11	12	11	8	29	66	47	47
PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED								
Regular Air Services .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Charter	2	...	2	4	2	...	8	10
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural	2	4	3	2	4	5	3	2
Instructional	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	1
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Private	7	4	1	...	12	16	10	5
Gliding	1	1	...	...	3	2	6	2
Total	14	9	6	6	28	24	29	20

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 1959 (for postal and other services), 1964 (telephone services only), and 1967 and 1968 (postal services only). Postal and telephone charges were again increased in October, 1970.

Table 752. Postmaster-General's Department: Finances, Australia

Year ended 30th June	Earnings			Working Expenses	Interest Payable to C ['] wealth Treasury	Profit or Loss		
	Postal Branch	Telecommunications Branch*	Total			Postal Branch	Telecommunications Branch*	Total
\$ thousand								
1959	72,926	137,680	210,606	196,894	1,626	(—) 1,702	13,788	12,086
1960†	86,522	164,650	251,172	219,622	30,694	1,456	(—) 600	856
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

* From 1964-65, the Telegraph and Telephone Branches were combined to form the Telecommunications Branch.

† The basis of the Post Office commercial accounts was altered in 1959-60. The principal changes were new methods of charging for superannuation, depreciation, and interest. Interest became payable to the Treasury, at the long-term bond rate, on the net funds provided by the Treasury; in 1968-69, \$81,059,000 of the total interest payable was in respect of 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 753. Postmaster-General's Department: Employees in N.S.W.*

At 30th June	Permanent Staff	Semi-Official and Non-Official Postmasters and Employees	Telephone Office Keepers	Mail Contractors (including Drivers)	Temporary and Other Employees	Total Employees
1964	23,706	2,372	317	2,103	10,491	38,989
1965	23,452	2,348	294	2,047	11,529	39,670
1966	23,471	2,325	271	2,054	12,787	40,908
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

* 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 2,318 post offices in the State at 30th June, 1969, of which 524 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials) and 1,794 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. Because of the geographical nature of the services, the cost cannot be compiled on a State basis; for Australia as a whole, \$19,323,000 (including \$14,577,000 for oversea mail) was expended for the carriage of mails by air in 1968-69.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or oversea, and articles received from oversea, in 1938-39 and the last six years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

Table 754. Articles Posted and Received in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Letters, Post Cards, etc.	Registered Articles (excl. Parcels)	Newspapers and Packets	Parcels (incl. Registered Parcels)
	Thousand			
POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA				
1939	333,132	2,795	68,130	3,810
1964	643,674	3,676	136,438	5,860
1965	689,257	3,472	143,763	6,272
1966	697,755	3,782	152,328	6,287
1967	734,365	3,769	156,308	6,540
1968	717,190	3,572	154,174	7,285
1969	738,759	3,376	159,624	8,766
POSTED FOR DELIVERY OVERSEA				
1939	11,919	207	2,632	115
1964	42,332	739	10,949	266
1965	47,820	983	11,474	272
1966	49,651	898	11,822	304
1967	51,107	930	12,601	363
1968	48,932	936	11,208	406
1969	44,733	1,004	12,670	428
RECEIVED FROM OVERSEA				
1939	15,240	246	9,562	155
1964	51,853	1,089	28,729	528
1965	56,494	1,006	29,961	574
1966	57,534	1,200	28,329	646
1967	66,354	1,249	33,238	734
1968	66,164	1,296	36,387	711
1969	74,016	1,356	33,245	689

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

The following table shows particulars of Australian postage rates, effective from 1st October, 1970, for letters posted to places within Australia and its territories and by surface mail to overseas countries.

Table 755. Australian Postage Rates for Letters

Weight of Letter	Letters posted to places within—		
	Australia and its Territories	Other British Commonwealth Countries, Asia and Oceania	Other Oversea Countries
	Cents	Cents	Cents
Not exceeding 1 oz.	6	7	9
Exceeding 1 but not exceeding 2 oz.	12	13	16
Exceeding 2 but not exceeding 4 oz.	18	20	25
Exceeding 4 but not exceeding 8 oz.	24	40	50
Exceeding 8 but not exceeding 16 oz.	30*	70	90
Exceeding 16 but not exceeding 32 oz. . . . .	...	120	150
Exceeding 32 but not exceeding 64 oz. . . . .	...	190†	240†

* Maximum weight 1 lb.

† Maximum weight 4 lb.

Parcel rates and various special postage rates apply to other articles. Letters and articles may be registered against loss or damage, for a fee of 30c (in addition to postage); the maximum compensation payable is \$100 for articles posted to places within Australia and \$7.25 for items posted overseas. An insured parcel service provides for insurance up to \$150 for postage to most overseas countries.

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 they comply with the prescribed dimensions (i.e. not exceed 3/16" in thickness, fall within the size range 3½" x 5½" to 4¾" x 9¼", and be oblong in shape with a ratio of sides of 1 to not less than 1.414) and their delivery would thereby be expedited; 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 10c for New Zealand, 15c for Malaysia and Singapore, 20c for Ceylon, China, India, Japan, Pakistan, and Vietnam, 25c for Canada, Israel, Mexico, and U.S.A., and 30c for Africa, Europe, South America, the United Kingdom, and West Indies. Aerogrammes, written on special lightweight forms which cost 10c (including postage and air mail fees), may be sent to British Commonwealth and foreign countries.

Postal services include private mail boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 82,421 and 5,837, respectively, in New South Wales in June, 1969.

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, and the maximum amount of a single postal order is \$8. 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 given in the following table:—

Table 756. Money Order Business in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th June	Issued in N.S.W.				Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Total Value	Payable in—		Number	Total Value	Issued in—	
			Australia	Oversea Countries			Australia	Oversea Countries
	Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1964	5,134	149,538	148,692	846	5,428	152,306	151,354	952
1965	5,188	162,952	162,072	881	5,533	166,351	165,230	1,121
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

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Excludes from late 1967-68, official money orders used in bringing to account telephone account collections, and War Service Homes repayments.

The next table shows particulars of the postal order business in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last six years:—

Table 757. Postal Order Business in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th 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.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1964	5,805	6,683	6,254	5,707	1,882	7,589
1965	5,319	6,207	5,900	5,338	1,735	7,073
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

* 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 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.

Particulars of the telegraph business in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 758. Telegraph Business, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30th 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.
1964	2,781	7,345	3,332	814	856
1965	2,736	7,328	3,409	928	978
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	†

* 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. A network of high-capacity trunk systems links all capital cities and provides subscriber trunk dialling (S.T.D.) facilities between these cities and to many country centres. In 1968-69, 40 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 759. Telephones, N.S.W.*

At 30th 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.*		
1959	2,278	363,566	207,555	571,121	8,380	150
1960	2,218	385,066	217,743	602,809	8,911	155
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

* 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 \$23 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 \$47 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 4c per call, and from public telephones at the rate of 5c per call. There is a fee of \$40 for the connection of a new telephone service and \$5 for the reconnection of an existing service. The fees for outward calls have applied since October, 1967; the other fees for telephone services became effective in October, 1970.

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 new 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) 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 it was converted in 1969 to a tracking, telemetry, and command station for the control of INTELSAT III 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 oversea countries (including Australian external territories during the last four years. Details for New South Wales are not available.

Table 760. International Public Message Telegraph, Telex, and Telephone Services, Australia

Year ended 31st 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					
1966	51,218	49,666	100,884	777	878	1,656	1,507	1,680	3,187
1967	55,013	51,532	106,545	946	970	1,916	2,019	2,091	4,110
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

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 oversea 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 oversea 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 oversea countries on these services in the year ended 31st March, 1969, are given in the following table.

Table 761. International Telex, Telephone, and Leased Services, Australia, 1968-69

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	39	39	91	143	96,360	...
Europe	208	238	264	95	‡	‡
Hong Kong	38	24	93	63	47,284	...
Japan	251	235	132	130	91,852	...
Malaysia	3	3	25	26	17,520	...
New Zealand	160	144	761	1,055	53,652	...
Papua-New Guinea	50	58	160	256	20,199	...
Singapore	16	12	69	50	52,560	...
United Kingdom	485	445	804	671	173,804	...
U.S.A.	392	418	746	1,226	155,182¶	262,628¶
Other	117	109	173	169	77,630	22,608
Total	1,758	1,725	3,316	3,884	786,043	285,236

* 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.

Radiocommunication Stations

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations authorised by the Postmaster-General, under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, in New South Wales (excluding the Australian Capital Territory) and in Australia (including internal and external Commonwealth Territories). 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 later in the chapter.

Table 762. Radiocommunication Stations Authorised in N.S.W.* and Australia†, 30th June, 1969

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	11	91	Aeronautical	751	2,500
Services with other Countries (O.T.C.)	67	147	Land Mobile	27,422	82,637
Outpost	280	2,772	Harbour Mobile	273	949
Other	414	1,730	Outpost	274	3,455
Land Stations¶—			Ships	2,045	6,975
Aeronautical	79	263	Amateur Stations	1,862	5,963
Base Stations—			Receiving Only—		
Land Mobile	2,643	8,064	Fixed Stations	153	555
Harbour Mobile	36	152			
Coast	33	202			
Special Experimental	192	585			

* 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.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

Broadcasting and television services in Australia are operated under the Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1969, and comprise national and commercial services. 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 is obliged to hold public inquiries into applications, made to the Postmaster-General, for licences for commercial broadcasting and commercial television stations in areas for which the Postmaster-General proposes to grant licences, and into any other matter within its function (if the Board thinks it necessary or desirable, or if the Postmaster-General so directs). 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 30th June, 1969, 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 30th June, 1969, 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 nine national translator stations (low-power devices designed to receive signals of a parent station and re-transmit 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 30th June, 1969, 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 30th June, 1969, there were thirteen commercial stations operating in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and one operating in the Australian Capital Territory. There were also thirteen 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 required 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, 1968, the ordinary annual licence fees for receivers have been \$6.50 for a broadcast receiver in an area within 250 miles of a national broadcasting station and \$3.30 in other areas, \$14 for a television receiver, and \$20 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 \$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 763. Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers Licences, N.S.W.*

At 30th 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‡							
1959	727,654	96,779	919	2,101	...	827,453	4,231
1960	724,639	105,072	934	2,014	...	832,659	4,046
1961	712,691	109,894	929	2,014	...	825,528	3,985
1962	692,788	115,564	874	2,029	1,095	812,350	3,915
1963	676,129	120,105	969	2,053	2,286	801,542	3,875
1964	687,632	126,922	1,037	2,000	4,587	822,178	3,925
1965	567,916	109,849	1,201	2,056	5,459	686,481	3,789
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
TELEVISION VIEWERS' LICENCES‡							
1959	287,282	13,444	120	25	...	300,871	2,898
1960	385,479	23,654	171	30	...	409,334	3,989
1961	454,249	33,920	281	66	...	488,516	4,584
1962	507,651	46,153	336	85	415	554,640	5,246
1963	559,137	58,844	430	121	891	619,423	5,985
1964	616,675	72,545	499	217	1,716	691,652	6,635
1965	521,762	63,485	655	329	6,161	592,392	6,556
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
COMBINED RECEIVING LICENCES‡							
1965	140,767	21,743	...	...	...	162,510	2,055
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

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Annual licences. Excludes licences issued for periods less than a year for receivers under hire: such licences were first issued in July, 1961.

‡ From April, 1965, persons having both broadcast and television receivers at the one address are required to hold a combined receiving licence.



SOCIAL CONDITION

SOCIAL 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 763. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand				
Commonwealth—					
Age and invalid pensions	167,725	174,201	189,043	200,962	217,581
Funeral benefits for pensioners	349	410	524	500	640
Maternity allowances	2,569	2,475	2,514	2,462	2,761
Child endowment	59,897	61,050	68,816	64,684	66,430
Widows' pensions	17,736	18,753	21,188	22,745	25,589
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits	5,257	5,807	6,941	6,518	5,472
Community rehabilitation	494	537	604	645	735
Home savings grants	4,054	5,017	4,269	4,597	4,325
States grants (deserted wives) .. ..	...	...	...	140	570
Sheltered employment allowance .. ..	...	...	...	11	101
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	127
Total, Commonwealth	258,081*	268,250*	293,899*	303,263	324,330
State—					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc.	8,064	8,163	10,113*	11,213	11,935
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children	1,957	2,086	2,234	2,243	1,898
Widows' pensions—Children's allowances	40				
Legal aid	208	210	260	287	322
Care of Aborigines	712	809	909	814	992
Food relief and cash assistance	958	1,025	1,155	1,201	1,349
Administration	869	904	963	1,072	1,141
Housing	671	666	170	242	100
Contribution to miners' pensions	160	320	160	160	160
Workers' Compensation (Broken Hill)	73	72	64	67	63
Total, State	13,711	14,255	16,028*	17,300	17,960
Total in New South Wales	271,792*	282,505*	309,927*	320,563	342,290

* Revised since last issue.

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 benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government are maternity allowances, child endowment, unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, and age, invalid, and widows' pensions. These services are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services in terms of the Social Services Act, 1947-1970. The Home Savings Grants Scheme, which commenced to operate from July, 1964, is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Housing. Particulars of the pension benefits are given in the chapter "Pensions", and the other benefits are described below.

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 "Public Health".

National Welfare Fund

A National Welfare Fund has been established to finance the payment of Commonwealth social and health services benefits.

The Fund has operated since July, 1943. At first, it was used to finance funeral benefits for pensioners and maternity allowances, but from July, 1945, all except a few minor social and health benefits have been paid from the Fund. The Fund is used only to finance the benefits themselves; it is not used to meet the cost of administering the benefits or of capital works associated with the benefits.

In 1943-44 and 1944-45, the Fund received 25 per cent. of income tax collections from individuals (other than companies), up to a maximum of \$60,000,000 per annum. In the next two years, receipts consisted of a fixed amount from Consolidated Revenue and a sum equivalent to pay-roll tax collections. In the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 inclusive, the amount of social services contribution payable was substituted for the fixed sum from Consolidated Revenue, but in 1951-52, as a result of the amalgamation of income tax and social services contribution, the principle of a special contribution from Revenue plus pay-roll tax collections was restored. Since 1952-53, the Fund has received from Consolidated Revenue an amount equal to the actual expenditure from the Fund each year, and the balance in the Fund has increased only by interest on its investments.

The income and expenditure of the Fund in Australia in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 764. National Welfare Fund: Income and Expenditure in Australia

Year	Income		Expenditure	Credit Balance at 30th June
	Transfers from Revenue	Interest on Investments		
\$ thousand				
1963-64	832,696	4,157	832,696	418,382
1964-65	890,366	4,198	890,366	422,581
1965-66	941,574	4,241	941,574	426,822
1966-67	1,031,117	4,284	1,031,117	431,106
1967-68	1,075,049	4,327	1,075,049	435,433
1968-69	1,162,350	4,370	1,162,350	439,803

Particulars of disbursements from the Fund in each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Table 765. National Welfare Fund: Benefits Paid in Australia

Benefit	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand				
Age and Invalid Pensions	426,598	442,355	481,840	513,984	558,587
Widows' Pensions	47,044	50,017	56,438	61,061	69,080
Other Benefits to Pensioners—					
Medical	9,320	13,365	14,351	16,116	16,912
Pharmaceutical	21,564	24,071	29,280	32,115	36,609
Funeral	866	1,050	1,334	1,338	1,571
Hospital					
Hospital Benefits	58,790	60,743	44,631	23,665	24,520
Nursing Home Benefits			22,767	26,598	29,779
Medical Benefits	35,276	41,282	43,841	24,486	31,643
Pharmaceutical Benefits	60,638	67,713	72,001	46,431	49,556
Tuberculosis Campaign	11,604	14,665	12,176	73,019	81,764
Maternity Allowances	7,294	7,159	7,294	12,360	12,381
Child Endowment	172,830	176,432	199,282	187,920	193,263
Supply of Milk to School Children ..	8,060	8,493	9,021	9,831	10,053
Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits	14,540	15,557	19,044	18,832	16,830
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	1,604	1,660	1,844	1,944	2,260
States Grants (Deserted Wives) ..	...	...	...	201	1,149
Home Savings Grants	11,350	13,346	11,885	13,299	13,015
Sheltered Employment Allowance ..	...	...	...	104	288
Other Benefits	2,990	3,666	4,089	4,393	5,129
Total Expenditure	890,366	941,574	1,031,117	1,075,049	1,162,350

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, at the date of claim, is resident in Australia, and gave 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 16 years in the family, \$32 if there is one or two other children, and \$35 if there are three or more other children. 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 766. Maternity Allowances Paid in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Number of Allowances Paid				Amount of Allowances Paid
	No Other Children	1 or 2 Other Children	3 or more Other Children	Total	
1959	26,108	38,212	15,969	80,289	\$ thousand 2,531
1960	25,800	38,527	16,914	81,241	2,555
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

In 1968-69, there were 935 claims granted in respect of twins and 7 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, for all children (including ex-nuptial children) in the family under 16 years of age, for children under 16 years who are inmates of approved institutions, and for children aged 16 and under 21 years who are full-time students and are not in employment or engaged in work on their own account. 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.

To qualify for endowment, the claimant and the child must be resident in Australia at the date of claim. If not Australian-born, 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.

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 \$1.50 per week (since January, 1964) for the third child in the family under 16 years of age, for each child under 16 in an approved institution, and for each "student child" aged 16 and under 21 years. 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 767. Commonwealth Child Endowment in New South Wales

At 30th June	Endowed Children under 16 Years of Age					Endowed Student Children *	Total Endowed Children	Endowment Paid during year ended 30th June
	Family Units Receiving Endowment			Approved Institutions				
	Family Units	Endowed Children		Institutions	Endowed Children			
		Total	Per Family Unit					
1959	543,246	1,141,012	2·100	123	5,930	...	1,146,942	\$ thousand 48,585
1960	550,258	1,162,471	2·113	126	6,337	...	1,168,808	44,650
1961	558,040	1,188,980	2·131	130	7,108	...	1,196,088	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

* Includes "endowed student children" in approved institutions (117 in 1969).

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 768. Commonwealth Child Endowment: Family Units in New South Wales

Number of Children under age 16 Years in Family Unit	Family Units receiving Endowment at 30th June in respect of Children under age 16 years						
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1	209,165	209,846	210,363	214,172	217,953	222,020	214,586
2	183,704	184,483	187,472	189,909	192,519	197,057	203,226
3	100,604	102,214	104,366	105,772	107,394	109,495	111,540
4	46,048	46,646	47,577	47,833	48,183	47,473	48,279
5	17,467	17,549	17,996	17,699	17,382	17,270	17,417
6	6,955	7,030	7,213	7,260	7,070	6,852	6,705
7	2,523	2,716	2,778	2,680	2,603	2,582	2,559
8	1,238	1,189	1,246	1,264	1,205	1,103	970
9	417	447	479	456	441	386	327
10 and over	225	257	254	246	217	218	179
Total Family Units	568,346	572,377	579,744	587,291	594,967	604,456	605,788
Endowed Children*	1,225,329	1,237,215	1,258,370	1,270,262	1,281,366	1,294,661	1,306,568

* Excludes "student children" endowed (76,876 in 70,566 family units in 1969).

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Commonwealth came into operation on 1st 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 the benefits.

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.

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, maternity allowances, 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 benefit and permissible income (current since September, 1969) are as follows:—

	Benefit per week	Permissible Income per week
	\$	\$
Married Person (Any Age)	10.00	6.00
Single Person:—		
With at least one parent in Australia—		
16 — 17 years	4.50	3.00
18 — 20 years	6.00	3.00
Other	10.00	6.00

Additional benefit of \$7 per week may be paid for a dependent spouse and \$2.50 for the first and \$3.50 for each other dependent child under 16 years of age. 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. A married woman is usually not entitled to receive sickness benefit in her own right if her husband can maintain her.

Special benefits (at the above rates) may be granted to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who, by reason of age, disability, or domestic circumstances, are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants.

Particulars of claims admitted, beneficiaries, and payments in New South Wales in the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 769. Commonwealth Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Claims Admitted			Receiving Benefit at 30th June			Amount of Benefits Paid (\$ thous.)
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT							
1959*	43,605	12,210	55,815	8,563	3,529	12,092	4,858
1960*	24,431	9,539	33,970	3,498	2,127	5,625	3,214
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
SICKNESS BENEFIT							
1959*	17,226	6,132	23,358	2,585	996	3,581	1,855
1960*	16,925	6,174	23,099	2,602	1,007	3,609	1,896
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†
SPECIAL BENEFIT†							
1959*	757	623	1,380	218	517	735	285
1960*	621	611	1,232	184	513	697	278
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‡
TOTAL							
1959*	61,588	18,965	80,553	11,366	5,042	16,408	6,999
1960*	41,977	16,324	58,301	6,284	3,647	9,931	5,388
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

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Particulars of claims admitted and persons receiving benefit exclude immigrants in training for employment, 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 persons receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension or for unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, to those receiving a tuberculosis allowance, and to persons aged 14 or 15 who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at age 16. 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 1968-69, 428 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales and 339 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. During 1968-69, there were 453 trainees in New South Wales.

Sheltered Employment

Welfare organisations which establish sheltered workshops for the employment of disabled persons are eligible for Commonwealth subsidy towards establishment, equipment, etc., costs at the rate of \$2 for every \$1 raised from non-governmental sources. In 1968-69, 151 subsidies totalling \$879,640 were approved in respect of organizations in New South Wales. A sheltered employment allowance (see page 919) 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") organizations 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.

Commonwealth Subsidy for Deserted Wives

Under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act, 1968, the Commonwealth shares with the States, on an equal basis, the cost of providing assistance to deserted wives with dependent children for the first six months of desertion. (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, 21 years or more—		
With no dependent children under 16 years ..	\$10.00	\$16.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	\$12.00	\$24.00
Husband and wife—		
With no dependent children under 16 years ..	\$15.00	\$26.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	\$18.00	\$30.00

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 husband and wife have 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 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 \$1,339,000 in 1968-69.

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 \$141,000 in 1968-69.

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, are available for aged persons and for certain cases of particular need to perform heavy work, such as washing and ironing, for one or two days per week.

Expenditure on the emergency housekeeping and home aid services amounted to \$280,000 in 1968-69.

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 \$2.50 per week for each eligible child.

The number of parents in receipt of allowances for children during 1968-69, according to grounds of eligibility, were as follows:—

Widows	33
Deserted Wives, Divorcees ..	389
Unmarried Mothers	620
Husbands in Gaol	83
Other	1
	<hr/>
Total Parents	1,126
	<hr/>

The number of children for whom allowances were paid during 1968-69 was 2,134, and expenditure amounted to \$299,818.

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 \$289,625 in 1968-69.

CHILD WELFARE

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Child Welfare in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1969. 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, 1965-1966, 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 use of tobacco by juveniles and the supply of intoxicating liquor to them are prohibited by the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act and the Liquor Act, respectively. 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 Child Welfare Department.

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 Child Welfare 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 770. Children in the Care of, or Supervised by the State at 30th June

Classification	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Children in the Care of the State—						
In foster homes or with relatives	3,738	3,905	4,030	4,248	4,505	4,683
In charitable homes*	931	988	*	*	*	*
In residential employment	48	42	44	82	77	113
With own parents	178	225	193	174	178	206
In training schools	1,186	1,160	1,203	1,225	1,107	1,095
In shelters	143	129	160	195	197	205
In depots, homes, hostels	758	761	860	897	888	896
In special institutions	27	27	25	25	25	33
In mental hospitals	82	80	71	66	60	71
In other hospitals	4	11	32	29	36	31
Other	54	91	96	47	43	36
Total in the Care of the State	7,149	7,419	6,714	6,988	7,116	7,369
Children Supervised by the State—						
Living with parents receiving children's allowance	6,974	9,248	9,886	10,212	10,566	2,134†
Living in charitable homes*	*	*	984	1,074	1,123	1,143
On probation	5,911	6,288	7,000	6,804	4,557	4,711
After-care (ex-institution inmates)	850	850	792	779	771	759
Total Supervised by the State	13,735	16,386	18,662	18,869	17,017	8,747
Total Children under Care and Supervision	20,884	23,805	25,376	25,857	24,133	16,116
Maintained or Subsidised by the State	13,411	15,739	16,717	17,600	18,524	10,338
Not Maintained or Subsidised by the State	7,473	8,066	8,659	8,257	5,609	5,778

* Children maintained by the State in private charitable homes were, until April, 1966, required to be admitted to State control.

† From September, 1968 recipients of Commonwealth Social Service benefits became ineligible for State children's allowances. 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, 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. His guardianship usually terminates at 18 years, but in certain cases supervision may continue until the age of 21 years.

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. 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 Child Welfare Department 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 Child Welfare Department. The Department maintains "receiving" homes for new wards or children 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 at 30th June, 1969, was 6,088 (3,197 boys and 2,891 girls). Of these, 4,796 were boarded out with foster parents, 206 were restored to their parents, 1,050 were being cared for in the 25 homes operated by the Department or in psychiatric hospitals, etc., and 36 were on leave or had absconded. The allowances paid for wards with foster parents or in charitable institutions amounted in 1968-69 to \$984,000.

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 (similar to those paid in respect of children of necessitous parents), 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 30th June, 1969, 1,143 such allowances were being paid.

Any place used for the reception and care of one or more children under 7 years of age apart from their parents (or other blood relatives) must, in general, be licensed by the Child Welfare Department.

At 30th June, 1969, there were 202 licensed private foster homes (with 341 inmates under age 7 years) and 78 licensed charitable institutions (with 1,815 inmates under age 7 years).

ASSISTANCE OF CHILDREN OF NECESSITOUS PARENTS

An important activity of the Child Welfare Department 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 884.

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 771. Children Licensed for Employment in Public Entertainment, etc.

Year ended 30th 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
1964	481	503	399	343	242	984	277	135	412
1965	296	325	318	192	111	621	196	128	324
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

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

Legal provision is contained in the Adoption of Children Act, 1965-66, for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court in its Equity Jurisdiction. 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 the Child Welfare Department 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 the Child Welfare Department 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 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 the Child Welfare Department as private adoption agencies. In 1968-69, there were six 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 772. Adoptions: Age and Sex of Adopted Child

Age of Adopted Child*	Sex of Adopted Child					
	1967-68†			1968-69		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 3 months	165	154	319	24	13	37
3 months and under 6 months	351	311	662	161	168	329
6 months and under 1 year	229	213	442	458	385	843
1 year and under 2 years	43	42	85	75	90	165
2 years and under 5 years	37	31	68	71	77	148
5 years and under 10 years	26	24	50	54	44	98
10 years and under 20 years	16	16	32	34	43	77
20 years or more	1	...	1	13	5	18
Total	868	791	1,659	890	825	1,715

* 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 (for example, shortage of staff to meet requirements of the Court).

† Excludes adoptions made on the application of solicitors (see text).

Most adoptions are arranged through the Child Welfare Department. In 1968-69 the total number of adoptions was 1,715, of which 1,345 were arranged through the Department, 342 by private adoption agencies, and 28 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 available only for 1968-69; figures shown for 1967-68 exclude adoptions arranged by solicitors, and those for 1966-67 and earlier years relate only to adoptions arranged by the Director of the Child Welfare Department.

Table 773. Adoptions*: Sex and Age of Child and Relationship to Adopting Parents

Year ended 30th 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	
1964	688	669	1,030	327	115	23	1,219	1,357
1965	721	672	1,097	296	123	22	1,248	1,393
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

* Figures before 1967-68 refer only to adoptions arranged by Director of Child Welfare.

† Grandparent, uncle or aunt.

‡ Includes 351 adoptions arranged by private agencies.

¶ Includes 342 adoptions arranged by private agencies and 28 arranged by solicitors.

In 1968-69, adoption orders in favour of one person were made in 7 cases and 1,708 children were adopted by husband and wife jointly; of these, 682 were families of one child, 312 had more than one child, and 714 were childless. The adopting parents included 26 with an income of \$2,000 and less per annum, 437 with an income from \$2,001 to \$3,000, 863 with an income from \$3,001 to \$5,000, and 389 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, 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 Child Welfare Department 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 page 1,057 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, without just cause, for a period of six months, is eligible to apply for widow's pension in terms of the (Commonwealth) Social Services Act, 1947-1970. During the first six months of desertion the mother may receive assistance from the State (see "Primary Social Aids" on page 883).

Legislation provides for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance throughout Australia, and between New South Wales and a number of oversea 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 1969, the Children's Courts made 2,353 orders for maintenance of wife, 1,420 for maintenance of child, and 179 for expenses incidental to the birth of an ex-nuptial child. Further statistics are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

By delegation of ministerial powers under the Commonwealth Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-1952, the Director of the Child Welfare Department supervises immigrant children in New South Wales who are under 21 years of age and are not under the care of a parent or relative.

The number of immigrant children under supervision at 30th June, 1969 was 254. During the year, there were 386 arrivals and 380 were discharged from supervision.

CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

The expenditure and revenue of the Child Welfare Department in the last six years are shown in the next table:—

Table 774. Child Welfare Department: Expenditure and Revenue

Year ended 30th 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								
1963	345	...	595	920	289	1,406	621	4,185	271
1964	334	...	686	1,043	330	1,563	647	4,604	347
1965	388	...	892	1,253	364	1,814	734	5,446	371
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	449	247	830	1,587	536	2,463	892	7,025	423‡
1969	300	309	984	1,938	661	2,599	985	7,776	596‡

* Excluding items (e.g., rates) charged to the votes of other Departments.

† 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 and \$570,000 in 1968-69).

The table does not include loan expenditure on child welfare institutions, which totalled \$1,654,000 in 1967-68 and \$1,440,000 in 1968-69.

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 30th June, 1969, these institutions provided 416 beds in their "home" sections and 1,772 beds in their "hospital" sections; special wards are maintained for persons suffering from particular diseases, and there is a special alcoholics rehabilitation ward. Further information on the medical treatment of aged persons is given in the chapter "Public Health".

At 31st December 1969, there were 14,838 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 30th June, 1969, at total of 4,550 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 30th June, 1969, grants amounting to \$25,629,620 had been approved in New South Wales for 487 homes accommodating 8,971 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.

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. 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.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES

Charitable societies, as a general rule, must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934-1941. 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

Friendly 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 30th June, 1969, there were 10 affiliated societies (i.e., societies with branches), 33 single societies with no branches, and 18 miscellaneous societies. The members of sickness and funeral funds numbered 136,037 (108,923 men, 20,712 women, and 6,402 juveniles). Members of medical funds and hospital funds (many of whom were also members of sickness and funeral funds) numbered 307,785 and 309,343, respectively.

The sickness benefit for the majority of male members in the larger societies is \$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. Recently, the larger societies have established new schemes which provide higher sickness benefits, e.g. \$6 per week payable for up to fifteen weeks, for a contribution of \$0.20 per week. For entrants over 45 years of age the benefit is about \$3.50 per week.

The funeral benefits usually range from \$20 to \$80 at death of the member, according to the period of membership, and a contingent benefit of \$20 or \$30 is payable on death of his wife. In several societies, members may assure for additional amounts—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. A separate benefit for widows of members—usually \$30—may be assured in most of the societies for a stated contribution.

The rates of contribution for sick pay and funeral donations vary according to the rates of benefit, the average contribution to the original schemes totalling about 7 cents per week for a combined benefit.

In most cases, the form of the medical and pharmaceutical benefits available to members is the reimbursement of a portion (varying according to rate of contributions) of the costs of medical attention or medicines.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure and the accumulated funds of friendly societies are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

STATE SUBVENTION TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Since 1908, the State has paid an annual subvention to the friendly societies to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

The amount of subvention which may be claimed in each year is a sum equal to the amount of contributions for sickness, funeral, and medical benefits in respect of the following men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years—(a) those who were members at 30th June, 1932, and at the date of application for subvention had been members for a continuous period of 15 years; (b) widows or widowed mothers of deceased members who were members at 30th June, 1932, and had been members for 15 years continuously; (c) widows and widowed mothers in respect of whom subvention was being paid at 30th June, 1932. A proportion of each year's subvention in respect of medical benefits is advanced to the societies at quarterly intervals pending determination of the annual claims.

Particulars of the amounts paid to the societies in various years since 1960-61 are as follows:—

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	\$		\$		\$
1960-61	296,184	1963-64	271,852	1966-67	262,862
1961-62	294,328	1964-65	280,724	1967-68	217,122
1962-63	291,484	1965-66	259,130	1968-69	207,278

COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES

The Co-operation Act, 1923-1969, provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies. 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 30th June, 1969, there were 181 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 30th June, 1969.

PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES

In terms of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1967-1969 and the Fauna Protection Act, 1948-1967 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 reserves, Aboriginal areas, and protected archaeological areas.

The largest national park in the State is the Kosciusko National Park, which comprises 1,329,000 acres in the Kosciusko highlands and extends about 100 miles northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The Royal National Park (36,700 acres) and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (36,000 acres) are situated on the southern and northern fringes (respectively) of Sydney, while the Blue Mountains National Park (245,000 acres), Dharug National Park (30,000 acres), Kanangra-Boyd National Park (98,200 acres), and Brisbane Water National Park (16,500 acres) are within 100 miles of Sydney. Eleven other national parks (totalling 520,000 acres), six State parks (22,000 acres), six historic sites, and 61 nature reserves (344,000 acres), have been established throughout the State. The first game reserve has been established at Llan-goethlin Lagoon, near Guyra.

A Director of National Parks and Wildlife has been 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 31st March, 1970, the Director had been vested with responsibility for the care, control, and management of nine national parks, three State parks, four historic sites, and the nature reserves. 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, etc., and which is controlled by the Director of National Parks and Wildlife.

The care, control, and management of lands which have been set aside, in terms of the Public Parks Act, for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health or enjoyment, are 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 1968-69, paid admissions to the grounds numbered 941,350 and to the aquarium, 323,108. The receipts of the zoological department of the Taronga Park Trust amounted to \$625,415 in 1968-69, excluding a State capital grant of \$150,000, and expenditure amounted to

\$599,860. Exhibits at 30th June, 1969 comprised 917 mammals (138 species), 2,871 birds (209 species), 360 reptiles (126 species), and 1,072 fish and invertebrates (140 species).

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, 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. 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.

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. At 30th June, 1969, there were 58 Reserves and expenditure during the year 1968-69 amounted to \$1,027,100 from revenue and \$489,400 from loans.

The following table shows particulars of the operations of the Aborigines Welfare Board for the last six years prior to its abolition in 1969. Expenditure by the Department of Education on the education of Aboriginal children in special schools is not included.

Table 775. Aborigines Welfare Board: Stations and Reserves, and Expenditure

At 30th June	Aboriginal Stations			Aboriginal Reserves			Expenditure during Year ended 30th June	
	Number	Resident Aborigines	Aborigines Receiving Rations *	Number	Resident Aborigines	Aborigines Receiving Rations *	From Revenue	From Loans (New Bldgs., etc.)
1963	15	2,687	187	39	3,520	125	\$ thous. 688·9	\$ thous. 250·0
1964	14	2,563	194	42	3,325	208	605·4	280·0
1965	14	2,484	119	41†	4,248†	141†	712·2	332·0
1966	13	2,181	89	43†	4,094†	98†	808·9	540·0
1967	12	2,263	90	46†	4,324†	38	909·1	500·0
1968	12	2,158	54	45	4,352	31	814·1	550·0

* Included in "resident Aborigines".

† Revised.

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.

RELIGION

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

At population censuses taken in Australia, there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religion. A classification of the population according to religion 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 776. Religions of the Population, N.S.W.

Religion	Number of Persons			Proportion per cent. of Total stating Religion		
	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	...	...	...

* So described on individual census schedules.

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. 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 1969, the number of picture theatres showing 35 millimetre films in New South Wales was 244 and their aggregate seating capacity was 184,181, representing an average of 755 per theatre; 73 of the theatres (with an average seating capacity of 1,050) were located in Sydney and suburbs, and 171 (with an average capacity of 629) in other districts. In addition, there were 25 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, 1912-1970. 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.

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, 5½ per cent. is remitted to the State Treasury and 7½ per cent. is credited to the Board as commission. 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. Until the commission was sufficient to meet these expenses, the Board's operating expenses and the cost of establishing branches were met from loans by racing clubs; by 30th June, 1969, these loans amounted to \$4,000,000, all of which had been repaid to the racing clubs.

During 1968-69, off-course betting investments with the Board amounted to \$198,986,000. At 30th June, 1969, the Board was operating 86 branches and 219 agencies, and telephone facilities were available in Sydney and 88 country centres.

Particulars of the total totalizator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total bets made) are given for recent years in the next table:—

Table 777. 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.
1958	27,661	226,294	1964	28,600	238,937
1959	28,680	200,402	1965	42,155	279,389
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

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance".

POKER MACHINES

The operation of poker machines in non-proprietary clubs was sanctioned by the Gaming and Betting Act, 1956-1970. 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 1968-69) has been paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance has been allocated to public hospitals.

At 30th June, 1969, 1,438 clubs were licensed to operate poker machines, and the machines licensed included 3,077 20c machines, 13,631 10c machines, and 7,011 5c machines. The proceeds of the licence taxes during 1968-69 amounted to \$26,294,370.

STATE LOTTERIES

State lotteries, with cash prizes, have been conducted in New South Wales since August, 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act. In addition to the ordinary lotteries, "special" and "mammoth" or "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 (\$10 in the first six 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.

From the proceeds of the sale of tickets in each lottery, a sum is apportioned for prizes and the balance is paid to Consolidated Revenue or, in the case of Opera House lotteries, to the Sydney Opera House Account.

Table 778. State Lotteries

Year ended 30th 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.
1964	196	119	42	26	46,680	29,896†	16,784†	1,324
1965	186	124	47	28	48,830	31,280†	17,550†	1,470
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	18,950	1,668

* Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation prizes.

† Revised.

ART UNIONS

The Lotteries and Art Unions Act 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 30th June, 1969, 278 art unions were conducted, at prices ranging from 10 cents to \$20 per ticket. Of the 7,791,732 tickets sold, 7,017,545 or 90 per cent., were at prices of \$1 or less. Total income amounted to \$3,976,520 and expenditure was \$2,315,550, leaving net proceeds of \$1,660,970. The main items of expenditure were prizes \$1,005,919, advertising, postage, etc., \$551,140, and salaries, commissions, etc., \$581,630.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912-1970. 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 905 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.

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 May, 1970, are summarised in the table on pages 902 and 903.

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 1st 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 1st 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 30th 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, 1961-1969 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 779 below:—

Table 779. Liquor Licences at 31st December

Type of Licence	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Brewers*	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6
Publicans'	1,996†	1,985†	1,970†	1,955†	1,957†	1,957	1,960	1,958
Club	1,284	1,317	1,343	1,373	1,402†	1,430	1,447	1,455
Spirit Merchants'	566	569	567	575	588	624	664	713
Australian Wine	344	343	341	340	339	340	335	337
Packet	13	13	16	15	15	15	16	17
Booth or Stand*	6,950	6,473	7,094	7,341	6,750	7,495	7,599	7,107
Railway Refreshment	39	36	32	35	33	34	33	41
Accommodation Hotel or Accommodation House	5	7	7	8	8	5	5	5
Public Halls .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Historic Inn .. .. .	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	2
Permits to supply liquor with meals in—								
Hotels and Clubs*	415	415	408	357	333	362	381	418
Restaurants	272	315	339	334	365	416	481	559

* Number issued during the year.

† Revised.

The amounts expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in the last eight years are summarised in Table 781.

Table 780. Liquor

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.
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, \$40.	4 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

‡ Licences may permit or not permit of consumption on the premises.

Licences and Permits

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 9 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 9 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 9 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 9 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 9 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.		

approve refund of the whole or part of the excess. † Exclusive of liquor sold to persons licensed to sell liquor.

¶ Not available for ships plying only within Sydney Harbour.

§ Public Halls used for dinners, receptions, conventions, etc., by associations, or groups of persons.

Table 781. 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						
1960	127,023	24,160	9,623	1,534	774	257	163,371
1961	128,000	26,695	9,977	1,550	866	242	167,329
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

* Includes Accommodation Hotel, Accommodation House, and Historic Inn 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 1st July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in the last 8 years is shown in Table 782:—

Table 782. Liquor Licences: Fees Assessed

Licence	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand							
Fees assessed on purchases—								
Publicans*	6,400.0	7,793.5	8,059.9	8,429.7	8,873.1	9,355.7	9,651.7	10,226.2
Club	1,334.8	1,788.7	1,952.0	2,197.9	2,622.1	2,940.9	3,290.7	3,750.7
Spirit Merchants'	203.1	428.0	449.2	486.7	560.1	919.1	1,199.1	1,551.6
Australian Wine	31.0	63.9	68.5	74.1	83.3	133.8	110.8	92.1
Packet	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
Railway Refreshment	10.2	12.3	11.7	11.7	11.4	9.4	9.2	9.9
Restaurant Permit	43.3	62.0	80.4	101.4	107.9	147.4	212.3	263.9
Public Halls .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	2.5	3.0
Other Fees—								
Booth or Stand	28.2	25.9	28.6	29.4	27.0	72.6	76.0	71.9
Brewers'	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Permits to supply liquor with meals	22.3	25.4	26.3	27.2	23.7	29.0	30.8	48.7

* Includes Accommodation Hotel, Accommodation House, and Historic Inn 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 29th 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 8th 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 (9 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. (9 p.m. on Sundays, etc.), 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 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th 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 783. 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 784. 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
1958	94,323	4,108	1,758	230.4	1964	109,186	5,173	2,533	302.0
1959	92,817	4,178	1,972	232.4	1965	113,810	5,468	2,557	327.9
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

* 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. 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. Information as to the operations of breweries in New South Wales is shown in the chapter "Factories".

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 785. Wholesale Sales* of Wine and Brandy, N.S.W.

Type	Year ended 30th June			
	1966	1967†	1968	1969
	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.	Thous. gal.
Wine—				
Sherry: Dry	1,988	2,185	2,242	490
Medium				371
Sweet				1,436
Dessert Wines: Port (other than white)	791	889	892	515
Muscats				407
Other				112
Table Wines: Dry White	641	932	1,004	1,111
Dry Red	1,090	1,441	1,690	1,869
Sweet	171	221	234	184
Rosé	25	38	78	142
Sparkling Wines—				
Packed in Champagne Bottles—				
White	564	678	782	251
Red and Pink				32
Packed in Other Type Bottles—				
White				373
Red and Pink				147
Wine Cocktails, etc.	59	76	83	83
Vermouth	120	151	188	233
Total Wine	5,449	6,613	7,193	7,755
Brandy	Thous.pf.gal 392	Thous.pf.gal 407	Thous.pf.gal 431	Thous.pf.gal 464

* Includes wine and brandy imported from overseas. In 1968-69, 104,000 gallons of wine and 75,000 proof gallons of brandy were imported from overseas.

† Revised since last issue.

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 786. Drunkenness: Cases and Convictions

Year	Persons Charged *	Persons Dis-charged, etc.	Persons Convicted†						Per 10,000 of Population
			Fined	Imprisoned	Other‡	Total			
						Males	Females	Persons	
1960	69,259	668	12,806	401	55,384	65,159	3,432	68,591	179
1961	68,527	718	12,989	353	54,467	64,266	3,543	67,809	173
1962	69,171	625	11,827	30	56,689	64,525	4,021	68,546	172
1963	66,317	687	11,480	30	54,120	61,537	4,093	65,630	162
1964	62,125	588	10,799	12	50,726	57,894	3,643	61,537	150
1965	63,611	468	10,459	141	52,543	59,727	3,416	63,143	151
1966	56,545	386	10,595	32	45,532	53,225	2,934	56,159	132
1967	55,803	669	11,299	78	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	59,084	132

* Counted each time charged.

† Counted each time convicted.

‡ 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 6,247 in 1968 and 4,452 in 1969, 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 6,980 in 1969. Details of these convictions are given in the chapter "Motor Transport".

TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES

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 Psychiatric Services. Judges, magistrates, and the Master in Protective Jurisdiction 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 in Protective Jurisdiction, 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 30th June, 1969, the number of inebriates committed under the Inebriates Act and detained in State Psychiatric Hospitals was 307 (260 men and 47 women). The number admitted for the first time was 79 (69 males and 10 females) in the year 1968-69.

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, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, hairdressers, milk vendors, private enquiry agents, and persons who sell tobacco.

The following table shows particulars of licences issued in connection with certain occupations in the last four years:—

Table 787. Licences for Certain Occupations

Class of Licence	Number of Licences				Fees Collected			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Pawnbrokers'	49	56	65	77	\$ 980	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,356
Moneylenders'	1,227	1,237	1,301	1,341	*	*	*	*
Hawkers' and Pedlars'	1,073	1,071	1,110	1,049	3,156	3,359	3,191	3,110
Secondhand Dealers' and Collectors'	2,667	2,731	2,875	3,047	7,490	8,095	8,607	9,299
Tobacco	30,521	28,787	28,545	23,211	61,042	57,574	57,090	46,422

* Not available.

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, 1927-1965. A separate licence is required for each pistol. Licences may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age. In 1969, the number of licensed pistol dealers was 167 and the number of licences to purchase, etc., issued during the year was 21,000.

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 1969 dog registrations issued numbered 355,000 and the fees totalled \$512,000.

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, 1941-1967. A certificate of registration is also required by salesmen employed 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, stock and station salesmen, or business 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 the market in 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 Primary Products Act. 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 \$10 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 \$2 (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 1968-69 amounted to \$78,634 (including \$31,342 from a special levy), and the balance of the fund at the end of the year was \$264,366.

Particulars of applications for licences in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 788. Auctioneers and Agents: Applications for Licences and Certificates

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Auctioneers—						
General	678	730	719	754	785	855
Country	694	742	692	775	765	770
District	1,069	1,088	1,001	1,023	946	829
Primary Products	17	16	17	12	11	11
Chattel .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total	2,458	2,576	2,429	2,564	2,507	2,475
Corporations	682	744	745	821	871	826
Trainee Auctioneers .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	214
Stock and Station Agents	2,414	2,394	2,302	2,424	2,350	2,354
Stock and Station Salesmen .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	965
Real Estate Agents	5,583	5,793	5,075	5,998	5,987	5,399
Real Estate Salesmen	5,396	6,125	5,400	4,711	4,885	4,445
Business Agents	1,829	1,773	1,779	1,909	1,886	1,930
Business Salesmen	720	598	309	421	346	479

FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the City of Sydney and suburban municipalities, City of Newcastle, 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 authorizes the constitution of volunteer brigades which are subsidized out of the funds. In the Sydney Fire District in 1969, the fire brigades comprised 1,577 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 257 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 175 officers and permanent firemen and 2,416 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last six years:—

Table 789. Fire Brigades: Revenue and Expenditure

Year	Fire Stations at end of Year			Revenue					Expenditure
	Sydney Fire District	Other Districts	Total	Contributions by—			Other	Total	
				State Government	Local Government	Insurance Companies			
				\$ thous. 934	\$ thous. 934	\$ thous. 5,603	\$ thous. 69	\$ thous. 7,539	\$ thous. 7,987
1964	65	205*	270*						
1965	65	208*	273*	1,044	1,044	6,264	104	8,456	8,391
1966	69	209*	278*	1,074	1,074	6,446	116	8,712	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

* Revised since last issue.

Of the Board's expenditure in 1969, the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented \$7,926,000 or 69 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised \$248,000, superannuation \$754,000, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure \$2,612,000. The assets of the Board at 31st December, 1969 included land and buildings valued at \$3,533,000 and fire appliances valued at \$2,487,000.

Table 790 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 790. 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		
1964	4,843	368	19,170	34	1,026	28	505	25,974	10,180
1965	4,916	492	17,011	35	1,167	29	562	24,212	10,915
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

* 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 791. Causes of Fires Attended by Fire Brigades

Cause of Fire	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Accidents etc. with tools and equipment (blowlamps, brakes, etc.)	313	271	284	338	316
Boiling over of fats, oils, tars, etc.	388	356	402	443	517
Controlled fires in the open	3,085	2,267	2,329	3,978	1,906
Electricity	1,091	1,037	1,157	1,246	1,364
Exhausts—					
Chimneys, flues, etc.	621	591	466	528	408
Other (incl. motor vehicles)	65	39	33	52	37
Fuels (town gas, petrol, etc.)—					
Supply lines	74	57	60	73	73
Stored	35	21	40	30	35
Heat producing appliances	734	801	783	960	944
Ignition through manufacture process	102	88	124	115	116
Incendiarism or suspicious circumstances	306	235	234	424	390
Lightning	26	44	23	22	49
Matches, smoking, fireworks—					
Children	3,995	1,897	2,078	3,997	1,217
Other	10,966	6,055	6,280	12,612	5,285
Motors or engines	422	367	382	483	442
Re-ignition of fires	394	153	224	686	163
Sparks	197	124	136	153	83
Spontaneous ignition	63	55	86	70	54
Other known causes	214	165	143	247	228
Cause unknown	1,121	1,492	2,334	3,402	1,522
Total Fires	24,212	16,115	17,598	29,859	15,149

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, 1949-1970, 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 30th June, 1969 there were an estimated 2,500 brigades with a total membership of about 75,000. 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 bushfires for the past six years:—

Table 792. Bush Fire Brigades: Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Statutory Bush Fire Fighting Fund		Consolidated Revenue Fund		Total
	Purchase of Equipment	Other	Fire Prevention Schemes	Administration, Training, and Publicity	
	\$ thousand				
1964	582	39	156	3	780
1965	712	66	137	8	923
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

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.

PENSIONS

In New South Wales, statutory pensions are provided for aged persons, permanent invalids, widows, members of the Forces suffering disability due to war service, the dependants of war pensioners and of members of the Forces who died on war service, and coal and oil-shale miners. Provision is also made for superannuation in the government services and for certain employees of local governing bodies. Numerous private companies and firms have made arrangements for the superannuation of employees.

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, 1947-1969.

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 have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 10 years. 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) 10 years' continuous residence in Australia (or more than 10 years' residence, at least 5 of which must be continuous) is necessary to qualify. Residence in the United Kingdom or New Zealand may be counted as residence in Australia.

Under the means test, which was introduced in its present form in March, 1961, 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 a prescribed amount. From March, 1961 until October, 1969, the maximum pension was reduced by the whole of the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceeded the prescribed amount. The prescribed amount was \$364 from 1961 to 1967 for all pensioners; since April, 1967, the amount has been \$520 for a pensioner who is single, widowed or divorced, and \$442 for a married pensioner. Under the means test applied before March, 1961, pension at the maximum annual rate was reduced firstly by the annual income in excess of a prescribed amount (\$364 from October, 1954), and then, as a separate deduction, by \$2 for each complete \$20 of property in excess of \$400.

In assessing a person's income for purposes of the means test, the main types of income excluded are—income derived from property, benefits from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, maternity allowances, child endowment, 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, because of failing health, have lost the economy of living together—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 October, 1969, the maximum standard basic rate of pension has been \$15 per week (\$780 per annum) and the maximum married basic rate has been \$13.25 per week (\$689 per annum).

Additional pension by way of a guardian's allowance has been payable, since October, 1965, to an 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. Where an age or invalid pensioner has one or more dependent children, additional pension is payable, subject to the means test, of up to \$130 per annum for the first dependent child and up to \$182 per annum for each other dependent child. 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 (\$364 since October, 1968) half the amount by which the *means as assessed* 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 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 during the last ten years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 793. 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
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1960: October		10.00	1.00	3.50	...	1.15	1.00
1961: October		10.50	1.00	4.75	...	1.50	1.00
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	6.00	2.50	3.50

* Standard and married rates of pension are described on the previous page.

† Before October, 1965, these additional amounts were payable only to pensioners who were invalids.

‡ Maximum rate.

¶ Current in September, 1970.

§ Revised.

Funeral benefit of up to \$40 is payable (since October, 1965) to an age, invalid, or widow 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 pensioner, and benefit of up to \$20 is payable to a person who is not a pensioner, etc., and 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 scope and the rates of pension and allowances payable, are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 794. 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
1969: October	520		442	5,620		9,640
ABSOLUTE LIMIT ‡						
1961: March		884		9,240		
October		910		9,500		
1963: November			910	10,020		9,500
1964: October		962		10,280		9,760
1966: October		988		10,800		10,150
1967: April	1,196	1,040	1,118	12,360	11,580	10,940
1968: October	1,248		1,170	12,880	12,100	11,320
1969: October	2,080		3,640	21,200	20,420	18,600

* Single, widowed, or divorced pensioner.

† Standard and married rates of pension are described on page 914.

‡ 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 795. Age and Invalid Pensioners and Payments, N.S.W.

At 30th June	Age Pensioners			Invalid Pensioners			Payments during year ended June*
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1959	66,993	144,667	211,660	17,042	15,285	32,327	\$ thous. 107,308
1960	67,454	149,342	216,796	18,335	17,306	35,641	120,876
1961	69,830	152,467	222,297	19,855	18,639	38,494	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	22,907	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

* 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 796. Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.

At 30th June	Age Pensions				Invalid Pensions			
	New Claims*	Pensioners			New Claims*	Pensioners		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
1964	21,805	71,914	165,076	236,990	9,836	25,032	22,232	47,264
1965	22,020	69,078	174,715	243,793	10,024	22,933	19,052	41,985
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

* During year ended 30th 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 797. Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.: Recipients of Allowances and Funeral Benefits

At 30th June	Recipients of Allowance, etc. for—				Year ended 30th June	Funeral Benefit	
	Wife	Dependent Children		Claims Granted		Amount Paid	
		First Child	Each Other Child				
1964	6,628	4,652	5,086	1964	16,680	325	
1965	6,503	4,655	5,260	1965	17,696	349	
1966	6,913	5,199	5,389	1966	17,011	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	

\$ thousand

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

This allowance has been payable since June, 1967, to disable 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 884).

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 916) 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.

The means test for Class A and Class B widows' pensions was introduced in its present form in March, 1961. Under the means test, 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. From March, 1961 until October, 1969, the maximum pension was reduced by the whole of the excess over \$520 of the *means as assessed*. Under the means test applied before March, 1961, pension at the maximum annual rate was reduced by the annual income in excess of \$364 and, as a separate deduction in the case of a Class B widow only, by a proportion of her property in excess of \$400; no pension was payable to either class of widow if the value of property exceeded \$4,500. There is no specific means test for a Class C widow's pension, which is paid where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

For Class A widows, the maximum basic rate of pension has been \$780 per annum (\$15 per week) since October, 1969. 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 \$130 per annum is payable, subject to the means test, for the first dependent child, and of \$182 per annum for each other 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 \$689 per annum (\$13.25 per week) since October, 1969. 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 \$13.25 per week since October, 1969. 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 916). Funeral benefit of up to \$40 is also payable to widow pensioners, as described on page 917.

Changes in recent years in the maximum rates of widows' pensions and allowances are shown in the table on the next page:—

Table 798. 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		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1959: October ..	10.00	...	...	1.00	8.25	8.25
1960: October ..	10.50	...	...	1.00	8.75	8.75
1961: September..	11.00	...	...	1.50	9.25	9.25
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	6.00	2.50	3.50	13.25	13.25

* Current in September, 1970.

The following table gives particulars of the widows' pensions paid in New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

Table 799. Commonwealth Widows' Pensions in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Pensions Current at 30th June							Payments during the Year
	Class A		Class B		Classes C and D	Total Widows Receiving Pension		
	Number	Average Weekly Rate	Number	Average Weekly Rate	Number	Number	Average Weekly Rate	
		\$	\$			\$	\$ thous.	
1959	8,621	10.10	10,777	7.37	130	19,528	8.58	8,550
1960	9,310	10.82	11,155	8.10	137	20,602	9.33	9,604
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	15.24	22,745
1969	13,949	23.00	14,927	12.57	36	28,912	17.66	25,589

WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

War pensions are provided by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the Repatriation Act, 1920-1970, 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, 1940-1969, 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-service men 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 (\$36.00 per week since October, 1969) 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 (\$26.50 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 \$3.75 to \$5.00 per week) is payable to certain more severely incapacitated general-rate pensioners, and allowances ranging from \$1.80 to \$24.00 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 dependent 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 \$15.00 to \$16.80 per week according to the serviceman's service rank. A domestic allowance of \$7.50 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 rates of pension for the children of an ex-serviceman whose death resulted from war service are \$5.40 per week for the first child under 16 years of age and \$4.25 per week for each other child under 16. Where both parents are dead, the pension is \$10.15 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 800. War Pensions in New South Wales*

At 30th June	Number of Pensions				Average Rate per Week			Amount Paid during year ended 30th 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.	
1964	76,737	129,267	19,867	226,307	7-13	1-05	14-94	53,258
1965	77,195	125,831	20,249	223,590	7-40	1-18	15-47	52,965
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
1969— 1914 War	9,990	10,665	8,329	28,984	15-01	2-28	20-76	19,114‡
1939 War	66,564	95,110	13,128	174,802	7-20	1-30	16-36	45,023‡
Other¶	2,243	4,519	415	7,177	4-42	0-78	12-14	1,018‡

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† For period before 1966-67 excludes 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 916). 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 October, 1969, the maximum weekly rate of pension has been \$13.25 for married pensioners plus \$7 for the pensioner's wife and \$15 for other pensioners (single, widowed, divorced, or separated). In addition, 25 cents is payable for each of up to three dependent children. A pensioner with dependent children is eligible for a further \$2.50 per week for the first and \$3.50 per week for each other dependent child. 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 801. Service Pensions in New South Wales*

At 30th June	Number of Pensions					Average Pension per Week		Amount Paid during year ended 30th 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					
1964	10,872	4,429	316	4,743	20,360	\$ 8.82	\$ 3.17	\$ thous. 7,981
1965	11,200	4,389	323	4,697	20,609	9.20	3.12	8,494
1966	11,364	4,495	355	4,821	21,035	9.36	3.11	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

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes additional pension payable for children; see text above table.

PENSIONS FOR COAL AND OIL-SHALE 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 1st February, 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1st January, 1920. On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant.

The maximum weekly rate of pension has been \$19.25 for a retired mine worker and \$18.25 for a widow since April, 1970. Supplementary allowances are payable for dependants—\$14.25 for a wife or one female dependant over 16 years of age, and \$2.50 for one child only (or in some cases a dependent brother or sister). 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, 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 \$33.50 a week, except that where the income of the wife exceeds \$33.50 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 \$1.16 since July, 1965. 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 progressively by \$16,000 each year for the next 10 years.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund in recent years are shown in the next table. The number of pensions in force in June, 1969 was 8,984.

Table 802. Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Pension Funds

Particulars	Year ended 30th June						
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand						
INCOME—							
Contributions—							
State Treasury	160·0	160·0	160·0	320·0	160·0	160·0	160·0
Mine Owners ..	2,482·7	2,581·2	2,952·0	3,230·1	3,328·0	3,406·6	3,621·1
Mine Workers	564·6	587·2	674·6	735·1	751·6	764·5	867·1
Interest	508·9	527·8	547·3	572·2	614·4	657·5	696·2
Total	3,716·3	3,856·2	4,334·0	4,857·3	4,854·0	4,988·6	5,344·3
EXPENDITURE—							
Pensions	3,349·2	3,560·5	4,073·6	4,094·6	4,147·7	4,295·3	4,051·8
Administration, etc.	78·0	81·8	84·5	85·7	101·3	111·3	102·9
Provision for Reserve	280·0	200·0	160·0	670·0	600·0	500·0	1,100·0
Total	3,707·2	3,842·2	4,318·2	4,850·3	4,849·0	4,906·6	5,254·7
SURPLUS	9·1	14·0	15·8	7·0	5·0	82·0	89·7

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 1968-69 contributions by mine owners totalled \$568,000, and subsidy payments \$579,000. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 469 in June, 1969.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE PENSIONS

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 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 $3\frac{1}{4}$ 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 \$8,839 and one unit for each \$163 of salary in excess of \$8,839 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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their salary in superannuation contributions to take up non-contributory units. These units, which have a value of \$65 per annum after age 65 years, 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 Fund. 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, or half the contributor's annual salary, whichever is the greater. 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 dependents. 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 30th June, 1969, the assets of the Fund exceeded \$373 million.

Table 803. Commonwealth Superannuation Fund and Provident Account

Year ended 30th June	Superannuation Fund				Provident Account			
	Contributors*	Contributions by Employees	Government Liability	Benefit Payments	Contributors*	Contributions by Employees	Government Liability	Benefit Payments
		\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1964	113,433	21,310	16,795	21,539	13,415	1,726	1,325	2,167
1965	115,567	23,953	18,840	26,557†	13,677	1,886	1,443	2,365
1966	128,956†	24,501	20,157	28,766¶†	14,255	2,005	1,919	2,346¶†
1967	136,794†	27,392	21,514	30,579¶†	15,105	2,370	1,909	3,067¶†
1968	146,057	29,906	27,633	37,534¶	16,588	2,685	1,750	2,979¶
1969	152,500‡	32,789	31,488	42,819¶	17,367	3,019	2,467	4,103¶

* At 30th June. † Revised. ‡ Estimated.

¶ Excludes special payments to contributors and former contributors arising out of the eighth quinquennial investigation of the Fund.

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 30th June, 1969, there were an estimated 84,000 contributors to the Fund and 8,122 pensioners; assets of the Fund exceeded \$110 million.

State Superannuation Fund

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies commenced on 1st 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 1st 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. By legislation in 1944 the original principle of regular contributions by the Crown was restored in respect of pension units for which employees' contributions commenced on or after 1st 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 \$2.25 per week since February, 1966. 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 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 five-eighths 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.

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 30th June, 1969, contributors to the State Superannuation Fund numbered approximately 66,000 and comprised 46,000 men and 20,000 women.

Table 804. State Superannuation Fund: Contributors and Pensions

At 30th June	Contributors	Pensions Current					
		Officers		Widows	Children	Total	
		Men	Women			Number	Amount per annum
							\$ thous.
1964	53,328	4,764	2,443	3,701	520	11,428	12,602*
1965	55,073	4,988	2,553	3,756	519	11,816	13,945*
1966	57,505	5,166	2,641	3,848	531	12,186	16,247*
1967	60,546*	5,386	2,743	3,863	538	12,530	19,103*
1968	63,684	5,609	2,858	3,981	622	13,070	21,157
1969	66,700†	5,842	2,946	4,091	693	13,572	23,316

* Revised.
 † Estimated.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund in recent years are given in the next table. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1969, was \$424,904,000.

Table 805. State Superannuation Fund: Receipts and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Expenditure			
	Contributions by Employees	Payments by Employers*	Investment Income †	Other	Total Receipts	Pensions	Refunds	Administration, etc.	Total Expenditure
1964	10,548	15,629	13,909	11	40,097	12,602	1,327	228	14,157
1965	12,602	17,780	15,439	12	45,832	13,948	1,525	284	15,756
1966	12,807	18,480	17,151	10	48,449	16,248	1,934	312	18,493
1967	14,176	19,961	19,395	10	53,542	19,109	1,803	388	21,299
1968	15,970	22,711	21,385	28	60,094	21,163	2,385	439	23,986
1969	17,100	23,628	24,199	43	64,970	23,323	2,835	565	26,723

* Includes annual contributions, pension subsidies, and Government's liability for pension subsidy met in current year from State Treasurer's repayments in previous years. See text, page 928.
 † Before deducting amount transferred to the Investment Fluctuation Reserve (\$120,000 in each year from 1963-64 to 1966-67, \$187,000 in 1967-68, and \$203,000 in 1968-69).

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. All police must retire at the age of 60 years except the Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 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.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund are given in the next table. Contributors numbered 7,066 in June, 1969, and comprised 6,981 men and 85 women.

Table 806. Police Superannuation and Reward Fund

Year ended 30th June	Receipts				Expenditure			Pensions Current
	Contributions by Employees	Consolidated Revenue	Other	Total	Pensions and Gratuities	Other	Total	
	\$ thousand							No.
1964	716.4	2,219.0	8.3	2,943.7	2,883.6	61.0	2,944.6	1,572
1965	743.5	2,435.8	8.2	3,187.5	3,110.3	76.3	3,186.6	1,614
1966	787.9	2,587.0	11.8	3,386.7	3,292.2	95.2	3,387.4	1,612
1967	935.1	2,782.0	5.8	3,722.9	3,587.3	135.0	3,722.3	1,674
1968	978.5	2,786.5	14.9	3,779.9	3,654.6	125.6	3,780.2	1,694
1969	1,033.7	2,941.0	13.7	3,988.4	3,822.0	166.3	3,988.3	1,747

Transport Retirement Fund

The Transport Retirement Fund was set up on 1st 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 1st 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 932) were given the option, during the year ended 30th 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 $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The Fund provides, after a minimum of 10 years' service, a benefit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in any year.

During the year ended 30th June, 1969, transfers to the Transport Retirement Fund comprised 14,402 contributors from the Railways Retirement Fund, 4,480 from the Railways Superannuation Account, and 457 from the Gratuity Scheme. In addition, 4,123 new contributors were admitted to the Fund. Benefits were paid in respect of 81 contributors, and there were 2,680 resignations. At the end of the year, there were 20,701 contributors to the Fund. The total value of benefits paid during 1968-69 was \$164,308.

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 30th 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 and subject to a maximum contribution of \$1.01 a fortnight and the employing authorities provide 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 receipts and payments of the Account and of the number of pensions current in the last six years are summarised in the next table:--

Table 807. Government Railways Superannuation Account

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Payments			Pensions Current
	Contributions by Employees *	Contributions by-		Other	Total	Pensions, Gratuities and Refunds	Other	Total	
		Railways Department	Other Employing Authorities						
	\$ thousand								No.
1964	1,209.0	7,805.5	1,704.2	12.9	10,731.6	10,594.8	1.7	10,596.4	14,780
1965	1,039.0	8,438.2	1,711.4	14.1	11,202.7	11,320.0	1.0	11,321.0	14,728
1966	751.0	8,922.4	1,677.8	14.5	11,365.7	11,330.4	1.0	11,331.5	14,649
1967	800.7	9,064.7	1,792.2	12.2	11,669.9	11,595.6	1.0	11,596.6	14,446
1968	694.7	9,366.4	1,524.7	12.7	11,598.5	11,804.7	1.0	11,805.7	14,149
1969	629.8	9,970.5	1,615.6	11.0	12,226.9	12,096.6	1.0	12,097.6	13,907

* Contributors numbered 18,820 at 30th June, 1969.

Government and Motor Transport Departments—Gratuity Scheme

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948 and continued to take new entrants until 1st July, 1968, 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 Board

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 1st 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 assurance on account of age or other circumstances. Liability for the assurance 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).

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 1st January, 1969 the existing scheme has been closed to new entrants, and all new employees who complete twelve months' service are required to contribute to the Superannuation Benefit 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.

The following statement shows the number of employees covered by the assurance and the provident fund provisions of the original scheme with particulars of the assurance cover (including premiums) intact and the accumulated funds of the provident fund, in each of the last six years.

Table 808. Local Government Superannuation Scheme

At 31st March	Assurance Provisions			Provident Fund		
	Employees Covered	Assurances (including Premiums) Intact	Average Assurance Cover per Employee	Contributors	Accumulated Funds	Average Funds per Contributor
	No.	\$ thousand	\$	No.	\$ thousand	\$
1964	30,731	127,090	4,128	30,579	22,863	752
1965	31,944	132,596	4,152	31,017	26,017	838
1966	32,811	153,581	4,681	32,444	29,205	900
1967	34,593	163,962	4,740	34,261	32,666	953
1968	36,318	173,024	4,764	35,614	36,337	1,020
1969	36,839	191,772	5,206	35,911	40,951	1,140

Particulars of death and retirement benefit payments under the original scheme are shown in the following table:—

Table 809. Local Government Superannuation Scheme: Death and Retirement Benefits

Year ended 31st March	Death Benefits		Retirement Benefits		Total Benefits	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$ thousand		\$ thousand		\$ thousand
ASSURANCE PROVISIONS						
1964	114	330·2	1,334	546·7	1,448	876·9
1965	130	414·4	1,786	732·0	1,916	1,146·4
1966	140	428·4	1,909	912·3	2,049	1,340·7
1967	154	621·9	1,510	901·5	1,664	1,523·4
1968	152	549·3	1,671	1,075·7	1,823	1,625·0
1969	180	769·6	1,772	1,209·7	1,952	1,979·3
PROVIDENT FUND						
1964	138	144·3	7,599	3,824·2	7,737	3,968·5
1965	156	183·3	8,263	4,798·7	8,419	4,982·1
1966	139	188·2	8,405	5,508·9	8,544	5,697·1
1967	154	241·9	9,092	6,063·4	9,246	6,305·3
1968	222	275·0	9,427	7,664·0	9,649	7,939·1
1969	183	291·6	9,449	8,128·4	9,632	8,420·0

PUBLIC HEALTH

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. In recent years, the Commonwealth Government has provided general hospital and medical benefits, has given financial assistance to State Governments to improve the control and treatment of tuberculosis and to assist in the development of mental health institutions, and has instituted, in conjunction with the State Governments, an anti-poliomyelitis campaign. 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, occupational health, 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, supervises the operations of private hospitals and rest homes, 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 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 and geriatric institutions). 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.

Other authorities concerned with health, hospital, and associated services in New South Wales include the Master in the Protective Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (who controls and administers the estates of certain categories of patients in psychiatric hospitals), the Ambulance Transport Service Board (which supervises district ambulance services throughout the State), boards established for the registration of practitioners in certain professions (chiroprody, 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, at Cobar by the Cobar Water Board, and in other districts by municipal, shire, or county 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 local authorities include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, and the prevention of nuisances. The councils also assist the State Department of Health in such matters as the control of infectious diseases, the administration of the Pure Food 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 810. 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 810. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health in New South Wales

Item	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$ thousand				
Commonwealth—					
Hospital Benefits*	24,252	25,086	27,801	30,954	36,183
Medical Benefits*	14,237	16,477	17,520	18,314	19,378
Pharmaceutical Benefits	22,492	27,611	27,759	28,989	31,219
Tuberculosis Campaign	4,175	7,023	4,328	4,177	4,619
Benefits to Pensioners: Medical	3,771	5,389	5,667	6,217	6,496
Pharmaceutical	9,094	10,034	12,306	13,563	14,886
Supply of Milk to School Children	2,876	2,910	3,067	3,350	3,374
Blood Transfusion Service†	110	117	231	168	171
Other	148	185	728||	815	1,189
Total, Commonwealth	81,155	94,831	99,405||	106,547	117,514
State—					
Subsidies to Hospitals, etc.‡¶	49,874	51,700§	59,541	66,964§	80,399§
Mental Hospitals and Institutions‡	19,330	20,230	22,500||	24,038	25,467
Institutions for Backward and Mentally Deficient Children	209	280	365	382	435
Baby Health Centres and Maternity Homes	896	893	967	1,108	1,575
Inspection of Food, Dairies, etc.	1,025	1,121	787	964	1,373
Medical Examination and Health of School Children	1,293	1,432	1,621	1,656	1,473
Administration, Medical Services, etc. of Health and Child Welfare Departments	4,993	5,444	5,973	6,729	7,641
Encouragement of National Fitness	618	683	789	869	995
Total, State‡¶	78,238	81,782§	92,544||	102,710§	119,358§
Total in New South Wales	159,393	176,613	191,949||	209,257	236,872

* Includes benefits paid to non-residents of New South Wales, through benefit organisations registered in the State.

† From Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund.

‡ From Consolidated Revenue Fund and Poker Machine Taxes.

¶ Excludes Commonwealth health benefits disbursed by the State. In 1968-69, these benefits comprised hospital benefits \$1,293,000, pharmaceutical benefits \$6,450,000, Tuberculosis Campaign \$4,353,000, and supply of milk to school children \$3,380,000.

§ Includes profits of Government Insurance Office (\$764,000, in 1965-66, \$200,000, in 1967-68, and \$100,000 in 1968-69).
Revised.

HEALTH BENEFITS

MEDICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Since 1953, when the medical benefits scheme was introduced, the Commonwealth Government has subsidized the medical expenses of persons (and their eligible dependants) who have insured with a registered medical benefits organisation. Details of the operation of the scheme prior to July, 1970 are given in Year Book No. 60.

From 1st July, 1970, a revised medical benefits scheme was introduced, 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 in existence under the previous scheme.

Provided that the most common fee is charged, combined Commonwealth and benefit organisation benefits have been arranged 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.

Persons receiving from a specialist any of approximately 340 medical services which could also be performed by a general practitioner receive benefits to cover the higher cost involved, provided that they are referred to the specialist by another medical practitioner. Persons classified as "special account" contributors under the system introduced in 1959 now receive the same benefits as other contributors.

Contributions in New South Wales are generally 38 cents per week for a single person and 75 cents per week for a person with dependants.

From January, 1970, the contributions of certain persons to benefits organisations for medical and hospital benefits have been waived, and the Commonwealth reimburses the organisations for benefits paid. Persons eligible for this concession include contributors (if not pensioners) on behalf of family groups with low incomes, recipients of unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, and migrants in respect of claims arising within two months of arrival in Australia.

The development of the medical benefits scheme in New South Wales is illustrated in Table 812.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the Commonwealth pharmaceutical benefits scheme, which was introduced in 1950, a comprehensive range of life-saving and disease-preventing drugs and medicines is made available 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, but since March, 1960, patients (other than those treated under the Pensioner Medical Scheme) have been required to pay the first 50 cents of the cost of a prescription. The cost of the scheme is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

In 1968-69, expenditure by the Commonwealth on pharmaceutical benefits in New South Wales amounted to \$31,219,000 (including \$6,450,000 in respect of drugs issued to patients in approved hospitals). The number of benefit prescriptions (excluding those in approved hospitals) was approximately 15,600,000.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS FOR PENSIONERS

A Pensioner Medical Service for pensioners and their dependants was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1951. Persons eligible to enrol in the Service are those who receive an age, invalid, or widow's pension, a sheltered employment allowance, or a service pension (provided each of the foregoing satisfies a special means test), those who receive a tuberculosis allowance, and dependent wives and children.

Pensioners and their dependants enrolled in the Service receive free medical attention by a general practitioner either in his surgery or at the patient's home, and are entitled to the free supply of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines on prescription by a practitioner. Medical practitioners participating in the scheme are paid by the Commonwealth on a fee-for-service basis.

At 30th June, 1969, the number of pensioners and dependants enrolled in the Service in New South Wales was 445,000. In 1968-69, expenditure by the Commonwealth on the free medical services in New South Wales amounted to \$6,496,000, and on the free pharmaceutical benefits to \$14,886,000. The number of benefit prescriptions exceeded 8,100,000.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFIT

A benefit of \$1.50 per day has been payable by the Commonwealth, since 1st 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.

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.

Details of the operation of the scheme before January, 1963 are given in Year Book No. 60.

Since 1st January, 1963, Commonwealth hospital benefit has been 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 for an organisation benefit of at least \$1.60 per day (or who were contributing at

31st December, 1962, for a benefit of at least 60 cents but less than \$1.60 per day, and have continued to contribute for that benefit);

\$5.00 per day (\$3.60 until January, 1967) 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 other patients.

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.

The benefits provided by registered benefits organisations themselves vary according to the contribution paid by the member. Weekly contributions usually range from 35 cents for a single person and 70 cents for a person with dependants (for an organisation benefit of \$8.40 per day) to 60 cents for a single person and \$1.20 for a person with dependants (for an organisation benefit of \$14.40 per day).

Under a "Special Account" system introduced in 1959, registered benefit 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 or chronic or pre-existing ailments. 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 benefit at the rate of \$2 per day has been payable since January, 1963, in respect of insured and uninsured patients in approved nursing homes. From January, 1969, 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 1968-69, expenditure by the Commonwealth on nursing home benefits in New South Wales was \$13,524,000, payable in respect of 5,619,000 nursing home days, of which 762,000 were for intensive nursing care.

The Commonwealth hospital benefits paid in New South Wales in recent years are summarised in the next table. Payments through benefit organisations include payments to contributors who are not residents of New South Wales.

Table 811. Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Paid in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	To Approved Public and Private Hospitals*	Through Benefit Organisations†	Total†	Year ended 30th June	To Approved Public and Private Hospitals*	Through Benefit Organisations†	Total†
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
1962	7,323	10,754	18,076	1966	14,964	10,122	25,086
1963	8,794	10,351	19,146	1967	17,162	10,639	27,801
1964	12,937	10,022	22,959	1968	19,876	11,078	30,954
1965	13,977	10,275	24,252	1969	23,163	13,020	36,183

* Including approved nursing homes.

† Includes payments to benefit organisations towards Special Account deficits.

The development of the Commonwealth hospital and medical benefits schemes in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 812. Commonwealth Hospital and Medical Benefits Scheme in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Benefit Organisations Registered at 30th June		Contributors at 30th June*		Benefit Organisation Benefits Paid†		Commonwealth Benefits Paid‡	
	Medical Benefit Organisations	Hospital Benefit Organisations	Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits	Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits	Medical Benefits¶	Hospital Benefits§
					\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1960	26	30	1,341,861	1,161,017	10,704	12,390	7,900	16,301
1961	26	30	1,210,614	1,189,756	12,480	13,270	8,456	17,458
1962	26	30	1,157,535	1,225,338	13,858	14,816	9,069	18,076
1963	25	30	1,184,282	1,232,467	15,240	15,960	9,729	19,146
1964	28	33	1,239,443	1,281,126	16,267	21,983	10,219	22,959
1965	27||	31||	1,280,329	1,327,196	17,130	24,778	14,237	24,252
1966	27||	31||	1,328,906||	1,364,695||	19,466||	27,013||	16,470||	25,082||
1967	27||	31||	1,361,396||	1,464,945||	21,192||	31,773||	17,507||	27,794||
1968	27	31	1,347,601	1,446,536	22,583	37,331	18,299	30,949
1969	27	31	1,387,577	1,504,979	24,675	42,519	19,359	36,177

* 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.

† Includes payments to contributors who are non-residents of New South Wales.

‡ Includes payments to benefit organisations towards Special Accounts deficits (in 1968-9, \$862,000 to medical funds and \$4,512,000 to hospital funds), and payments to non-residents of New South Wales through benefit organisations registered in the State.

¶ Excludes benefits paid under Pensioner Medical Service Scheme.

§ Includes benefits paid to pensioners enrolled in Pensioner Medical Scheme, and nursing home benefits. Pensioner benefits amounted to \$8,871,000 and \$9,034,000, and nursing home benefits to \$10,386,000 and \$13,524,000, in 1967-68 and 1968-69, respectively.

|| Revised.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals and rest 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 REST HOMES

In New South Wales, a private hospital or rest home may be conducted only under licence issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908-1964, which prescribes that every private hospital and rest home must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Board of Health. 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 813. Private Hospitals in N.S.W.

At 31st 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							
1964	85	42	29	22	123	55	178
1965	87	41	28	19	120	55	175
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
NUMBER OF BEDS*							
1964	2,035	1,244	873	325	3,708	769	4,477
1965	2,019	1,177	934	303	3,654	779	4,433
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

* Excludes cots (352 in 1969).

Most private hospitals are small. At 31st December, 1969, there were 77 private hospitals with more than 20 beds each, 34 with 11 to 20 beds, and 11 with 10 or fewer beds. Of those in the Sydney metropolitan area, the numbers were 66, 21, and 5, respectively.

Rest 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 rest homes in New South Wales and their accommodation in recent years:—

Table 814. Private Rest Homes in N.S.W.

At 31st December	Rest Homes			Number of Beds*		
	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
1964	289	49	338	7,531	1,029	8,560
1965	292	44	336	8,123	1,235	9,358
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

* Excludes cots (172 in 1969).

At 31st December, 1969, there were 299 licensed rest homes with more than 20 beds each, 98 with 11 to 20 beds, and 17 with 10 or fewer beds. Of those in the metropolitan area, the numbers were 254, 74, and 12, respectively.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929–1967, 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. 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 two main 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.

Each “incorporated hospital” is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors. All directors may be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Hospitals Commission—but at some of these hospitals, between five and seven of the directors are 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 \$1.25 per visit, plus other fees on a pre-determined scale for such special 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 train through country districts.

The statistics of “public hospitals” shown in the next four tables relate only to those institutions which have received a subsidy from the State in the year. The figures in Tables 815 to 817 relate only to hospitals and homes, but the particulars of income and expenditure in Table 818 relate to all public hospital services.

Table 815. Public Hospitals and Homes: Number and Accommodation

At 30th 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
1964	63	203	266	1,278	5,553	17,018	10,863	12,986	23,849
1965	64	203	267	1,274	5,713	17,379	11,368	12,998	24,366
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

The number of beds available in public hospitals and homes increased by 13 per cent. between 1959 and 1969, with hospitals and homes in Sydney (15 per cent. more beds) expanding more rapidly than those in other districts (12 per cent. more beds). The increase in accommodation occurred almost exclusively in wards classified as intermediate. In 1969, the average accommodation in public hospitals and homes was 97 beds (186 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 816. Public Hospitals and Homes: Patients and Bed-days

Year ended 30th 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
						\$		
1959	468,836	5,768,765	15,805‡	1,132,024	2,909,829	8.83	71,728	614,149
1960	480,482	5,850,748	15,986‡	1,155,822	3,017,883	9.82	73,164	621,761
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	629,944
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	602,017

* Excluding newly-born babies.

† See text following table.

‡ Revised.

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 1968–69 was more than twice the average cost in 1958–59.

Further particulars of in-patients in public hospitals and homes are shown in table 817.

Table 817. Public Hospitals and Homes: In-patients*

Year ended 30th June	Patients treated during Year	Discharges and Deaths during Year			In Hospital at 30th June		
		Deaths	Discharges	Total	Males	Females	Persons
1964	536,458	15,577	502,467	518,044	7,833	10,581	18,414
1965	553,060	16,296	518,259	534,555	7,866	10,639	18,505
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

* 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 818. Public Hospital Services: Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30th 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								
1959	1,811	36,398		38,208	18,159	1,225	57,593	57,437
1960	2,279	41,908		44,187	19,710	1,274	65,171	64,736
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	85,574	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

* Until 1958-59, the whole of the proceeds of Poker Machine Tax was allocated to public hospitals. From 1959-60, part of the proceeds (rising from \$250,000 in 1959-60 to \$1,000,000 in 1963-64 and later years) was allocated to the Housing Account and the balance allocated to public hospitals. See also page 899.

† Excludes Commonwealth hospital benefits paid (to insured contributors) through benefit organisations.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals is government aid, which accounted for 63 per cent. of total income for maintenance in 1968-69. Patients' fees accounted for 35 per cent. of the total. Of the total expenditure for maintenance in 1968-69, salaries and wages accounted for \$106,731,000 (or 69 per cent.).

The amounts shown in Table 818 are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure of public hospitals amounted to \$13,500,000 in 1967-68 and \$17,000,000 in 1968-69.

The paid staff of the public hospitals at 30th June, 1969, totalled 43,949, and included 1,468 medical officers and 19,721 nurses. In addition, honorary appointments numbered 6,437, including 5,659 appointments as medical officers. Of the salaries and wages staff, 26,541 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 17,408 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 30th June, 1969, the number of beds in the State hospitals (including hospitals attached to State homes) was 1,977, and the number in the State homes for the infirm was 428.

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 30th June, 1969, the number of beds in the repatriation hospitals in New South Wales (the Repatriation General Hospital and the Lady Davidson Hospital) was 1,335. 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 are undertaken in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958-1965.

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 patients are admitted upon their own application (or, if under 18 years of age, upon application by a parent or guardian) 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 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 in the Protective Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Estates of voluntary patients are, in general, controlled by the Master only on the written request of the patient.

At 30th June, 1969, psychiatric centres comprised the fourteen State psychiatric institutions (which include a diagnostic centre for mentally retarded children), three authorised private psychiatric hospitals, the psychiatric units of five general hospitals, and certain psychiatric clinics. A psychiatric hospital and associated admission centre are regarded as one institution. The collection of statistics of in-patients of psychiatric centres has been extended progressively since 1964, to include the psychiatric units of general hospitals and psychiatric clinics; 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 819. Psychiatric Centres*: Number of In-patients

Year ended 30th June	First Admissions and Re-admissions	Discharges (including deaths)	Distinct Persons under Care during Year	Resident at end of Year					
				Males	Females	Persons			Total
						Voluntary Patients	Formally Recommended Patients	Forensic Patients	
1964	†	†	†	6,539	5,943	2,296	10,092	94	12,482
1965	15,689	15,987	25,236	6,562	5,859	2,783	9,541	97	12,421
1966	16,619	17,302	25,951	6,180	5,618	3,112	8,597	89	11,798
1967	17,313	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

* See text preceding table.

† Not available on the current basis.

‡ Includes 208 "temporary" patients, 5,167 "continued treatment" patients, and 245 "inebriate" patients.

The number of patients first admitted or re-admitted for psychiatric treatment has increased markedly in recent years—but with higher numbers being discharged, the number of patients resident in psychiatric centres at the end of the year has contracted.

The age distribution of patients who were admitted to or discharged from psychiatric centres in 1968–69, and of patients resident in the centres at 30th June, 1969, is given in the next table:—

Table 820. Admissions and Discharges at Psychiatric Centres, 1968-69: Ages of Patients

Age (years)	First Admissions and Re-admissions		Discharges (excl. Deaths)		Deaths		Resident Patients at 30th June, 1969		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
0-9	228	151	203	140	2	5	115	104	219
10-19	722	852	684	785	9	4	475	371	846
20-29	1,844	1,868	1,803	1,825	12	13	704	492	1,196
30-39	1,944	1,873	1,925	1,856	18	11	716	497	1,213
40-49	2,488	2,087	2,436	2,077	42	24	1,135	713	1,848
50-59	1,524	1,504	1,529	1,525	70	40	1,142	793	1,935
60-69	785	928	778	943	101	76	818	707	1,525
70 or more	526	838	403	738	250	293	529	855	1,384
Total	10,061	10,101	9,761	9,889	504	466	5,634	4,532	10,166

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 1968–69:—

Table 821. Admissions to Psychiatric Centres, 1968-69: Diagnosis of Patient

Psychiatric Diagnosis	First Admissions	Re-admissions	Total Admissions		
			Males	Females	Persons
Senile and pre-senile dementia	426	176	244	358	602
Alcoholic psychosis	256	347	459	144	603
Other organic psychoses	403	275	329	349	678
Schizophrenia and paranoid states	1,200	2,985	1,955	2,230	4,185
Depressive psychosis	631	828	400	1,059	1,459
Other functional psychoses	172	333	189	316	505
Depressive neurosis	1,510	1,201	863	1,848	2,711
Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders	560	501	437	624	1,061
Alcoholism	1,020	2,381	2,804	597	3,401
Drug dependence	197	379	211	365	576
Other personality disorders	649	601	699	551	1,250
Transient situational disturbances and behaviour disorders of children	951	352	458	845	1,303
Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with physical condition	425	462	488	399	887
Mental retardation	296	432	406	322	728
No psychiatric diagnosis (includes observation, etc.)	149	64	119	94	213
Total, All Diagnoses	8,845	11,317	10,061	10,101	20,162

At 30th June, 1969, there were 9,797 patients in the State psychiatric centres in New South Wales. The resident medical staff of these centres totalled 178, and the nursing staff 3,418 (1,647 males and 1,771 females).

Under the States Grants (Mental Health Institutions) Act, 1967, 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 1967-68 to 1969-70. 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 822. State Psychiatric Centres and Institutions: Receipts and Expenditure

Year ended 30th 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	Pharmaceutical Benefits			
\$ thousand							
1959	852	111	50	‡	1,012¶	10 324	1,430
1960	900	139	49	43	1,131	11,598	2,349
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	2,873	76	122	601	3,672	25,753	5,899

* Excludes Commonwealth grants towards capital expenditure (see text above table).

† Includes expenditure from Commonwealth grants towards capital expenditure—\$1,214,000, \$935,000, \$643,000, \$1,656,000, \$2,039,000, \$1,812,000, and \$1,768,000, in the years from 1962-63 to 1968-69.

‡ Not available.

¶ Excludes pharmaceutical benefits.

§ Revised.

|| Includes Allandale Hospital for geriatric patients.

TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE 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 oversea ports.

The following 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 October, 1969, the maximum weekly rates of allowance have been \$29.75 for a man with a dependent wife, \$23 for a person whose only dependants are children, \$2.50 (in addition to child endowment) for the first and \$3.50 for each other dependant child, and \$18.25 for a person without dependants if living at home and \$15.00 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, by \$10 in the case of a person without dependants and by \$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 294 at 30th June, 1969, and the amount of allowances paid in 1968-69 was \$314,000.

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 Tuberculosis Division and 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. Anti-polio vaccine for use in the campaign is supplied free by the Commonwealth, the States accepting responsibility for the other costs of the campaign.

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, anti-polio 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. From the beginning of the campaign to 30th June, 1967, 9,456,000 doses of Salk vaccine had been issued in New South Wales.

The "Sabin" oral vaccine was introduced in New South Wales in May, 1967. This vaccine is administered in three feedings, at intervals of at least eight weeks, and is given irrespective of previous Salk vaccination. 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 mass immunization campaign has been completed, and the administration of Sabin vaccine is continuing on a maintenance basis. From the beginning of the campaign to 30th June, 1970, 6,801,000 doses of vaccine had been issued in New South Wales.

Venereal Diseases

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918-1963, 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 for men 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 the end of 1969 was 9 (4 males and 5 females), and a further 14 patients were being kept under surveillance on an out-patient basis.

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 1968-69, for instance, 80,423 or 95 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 602,017, as compared with 6,906,711 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 ten pre-natal clinics (seven in the Sydney area and three 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.

A new division of the Department of Health (the Division of Maternal and Perinatal Studies) 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 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 823. Baby Health Centres: Staff, Expenditure, etc.

Year	Centres			Nursing Staff*	Attendances at Centres	Expenditure (Year ended 30th June following)
	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.			
						\$ thous.
1964	147	268	415	257	1,152,106	854
1965	153	271	424	256	1,079,594	845
1966	156	274	430	252	1,058,638	915
1967	158†	276†	434	264	1,041,047	1,036
1968	159	281	440	268	1,022,793	1,511
1969	163	284	447	258	1,096,082	1,188

* Includes part-time staff converted to a full-time equivalent.

† Revised.

Medical examination of babies and infants referred by baby health sisters or general practitioners is made by medical officers in well baby clinics and paediatric referral clinics (infants with certain specific disorders, 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.

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 986)). Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries or nursery schools during the daytime. Food, clothing, and medical and dental care are provided. A small daily fee is charged.

At 16 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 1968-69 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.

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 the Sydney area. In January, 1970 there were eight such centres operating in Sydney and one at Newcastle. Staff engaged in this work included 72 full-time and 2 part-time medical officers, 4 full-time and 5 sessional psychiatrists, 6 sessional ear, nose, and throat surgeons, 26 full-time clinical psychologists and 1 sessional psychologist, 88 nurses, 20 social workers, 31 full-time speech therapists, and 1 part-time speech therapist.

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 fourth class in primary school and the second and fourth forms 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 twelve child guidance clinics (eleven in the Sydney area and one at Newcastle), nine hearing clinics (all in the Sydney area), and twenty speech therapy clinics (nine 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, 1969, there was a staff of 32 dental officers, 7 dental nurses and 32 dental assistants engaged in this work. The service is provided by dental clinics established in the grounds of four

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 1969, 71,653 children were examined and 21,337 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 1968-69 was \$3,374,000.

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 three 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 1968-69 was \$995,000. In addition, the State received an amount of \$55,980 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 \$4,500 per annum, and total subsidies paid in 1968-69 amounted to \$64,990. 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 District Nursing Association engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the metropolitan district; there were 270,000 such visits to patients' homes during 1968-69, the majority of these being visits to elderly people. Several other similar voluntary organisations are based on 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 1903. 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 86,000 persons for accidents, etc., in 1969, and had 2,398 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 1968-69 the amount was \$950,000. The number of cases transported and treated at casualty rooms in 1968-69 was 517,360, and the mileage travelled was 6,879,237. In addition, 2,065 cases were transported by the Board's air ambulance, involving 677 flights and 2,611 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 824. Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc., on Register

Particulars	At 31st December					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Medical Practitioners	6,697	6,945	7,242	7,584	7,824	8,190
Dentists	1,884	1,848	1,851	1,902	1,915	1,957
Optometrists	472	454	451	435	422	406
Optical Dispensers	359	364	367	375	377	403
Physiotherapists	1,130	1,185	1,222	1,292	1,381	1,449
Chiropodists	448	468	472	467	456	457
Pharmacists	4,465	4,607	4,799	4,926	5,093	4,867*
Dealers in Poison (not Pharmacists)	209	198	204	208	203	194
Drug Dealers—						
Manufacturers	39	40	39	39	36	40
Distributors	149	157	159	156	188	186

* 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 (such as opium) are licensed by the Department of Health.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953-1967. 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 825. Nurses: New Registration during Year

Year	General	Midwifery	Psychiatric	Infants ^a	Mothercraft	Mental Retardation
1964	2,549	1,030	154	23	...	...
1965	2,520	984	237	14	...	...
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

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 all ages, conducts a home visiting service for blind infants and their parents, operates a sheltered workshop, 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 914. Provision for the education of deaf and blind children in public and private schools is outlined on pages 979 and 986, and a description of library facilities for the blind is given on page 1028.

CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are ten crematoria in New South Wales—six in the Sydney area, one at Lismore, one at Newcastle, one at Orange, and one at Wollongong. The proportion of cremations to deaths has increased steadily since the first crematorium (at Rookwood, in Sydney), was opened in 1925.

Table 826. Cremations and Deaths

Year ended 31st December	Deaths			Cremations			Proportion of Cremations to Deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	15,116	11,699	26,815	2,304	1,825	4,129	15.2	15.6	15.4
1964	21,899	17,588	39,487	9,083	7,238	16,321	41.5	41.2	41.3
1965	21,553	17,396	38,949	9,275	7,376	16,651	43.0	42.4	42.8
1966	22,454	18,092	40,546	9,688	8,045	17,733	43.2	44.5	43.8
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	44.8
1969	22,607	18,058	40,665	10,331	8,233	18,564	45.7	45.6	45.7

EDUCATION

In New South Wales, primary and secondary education are provided in 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 universities. The five universities in the State (Sydney, New South Wales, New England, Newcastle, and Macquarie) receive substantial financial assistance from both the State and Commonwealth Governments.

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 under the conditions explained on page 968.

The basis of the State system of education is the Public Instruction Act, 1880-1961. This system aims at making education secular, free, and compulsory, these principles being enjoined by statute. Religious instruction is given for limited periods, and with the consent of parents, by visiting religious teachers. Education in public primary and secondary schools is free.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age, and are subject to inspection by the Department of Education.

The course of education in primary schools is designed to provide instruction of a general character in English, mathematics, natural science, social studies, music, art and handicrafts, health, and physical education.

A new system of secondary education was introduced in 1962 in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry into Secondary Education in New South Wales which was appointed by the State Government in 1953 under the chairmanship of Dr. H. S. Wyndham (see page 308 of Year Book No. 60). The full secondary course under the new system comprises a four-year course leading to a School Certificate examination and a further two-year course leading to a Higher School Certificate examination. During the four-year course, a core of basic subjects (English, mathematics, science, a choice of either social studies, geography, or history, art and craft, music, health, and physical education) is taken by all pupils; pupils of high ability or marked talent may elect, as they progress through their course, to take "core" subjects or other subjects (foreign languages, etc.) at an advanced level. During the further two-year course, pupils study English and an appropriate combination of other subjects, each of which may be taken at one of three levels.

For pupils who commenced their secondary education before 1962 (i.e. before the introduction of the new system), the full 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 last complete Leaving Certificate examination was held in 1965, and the last Intermediate Certificate examination in 1966.

On leaving school, pupils may continue their training at the technical colleges conducted by the Department of Technical Education, or at private institutions such as business colleges. Those who have completed the full secondary course may matriculate at the universities mentioned above—or may follow a course of study at colleges of advanced education such as the N.S.W. Institute of Technology.

Courses in agricultural science and practice and allied subjects are given at district rural schools, agricultural high schools, and certain other schools. Advanced training in agriculture, dairying, etc. is provided for farmers and students at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges and the Yanco Agricultural Research Station, which are administered by the Department of Agriculture. A school of Rural Studies is conducted by the Department of Technical Education, and degree courses are available at the Universities of Sydney and New England.

Educational and vocational guidance services are provided in public schools. In this work, school counsellors in various districts and careers advisers in secondary schools co-operate with the Commonwealth employment offices and the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the State Department of Labour and Industry.

A school medical service (described in the chapter "Public Health") 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 organization 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, science blocks, and libraries in secondary schools, technical colleges, teachers' colleges (including pre-school teachers' colleges), colleges of advanced education, and universities. The Department also gives advice on educational matters to other Commonwealth authorities, and provides the secretariat for the Commonwealth Scholarships Board (which administers the Commonwealth Scholarships Schemes and Commonwealth re-establishment and similar schemes), and for a number of Commonwealth advisory committees. 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 Organization), the education of migrants, 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.

The number of sponsored overseas students in New South Wales at 30th June, 1969, was 845, comprising 127 at the University of Sydney, 229 at the University of New South Wales, 69 at the University of New England, 52 at the University of Newcastle, 8 at Macquarie University, and 278 at other institutions.

COMMITTEES OF ENQUIRY INTO EDUCATION

Wyndham Committee on Secondary Education in New South Wales

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. The Committee was requested to examine the objectives, organization, and content of the secondary courses provided in the public schools of the State, taking into account both the requirements for a good general education and the need to provide a variety of curricula to meet the varying aptitudes and abilities of pupils.

In its report, presented in 1957, the Committee recommended that the full secondary course should be extended by one year (to six years), and that all pupils should receive secondary schooling for at least four years. The Committee also recommended that the curriculum (in particular that part relating to the earlier years of secondary schooling) should be revised so as to cater more effectively for the diversity of abilities, talents, and special interests amongst pupils, and to provide education of a broad general character for those pupils unlikely to proceed to higher education.

The Education Act, passed in November, 1961, adopted these recommendations of the Wyndham Committee, and authorised the introduction of a new system of secondary education (see pages 959 and 974).

Murray Committee on Australian Universities

In 1957, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Keith Murray, Chairman of the University Grants Committee in Great Britain, to investigate the problems of Australian universities. The Committee was asked to consider the role of the university in the Australian community, the extension and co-ordination of university facilities, technological education at university level, the financial needs of universities, and appropriate means of providing for those needs. The Committee's principal recommendations were that a permanent Australian 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, and in 1959 the Commonwealth Government established the Australian Universities Commission. The principal functions of the Commission, which comprises a full-time chairman and from three to eight part-time members appointed by the Governor-General, are to advise the Prime Minister on financial assistance to universities and on the balanced development of universities in Australia.

Martin Committee on Tertiary Education in Australia

A committee of the Australian Universities Commission, under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Commission, 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 its report, presented in 1965, the Committee recommended that a comprehensive system of tertiary education—complementary to the university system, but with emphasis on technological aspects—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. The Committee also recommended that additional funds be made available for capital purposes to universities during the 1964-1966 triennium, that Commonwealth scholarships be awarded for non-university tertiary study and the number of Commonwealth university scholarships be increased, and that the Commonwealth provide financial assistance to the States for the training of teachers for secondary schools.

The Commonwealth Government accepted the Committee's principal recommendations, other than those relating to teacher-training, and in principle the proposed financial programme for non-university tertiary institutions for the 1967-1969 triennium. See also page 998.

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 recognition 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 of whom two are members of the Advanced Education Board, two are members of the Universities Board, and one is appointed by the Minister. The Authority has the function of co-ordinating the recommendations made to the Minister by the two Boards to ensure the balanced development of higher education generally.

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 827. Government Expenditure in N.S.W. on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Year ended 30th June	Education						State Expenditure on Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research §	
	Commonwealth Government			New South Wales Government				
	Grants to State *	Scholarships †	Total, C'wealth Govt.	From Revenue ‡	From Loans ¶	Total, N.S.W. Govt.		
	\$ thousand							
1960	6,466	1,482	7,948	100,721	30,008||	130,728||	138,676||	2,525
1961	8,281	1,675	9,956	115,077	30,931||	146,008||	155,964||	2,749||
1962	12,284	1,875	14,159	124,770	31,734	156,504	170,663||	2,952
1963	12,331	2,267	14,598	133,283	31,631	164,914	179,512	3,106
1964	12,700	2,920	15,620	148,203	35,024	183,227	198,847	3,388
1965	23,623	4,412||	28,035||	175,175	39,916	215,090	243,125||	3,411
1966	26,294	6,428||	32,722||	185,669	48,627	234,295	267,017||	3,782
1967	28,579	9,511||	38,090||	205,618	50,132	255,750	293,840||	4,078
1968	32,172	7,957	40,129	225,127	47,930	273,057	313,186	4,303
1969	36,683	10,214	46,897	249,538	55,841	305,379	352,276	4,690

* Grants towards State Expenditure on secondary and technical, etc. education, for universities, and colleges of advanced education, and for assistance to private schools.

† For 1964 and earlier years figures relate to year ended previous 31st December. Excludes cost of administration and includes payments to students 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.

|| Revised.

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 828. Expenditure by Commonwealth Government on Education in New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				
Grants to State—					
Towards Recurrent Expenditure on—					
Colleges of Advanced Education and Technical Colleges .. .. .	..	..	276‡	608	697
Universities	11,663	13,075	13,773	15,816	17,378
Towards Capital Expenditure on—					
Science Laboratories in—					
Public Schools	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,684
Private Schools*	999	999	999	1,998	1,979
School Libraries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	450
Teachers' Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	253	1,210
Technical Colleges	3,744	3,492	3,760	3,980	2,999
Colleges of Advanced Education .. .. .	..	750	560	1,335	1,717
Universities	4,507	5,267	6,502	5,472	7,569
Total Grants to State	23,623	26,294	28,579	32,172	36,683
Scholarships*†—					
Secondary Education	814‡	1,263‡	2,253‡	2,518	2,603
Technical Education	26‡	154‡	246‡	354	406
Advanced Education .. .. .	..	59‡	161‡	182	214
University	3,572‡	4,952‡	6,851‡	4,903	6,991
Total, Scholarships	4,412‡	6,428‡	9,511‡	7,957	10,214
Total, Commonwealth Expenditure on Education in N.S.W.	28,035‡	32,722‡	38,090‡	40,129	46,897

* Paid to State (as agent for Commonwealth Government) for distribution to private schools.

† Excludes cost of administration and includes payments to students in the Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Revised.

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 829. Classification of Expenditure by the State Government on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand				
EDUCATION					
Expenditure from Revenue* —					
Primary and Secondary Education —					
Public Schools and Head Office Services	126,128	128,839	142,957	154,586	165,741
Conveyance of Pupils to and from Public and Private Schools	6,004	7,475	8,926	10,627	13,102
Direct Assistance to Private Schools ..	...	57	247	1 262	3,816
Assistance to Pupils of Public and Private Schools—					
Bursaries and Scholarships	378	910	580	1,499	1,339
Allowances for Secondary Pupils ..	517	1,013	1,156	1,325	1,835
Textbook Allowances for Secondary Pupils .. .. .	...	1,628	1,903	2,136	2,305
Training of Teachers, including Allowances to Students	9,021	10,082	10,895	11,489	13,324
Total, Primary and Secondary Education	142,048	150,003	166,663	182,925	201,462
Technical Colleges and Colleges of Advanced Education —					
Technical Colleges, Institute of Technology, and Mitchell College of Advanced Education	14,665	15,426	17,017	18,615	20,432
Agricultural Colleges	932	1,213	1,347	1,302	1,292
Conservatorium of Music	168	181	200	190	240
Total, Technical Colleges and Colleges of Advanced Education	15,766	16,820	18,564	20,107	21,965
Universities	16,287	17,817	19,319	20,965	24,938
Other	1,073	1,027	1,073	1,130	1,174
Total Expenditure from Revenue* ..	175,175	185,669	205,618	225,127	249,538
Loan Expenditure (Gross)† —					
Primary and Secondary Education —					
School Buildings, etc.	29,608	38,134	38,280	39,466	45,491
Teachers' Colleges	596	318	456	254	425
Total, Primary and Secondary Education	30,203	38,452	38,736	39,721	45,916
Technical Colleges and Colleges of Advanced Education —					
Technical Colleges, Institute of Technology, and Mitchell College of Advanced Education	3,194	3,313	3,833	3,048	3,623
Agricultural Colleges	327	138	169	75	255
Conservatorium of Music	21	5	...	...	...
Total, Technical Colleges and Colleges of Advanced Education	3,542	3,456	4,002	3,123	3,877
Universities	6,170	6,718	7,394	5,086	6,048
Total Loan Expenditure†	39,916	48,627	50,132	47,930	55,841
Total, Education	215,090	234,295	255,750	273,057	305,379
ENCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENCE, ART, AND RESEARCH					
Expenditure from Revenue —					
Public Library and Library Board	2,420	2,594	2,735	2,736	2,728
Australian Museum	279	267	340	361	390
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences ..	185	197	206	213	232
National Art Gallery	170	171	182	178	197
Observatory	39	41	77	46	65
Subsidies to Associations etc.	250	434	457	688	696
Total Expenditure from Revenue	3,342	3,704	3,998	4,222	4,308
Loan Expenditure (Gross)	69	78	80	81	381
Total, Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research	3,411	3,782	4,078	4,303	4,690

* See note ‡, Table 827.

† See note ¶, Table 827.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

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 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 1969, there were 43 districts within the five Sydney directorates and 49 elsewhere.

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, 1961-1968, which introduced the new 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.

Parents and Citizens' Associations

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organized 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 organized for groups of proclaimed areas, and there is a State-wide federation of associations.

SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

By arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, the New South Wales Department of Education conducts the public schools in the Capital Territory. Expenditure on the schools is recouped from the Commonwealth.

In 1969, there were 41 public schools (including 9 secondary schools and 2 special schools, but excluding the Canberra Technical College and Canberra Evening College) with 1,003 teachers (including 58 part-time teachers) and an effective enrolment of 22,862 pupils. Expenditure by the Department on the public schools in the Territory amounted to \$3,927,000 during 1967-68.

There were also 20 private schools, with 407 teachers (including 84 part-time teachers) and an effective enrolment of 8,681 pupils.

Except where otherwise specified, the statistics relating to public and private schools, as given in this chapter, exclude the schools in the Australian Capital Territory.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND TEACHERS

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation in New South Wales at the end of 1969 and earlier years, and the number of teachers in each group of schools:—

Table 830. Public and Private Schools*: Schools and Teachers

Year	Schools			Teachers †					
	Public	Private	Total	Public Schools			Private Schools		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1965	2,673	820	3,493	12,428	14,833	27,261	1,943	5,342	7,285
1966	2,636	808	3,444	12,794	15,624	28,418	1,911	5,277	7,188
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

* 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.

The number of teachers, as shown above, excludes students in teacher training who numbered 11,332 in 1969 (see page 990).

The next table shows the effective enrolment at public and private schools in New South Wales in 1969 and earlier years:—

Table 831. Public and Private Schools*: Effective Enrolment†

Year	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1962	320,961	291,410	612,371	99,657	102,204	201,861	420,618	393,614	814,232
1963	328,266	297,975	626,241	101,538	103,527	205,065	429,804	401,502	831,306
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

* See note*, Table 830.

† Effective enrolment is the actual enrolment on the first Friday in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Since 1962 the effective enrolment of pupils in public and private schools has increased by 19 per cent., the increase in enrolments in public schools (22 per cent.) being considerably greater than in private schools (9 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 1969 being 52 per cent. for boys, and 48 per cent. for girls. In the private schools, there are about the same numbers of boys and girls.

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 organizations; 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. In general, children travel to school free of charge (see page 968).

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled consist mainly of those exempted by the Child Welfare Department from attendance at school for special reasons.

Particulars of children exempted from attendance at school by the Child Welfare Department are shown in the next table:—

Table 832. Public and Private Schools: Children Exempted from Attendance

Year ended 30th June	Domestic Necessity	Health	Necessitous Circumstances	Other Reasons*	Total Exemptions Granted		
					Boys	Girls	Total
1964	408	63	675	2,868	1,890	2,124	4,014
1965	278	56	632	2,513	1,775	1,704	3,479
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

* 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 Child Welfare Department. Particulars of such cases in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 833. Public and Private Schools: Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance Reported

Year ended 30th June	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1964	4,931	4,207	9,138	494	433	927	5,425	4,640	10,065
1965	4,753	3,850	8,603	514	425	939	5,267	4,275	9,542
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

The Child Welfare 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 1968-69, 58 boys (10 under 12 years of age, 7 aged 12, 23 aged 13, and 18 aged 14) were admitted to the school, and in June, 1969, the number of inmates was 65.

Transport to School

Free travel to and from school (whether public or private), is granted to pupils who travel by train to the nearest appropriate school and, since 1968, to pupils who travel by other means more than two miles to the nearest appropriate school. 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. Where pupils travel more than two miles to the nearest appropriate school by other than government transport services, the cost of their transport was at first subsidised by the Department of Education (until 1965 for country pupils and in 1967 for pupils in the Sydney area), and is now met in full (from 1966 for country pupils and from 1968 for pupils in the Sydney area).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS

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, 6 and 14 years 8 months in 1942, and 6 and 15 years from the beginning of 1943.

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled at public and private schools in the last ten years:—

Table 834. 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
1960	52,401	498,035	36,624	587,060	17,676	155,245	19,060	191,981
1961	53,968	506,758	40,401	601,127	18,054	158,779	20,291	197,124
1962	56,072	505,471	50,828	612,371	18,182	160,692	22,987	201,861
1963	59,445	511,395	55,401	626,241	18,432	162,142	24,491	205,065
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
1969—								
Boys	32,640	301,805	54,383	388,828	8,860	83,574	18,660	111,094
Girls	30,541	282,770	42,627	355,938	8,595	84,481	16,617	109,693

*See note *, Table 830.

†See note †, Table 831.

Further details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1969 are given below:—

Table 835. Public and Private Schools*: Age and Sex Distribution of Pupils August, 1969

Effective Enrolment†

Age in Years	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	32,640	30,541	63,181	8,860	8,595	17,455	41,500	39,136	80,636
6 and under	34,765	32,898	67,663	9,326	9,308	18,634	44,091	42,206	86,297
7	35,786	33,662	69,448	9,760	9,625	19,385	45,546	43,287	88,833
8	35,341	32,847	68,188	9,637	9,463	19,100	44,978	42,673	87,651
9	34,306	32,020	66,326	9,560	9,490	19,050	43,866	41,510	85,376
10	33,730	31,908	65,638	9,289	9,492	18,781	43,019	41,264	84,283
11	33,287	31,567	64,854	9,472	9,356	18,828	42,759	41,059	83,818
12	32,285	30,280	62,565	9,191	9,492	18,683	41,476	39,631	81,107
13	31,788	29,005	60,793	8,713	9,351	18,064	40,501	38,117	78,618
14	30,517	28,583	59,100	8,626	9,112	17,738	39,143	37,504	76,647
15 or more	54,383	42,627	97,010	18,660	16,617	35,277	73,043	59,244	132,287
Total	388,828	355,938	744,766	111,094	109,693	220,787	499,922	465,631	965,553

* See note *, Table 830.

† See note †, Table 831.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF PUPILS

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 836. Public and Private Schools*: Religious Denomination 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	Un-denominational
1964	346,592	82,750	77,709	70,087	57,280	11,978	179,555	9,959	6,429
1965	352,911	88,933	79,848	71,563	60,181	12,320	185,717	10,002	6,580
1966	353,279	97,764	80,181	88,996	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

* See note *, Table 830.

† Effective enrolment (see note †, Table 831).

Of the total enrolment in public schools, children of the Church of England represented 50.9 per cent. in 1969, while children of the Roman Catholic faith represented 17.9 per cent. Children attending Roman Catholic schools account for approximately 86 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools.

Religious Instruction in Public Schools

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.

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 30th June, 1969, there were 3,659 school savings bank agencies (3,428 at 30th June, 1968), the number of operative accounts was 487,000 (458,000), the balance to credit of the accounts was \$7,682,000 (\$6,868,000), and the average balance per account was \$15.79 (\$14.98).

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 837. Public Schools*: Type and Size of Schools

Type of School	Number in August		Number of Schools with Effective Enrolment§ in 1969 of—							
	1968	1969	Under 36	36-100	101-200	201-400	401-600	601-800	801-1,000	1,001 or more||
Primary Schools—										
Primary†	2,012	1,951	723	365	153	201	222	153	93	41
Separate Infants, etc.	48	45	8	16	19	2	...	...	...	...
Total Primary	2,060	1,996	731	381	172	203	222	153	93	41
Primary-Secondary Schools—										
Central	111	105	...	3	16	53	25	5	2	1
Correspondence	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary-Secondary	112	106	...	3	16	53	25	5	2	2
Secondary Schools†—										
High	217	233	...	...	...	25	19	46	81	62
"Secondary"	44	39	...	...	...	8	7	7	8	10
Other	27	23	...	...	1	6	6	6	3	...
Total Secondary	288	295	...	...	1	39	32	59	92	72
Special Schools—										
Hospital	20	18	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Intellectually Handicapped Children	34	35	16	14	5	...	...	...	...	...
Child Welfare	18	18	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
Physically Handicapped	9	10	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
Emotionally Disturbed	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Fitness¶	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special	85	87	46	28	12	1	...	...	...	...
Total Public Schools	2,545	2,484	777	412	201	296	279	217	187	115

* Excludes subsidised schools.

† Composite courses in secondary education are provided at public primary schools in districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. In 1969, this type of instruction was provided for 389 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 831.

The Correspondence School had an enrolment of more than 2,000, but all other schools in this size group had an enrolment of 1,001 to 2,000.

Ages of Pupils

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled in public schools in the last nine years:—

Table 838. Public Schools*: Age Distribution of Pupils

Age in Years	Effective Enrolment†								
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Under 6	53,968	56,072	59,445	60,386	62,115	65,587	67,393	66,429	63,181
6 and under	7 57,054	57,868	59,569	61,339	62,710	63,699	66,249	68,307	67,663
7	8 57,138	57,357	58,209	60,016	62,169	63,663	64,635	67,366	69,448
8	9 57,349	57,048	57,708	58,120	59,682	62,675	63,952	64,869	68,188
9	10 56,474	57,568	56,826	57,477	58,395	60,390	62,741	64,404	66,326
10	11 56,335	56,715	57,961	57,033	57,775	59,027	61,438	63,913	65,638
11	12 56,337	56,519	57,045	58,190	57,870	58,838	59,853	61,954	64,854
12	13 54,283	56,182	56,048	56,780	58,376	58,000	58,889	60,416	62,565
13	14 54,362	52,880	55,845	55,067	56,368	57,954	58,077	58,975	60,793
14	15 57,426	53,334	52,184	54,771	54,629	56,283	57,785	57,961	59,100
15	16 25,714	33,329	32,744	31,206	36,419	38,764	40,255	44,792	45,992
16	17 10,733	12,618	16,699	15,494	18,666	20,291	22,020	26,684	29,129
17 or more	3,954	4,881	5,958	7,539	8,262	7,337	16,722	19,703	21,889
Total	601,127	612,371	626,241	633,418	653,436	672,508	700,009	725,773	744,766

* See note *, Table 837.

† See note †, Table 831.

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are given on pages 974 and 976.

Types of Public Primary Schools

The public schools in which primary work 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 so isolated as to be unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of at least twelve 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. Since January, 1965, the subsidy in the eastern portion of the State has been at a minimum rate of \$1.10 per day, increasing according to the average monthly attendance to a maximum of \$3.20 per day; elsewhere the minimum is \$1.40 and the maximum \$3.65 per day.

The course in subsidised schools is, as far as practicable, the same as in primary schools. The schools are subject to inspection by the public school inspectors. The number of subsidised schools has declined from 771 (with 6,413 pupils) in 1935 to 5 (with an enrolment of 40 pupils) in 1969. These schools and the teachers and pupils in them are not included in the statistics of public schools shown in this chapter.

Primary Education: Courses and Pupils

Where facilities are available, primary education in public schools may include nursery training for children aged two to five years and kindergarten training for 5-year-old children. Formal education begins at the age of six years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It is given in six grades and is normally completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age; the first two grades (together with kindergarten classes where established) comprise the infants' course.

At the public nursery schools, children attend from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Milk and hot midday meals are provided. Activities include drawing, painting, handiwork, and dramatization. In 1969 there were three separate public nursery schools in New South Wales with a total enrolment of 98. In addition, nursery classes were attached to five infants' departments of primary schools.

Kindergarten classes, providing substantially the same training as nursery schools, are incorporated in schools having sufficient five-year-old pupils to form a class. In infants classes (first two grades) instruction is given in reading, writing, composition, and arithmetic, but a part of each day is reserved for activities such as occupy children in the nursery schools and kindergartens. Primary classes—third to sixth grade inclusive—provide instruction in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition, and spelling), social studies (history, civics, and geography), mathematics, natural science, music, art, crafts (including woodwork and needlework, etc.), health, and physical education.

The following table shows the number of primary school pupils classified by grades in each of the last eight years:—

Table 839. 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									
1962	31,323	37,793	32,120	30,951	30,641	30,031	29,648	4,493	227,000
1963	31,941	37,221	33,461	31,841	30,951	30,384	29,514	4,402	229,715
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	39,797	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	32,379	6,119	253,502
1969	34,521	40,666	37,973	36,272	34,611	33,456	33,294	6,345	257,138
GIRLS									
1962	28,957	34,157	30,264	28,931	28,577	28,284	27,698	3,571	210,439
1963	30,290	33,611	30,839	29,843	28,969	28,440	27,904	3,437	213,333
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
ALL PUPILS									
1962	60,280	71,950	62,384	59,882	59,218	58,315	57,346	8,064	437,439
1963	62,231	70,832	64,300	61,684	59,920	58,824	57,418	7,839	443,048
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

* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 831.

‡ Includes pupils in nursery schools.

¶ Includes pupils of the Correspondence School resident in N.S.W.; Child Welfare Department 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 1969 according to their age and grade:—

Table 840. Public Schools: Primary Pupils* according to Age and Grade, 1969
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	2,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	2,544
5 and under 6	57,537	2,807	1	...	...	...	...	292	60,637
6 " " 7	6,311	59,517	1,299	...	...	...	...	536	67,663
7 " " 8	107	15,042	52,576	1,125	...	...	...	598	69,448
8 " " 9	12	414	19,172	46,707	1,007	1	...	875	68,188
9 " " 10	2	21	634	20,791	42,544	39,959	2	1,373	66,326
10 " " 11	...	2	31	1,006	21,846	39,835	728	2,187	65,635
11 " " 12	...	1	1	49	1,375	22,836	37,614	2,198	64,074
12 or more	...	...	4	8	96	1,924	26,956	2,689	31,677
Total ..	66,359	77,804	73,718	69,686	66,868	65,555	65,300	10,902	496,192

* See note *, Table 839.

† See note †, Table 831.

‡ See note ‡, Table 839.

Secondary Education in Public 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. During the first four years of the secondary course, a core of basic subjects (English, mathematics, science, a choice of either social studies, geography, or history, arts and crafts, music, health, and physical education) is taken by all pupils; pupils of high ability or marked talent may elect, as they progress through their course, to take "core" subjects or other subjects (foreign languages, etc.) at an advanced level. During this part of the course, pupils prepare for the School Certificate examination, at which they must present themselves in English, mathematics, science, a choice of either social studies, geography, or history, and at least one other subject. During the fifth and sixth years of secondary education, pupils study English and an appropriate combination of other subjects, and prepare for the Higher School Certificate examination. Pupils who commenced their secondary education before 1962 (i.e., before the introduction of the new system) completed their course under the former system of secondary education, which was described in Year Book No. 58.

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 following table shows the number of secondary pupils classified by form in each of the last eight years:—

Table 841. 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‡	Total
Boys								
1962	27,810	24,368	21,087	9,155	5,839	...	5,745¶	94,004
1963	30,160	28,229	22,134	9,633	7,426	...	969	98,551
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
GIRLS								
1962	26,146	22,278	18,776	5,998	3,692	...	4,110¶	81,000
1963	27,444	25,918	19,302	6,441	5,027	...	510	84,642
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
ALL PUPILS								
1962	53,956	46,646	39,863	15,153	9,531	...	9,855¶	175,004
1963	57,604	54,147	41,436	16,074	12,453	...	1,479	183,193
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

* Excludes pupils in evening colleges, technical colleges, business colleges, etc.

† See note†, Table 831.

‡ Includes pupils of the Correspondence School resident in N.S.W., Child Welfare Department schools, schools for physically handicapped and debilitated children and hospital schools.

¶ Includes "special classes". These were abolished during 1962 and 1963 following the introduction of the new system of secondary education.

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 1966 there were 60,189 first form pupils, but in 1969 only 39,655 pupils in fourth form, indicating that more than one-third of the pupils left between first and fourth form. Less than half of those completing fourth form in 1967 completed sixth form two years later.

Since 1964, slightly more than half the pupils in the first four years of secondary education have been boys and in the fifth and sixth years the

proportions has been about 60 per cent of the total. In 1969, boys comprised 52 per cent. of the first form, 53 per cent. of fourth form, and 60 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 1969, the pupils receiving secondary education represented 33 per cent. of all the pupils enrolled in public schools.

The next table shows the secondary pupils in public schools in 1969 according to their age and form:—

Table 842. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* according to Age and Form, 1969

Age in Years	Effective Enrolment †							Total
	First Form	Second Form	Third Form	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Sixth Form	Special Schools‡	
Under 12	772	4	...	...	...	...	7	783
12 and under 13	32,612	895	4	...	...	...	143	33,654
13 " " 14	27,065	30,727	701	...	1	...	324	58,818
14 " " 15	2,415	27,165	28,087	586	...	...	437	58,690
15 " " 16	94	2,357	20,337	22,346	329	...	297	45,760
16 " " 17	12	112	1,251	15,839	11,440	247	130	29,031
17 " " 18	...	7	49	839	5,834	9,104	57	15,890
18 or more	...	...	1	45	348	5,521	33	5,948
Total	62,970	61,267	50,430	39,655	17,952	14,872	1,428	248,574

* See note *, Table 841.

† See note †, Table 831.

‡ See note ‡, Table 841.

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 1969, there were 1,712 primary and 5,754 secondary pupils enrolled in the Correspondence School. The secondary enrolment was made up of 1,259 full-time pupils, 1,977 part-time pupils, 1,888 technical college students, and 630 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 1969 there were 1,611 pupils enrolled for the full primary course and 727 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 1969, there were 91 pupils enrolled in the School of the Air, 58 of whom were also enrolled in the New South Wales Correspondence School.

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 \$4 per term, covering all subjects, is charged. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

In 1969, there were 48 evening colleges with an enrolment of about 47,000.

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 Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Higher School Certificate 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 1969 was 1,996 (694 at Hurlstone, 315 at Yanco, 341 at Farrer, and 646 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 1969, there were 287 clubs with 5,298 members. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 10 to 25 years. From 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 $10\frac{3}{4}$ 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.

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 213, and there are four special schools with 29 classes.

Opportunity "F" classes and schools are designed for children who are moderately intellectually handicapped. Specially trained departmental teachers take these classes, 57 of which are in 22 private institutions controlled by organizations such as the Sub-normal Children's Welfare Association, and 52 are in 9 special schools maintained by the Department.

Primary school children who are educationally retarded (not necessarily because of lack of general ability) may be given remedial instruction. Special teachers are attached to certain inspectorates to provide an intensive remedial service (mainly in the teaching of reading).

Children who are partially blind, or partially deaf, are enrolled in special classes in normal primary and secondary schools. 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, and two schools, one at North Rocks and one at Croydon Park, cater for the education of profoundly deaf children. The School for the Deaf at North Rocks was established in conjunction with the Royal N.S.W. Institution for Deaf and Blind Children.

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 course. Transfer to "ordinary" level work in any subject may be made where a pupil has made good progress.

The Department of Education maintains schools in hospitals, convalescent homes, the Spastic Centre, and similar institutions, conducts schools for emotionally disturbed children, and provides special classes for children with specific learning disabilities, e.g., language and perceptual disorders. 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.

The following table shows particulars of the effective enrolment in special schools and classes in the last two years:—

Table 843. Public Schools: Pupils Enrolled in Special Schools* and Classes

Type	1968			1969		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Special Classes—						
Opportunity A	2,286	1,390	3,676	2,388	1,450	3,838
Opportunity C5	312	362	674	371	365	736
Opportunity C6	308	329	637	326	368	694
Opportunity F	18	17	35	10	...	10
Physically Handicapped and Debilitated†	242	152	394	288	166	454
Total, Special Classes	3,166	2,250	5,416	3,383	2,349	5,732
Special Schools—						
Child Welfare	899	202	1,101	755	197	952
Physically Handicapped and Debilitated	344	287	631	409	301	710
Blind and Deaf	174	106	280	183	120	303
Mildly Intellectually Handicapped	328	250	578	308	256	564
Moderately Intellectually Handicapped	594	415	1,009	677	474	1,151
Emotionally Disturbed	49	18	67	65	11	76
Hospital Schools	316	216	532	311	193	504
Total, Special Schools and Classes	5,870	3,744	9,614	6,091	3,901	9,992

* Excludes the Correspondence School.

† Includes pupils enrolled in special classes for blind and deaf children.

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. Each summer, many schools conduct weekly swimming classes, and intensive swimming instruction is provided at vacation swimming schools and at special swimming classes held during term; in 1969, some 35,000 children participated in weekly swimming classes, almost 94,000 attended vacation swimming schools, and about 35,000 enrolled in the special swimming scheme. The Public Schools' Amateur Sports Committee, which has a large number of affiliated associations throughout the State, organizes inter-school sport and athletic competitions.

Educational and Vocational Guidance

In the public school system, there is a staff of School Counsellors, consisting of teachers trained in psychology, to assist teachers and parents in the selection of suitable school courses for both primary and secondary school children and to help children with special difficulties. Systematic psychological tests are applied to the fourth and higher grades, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes.

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. Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Vocational Guidance Bureau in the Department of Labour and Industry.

In 1970, there were 179 school counsellors (113 in the metropolitan area and 66 in the country) and 19 district guidance officers (11 metropolitan and 8 country).

Educational Aids

Educational aids employed in schools include school radio and television broadcasts, still and motion films, film strips, and school libraries. In the case of public schools, equipment is provided mainly by the Parents and Citizens' Associations, with the assistance of a 20 per cent. subsidy from the Department of Education in respect of the purchase price of film projectors. The purchase of books for school libraries is subsidized by the Department at rates of up to 50 per cent. The Commonwealth Government makes grants to assist secondary schools in the construction of libraries and the provision of library books and equipment (see page 989).

The State Advisory Committee on School Broadcasts, which arranges school broadcasts, consists of representatives of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Education, and the teachers of public and private schools. In 1969, most public and private primary schools were using radio broadcasts, and slightly less than half were viewing television programmes regularly. Approximately three-quarters of public and private secondary schools were using radio broadcasts.

The Department of Education assumes responsibility for the maintenance of film projectors in public schools, the purchase and loan of films, and the production of 35 mm. film strips. In 1969, there were more than 1,700 motion picture projectors and 3,600 film strip projectors in public schools. The film library at the Burwood Visual Education Centre contains some 20,500 units of 16 mm. motion films and 857 units of strip films. The amount spent on visual education in 1969-70 was \$154,000.

There is a library at most public schools in the metropolitan area and larger towns, and for the smaller schools there is a central library from which boxes of books may be lent to the schools in the district. Expenditure by the Department on school libraries during the year ended 30th June, 1970 was \$466,000.

Education of 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 1969, there was an average monthly enrolment of 6,136 migrants in 380 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 1969, there was an average of 3,459 migrants enrolled as correspondence students.

Migrant children are normally enrolled in public schools nearest to their homes or the Commonwealth hostels where they are residing.

Expenditure by the State on the special classes, etc. for migrants is reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The position of private schools in the education system of the State is indicated at the beginning of this chapter.

Schools must be certified as efficient by the Minister for Education before they may enrol children of statutory school 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 989).

The State pays an allowance to private schools at the rate of \$24 per annum for each primary pupil. From 1970, under the States Grants (Independent Schools) Act, 1969, the Commonwealth Government makes grants to private schools at the rates of \$35 per annum for each primary and \$50 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 1969, was 794. Of these 241 were registered as qualified to provide education up to the School Certificate examination level, and 202 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912-1968, as qualified to provide the full secondary course.

Roman Catholic School System

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organized 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 986) and the mentally retarded, as well as schools at orphanages and refuge schools for girls.

The Roman Catholic school system is organized 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 only to a small extent 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 supported by the fees charged.

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. 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 987. Diocesan inspectors and supervisors inspect the schools to promote standards in education.

Most 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 991.

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 844. Private Schools and Teachers

Classification	Number of Schools			Full-time Teachers*					
	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969		
							Males	Females	Persons
Undenominational	72	75	80	526	521	525	126	435	561
Roman Catholic	661	654	639	5,278	5,659	6,111	1,517	4,561	6,078
Church of England	33	34	34	787	862	908	384	536	920
Presbyterian	13	13	12	327	363	361	160	210	370
Methodist	6	6	5	172	191	193	79	121	200
Seventh Day Adventist	18	19	18	60	66	70	40	32	72
Lutheran	3	3	3	15	18	18	11	9	20
Hebrew	4	3	3	23	29	33	12	21	33
Total	810	807	794	7,188	7,709	8,219	2,329	5,925	8,254

* 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 (1908 individual teachers in 1969), 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 1969, 29 per cent. were males and 71 per cent. were females. (In public schools male teachers accounted for 43 per cent. of the total.)

The next table shows the effective enrolment at private schools in 1969 and earlier years, according to the religious denominations of the schools:—

Table 845. Private Schools: Pupils Enrolled by Religious Denomination of School

Effective Enrolment*

Year	Un-denominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Seventh Day Adventist	Lutheran	Hebrew	Total Pupils in Private Schools
1962	5,753	174,481	11,864	5,281	2,855	1,114	214	299	201,861
1963	6,391	176,953	11,862	5,318	2,915	1,067	226	333	205,065
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
1969—									
Boys	3,163	95,340	7,115	2,987	1,401	715	140	233	111,094
Girls	3,414	94,192	6,610	2,741	1,718	651	118	249	109,693

* Effective enrolment is the actual enrolment on the first Friday in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

In 1969, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 86 per cent., Church of England schools for 6 per cent., and undenominational 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 846. Private Schools: Age Distribution of Pupils

Effective Enrolment *

Age in Years	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969		
					Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	19,304	19,551	18,799	18,001	8,860	8,595	17,455
6 and under 7	19,307	19,208	19,875	19,556	9,326	9,308	18,634
7 " " 8	19,520	19,656	19,513	19,801	9,760	9,625	19,385
8 " " 9	19,114	19,332	19,504	19,320	9,637	9,826	19,463
9 " " 10	18,762	19,195	19,103	18,746	9,560	9,490	19,050
10 " " 11	18,569	18,734	18,913	19,081	9,289	9,356	18,645
11 " " 12	18,310	18,145	18,778	18,778	9,472	9,492	18,964
12 " " 13	19,063	18,563	18,595	18,400	9,191	9,351	18,542
13 " " 14	18,298	18,531	17,851	18,052	8,713	9,112	17,825
14 " " 15	17,163	17,026	17,857	17,194	8,626	8,921	17,547
15 or more	27,209	26,533	31,268	34,189	18,660	16,617	35,277
Total	214,619	214,474	220,056	221,118	111,094	109,693	220,787

* See note *, Table 845.

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 847. 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
1964	69,321	70,470	139,791	33,939	34,191	68,130	16,464	191,457	207,921
1965	70,787	71,140	141,927	35,845	36,847	72,692	15,801	199,818	214,619
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

* See note *, Table 845.

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 848. 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
1964	21,017	20,599	20,034	19,367	19,027	19,057	19,253	1,437	139,791
1965	21,634	20,500	20,453	19,837	19,359	19,141	19,351	1,652	141,927
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

* See note *, Table 845.

† Includes pupils of schools for mildly and moderately intellectually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, physically handicapped and debilitated children.

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 849. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Form

Effective Enrolment*

Year	1st Form	2nd Form	3rd Form	4th Form	5th Form	6th Form	Total Secondary
1964	18,546	17,414	15,363	9,224	7,583	...	68,130
1965	19,223	17,575	15,843	11,524	8,527	...	72,692
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

* See note *, Table 845.

In 1966, there were 18,763 first-form pupils, but in 1969, only 14,947 pupils in fourth form, indicating that slightly more than a fifth of the pupils left between first and fourth form. Slightly more than half of those completing fourth form in 1967 completed sixth form in 1969. The proportions of pupils at public schools leaving school before the completion of full secondary course were rather higher (see page 975).

A classification of the primary pupils in private schools in 1969 according to their age and grade is given in the following table:—

Table 850. Private Schools: Primary Pupils according to Age and Grade, 1969

Effective Enrolment*

Age in Years	Kinder- garten	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	4th Grade	5th Grade	6th Grade	Other Pupils†	Total Primary
Under 5	948	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	1,080
5 and under 6	15,810	403	...	...	...	...	...	162	16,375
6 " " 7	2,618	15,405	405	1	...	...	...	205	18,634
7 " " 8	50	3,546	15,340	304	...	...	...	145	19,385
8 " " 9	5	87	4,002	14,767	426	2	...	174	19,463
9 " " 10	...	4	206	4,337	13,805	511	1	186	19,050
10 " " 11	...	...	11	271	4,499	13,141	531	182	18,635
11 " " 12	...	...	...	16	395	4,574	13,212	177	18,374
12 or more	...	...	...	1	37	411	5,778	914	7,141
Total	19,431	19,445	19,964	19,697	19,162	18,639	19,522	2,277	138,137

* See note *, Table 845.

† See note †, Table 848.

The next table contains a classification of the secondary pupils in 1969 according to their age and form:—

Table 851. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Age and Form, 1969
Effective Enrolment*

Age in Years	1st Form	2nd Form	3rd Form	4th Form	5th Form	6th Form	Total Secondary
Under 12	595	5	...	...	...	...	600
12 and under 13	12,151	602	4	...	...	...	12,757
13 " " 14	5,267	11,352	508	3	...	...	17,130
14 " " 15	474	5,438	10,905	550	5	...	17,372
15 " " 16	46	470	4,972	9,540	405	16	15,449
16 " " 17	2	25	373	4,430	5,421	350	10,601
17 " " 18	...	2	9	382	1,937	4,333	6,663
18 or more	...	...	3	42	184	1,849	2,078
Total	18,535	17,894	16,774	14,947	7,952	6,548	82,650

* See note *, Table 845.

Private Schools for Deaf, and Blind

Deaf children are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls (where 88 girls were enrolled in August, 1969) and the other at Castle Hill (where 48 boys were enrolled). Two Roman Catholic Schools for blind children are conducted at Wahroonga; in 1969 there were 28 boys and 31 girls enrolled at the schools.

Private Schools: Kindergartens and Nurseries

The Kindergarten Union maintains kindergartens in Sydney and Newcastle for children under statutory school age. In August, 1969, there were 53 schools and one Mobile Unit with 114 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 3,380 pupils. The organization received a State subsidy of \$142,000 in 1968-69.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association conducts 19 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and five years; in 1969 the effective enrolment was 1,355 and the number of full-time teachers was 116. Attached to these schools are six day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In 1968-69 the Association received as subsidy \$200,000 from the State and \$28,500 from municipal councils; donations, subscriptions, etc. amounted to \$26,000.

Particulars of the enrolments at the kindergartens and nursery schools conducted by these organizations 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 852. 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											
1964	..	...	431	404	789	665	23	26	1,243	1,095	2,338
1965	6	4	438	452	841	810	33	32	1,318	1,298	2,616
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	...	...	550	538	1,137	1,015	62	48	1,779	1,601	3,380
SYDNEY DAY NURSERY AND NURSERY SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION											
1964	176	159	200	190	282	229	9	8	667	586	1,253
1965	136	119	234	183	284	255	4	2	658	559	1,217
1966	187	137	217	177	423	354	17	12	844	680	1,524
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

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 563 of these kindergartens and nursery schools in operation in 1969.

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. Both Boards contain representatives of the Department of Education, the universities, the private schools, and other interested bodies (as described on page 965).

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" or "ordinary" level, and must have been studied for (in general) at least two years; passes are awarded at "advanced", "ordinary (credit)", or "ordinary (pass)" 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.

At the Higher School Certificate examination, candidates must present English and a minimum of four other subjects, at "first", "second", or "third" level. The "full" mathematics and science courses, taken at the

"first" or "second" level, may be counted as three subjects. In general a pass in English and four other subjects from selected groups, at an appropriate standard, qualifies a student for university matriculation, but each university lays down its own specific requirements. 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 and the proportion of passes in 1969 and earlier years are shown in the next table.

Table 853. Public Examinations: School Certificate, Candidates and Passes

Year	Candidates			Passes			Proportion of Passes		
	School*	Other†	Total	School*	Other†	Total	School*	Other†	Total
1965	35,382	130	35,512	31,943	47	31,990	per cent 90.3	per cent 36.2	per cent 90.1
1966	39,944	479	40,423	35,854	183	36,037	89.8	38.2	89.1
1967	44,432	1,094	45,526	39,702	325	40,027	89.4	29.7	87.9
1968	‡	‡	53,666	‡	‡	51,910	‡	‡	96.7
1969	‡	‡	56,238	‡	‡	54,751	‡	‡	97.4

* Includes pupils of the Correspondence School.

† Students enrolled at government evening and technical colleges. Excludes "private study" candidates.

‡ Not available.

Candidates for the Higher School Certificate examination in 1969 and earlier years, classified according to the number of subjects passed, are shown in the next table.

Table 854. Public Examinations: Higher School Certificate, Candidates and Passes

Number of Subjects Passed	Number of Candidates					Percentage of Candidates				
	1967	1968	1969			1967	1968	1969		
			School*	Private†	Total			School*	Private†	Total
No Subjects	252	378	87	298	385	1.4	1.6	0.4	9.7	1.5
1 Subject	453	697	210	501	711	2.5	3.1	0.9	16.3	2.8
2 Subjects	626	801	454	339	793	3.5	3.5	2.0	11.0	3.1
3 Subjects	1,174	1,417	1,071	362	1,433	6.5	6.2	4.8	11.8	5.6
4 Subjects	2,350	3,200	2,776	474	3,250	13.0	14.0	12.3	15.5	12.7
5 Subjects	6,183	7,306	7,123	696	7,819	34.3	32.0	31.6	22.7	30.6
6 Subjects	5,542	7,427	8,832	350	9,182	30.7	32.5	39.2	11.4	35.9
7 Subjects	1,419	1,590	1,948	45	1,993	7.9	7.0	8.7	1.5	7.8
8 Subjects	16	4	5	1	6	0.1	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total Candidates	18,015	22,820	22,506	3,066	25,572	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* See note *, Table 853.

† See note †, Table 853.

‡ Less than 0.1 per cent.

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 science laboratories were fixed at \$9,905,800 for 1964-65, \$32,385,400 for the three years 1965-66 to 1967-68, and \$37,721,400 for the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71—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 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	
		1965-66 to 1967-68	1968-69 to 1970-71
<i>New South Wales—</i>	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
<i>Public Schools</i>	2,719	8,130	8,052
<i>Private Schools</i>	999	3,995	3,936
<i>Australia—</i>			
<i>Public Schools</i>	7,238	21,713	21,713
<i>Private Schools</i>	2,668	10,672	16,008

In terms of the States Grants (Secondary Schools Libraries) Act, 1968, the Commonwealth Government makes unmatched grants to the States for payment to public and private secondary schools in order to subsidize 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 for the years 1969 to 1971 total \$27,000,000 (including \$9,984,000 for New South Wales).

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

In New South Wales teacher education courses are offered by State and private teachers' colleges and by the universities. Students enrolled in these courses in 1969 are shown in the next table.

Table 855. Students* in Teacher Training, 1969

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	Males	Females	Persons	
DEPARTMENTAL STUDENTS†								
Primary Courses—								
2 years	1,331	2,640	...	...	615	2,025	2,640	1,299
3 years	282	298	...	...	59	239	298	...
Secondary Courses‡—								
2 years	338	602	...	...	280	322	602	438
3 years	266	557	...	...	244	313	557	97
4 years¶	2,292	...	5,093	467	2,242	3,318	5,560	967
5 years	31	...	123	...	101	22	123	14
Total, Departmental Students	4,540	4,097	5,216	467	3,541	6,239	9,780	2,815
OTHER STUDENTS								
Primary and Sub-primary Courses—								
2 years	237	441	...	...	35	406	441	202
3 years	174	387	35	...	118	304	422	107
Secondary Courses—								
Under 2 years	10	5	10	...	14	1	15	10
2 years	54	91	...	2	60	33	93	38
3 years	41	101	8	...	24	85	109	25
4 and 5 years	170	77	393	2	273	199	472	216
Total, Other Students	686	1,102	446	4	524	1,028	1,552	598
Total, All Students	5,226	5,199	5,662	471	4,065	7,267	11,332	3,413

* Excludes 262 private students at State teachers' colleges, for whom information is not available, 213 Departmental students at the Australian National University, and part-time students, most of whom are already teaching.

† Students holding a scholarship awarded by the Department of Education.

‡ Includes special courses in Agriculture, Art, Home Science, Industrial Arts, Music, Physical Education and Textiles and Design.

¶ Includes students in Bachelor of Education courses at Sydney University, some of whom are training for teaching in Primary Schools.

State Teachers' Colleges

During 1969, nine colleges (at Sydney, Balmain, Paddington, Armidale, Wagga, Newcastle, Bathurst, Wollongong, and Westmead) were maintained by the State for the training of teachers for public schools.

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, 1971, the scholarship allowance for unmarried students under 21 years of age ranges from \$750 per annum in the first year of training to \$1,350 in the fourth and subsequent years if the student lives at home, and from \$1,200 to \$1,750, respectively, if the student lives away from home; for unmarried adult students, the rate is \$1,050 if living at home and \$1,450 to \$1,750 if living away from home. Students who live in College Halls of Residence receive the same allowance as a student living at home, less \$598 per annum deducted for board and lodging. 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.

Private students may be admitted to the colleges and are required to pay fees.

Courses of training for infants' and primary school teachers are provided at all the colleges (except Alexander Mackie which does not provide training for infants' school teachers), and 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.

Scholarship-holders selected for training as secondary school teachers are normally required to complete a university degree course (generally in arts, science, or economics) and a one-year course in professional training (leading to a post-graduate Diploma in Education) at a teachers' college. Most of the colleges also provide three-year courses to train teachers for the lower secondary classes.

Special courses (of two to four years' duration) are provided for specialist teachers of physical education, art, music, industrial arts, home science, and textiles and design.

Particulars of students enrolled at the teachers' colleges in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 856. 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	Persons
		Males	Females	Males	Females					
1964	8	1,229	2,489	1,421	1,922	26	34	2,739	4,563	7,302
1965	8	1,162	2,678	1,680	2,208	37	63	2,977	5,091	8,068
1966	8	1,213	2,596	1,746	2,519	36	60	3,090	5,319	8,409
1967	8	1,292	2,413	1,758	2,277	33	89	3,213	4,927	8,140
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	3,399	6,181	9,580

* Excludes departmental students at the Australian National University (213 in 1969) and Macquarie University (495 in 1969), who are not enrolled at a teachers' college.

† Students holding a scholarship awarded by the Department of Education.

The libraries at the teachers' colleges contained 352,000 volumes in December, 1969.

Training of Teachers for Private Schools

Members of religious communities 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. Lay teachers for the schools are trained at the Catholic Training Colleges at North Sydney and Canberra.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales conducts the Sydney Kindergarten Training College at Waverley. In 1969, there were 161 girls in training at the College, and 24 students graduated.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association provides a three-year course of training for nursery school teachers at Newtown. In 1969 there were 99 students.

A number of other institutions provide specialized teacher training and teachers may be trained as "private" students at State teachers' colleges 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). The amount paid to New South Wales in respect of these grants in 1969-70 was \$6,037,000 (compared with \$13,160,000 for Australia as a whole).

In terms of the States Grants (Pre-school Teachers' College) 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 for the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71 have been 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).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHERS

Particulars of teachers in public and private schools in each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Table 857. Teachers in Public and Private Schools

At 30th June	Full-time Teachers			Part-time Teachers					
	Males	Females	Total	Number			Full-time Equivalent		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
PUBLIC SCHOOLS*									
1965	12,420	14,426	26,846	15	863	878	8	407	415
1966	12,776	15,122	27,898	43	1,013	1,056	18	502	520
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
PRIVATE SCHOOLS									
1965	1,823	5,019	6,842	355	1,388	1,743	120	323	443
1966	1,825	4,892	6,717	350	1,471	1,821	86	385	471
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

* Excludes teachers in subsidised schools (5 in 1969).

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 1st 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 September, 1970, the salary of teachers who have completed two years' study in a teachers' college rises from \$3,674 in the first year of service to \$6,112 in the twelfth, and the salary of those with three years' training rises from \$4,022 in the first year of service to \$6,420 in the eleventh. The salary of teachers with four years' training (usually university graduates) rises from \$4,956 in the first year of service to \$7,374 in the tenth. The salary of teachers in promotion positions ranges from \$6,420 for a senior assistant in his first year of service in that position, and \$8,086 for a subject master in a high school, to \$10,943 for the principal of a high school in his fourth year of service in that position.

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 at least four 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. The Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Lithgow, and Granville areas have been proclaimed technical education districts, and advisory Technical Education District Councils have been established in the areas. District committees have also been appointed for certain metropolitan and country technical colleges.

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 58 technical colleges and 130 associated teaching centres operated by the Department throughout the State. The Sydney Technical College (at Ultimo), The East Sydney Technical College (at Darlinghurst), and thirteen other colleges are located in the metropolitan area, and a further 43 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, and correspondence courses in technical subjects are provided 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 in design, and the fine arts; 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 in design require full-time attendance for three years, followed by part-time attendance for two years, while the fine arts courses require full-time attendance for five years. Intending students must pass an art aptitude test, and most hold the School Certificate (with passes at an appropriate level in specified subjects) or its equivalent.

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, 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 six to nine hours per week.

The trade courses are designed to supplement work experience, and require attendance for an average of six hours per week over a period of three or four years. There are more than fifty 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 specialize 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 the colleges.

Special courses of short duration are provided to meet particular needs. They include various engineering subjects, commercial and home science courses, 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 1969 and earlier years are shown in the next table:—

Table 858. Technical Colleges: Teachers and Students

Year	Teaching Staff*				Total	Enrolments †		
	Full-time		Part-time ‡			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1960	941	345	1,682		2,968	72,286	36,261	108,547
1961	978	324	2,051		3,353	76,282	37,161	113,443
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

* From 1963 at 30th June, before 1963 at 31st 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 1969 was 163,550.

¶ Includes lecturers at the N.S.W. Institute of Technology, particulars of whom are not available separately.

The enrolments in 1969 included 31,942 at Sydney Technical College, 6,774 at the East Sydney College, 47,724 at other institutions in the metropolis, 10,068 at Newcastle, 7,173 at Wollongong, and 40,965 at other institutions outside the metropolis. There were also 23,335 correspondence students.

A classification of the enrolments in 1969 by the field of instruction and type of course being followed is given in the next table:—

Table 859. Technical Colleges: Enrolments*, by Field of Instruction and Type of Course, 1969

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	2,865	...	358	3,223	373	3,596
Engineering—Automotive	6,051	1,421	7,472	879	8,351
Electrical	3,435	5,983	642	10,060	1,660	11,720
Marine	123	...	326	449	166	615
Mechanical and Civil	6,867	8,500	5,096	20,463	1,540	22,003
Mining	170	...	144	314	...	314
Building	1,098	6,936	3,664	11,698	1,213	12,911
Plumbing and Sheet Metal	111	2,657	569	3,337	688	4,025
Agriculture	449	110	1,720	2,279	1,897	4,176
Sheep and Wool	141	...	3,071	3,212	203	3,415
Management	5,769	...	536	6,305	77	6,382
Commerce	9,321	...	17,950	27,271	7,120	34,391
General Studies	1,986	...	10,400	12,386	5,212	17,598
Art	724	154	...	6,582	7,460	521	7,981
Graphic Arts	2,339	891	3,230	420	3,650
Hairdressing	1,654	...	1,654	321	1,975
Food	181	1,357	1,714	3,252	689	3,941
Home Science	160	...	3,009	3,169	...	3,169
Fashion	363	...	15,256	15,619	230	15,849
Other	149	98	328	1,218	1,793	126	1,919
Total	873	33,291	35,915	74,567	144,646	23,335	167,981

* See note ‡, Table 858.

In 1969, 5,496 of the correspondence students were enrolled in certificate and post-certificate courses, 2,375 were in trade courses, 4,528 were in preparatory and qualifying courses, and 10,936 were enrolled in special courses.

Particulars of the age and sex of all students enrolled in each type of Course in 1969 are given in the next table:—

Table 860. Technical Colleges: Enrolments*, by Type of Course and Age of Student, 1969

Type of Course	Age (in years)							Total Students
	16 or less	17	18	19 or 20	21 to 25	26 or more	Not stated	
MALES								
Oral Students—								
Diploma .. .. .	...	2	10	100	143	106	13	374
Certificate and Post-certificate	110	724	1,305	5,122	11,514	10,571	849	30,195
Trade and Post-trade	2,126	6,689	7,526	10,949	4,217	1,826	1,026	34,359
Preparatory and Qualifying	224	381	572	1,550	1,346	851	126	5,050
Special	1,894	1,264	1,454	3,353	5,168	8,198	2,088	23,419
Total	4,354	9,060	10,867	21,074	22,388	21,552	4,102	93,397
Correspondence Students	156	503	748	2,377	4,895	7,419	2,329	18,427
Total Students	4,510	9,563	11,615	23,451	27,283	28,971	6,431	111,824
FEMALES								
Oral Students—								
Diploma .. .. .	...	8	57	248	150	12	24	499
Certificate and Post-certificate	76	260	332	831	806	519	272	3,096
Trade and Post-trade	304	545	324	179	61	112	31	1,556
Preparatory and Qualifying	102	165	241	438	285	262	59	1,552
Special	4,173	6,350	3,462	4,519	6,020	12,312	7,710	44,546
Total	4,655	7,328	4,416	6,215	7,322	13,217	8,096	51,249
Correspondence Students	126	300	370	668	849	2,091	504	4,908
Total Students	4,781	7,628	4,786	6,883	8,171	15,308	8,600	56,157
PERSONS								
Oral Students—								
Diploma .. .. .	...	10	67	348	293	118	37	873
Certificate and Post-certificate	186	984	1,637	5,953	12,320	11,090	1,121	33,291
Trade and Post-trade	2,430	7,234	7,850	11,128	4,278	1,938	1,057	35,915
Preparatory and Qualifying	326	546	813	1,988	1,631	1,113	185	6,602
Special	6,067	7,614	4,916	7,872	11,188	20,510	9,798	67,965
Total	9,009	16,388	15,283	27,289	29,710	34,769	12,198	144,646
Correspondence Students	282	803	1,118	3,045	5,744	9,510	2,833	23,335
Total Students	9,291	17,191	16,401	30,334	35,454	44,279	15,031	167,981

* See note †, Table 858.

The oral student enrolments in certificate and post-certificate courses in 1969 included 3,607 following the course in accountancy, 2,309 in supervision, 3,289 in management, 3,636 in mechanical engineering, and 2,123 in electrical engineering.

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 861. Technical Colleges: Oral Student Enrolments* in Trade and Post-trade Courses

Trade or Post-trade Courses	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Trade Courses—					
Building, Furniture and Allied Trades—					
Bricklaying	397	471	446	362	337
Carpentry and Joinery	3,341	3,612	3,511	2,867	2,864
Painting and Decorating	536	540	515	463	461
Signwriting	172	200	181	200	229
Woodworking Machinery	314	301	292	297	287
Cabinetmaking	467	470	488	474	484
Other	1,100	1,118	1,133	975	1,004
Total, Building, etc.	6,327	6,712	6,566	5,638	5,666
Mechanical Trades—					
Aircraft Mechanics	359	454	540	585	543
Automotive Engineering	3,646	3,705	3,729	3,592	3,671
Boilermaking	1,532	1,699	1,751	1,739	1,651
Fitting and Machining	5,818	6,081	6,108	5,781	4,996
Panelbeating	925	1,051	1,034	999	775
Other	1,387	1,457	1,475	1,308	1,291
Total, Mechanical	13,667	14,447	14,637	14,004	12,927
Electrical Trades—					
Fitters and Mechanics	4,532	4,905	4,959	4,963	4,639
Radio Mechanics	369	392	452	472	535
Telegraph Mechanics	33	36	16	33	42
Total, Electrical	4,934	5,333	5,427	5,468	5,216
Plumbing and Allied Trades	2,514	1,961	1,869	1,769	1,728
Graphic Arts	1,687	1,863	1,871	1,925	2,028
Hairdressing	1,482	1,608	1,600	1,567	1,555
Food Trades	717	813	922	1,247	1,334
Footwear Trades	352	298	252	248	176
Other	158	148	153	136	262
Total, Trade Courses	31,838	33,183	33,297	32,002	30,892
Post-trade Courses—					
Building	1,267	1,056	1,151	1,333	1,270
Mechanical	1,048	1,098	1,060	1,149	1,624
Electrical	543	545	492	617	767
Other	710	1,198	1,249	1,300	1,362
Total, Post-trade Courses	3,568	3,897	3,952	4,399	5,023

* See note †, Table 858.

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, and \$30,000,000 (\$11,127,000 for New South Wales) for the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71—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 1964-65 are shown in Table 828.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Martin Committee, appointed by the Australian Universities Commission to enquire into the future of tertiary education in Australia (see page 961), recommended in 1965 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 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 1970, 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), provides tertiary education with a technological emphasis to professional level. The Institute has developed diploma courses in architecture, building, quantity surveying, science, civil, structural, mechanical, electrical, electronic, and production engineering, information processing, commerce, public relations, management and public administration. The courses are designed to meet the professional educational needs of students who are concurrently employed in a field related to their course of study (and are in general, confined to students so employed). The courses are generally offered on a part-time basis, although for selected courses a scheme which provides for alternating periods of full-time study and full-time employment has been introduced. 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 which requires passes in at least two subjects at the second level or higher. The headquarters of the Institute are at present under construction—and for the time being, its courses are conducted at the Sydney and East Sydney Technical Colleges.

The number of enrolments in the various courses in 1968 and 1969 and the ages of students enrolled are shown in the next table.

Table 862. N.S.W. Institute of Technology: Enrolments by Course and Age of Student

Course	Enrolments		Age of Students (Years)	Enrolments	
	1968	1969		1968	1969
Architecture	151	175	17 or less	...	88
Building	34	58	18	81	289
Commerce	280	511	19	273	276
Engineering—			20	190	202
Civil	148	187	21	156	166
Electrical	157	162	22	153	153
Electronic	120	173	23	118	132
Mechanical	214	205	24	164	139
Production	56	69	25	142	131
Structural	28	31	26	109	98
Information Processing	95	161	27	84	73
Management	211	255	28	87	85
Public Administration	213	223	29	69	67
Public Relations .. .. .	...	22	30	68	62
Quantity Surveying	25	41	31 or more	357	302
Science	419	445	Not stated	100	455
Total	2,151	2,718	Total ..	2,151	2,718

OTHER COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Mitchell College of Advanced Education was established on 1st 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 or (for courses other than teacher education) of generally seven and a half years part-time study. Admission to the College is based on achievement at the Higher School Certificate, or an equivalent, examination. Tuition fees are \$150 per annum for full-time students and residential fees are \$540 per annum. In 1970 the number of students at the college was 517, of whom 57 were enrolled in business and administrative studies, 26 in general studies, and 434 in teacher education courses.

A Riverina College of Advanced Education is being developed out of the existing teachers' college at Wagga Wagga and is expected to commence studies in January, 1972. Courses are to be offered in teacher education, applied science, and business/liberal studies, and close liaison is proposed between this college and the Wagga Agricultural College, with possible interchange of staff and, in some courses, the holding of joint classes.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

The Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural 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 249 resident students, and includes a farm of 3,493 acres. The Wagga College has accommodation for 134 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 \$516 (residential students) and \$252 (other students) at Wagga College and \$486 at Hawkesbury College.

The number of students at the Hawkesbury College in 1969 was 234, of whom 173 were studying Agriculture, 37 Dairy Technology, and 24 Food Technology; there were 133 students of Agriculture at the Wagga College. In 1969 there were 97 diplomas awarded in Agriculture, 15 in Dairy Technology, and 9 in Food Technology. Expenditure on maintenance of the colleges in 1968-69 was \$1,184,000 and loan expenditure on buildings, etc. was \$254,600.

A certificate course in agriculture was established in 1963 at the Yanco Agricultural Research Station, which is situated in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and comprises 2,045 acres. The course (1 year) with emphasis on broad acre farming provides intensive and practical training in agronomy, animal husbandry, engineering, economics, and farm management, mainly for sons of farmers. Applicants must be at least 16 years of age, and hold the School or Intermediate Certificate. The number of students in the courses during 1969 was 102. The fees are \$528 per annum.

The C. B. Alexander Agricultural College (situated at Paterson, near Maitland) was established in January, 1970 and provides a certificate course (1 year) in agriculture. The 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 Research Station (see above). During 1970 the number of students in residence at the College was 66. The fees are \$528 per annum.

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) of four years' duration, is conducted jointly with the Alexander Mackie Teachers' College and successful students are awarded a diploma by that institution. Training is also provided at the Conservatorium in chamber and orchestral music.

In 1969, there were 2,078 students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium in Sydney and 472 students at the Newcastle branch of the Conservatorium. Conservatorium diplomas were awarded to 48 students, and there were 34,786 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 proceeds from concerts, etc., amounted to \$453,000 during 1968-69, and payments to teachers, administrative expenses, etc., to \$636,000; expenditure by the State on the Conservatorium amounted to \$296,000 in 1968-69.

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 student's 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:—

Table 863. 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.

† Revised.

The State Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1969, as amended in 1970, provided for Commonwealth grants to the colleges, during the three years 1970 to 1972, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided by the State. The maximum grants payable for these years are shown in the next table.

Table 864. 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	1,445,650	1,663,030	10,507,500	43,750
National Art School	81,900	114,120	141,190	10,000	12,500
Hawkesbury Agricultural College	185,300	330,460	487,810	697,250	8,435
Wagga Agricultural College	109,100	193,850	320,090	548,500	5,625
Orange Agricultural College	5,620	42,700	150,130	1,176,250	4,690
N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music ..	75,260	79,820	84,390	30,000	...
N.S.W. College of Occupational Therapy ..	31,420	33,740	36,070	...	6,250
School of Physiotherapy (Royal Prince Alfred Hospital)	46,550	49,290	52,310	...	6,250
Speech Therapy Training School (Royal Alexandra Hospital)	14,950	15,830	16,700	...	6,250
N.S.W. College of Nursing	19,290	23,210	24,620	160,000	6,250
N.S.W. Advanced Education Board	32,210	37,480	44,350	...	...
Mitchell College of Advanced Education ..	243,810	440,370	550,860	1,624,500	18,750
Riverina College of Advanced Education ..	42,100	215,570	481,190	575,000	6,250
Proposed Institute of Paramedical Studies	...	...	...	65,000	...
Total	1,975,980	3,022,090	4,052,740	15,394,000	125,000

Expenditure by the Commonwealth since 1965-66 in respect of colleges of advanced education in New South Wales is shown in Table 828.

UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

There are five universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney, established in 1850—the oldest and largest 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 1st October, 1850, and was granted a Royal Charter on 27th 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 1970, ranged from three years and \$1,247 for a pass degree in Arts, to six years and \$2,642 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.

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.

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 1030). Tutorial classes, discussion groups, and "day release" and executive courses for industry are conducted at the University and in city, suburban, and country centres. In 1969, tutorial classes numbered 192, with an enrolment of 5,529; there were 467 discussion groups (with an enrolment of 4,669), 25 "day release" and executive courses for industry (with an enrolment of 500), and 16 week-end and summer schools (with an enrolment of 762). In 1969, the Department also provided 88 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 20 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 fortnightly the *Current Affairs Bulletin*, which in 1969 had an average circulation throughout Australia and overseas of 40,500 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, in most faculties and the Board of Vocational 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 all undergraduate courses, subjects of a general educational character, outside the student's particular field, must be studied. Students in faculties other than Arts study courses in the humanities and social sciences, while Arts students take at least one course in a science subject.

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 and Medicine are organized only on a full-time basis but most other undergraduate courses are organized on both a full-time and a part-time basis. Commencing in 1971, the academic year is 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 1970, ranged from three years and \$1,050 for a pass degree in Arts or Commerce, to six years and \$2,530 for a pass degree in Medicine.

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. Vincents, Lewisham, Bankstown, Canterbury, and Sutherland Hospitals, and, for teaching in obstetrics and gynaecology, by the Royal Hospital for Women.

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 ENGLAND

The University of New England, situated at Armidale in the Northern Tablelands, is a residential university, and all full-time internal students (other than those with homes in Armidale) 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 six faculties—Arts, Science, Rural Science, Agricultural Economics, Economics, and Education (established in 1969). 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 reference to livestock production and soil-pasture-crop-livestock relations. The Faculty of Agricultural Economics provides a four-year course (and also post-graduate training facilities) in the economics of agriculture, farm management, and related fields of study.

The Act which established the University of New England authorized the University to establish a Department of External Studies to provide degree courses for students unable to attend lectures. External courses for the Bachelor of Arts degree and the Diploma in Education were commenced by the Department in 1955, and the Department now offers courses leading to the Diploma in Educational Administration, Bachelor of Education, and the post-graduate degree of Bachelor of Letters.

Tuition fees in 1970 ranged from \$1,249 for the pass degree in Arts (three years) to \$1,814 for the pass degree in Rural Science (four years). These do not include the residence fee of \$579 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, and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and in all of them students may read for the higher degree of Master or Doctor. Post-graduate diploma courses are offered in Education, Applied Psychology, and Industrial Engineering.

The period of undergraduate study and the total cost of tuition fees vary according to the faculty, and, in 1970, ranged from 3 years full-time and \$1,128 for a pass degree in Arts to 6 years part-time and \$1,452 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 organization 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 in the College 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—specialized, 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, with the minimum required number of credit points is \$1,268.

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.

The Murray Committee, appointed by the Commonwealth Government to investigate the problems of Australian universities (see page 961), recommended in 1957 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 Australian Universities Commission (see page 961) 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 1966 are shown in previous editions of the Year Book.

Recommendations by the Universities Commission for financial assistance for universities during the years 1967 to 1969 were substantially modified by the Commonwealth Government, and the modified recommendations were incorporated in the Universities (Financial Assistance) Act, 1966, as amended in 1967 and 1968. The amended Act provided for:—

- (a) a grant towards the recurrent expenditure of universities to be made in each of the years, equal to approximately \$1 for each \$1.85 of fees and State grants for these purposes (up to a maximum specified for each university for each year);
- (b) a grant towards the recurrent expenditure on student tuition of university teaching-hospitals to be made in each year, equal to approximately \$1 for each \$1.85 of State grants for these purposes, up to a maximum specified for each university for each year (in the case of the Universities of Sydney and New South Wales, a maximum grant for both universities combined);
- (c) capital expenditure grants to be made during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants, towards the cost of selected university building projects and of furnishings and equipment for these projects (up to a maximum specified for each project);
- (d) capital expenditure grants to be made during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants towards the cost of selected university teaching-hospital building projects and of furnishings and equipment for these projects, up to a maximum specified for each project (in the case of the Universities of Sydney and New South Wales, a maximum grant for both universities combined);
- (e) grants for special research purposes, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants (up to a maximum for each university);
- (f) grants for recurrent expenditure, comprising a basic amount and an amount related to the number of students, to be made in each of the years for residential colleges and halls of residence; and
- (g) grants to be offered during the three years, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided from State grants or other sources (up to a maximum for each university), for the building or extending of residential colleges and halls of residence (including the provision of furnishings and equipment).

The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for the years 1967 to 1969 for the universities in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 865. Maximum Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W., 1967 to 1969

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—						
1967	6,139	5,247	1,678	809	646	14,519
1968	6,699	5,748	1,824	938	1,008	16,217
1969	7,043	6,186	1,920	1,028	1,458	17,635
University Teaching-hospitals—						
1967	100	...	...	...	...	100
1968	103	...	...	...	...	103
1969	106	...	...	...	...	106
MAXIMUM GRANTS FOR BUILDING PROJECTS AND RESEARCH						
University Building Projects ..	4,049	4,305	1,300	1,800	3,905	15,359
University Teaching-hospital Building Projects	900	...	...	...	...	900
Special Research Projects	564	360	114	42	18	1,098
Residential College* Building Projects	601†	1,316†	1,271†	...	...	3,189†

* Halls of residence and affiliated residential colleges.

† Includes amounts not taken up in preceding triennium (University of Sydney, \$73,000; University of New South Wales, \$290,000; University of New England, \$137,000; total, \$501,000).

The States Grants (Universities) Act, 1969-1970, provided for Commonwealth assistance to universities, during the three years 1970 to 1972, on the basis of \$1 for each \$1 provided by the State (up to a maximum specified for each university for each year). The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for these years are shown in the following table:—

Table 866. 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	8,695	7,889	2,512	1,658	2,459	23,213
1972	9,184	8,420	2,655	1,823	2,813	24,895
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	4,008	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 ..	154	617	1,515	550	940	3,776
University Teaching-hospitals Building Projects	490	393	...	...	...	883

A classification of the income of the universities in New South Wales in 1969 is given in the following table:—

Table 867. Universities in N.S.W.: Income, 1969

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	1,450	2,369	627	738	593	5,776
Other Grants for Specific Purposes .. .. .	...	50	...	...	...	50
State—						
To match Commonwealth Grants under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act	1,622	2,081	922	713	1,545	6,883
Other Grants for Specific Purposes .. .. .	...	†	...	...	...	†
Total Government Grants	3,072	4,499	1,549	1,451	2,138	12,709
Other Sources—						
Donations and Special Grants .. .. .	...	204	...	40	...	244
Other Income .. .. .	...	...	225	...	...	225
Total, Other Sources .. .. .	...	204	225	40	...	469
Total Income for Specific Capital Purposes	3,072	4,703	1,774	1,491	2,138	13,178
Other Income—						
Government Grants—						
Commonwealth—						
Under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act†	7,121	6,323	1,990	1,028	1,458	17,921
For Specific Purposes—						
Research	1,381	1,083	690	33	73	3,260
Other	65	369	...	...	...	434
State—						
To match Commonwealth Grants under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act†	9,693	8,532	2,829	1,468	2,233	24,753
For Specific Purposes—						
Research	261	219	47	14	12	553
Other	454	141	...	45	...	641
Total Government Grants	18,977	16,667	5,556	2,588	3,775	47,562
Other Sources—						
Donations and Special Grants for—						
Research Purposes	2,049	457	82	57	22	2,666
Other Specific Purposes	1,129	312	37	24	68	1,570
General Purposes	2	...	...	...	30	32
Student Fees‡	3,490	2,973	675	433	464	8,036
Adult Education Fees	66	...	49	...	...	115
Endowment Income	531	...	7	...	...	538
Charges for Services	284	174	60	...	...	518
Halls of Residence	135	436	955	...	...	1,526
Other Income	603	888	186	50	53	1,779
Total, Other Sources	8,288	5,239	2,051	564	638	16,780
Total Income for Other Purposes	27,265	21,906	7,606	3,152	4,413	64,342
Total Income	30,337	26,609	9,381	4,643	6,550	77,520

* 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 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.

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure of the universities in 1969 are given in the next table.

Table 868. Universities in N.S.W.: Expenditure, 1969

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	9,251	8,017	2,463	1,441	1,651	22,823
Laboratory and Technical Staff	2,898	2,468	455	205	302	6,328
Clerical, etc. Staff	602	780	160	67	100	1,709
Major Equipment	74	203	...	12	...	290
Maintenance, Minor Equipment	3,429	2,230	599	210	245	6,713
Research Scholarships and Fellowships	545	437	168	2	17	1,169
Other	1,297	1,237	389	216	308	3,446
Total, Teaching and Research	18,097	15,372	4,233	2,154	2,623	42,479
General Administration—						
Salaries	1,442	1,465	591	232	517	4,249
Other	1,034	754	362	99	261	2,509
Total, General Administration	2,476	2,220	953	332	778	6,758
Libraries—						
Salaries	638	441	157	110	242	1,589
Books, Periodicals, etc.	606	480	122	161	177	1,546
Other	93	62	17	8	86	267
Total, Libraries	1,336	984	296	279	506	3,402
Buildings, Premises, Grounds—						
New Buildings	2,639	1,769†	1,178	697	1,532	7,816
Major Alterations and Additions	217	1,631†	74	206	179	2,307
Purchase of Land and Buildings	428	31	2	...	43	503
Other	2,410	2,174	723	294	393	5,994
Total, Buildings, Premises, Grounds	5,694	5,604	1,977	1,198	2,146	16,620
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—						
Adult Education	366	...	229	...	...	595
Halls of Residence*	142	479	1,025	...	...	1,646
Other	923	620	162	145	146	1,997
Total, Auxiliary Expenditure	1,431	1,099	1,416	145	146	4,238
Total Expenditure	29,034	25,278	8,876	4,107	6,200	73,496

* 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 58 per cent., and buildings, premises, and grounds for 23 per cent., of the universities' total expenditure in 1969. The proportions were 62 and 20 per cent., respectively, for the University of Sydney, 61 and 22 per cent. for the University of New South Wales, 48 and 22 per cent. for the University of New England, 52 and 29 per cent. for the University of Newcastle, and 42 and 35 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 1969 are given in the following table:—

Table 869. Universities in N.S.W.: Staff Employed, 1969

Particulars	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities
Number of Persons						
Teaching Staff*—						
Full-time—						
Professors	104	100	31	21	23	279
Associate Professors and Readers	91	93	29	14	10	237
Senior Lecturers and Lecturers	544	557	161	117	126	1,505
Others	232	217	88	18	64	619
Total, Full-time	971	967	309	170	223	2,640
Hundreds of Hours per Annum						
Part-time—						
Lecturing	266	186	..	13	12	476
Tutoring and Demonstrating	1,152	566	98	126	117	2,059
Total, Part-time	1,418	752	98	139	129	2,535
Number†						
Other Staff—						
Research	340	165	72	6	12	595
Technical	406	478	102	52	76	1,114
Library	197	129	38	33	64	461
Administration	527	482	209	69	132	1,418
Maintenance and Other Services	422	503	294	12	62	1,292
Other‡	224	115	39	16	45	439
Total, Other Staff	2,116	1,871	753	188	391	5,319

* 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 870. 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
1960	11,869	7,881	2,234	*	..	17,595	4,389	21,984
1961	12,534	8,838	2,536	*	..	18,967	4,941	23,908
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

* 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 1969 is shown in the following table. In statistics of enrolments students enrolled in more than one course are counted once for each course.

Table 871. Universities in N.S.W.: Enrolments in Degree Courses, 1969

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 ..	15	19	...	...	...	31	3	34
Ph. D. ..	486	532	140	68	68	1,133	161	1,294
Master ..	1,825	1,296	124	166	301	2,997	715	3,712
Total, Higher Degrees	2,326	1,847	264	234	369	4,161	879	5,040
Bachelor Degrees—								
Agricultural Economics	...	...	238	...	...	231	7	238
Agriculture ..	398	...	...	...	...	339	59	398
Architecture ..	146	625	...	87	...	788	70	858
Arts ..	3,914	2,389	3,209	1,025	...	5,281	5,256	10,537
Arts in Military Studies	...	71	...	...	...	71	...	71
Arts—Law ..	397	...	...	...	...	345	52	397
Behavioural Sciences*	...	...	...	...	266	139	127	266
Biological Sciences*	...	...	...	...	161	90	71	161
Building ..	...	121	...	...	...	120	1	121
Chemistry* ..	...	...	...	...	70	57	13	70
Commerce ..	...	2,393	...	...	...	2,267	126	2,393
Commerce—Economics	...	...	...	389	...	355	34	389
Dental Surgery ..	372	...	...	...	...	328	44	372
Divinity ..	12	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
Earth Sciences*	...	...	...	...	622	465	157	622
Economic and Financial Studies*	...	...	...	...	535	490	45	535
Economics ..	968	...	176	...	...	983	161	1,144
Education*† ..	98	...	32	...	183	144	169	313
Engineering ..	979	1,254	...	213	...	2,430	16	2,446
Engineering in Applied Science	...	226	...	...	...	224	2	226
English Studies*	...	...	...	...	314	117	197	314
Health Administration	...	57	...	...	...	51	6	57
Historical, Philosophical and Political Studies*	...	...	...	...	319	175	144	319
Law ..	1,096	...	...	...	...	1,002	94	1,096
Letters ..	...	...	83	...	...	61	22	83
Mathematics and Physics*	...	...	...	...	268	218	50	268
Medicine—Surgery ..	1,487	920	...	...	...	1,946	461	2,407
Modern Languages*	...	...	...	...	148	46	102	148
Music ..	20	...	...	...	...	6	14	20
Optometry ..	...	24	...	...	...	21	3	24
Pharmacy ..	419	...	...	...	...	197	222	419
Rural Science ..	...	...	231	...	...	208	23	231
Science ..	1,409	1,608	337	348	...	2,786	916	3,702
Science in Applied Psychology	...	138	...	...	...	96	42	138
Science in Applied Science	...	368	...	...	...	316	52	368
Science in Architecture	79	...	...	...	...	64	15	79
Science in Education	...	96	...	...	...	71	25	96
Science in General Science	186	...	...	...	...	133	53	186
Science in Industrial Arts	...	33	...	...	...	32	1	33
Science in Medicine	13	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
Science in Military Applied Science	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	22
Science in Military Engineering	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	32
Science (Tech.) in Applied Science	...	360	...	104	...	461	3	464
Science (Tech.) in Engineering	...	1,026	...	270	...	1,293	3	1,296
Science (Tech.) in Industrial Arts	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	22
Social Studies ..	248	...	...	...	...	43	205	248
Social Work ..	...	246	...	...	...	63	183	246
Surveying ..	...	211	...	...	...	211	...	211
Town Planning ..	...	17	...	...	...	14	3	17
Veterinary Science ..	364	...	...	...	...	300	64	364
Other ..	8	...	9	...	...	17	...	17
Total Bachelor Degrees	12,613	12,259	4,315	2,436	2,886	25,193	9,316	34,509
Total Enrolments	14,939	14,106	4,579	2,670	3,255	29,354	10,195	39,549
Individual Students	14,798	14,104	4,553	2,669	3,255	29,245	10,134	39,379

* "School" of study at Macquarie University.

† Includes Physical Education.

Enrolments in non-degree courses in 1969 are shown in the following table:—

Table 872. Universities in N.S.W.: Enrolments in Non-degree Courses, 1969

Course of Study	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		
						Males	Females	Students
Diploma (Post-graduate)—								
Administration .. ..	...	44	...	...	...	44	...	44
Agricultural Economics ..	5	...	10	...	...	15	...	15
Applied Science .. ..	...	61	...	...	...	53	8	61
Business Administration ..	...	...	...	...	32	32	...	32
Clinical Pathology	36	...	...	...	...	29	7	36
Criminology	77	...	...	...	...	69	8	77
Dermatological Medi- cine	17	...	...	...	...	12	5	17
Diagnostic Radiology ..	28	...	...	...	...	27	1	28
Education	628	251	431	102	...	530	882	1,412
Education Admini- stration .. ..	...	...	107	...	...	92	15	107
Food and Drug Analysis ..	...	12	...	...	...	9	3	12
Human Communication ..	...	10	...	...	...	9	1	10
Industrial Design .. ..	...	16	...	...	...	11	5	16
Industrial Engineering ..	...	35	...	21	...	56	...	56
Landscape Design .. ..	...	10	...	...	...	9	1	10
Librarianship .. ..	...	198	...	...	...	36	162	198
Numerical Analysis and Automatic Computing ..	25	...	...	...	...	22	3	25
Ophthalmology	11	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
Psychology	17	23	...	...	...	18	22	40
Teaching English as a Foreign Language	19	...	...	...	...	10	9	19
Town and Country Planning	94	...	...	...	...	87	7	94
Other	45	30	4	8	...	72	15	87
Total, Post-graduate Diplomas	1,002	690	552	131	32	1,252	1,155	2,407
Diploma (Sub-graduate)—								
Education .. ..	...	...	...	...	588	265	323	588
Hospital Administration ..	...	60	...	...	...	58	2	60
Social Work	22	...	...	...	...	1	21	22
Sociology .. ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total, Sub-graduate Diplomas	22	61	...	...	588	325	346	671
Certificate—								
Administration for Surveyors .. ..	...	65	...	...	...	65	...	65
Administration of Justice .. ..	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	17
Administration Staff Course .. ..	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	32
Construction Manage- ment .. ..	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	29
Course for Executives ..	...	35	...	...	...	35	...	35
Engineering Hydrology ..	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	19
Government Admini- stration Staff Course ..	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	32
Higher Railways Man- agement Course .. ..	...	54	...	...	...	54	...	54
Institute of Languages ..	...	35	...	...	...	22	13	35
Insurance Executives ..	...	67	...	...	...	67	...	67
Marketing .. ..	...	67	...	...	...	67	...	67
Traffic Planning and Control .. ..	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15
University Admini- stration Staff Course ..	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	32
Other .. ..	...	...	6	...	...	4	2	6
Total, Certificate ..	...	499	6	...	...	490	15	505
Miscellaneous (Odd sub- jects)*	393	587	48	71	168	780	487	1,267
Total Enrolments ..	1,417	1,837	606	202	788	2,847	2,003	4,850
Individual Students ..	1,287	1,816	601	167	200	2,483	1,588	4,071

* Subjects of a degree, diploma, or certificate course undertaken without enrolment for the course as a whole.

The university students in 1969 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 873. Universities in N.S.W.: Full-time, Part-time, and External Enrolments, 1969

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 ..	722	639	106	81	54	1,319	283	1,602
Other Enrolments ..	11,975	8,523	1,634	1,361	1,915	17,262	8,146	25,408
Total Enrolments ..	12,697	9,162	1,740	1,442	1,969	18,581	8,429	27,010
Individual Students ..	12,505	9,162	1,718	1,420	1,415	18,208	8,012	26,220
Part-time—								
Higher Degree Enrolments ..	1,604	1,208	158	153	315	2,842	596	3,438
Other Enrolments ..	2,055	5,456	203	1,277	1,338	8,253	2,076	10,329
Total Enrolments ..	3,659	6,664	361	1,430	1,653	11,095	2,672	13,767
Individual Students ..	3,580	6,641	359	1,416	1,619	10,996	2,619	13,615
External Students—								
Higher Degree Enrolments ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Enrolments ..	...	117	3,084	...	421	2,525	1,097	3,622
Total Enrolments ..	...	117	3,084	...	421	2,525	1,097	3,622
Individual Students ..	...	117	3,077	...	421	2,524	1,091	3,615
Total Enrolments ..	16,356	15,943	5,185	2,872	4,043	32,201	12,198	44,399
Individual Students Enrolled ..	16,085	15,920	5,154	2,836	3,455	31,728	11,722	43,450

An age distribution of the students enrolled at the universities in 1969 is given in the following table. In this year, 71 per cent. of the students commencing their first bachelor degree course (85 per cent. at the University of Sydney and 74 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 874. Universities in N.S.W.: Ages of Students, 1969

Age (years)	Students Commencing their First Bachelor Degree Course						All Students		
	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities		Total, All Universities	
						Males	Females	Males	Females
16 or less	10	5	2	1	2	12	8	12	9
17	1,050	887	172	215	209	1,569	964	1,617	1,011
18	1,931	1,922	299	423	425	3,331	1,669	4,670	2,472
19	243	374	100	69	109	667	228	4,269	2,058
20	74	139	98	43	84	330	108	3,461	1,329
21	60	98	75	51	90	270	104	3,059	891
22	36	59	53	23	60	180	51	2,482	590
23	22	53	47	13	46	142	39	1,843	401
24	11	50	41	10	34	108	38	1,463	358
25	18	24	34	15	24	82	33	1,152	295
26	16	16	27	11	18	63	25	911	201
27	13	26	20	9	22	69	21	799	176
28	7	17	25	10	25	62	22	771	165
29	4	11	24	7	9	38	17	579	148
30-34	11	32	72	15	40	111	59	1,954	500
35-39	5	14	46	14	40	68	51	1,105	433
40 or more	11	28	42	11	20	55	57	1,274	627
Not Stated	...	49	...	...	...	36	13	307	58
Total	3,522	3,804	1,177	940	1,257	7,193	3,507	31,728	11,722

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 875. 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
1964	3,469	2,904	940	...	...	5,130	2,183	7,313
1965	3,121	3,162	1,228	551	...	5,752	2,310	8,062
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

University Degrees Conferred

The following table shows particulars of the degrees conferred by the universities in New South Wales in 1969:—

Table 876. Universities in N.S.W.: Degrees Conferred, 1969

Degree	Males	Females	Persons	Degree	Males	Females	Persons
Agricultural Economics—				Engineering and Technology—			
Ph.D.	3	...	3	Ph.D.	17	...	17
M.Ag.Ec.	6	...	6	M.E.	13	...	13
B.Ag.Ec.	24	3	27	M.Eng.Sc.	72	...	72
Agriculture and Rural Science—				M.Sc.	1	...	1
Ph.D.	19	2	21	M.Surv.	1	...	1
M.Sc.Agr.	12	1	13	B.E.	405	3	408
M.Rur.Sc.	3	...	3	B.E.-B.Sc.	1	...	1
B.Sc.Agr. or B.Rur.Sc.	90	13	103	B.Sc.Tech.	150	...	150
B.Agr.	3	1	4	B.Sc.(Chem.Eng.)	4	...	4
Architecture and Town Planning—				B.Surv.	25	...	25
M.T.C.P.	7	1	8	Industrial Arts—			
M.Bdg.Sc.	7	...	7	B.Sc.(Tech.)	6	...	6
M.Build.	1	...	1	Law—			
B.Arch.	80	9	89	LL.D.	1	...	1
B.Build.	12	...	12	LL.M.	20	1	21
Arts—				LL.B.	165	9	174
D.A.	1	...	1	Medicine and Surgery—			
Ph.D.	12	3	15	M.D.	14	...	14
M.A.	58	40	98	Ph.D.	2	...	2
B.A.	905	1,096	2,001	M.S.	2	...	2
Litt.B.	25	3	28	B.Sc.(Med.)	22	1	23
Biological Sciences—				M.B.*	227	62	289
Ph.D.	4	1	5	Music—			
M.Sc.	7	...	7	M.Mus.	1	...	1
Board of Vocational Studies—				B.Mus.	1	1	2
M.Heath Admin.	2	...	2	Optometry—			
Dentistry—				B.Optom.	3	...	3
D.D.Sc.	1	...	1	Pharmacy—			
Ph.D.	1	...	1	B.Pharm.	48	89	137
M.D.S.	3	...	3	Psychology—			
M.D.Sc.	11	...	11	Ph.D.	2	...	2
B.D.S.	56	2	58	B.Sc.(Applied Psych.)	8	3	11
Divinity—				Science and Applied Science—			
B.D.	3	...	3	D.Sc.	4	...	4
Economics and Commerce—				Ph.D.	73	9	82
Ph.D.	1	...	1	M.Sc.	57	17	74
M.Ec. or M.Comm.	16	3	19	B.Sc.	616	214	830
M.B.A.	9	...	9	B.Sc.(Gen.Sc.)	37	25	62
B.Ec. or B.Comm.	460	23	483	B.Sc.(Ind.Arts)	4	...	4
Education—				B.Sc.(Vet.)	1	...	1
M.Ed.	32	15	47	Social Studies and Social Work—			
B.Ed.	7	22	29	B.Soc.Stud.	2	12	14
				B.Soc.Wk.	6	26	32
				Veterinary Science—			
				D.V.Sc.	1	...	1
				Ph.D.	7	...	7
				M.V.Sc.	1	...	1
				B.V.Sc.	62	11	73

* Persons receiving the degree Bachelor of Medicine are also entitled to receive the degree Bachelor of Surgery.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

The Commonwealth Government offers annually a number of awards under each of the five Commonwealth Scholarship schemes described below. These schemes 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 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 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

The Commonwealth secondary scholarship scheme came into operation in 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.

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, and applicants for a part-time scholarship must be under 24 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 include reimbursement for compulsory fees and an allowance of \$100 per annum.

Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarships

The Commonwealth advanced education scholarship scheme came into operation in 1966. Under this scheme, the Commonwealth Government made available 1,500 scholarships in 1969 to students taking approved tertiary courses at institutions other than universities in Australia.

The benefits of these scholarships, and the conditions of their award, are the same as for "open entrance" or "later year" university scholarships.

Commonwealth University Scholarships

Commonwealth scholarships for study at Australian universities have been offered 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 1969 numbered 9,500 "open entrance", 250 "mature age" scholarships and 2,000 "later year" scholarships. "Open entrance" scholarships for either full-time or part-time study are awarded to students under 25 years of age (under 30 years from 1970) on the results of examinations qualifying for university

matriculation. "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 over 25 years of age (30 years or more from 1970). "Later year" scholarships are offered to students under 25 years of age (under 30 years from 1970) who have completed one or more years of an approved course.

In general, an applicant for an "open entrance" or "later year" scholarship, and his parents, must have permanent residence in Australia. Applicants for "mature age" scholarships must have been resident for at least two years and intend to remain in Australia.

Scholarship holders taking full-time courses are eligible for a living allowance which is subject to a means test. The maximum annual allowance is \$620 for a scholar living with his parents, and \$1,000 for a scholar living away from his parents. The maximum allowance is payable where the adjusted family income does not exceed \$2,650. 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 of the scholar's own income in excess of \$7 per week.

Scholarship holders who are married, or over 25 years of age (over 30 years from 1970), or self-supporting receive a living allowance assessed on their income. The maximum rate of allowance is \$1,000 per annum. For a single person this is payable where his income does not exceed \$7 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 the academic year.

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 \$650 in 1969. The benefits comprise a living allowance (not subject to a means test) of \$2,350 per annum, allowances for dependants, travel and thesis costs and an annual payment of \$400 per scholar to universities for tuition and facilities.

Students Assisted

The following table shows particulars of students assisted in New South Wales under the Commonwealth scholarship schemes in recent years:—

Table 877. Commonwealth Scholarship Schemes in N.S.W.: Students at 30th June Classified by Institution and Course

Institution at which Enrolled and Course	Number of Scholarship Students					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Universities—						
University of Sydney—						
Agriculture	67	72	89	86	98	141
Architecture	82	85	73	77	88	129
Arts	1,081	1,176	1,323	1,080	1,065	1,105
Dentistry	60	77	104	148	134	138
Economics	244	227	254	164	255	314
Education	32	43	50	47	77	90
Engineering	393	419	472	385	356	381
Law	377	377	435	508	737	880
Medicine	1,236	1,288	1,198	1,074	1,082	1,213
Pharmacy	243	270	277	216	198	141
Science	691	690	851	635	695	693
Social Studies	12	35	58	80	107	128
Veterinary Science	99	113	149	166	161	196
Music	4	5	6	3	5	5
Total	4,621	4,877	5,339	4,669	5,058	5,554
University of New South Wales*—						
Architecture	123	136	139	151	195	235
Arts	67	115	207	423	403	312
Commerce	110	125	182	299	356	333
Education .. .. .	..	..	..	8	10	22
Engineering	271	345	439	457	488	590
Medicine	126	163	207	217	260	366
Science	513	466	524	468	525	557
Social Studies .. .. .	..	4	24	65	71	67
Other Courses	26	20	19	22	31	35
Total	1,236	1,374	1,741	2,110	2,339	2,517
University of New England—						
Agriculture and Agricultural Economics	72	84	109	89	122	146
Arts	78	67	76	102	96	109
Economics	1	6	18	17	19	33
Education	23	15	21	27	32	51
Science	100	90	88	73	65	70
Medicine	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	275	262	312	308	334	409
University of Newcastle*—						
Architecture	10	7	7	17	18	19
Arts	34	38	53	65	86	88
Commerce	23	21	30	37	31	43
Engineering	51	70	75	64	67	88
Science	136	105	124	108	113	111
Education	2	..	2	..	3	..
Total	256	241	291	291	318	349
Macquarie University—						
Arts .. .. .	..	..	..	38	170	355
Total	6,388	6,754	7,683	7,416	8,219	9,184
Colleges of Advanced Education	130†	182†	391†	591	701	819
Technical Colleges, etc.	20†	272†	795†	1,274	1,591	1,627
Secondary Schools .. .. .	..	3,536	3,616	6,971	6,965	7,111
Total Scholarship Students	6,538	10,744†	12,485	16,252	17,476	18,741

* Scholarships tenable at the Newcastle University College (part of the University of New South Wales until 1965) are included under the University of Newcastle.

† Revised.

The 819 students enrolled in approved tertiary courses at colleges of advanced education in 1969 included 244 at teacher training colleges, 170 at the N.S.W. Institute of Technology, 58 at the N.S.W. College of Occupational Therapy, 109 at the School of Physiotherapy, 31 at the Conservatorium of Music, and 109 at agricultural colleges.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the fees and allowances of scholarship students in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during 1969 was \$10,401,000 (\$5,396,000 for university students, \$1,928,000 for post-graduate students, \$2,371,000 for secondary students, \$280,000 for advanced education students, and \$426,000 for technical students).

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT ASSISTANCE

The Commonwealth Government assists in the re-establishment of ex-service personnel under two distinct schemes administered by the Repatriation Department—a vocational training scheme for ex-National Servicemen (in terms of the Defence (Re-establishment) Act, 1965) and a Disabled Members' and 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 \$35.15 a week is provided for trainees undertaking full-time studies.

The Disabled Members' and Widows' 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 widows whose husband died as a result of war service and for whom training is necessary to be able to follow a suitable occupation. In 1969 there were 29 applications for assistance under this scheme.

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 are eligible for free full-time, part-time, or correspondence instruction of a vocational nature at State or private institutions. There were 93 persons receiving full-time instruction under this Scheme in 1969.

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 1968-69 was 771, and the expenditure incurred on the scheme was \$928,000.

STATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS**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, 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 \$3,500 per annum and they reside in New South Wales. For pupils in private schools, the allowance per annum is \$34 while in first and second forms and \$42 while in higher forms, plus a further \$42 if living away from home. For public school pupils (in all cases, living away from home), the allowance is \$42 per annum in all forms.

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

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 a competitive basis, on the results of the School Certificate examination (first held in 1965). The bursaries are awarded only to pupils whose parents' taxable income does not exceed \$3,599 per annum (\$3,999 in the case of pupils living away from home). Bursary-holders receive a living allowance and a textbook 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 bursaries awarded on the results of the primary school bursary examination, the amount is \$2,000; and for those awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, the amount is \$2,300. In 1970, 300 bursaries tenable for the first four years of the secondary course, and 50 special 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 primary school examinations at the end of 1969. Fifty bursaries tenable at universities and technical colleges in New South Wales were awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination in 1969.

The number of pupils holding bursaries at 30th June, 1969, was 7,532 (7,420 attending courses of secondary education, 3 enrolled at technical colleges, and 109 at universities).

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act, are as shown in the following table.

Table 878. Bursary Endowment Act: Rates of Annual Allowances, 30th June, 1969

Bursary	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Textbook Allowance*	Bursary	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Textbook Allowance*
Secondary—	\$	\$	\$	Special (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
Fifth Form ..	150‡	300‡	8				
Sixth Form ..	150‡	300‡	8	University ..	208	260	50

* Additional to textbook allowance payable to all students (see page 1023).

† 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 \$510 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 \$490 to \$820 per annum.

There is an Apprenticeship Scholarship Scheme for a number of students in the Dairy Technology Diploma course at the Hawkesbury College.

Technical Colleges

Bursaries for technical college courses are awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 1023).

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 1023), 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 \$650 per annum for the first two years, \$890 per annum in the third year, and \$980 per annum in the fourth and subsequent years, if living at home, or \$1,110, \$1,350 and \$1,475 per annum, respectively, if living away from home. On reaching the age of 21 years, trainees are paid \$980 per annum if living at home, or a minimum of \$1,350 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, AND OTHER CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS, ETC.**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 a valuable collection 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 ~~25,000~~^{25,400} bound volumes at the end of 1969, is attached to the institution. At 30th June, 1969, staff employed full-time at the Museum numbered 100 and expenditure during 1968-69 amounted to \$421,000.

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 1969, the number of visitors to the Museum in Sydney was 217,000, and the number of volumes in the Museum's library at the end of the year was 8,600. Expenditure in 1968-69 was \$231,000.

There is a Mining and Geological Museum attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the determination of rock and mineral specimens and the preparation and collection of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

The public have access to the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, the Macleay Museum of Natural History, and the War Memorial of Fine Arts, which are located within the University of Sydney.

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 1968-69, 178,600 copies were made.

Expenditure (excluding loan expenditure) on the Library during 1968-69 amounted to \$1,357,000, including \$192,000 for books and periodicals. At 30th June, 1969, the Library staff numbered 394. The average number of seated readers during 1968-69 was estimated at 107 on week-days, 198 on Sundays, and 107 on holidays. The number of volumes in the Library at 30th June, 1969, exclusive of pamphlets, was 955,500 (General Reference Library 583,700, Mitchell Library 243,900, Model School Library 1,900, Dixon Library 20,600, and Extension Service 73,300).

Public Library Services under Library Act, 1939-1965

The Library Act, 1939-1965, 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 30th June, 1969, 182 councils had established libraries in terms of the Act. There were 262 libraries in operation (including 95 in Sydney and suburbs), and the staff of the libraries numbered 1,075. In 1969, the Library Board paid \$1,170,000 as subsidies to councils, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was \$4,417,000. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 31st December, 1969, was 4,304,000.

The largest public library service subsidized under the Library Act is that of the City of Sydney. In 1969, the City's main library and branches together contained 231,000 books and periodicals, and made 749,000 volume issues. Expenditure in 1969 amounted to \$345,600 (including \$71,900 for new books).

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 1969, the University Library contained 1,263,000 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 (60,000), Medicine (50,000), 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 and a medical library at Kensington, and branch libraries at Wollongong and Broken Hill University Colleges. In 1969, the University's collections contained 465,000 volumes.

The University of New England library contained 250,000 volumes at the end of 1969. In addition, 38,000 volumes were held in the Public Library of New South Wales for use of External students.

The libraries maintained by the University of Newcastle and Macquarie University contained 123,000 and 200,000 volumes, respectively, in 1969.

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 organized 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, 1939-1965. (see page 1026).

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 36,400 volumes. There are 8,600 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 10,800 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

At the end of 1969, the libraries of the teachers' colleges contained 352,000 volumes, and those at technical colleges throughout the State contained 282,000 volumes.

The Parliamentary Library contains 137,000 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 1,800 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 1969, there were more than 8,500 works of art (including about 1,800 oil paintings, 1,100 watercolours, 3,400 prints and drawings, and 170 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 1968-69 amounted to \$50,000.

Lectures are given at the Gallery to members of the public, and guide-lectures are available to all secondary school pupils in Sydney.

Maintenance expenditure on the Gallery was \$162,000 in 1968-69.

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 \$100,000 from the N.S.W. State Government and the City of Sydney, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Broadcasting Commission. During 1969, receipts from concerts, etc., amounted to \$206,000, and total expenditure to \$924,000. The number of concerts given by the Orchestra in 1969 was 136, including 107 in Sydney; 42 of the concerts were free.

SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

Following selection by the Opera House Committee 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 twenty-three entries were received from more than thirty countries. The winning design was submitted by a Danish architect, Joern Utzon.

The building is being 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 2nd March, 1959, and is expected to be completed early in 1973.

Construction of the roofs has been recognized 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 forty 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 building is being 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 by the Opera House will be a concert hall to seat 2,750, an opera theatre to seat 1,550, a drama theatre to seat 600, a cinema/chamber music room to seat 450, 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 organizations 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, statisticians, biometricians, physicians and surgeons, dentists, and optometrists are represented by institutes, associations, or societies.

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 organizes, 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 1969, the membership of the Association consisted of 6,231 individual members and there were 81 affiliated organizations.

In 1969, 323 tutorial classes were held, including 227 in Sydney and suburbs, 42 in the Newcastle district, 28 in the Wollongong district, and 26 in country towns; the number of students enrolled for the classes was 11,104. Fifteen residential schools of varying duration were arranged, and 31 non-residential conferences and public lectures were held; the total number of students attending was 2,131. The number of discussion groups in 1969 was 467, with a total enrolment of 4,669.

During 1969, the Workers' Educational Association assumed the responsibility for a system of correspondence teaching for groups—the educational kits scheme—developed in the University of Sydney. In 1969, 24 groups, involving 255 students, were arranged.

The income of the Association in 1969 was \$177,500, including grants from the State, \$67,000, and subscriptions, fees, etc., \$60,500.

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 laws as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1788, or 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 allotted 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, respectively, 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. There is also a Crown Solicitor—a salaried public servant. A common practice is to have an officer known as Solicitor-General and Assistant Law Officer as a further legal adviser to the Government.

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, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Public Solicitor, Public Defenders, parliamentary draftsmen and court reporters, as well as 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 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. 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 (which include Small Debts Courts which deal only with matters 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 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 N.S.W. court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council, as described on pages 1062 and 1063. The Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal.

JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

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 division 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.

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 "during good behaviour" until the age of seventy years, at a salary fixed by statute. Since April, 1970, the annual salary has been \$24,450 (plus an allowance of \$1,150 per annum) for the Chief Justice, \$23,150 (\$875) for the President of the Court of Appeal, and \$22,475 (\$875) for other judges of the Supreme Court. By these various provisions, the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive, but a judge may be removed from office by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament. A judge, including the Chief Justice, is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on his length of service and salary at retirement. 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. District Court judges hold office during ability and good behaviour up to the age of

70 years. They may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, subject first to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. A judge of any District Court may also act as chairman of any Court of Quarter Sessions in the State. 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 may not engage in the practice of the legal profession. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court Judge.

Officers of the Courts

Certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices in addition to their judicial duties, but special officers are appointed for certain purposes in the administration of justice, viz., Crown Prosecutors to act in Criminal Courts in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, Clerks of Petty Sessions, the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies to act as Clerks for the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Registrars of the Small Debts and District Courts, and bailiffs.

In connection with the Supreme Court, there are two important officers in addition to those connected with special jurisdiction. These are the Prothonotary and the Sheriff.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and criminal jurisdiction. He or his deputy is empowered under the rules of the court to transact business usually transacted by a judge sitting in chambers, except in respect of matters relating to the liberty of the subject. The Prothonotary acts as registrar of the Court of Appeal, the Court of Criminal Appeal, and the Admiralty Court. The Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction has its own Registrar who, with the Deputy Registrars, is empowered by the rules of the Court to exercise certain delegated powers formerly performed by the judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900-1957. 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.

Within the metropolis and 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 comprise 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.

The judicial duties of Justices of the Peace are explained on page 1054. Their other duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents.

At 31st December, 1969, there were 120,499 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, of whom 10,463 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, 1912-1957, 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 petty sessions held before 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 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 summoned to be available to hear an issue are decided by lot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge eight jurors in criminal cases, and twenty in capital or murder 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, 1943-1970, 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 appointed under the Act 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. Under this scheme the legal fees are fixed at an amount (not less than \$50) commensurate with the person's financial status. Legal practitioners who act for persons covered by the scheme receive only 90 per cent. of the normal fees chargeable for the service given, and funds for the scheme are provided 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, 1898-1970, 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. Women are eligible for admission.

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 879. Barristers and Solicitors in Practice in N.S.W.

At end of Year	Barristers			Solicitors			Certificated Conveyancers *
	Queen's Counsel	Other	Total	Sydney	Other Districts	Total	
1963	67	399	466	1,708	1,140	2,848	6
1964	68	409	477	1,727	1,149	2,876	4
1965	62	405	467	1,780	1,207	2,987	4
1966	63	408	471	1,827	1,278	3,105	4
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	...

* The registration of conveyancers was discontinued under a 1967 amendment to the Legal Practitioners' Act. This amendment provided that persons who held a conveyancer's certificate be entered on the roll of solicitors.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1824 under the Charter of Justice. The various jurisdictions of the Court are Common Law (including Commercial Causes), Equity, Matrimonial Causes (a Federal jurisdiction vested in the Court), Protective, Probate, Admiralty, Land and Valuation, and Criminal.

In civil matters, the Court possesses original jurisdiction (usually exercised by one judge) over all litigious matters arising in the State (except where its jurisdiction is limited by statute), in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred, and in Admiralty. The Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters was formerly exercised by a "full court" of three judges, but is now exercised by the Court of Appeal, established as a separate division of the Supreme Court in October, 1965.

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).

The procedure and practice of the Supreme Court are defined by statute or regulated by rules made by any three or more judges. The Court has power at common law to restrain inferior courts which act in excess of their jurisdiction, and to grant mandamus to enforce a legal right.

The jurisdictions of the Supreme Court are exercised by a Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal, and (in October, 1970) 7 other Judges of Appeal and 24 Puisne Judges. The civil jurisdictions of the Court are described in the following pages and information regarding its criminal jurisdiction is given on page 1046; particulars of the Court of Appeal (for civil matters), and of the Court of Criminal Appeal are given on page 1062.

Common Law Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Common Law extends to cases not falling within any other jurisdiction. Actions are tried usually in the first instance in sittings at *nisi prius*, before one judge and a jury of four (or of twelve in special cases). A jury may be dispensed with by consent of both parties and under statutes governing certain cases. A jury is not generally empanelled in motor vehicle accident cases (see Jury System on page 1035). A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not requiring to be argued in court.

Particulars of the transactions in the 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 880. 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	
1964	11,988	2,440	369	80	10	459	4,479
1965	12,832	1,894	423	58	7	488	3,988
1966	11,570	1,904	559	75	20	654	*
1967	11,044	1,776	498	36	12	546	*
1968	9,862	1,893	750	86	3	839	3,269
1969	9,951	1,678	687	79	3	769	3,238

* Not available.

Equity Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Equity (which includes infancy) is exercised by the Chief Judge in Equity, or by any other Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Equity. The procedure of the Court is governed by the Equity Act, 1901-1965, and subsidiary rules. The jurisdiction extends to granting equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognized at Common Law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions, writs for specific performance, and a jurisdiction in infancy. In making binding declarations of right, the Court may obtain the assistance of specialists such as actuaries, engineers, or other persons. In deciding legal rights incidental to its cases, it exercises all the powers of the Common Law jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may award damages in certain cases.

The Master in Equity performs many judicial functions and, when directed by the Court, determines certain matters such as conducting inquiries, taking accounts, etc. The Deputy Master, who is also Registrar of the Court, is responsible to the Master for the administration of the Equity Office and for the settlement and passing of decrees and orders of the Court.

The transactions in Equity during the year ended 30th June, 1969, included 63 decrees, 133 decretal orders, 2,569 orders on motions and petitions, and 580 orders by Judge in Chambers.

Jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes (Divorce)

Jurisdiction in matrimonial causes was first conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act passed by the State Parliament in 1873. Previously, marriages could be dissolved in New South Wales only by special Act of Parliament.

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 1st February, 1961. The forms and grounds of relief under the State legislation are summarized on page 628 of Year Book No. 56. Where a matrimonial cause had been instituted under State legislation but not completed before 1st 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 marriage may be nullified 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 881. Matrimonial Causes: Petitions Lodged and Decrees Granted

Petition or Decree for—	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
PETITIONS LODGED							
<i>Dissolution of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	1,716	1,748	1,722	1,821	1,964	2,025	2,056
Wife as Petitioner	2,623	2,736	2,957	3,071	3,463	3,533	3,749
Total	4,339	4,484	4,679	4,892	5,427	5,558	5,805
<i>Nullity of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	5	8	3	11	9	7	9
Wife as Petitioner	13	9	17	16	19	21	17
Total	18	17	20	27	28	28	26
<i>Dissolution or Nullity—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	1	...	2	3	3	1	2
Wife as Petitioner	4	3	1	3	1	4	6
Total	5	3	3	6	4	5	8
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Wife as Petitioner	8	13	...	13	13	7	10
Total	8	13	4	13	13	7	10
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	30	24	23	19	23	14	23
Wife as Petitioner	11	3	9	6	5	4	3
Total	41	27	32	25	28	18	26
DECREES GRANTED							
<i>Dissolution of Marriage*—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	1,364	1,221	1,348	1,697	1,720	1,756	1,924
Wife as Petitioner	1,929	1,803	2,092	2,818	2,834	3,122	3,198
Both Husband and Wife .. ..	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Total†	3,293	3,024	3,440	4,515	4,555	4,880	5,123
<i>Nullity of Marriage‡—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	2	3	3	6	3	10	2
Wife as Petitioner	9	11	11	13	14	14	14
Total	11	14	14	19	17	24	16
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Wife as Petitioner .. ..	...	3	...	4	2	7	...
Total .. ..	...	3	1	4	2	7	...
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	2	1	6	4	2	1	...
Wife as Petitioner	2	...	2	1	1	...	...
Total	4	1	8	5	3	1	...

* Decrees absolute granted.

† Includes decrees absolute granted (315 in 1963, 170 in 1964, 88 in 1965, 41 in 1966, 34 in 1967, 8 in 1968, and 19 in 1969) in respect of petitions lodged under the superseded State legislation.

‡ Final decrees granted.

The grounds for dissolution of marriage in cases where decrees were made absolute in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 882. Dissolution of Marriage*: Grounds of Decree and Sex of Petitioner

Grounds of Decree	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
HUSBAND AS PETITIONER						
Adultery	352	396	451	461	519	612
Adultery and Cruelty .. .. .	...	7	...	1	1	3
Cruelty	9	...	12	15	12	32
Cruelty and Drunkenness	2	2	2	1	2	...
Desertion	548	621	873	830	846	862
Desertion and—						
Adultery	18	21	25	33	18	23
Cruelty	3	2	1	3	3	4
Drunkenness	1	1	...	2	...	1
Separation	29	16	11	13	18	44
Other Grounds	2	3	1	1	...	2
Drunkenness	4	10	6	11	7	10
Insanity	4	9	2	3	1	3
Refusal to Consummate	9	6	7	6	11	9
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance	8	9	2	3	2	...
Separation	224	241	299	333	313	313
Other Grounds	8	4	5	4	3	6
Total, All Grounds	1,221	1,348	1,697	1,720	1,756	1,924
WIFE AS PETITIONER						
Adultery	307	363	431	461	512	625
Adultery and Cruelty	4	2	4	6	5	8
Cruelty	127	179	238	319	388	401
Cruelty and Drunkenness	39	53	73	94	85	105
Desertion	875	953	1,386	1,308	1,481	1,392
Desertion and—						
Adultery	9	28	31	24	22	30
Cruelty	27	25	26	36	32	62
Drunkenness	6	16	17	15	11	4
Separation	41	45	27	19	24	51
Other Grounds	12	12	15	20	6	4
Drunkenness	28	45	65	64	68	61
Frequent Convictions	3	10	9	4	8	12
Insanity	1	...	3	2	1	1
Refusal to Consummate	5	3	7	9	6	8
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance	7	4	4	1	...	...
Separation	291	340	470	436	451	399
Other Grounds	21	14	12	16	22	35
Total, All Grounds	1,803	2,092	2,818	2,834	3,122	3,198
ALL PETITIONERS						
Adultery	659	759	882	923†	1,032†	1,237
Adultery and Cruelty	4	2	4	7	6	11
Cruelty	136	186	250	334	400	433
Cruelty and Drunkenness	41	55	75	95	87	105
Desertion	1,423	1,574	2,259	2,138	2,327	2,254
Desertion and—						
Adultery	27	49	56	57	40	54†
Cruelty	30	27	27	39	35	66
Drunkenness	7	17	17	17	11	5
Separation	70	61	38	32	42	95
Other Grounds	14	15	16	21	6	6
Drunkenness	32	55	71	75	75	71
Frequent Convictions	3	10	9	4	8	12
Insanity	5	9	5	5	2	4
Refusal to Consummate	14	9	14	15	17	17
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance	15	13	6	4	2	...
Separation	515	581	769	769	765†	712
Other Grounds	29	18	17	20	25	41
Total, All Grounds	3,024	3,440	4,515	4,555†	4,880†	5,123†

* Decrees absolute granted.

† Includes one decree absolute granted to both husband and wife.

‡ Includes two decrees absolute granted to both husband and wife.

Desertion has been the principal ground on which decrees for dissolution of marriage are granted, and in 1969 was the ground for 44 per cent.

of the total decrees made absolute. Adultery ranks next in importance accounting for 24 per cent. of the decrees in 1969, 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 1969 the wife was the petitioner in 62 per cent. of cases. Wives are more numerous than husbands as petitioners in cases of desertion, separation, cruelty, and drunkenness, but husbands are usually more numerous as petitioners on grounds of adultery.

The ages at marriage of persons granted a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage in 1969 are shown below:—

Table 883. Dissolution of Marriage*, 1969: 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	28	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	42	1
18 to 20	303	491	111	5	3	...	...	...	913	18
21 to 24	233	977	817	112	14	8	1	...	2,162	42
25 to 29	50	304	471	237	61	8	2	...	1,133	22
30 to 34	7	56	107	138	71	24	8	3	414	8
35 to 39	1	11	35	64	49	43	13	6	222	4
40 to 44	1	5	10	22	24	24	17	7	110	2
45 or more	...	1	4	10	12	13	23	64	127	2
Wives—Total	623	1,857	1,557	588	234	120	64	80	5,123	
Per cent.	12	36	30	11	5	2	1	2		100

* Decrees absolute granted.

Forty-eight per cent. of the wives and 19 per cent. of the husbands granted a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage in 1969 were under 21 years of age at marriage, and 79 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 884. Dissolution of Marriage*, 1969: 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	173	27	2	1	...	...	...	...	203	4
25 to 29	316	488	31	3	...	...	...	...	838	16
30 to 34	51	435	389	28	12	2	2	...	919	18
35 to 39	9	106	309	295	50	14	3	1	787	15
40 to 44	1	24	102	287	283	54	5	5	761	15
45 to 49	1	3	26	70	214	277	58	7	656	13
50 to 54	...	2	7	15	73	177	131	33	438	9
55 or more	...	...	3	9	24	72	142	271	521	10
Wives—Total	551	1,085	869	708	656	596	341	317	5,123	
Per cent.	11	21	17	14	13	12	7	6		100

* Decrees absolute granted.

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 885. Dissolution of Marriage*: Duration of Marriage and Number of Children of Marriage

Duration of Marriage†	Dissolutions of Marriage				Children of Marriage‡	Dissolutions of Marriage			
	1966	1967	1968	1969		1966	1967	1968	1969
Years									
Under 5	411	295	380	477	0	1,677	1,613	1,764	1,818
5 to 9	1,245	1,198	1,438	1,473	1	1,169	1,189	1,243	1,291
10 to 14	862	920	987	1,040	2	975	1,024	1,062	1,139
15 to 19	788	780	749	740	3	433	453	525	573
20 to 29	910	1,074	1,002	1,074	4	164	191	194	199
30 or more	299	288	324	319	5 or more	97	85	92	103
Total	4,515	4,555	4,880	5,123	Total	4,515	4,555	4,880	5,123

* Decrees absolute granted.

† The interval between the date of marriage, and the date the decree nisi for dissolution of marriage was made absolute.

‡ The number of children recorded on petitions lodged. Petitions lodged show the living children (including adopted children) of the marriage under 21 years of age, and 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.

Of the persons granted a decree absolute of dissolution of marriage in 1969, 19 per cent. were married in a civil ceremony, and 81 per cent. (including Church of England 36 per cent. and Roman Catholic 19 per cent.) in ceremonies conducted by ministers of religion.

Protective Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court in its Protective Jurisdiction is constituted, except on appeal, by the Chief Judge in Equity or by any other judge sitting for him during his absence or illness or at his request. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction may be exercised by the Master and the Deputy Master in the Protective Jurisdiction.

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 written request of the patient) by the Master in the Protective Jurisdiction. 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 constituted by the Master.

The trust funds under the control of the Master amounted to \$8,300,000 at 30th June, 1969. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of real estate, shares, and other investments.

Probate Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court in its Probate Jurisdiction 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, usually without a jury. Where estates are less than \$2,000 in value, probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, 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 Jurisdiction

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 may be 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 1967, 53 places were appointed, courts being held usually prior to District Court sittings, from two to six times a year in country centres, but ten times in both Sydney and Parramatta, seven times in Newcastle, and six times in 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 (or committals) to a higher criminal court for trial or sentence have been finally determined in the year under review. If an appeal is pending at the end of the year or is lodged before the cut-off date for statistical purposes (i.e. within the first eight weeks of the next year) the outcome is considered to be finally determined in the next year.

The following table shows the outcome of the committal of persons dealt with by the higher criminal courts in 1968 and 1969. Owing to difficulties in establishing revised collection procedures in 1968 there is a measure of understatement in the 1968 figures. This understatement would have accounted for approximately half the recorded increase of 545 between 1968 and 1969 in the number of persons dealt with by the courts.

Table 886. Higher Criminal Courts: Persons Dealt With, Classified by Outcome of Committal

Outcome of Committal for Trial or Sentence	1968		1969				
	Persons	Males		Females		Persons	
		Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.	
Not Proceeded With to Trial or Sentence—							
Accused Absconded ..	51	77	1.7	4	2.5	81	1.7
Accused Changed Plea ..	139	143	3.2	11	6.8	154	3.3
Accused Unfit to Plead ..	7	5	0.1	...	...	5	0.1
Accused Died .. ..	..	8	0.2	...	...	3	0.2
Venue Changed .. ..	..	31	0.7	2	1.2	33	0.7
Other Reasons (including No Bill filed)	225	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Not Proceeded With to Trial or Sentence ..	422	504	11.2	30	18.6	534	11.5
Proceeded With to Trial or Sentence	3,694	3,996	88.8	131	81.4	4,127	88.5
Total	4,116	4,500	100.0	161	100.0	4,661	100.0

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 next table shows, for recent 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 887. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Convicted

Year	Persons Tried *	Persons Acquitted †	Persons Convicted For—					Total Persons Convicted	
			Offences Against the Person	Offences Against Property	Other Offences	Number	Per 10,000 of Population		
1962	2,692	179	623	1,874	16	2,513	6·31		
1963	3,056	149	676	2,203	28	2,907	7·18		
1964	2,898	209	733	1,936	20	2,689	6·55‡		
1965	3,102	202	799‡	2,071	30‡	2,900	6·95‡		
1966	3,428	227	825‡	2,352	24‡	3,201	7·55‡		
1967	3,317	191	850‡	2,237	39‡	3,126	7·26‡		
1968	3,463	215	938	2,264	46	3,248	7·40		
1969	3,848	239	1,082	2,475	52	3,609	8·06		
1969—									
Males	3,719	222	1,053	2,395	48	3,497	15·55		
Females	129	17	29	79	4	112	0·50		

* Includes persons who pleaded guilty.

† Includes persons granted a new trial on appeal.

‡ Revised.

Statistics of distinct persons convicted include persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed, and take account of any variations of the original verdict or sentence as a result of a subsequent appeal (provided the appeal was lodged before the cut-off date for compilation of the statistics).

The following table shows, for the last three years, the numbers of distinct persons tried and distinct persons convicted, classified by offence:—

Table 888. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Distinct Persons Convicted, Classified by Offence

Offence	Tried*			Convicted		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Offences Against the Person—						
General Offences—						
Murder	15	17	30	15	13	23
Manslaughter (other than driving offences)	34	21	26	21	18	21
Malicious Wounding	59	58	75	54	51	62
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	158	104	140	137	85	112
Other Assault	94	94	93	89	89	87
Robbery	148	93	201	143	93	196
Other	23	25	27	19	23	23
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—						
Rape	44	67	90	35	61	58
Carnal Knowledge of Female	234	232	196	214	201	178
Indecent Assault on Female (includes Attempted Rape)	83	130	129	80	123	122
Other Sexual Offences	16	30	17	16	28	17
Indecent Assault on Male	62	74	76	62	67	74
Other Unnatural Offences	12	20	20	11	18	18
Driving Offences	84	113	139	43	68	91
Total, Offences Against the Person	972	1,078	1,259	850	938	1,082
Offences Against Property—						
With Violence—						
Break, Enter, and Steal	1,306	1,257	1,319	1,281	1,230	1,296
Other	46	56	50	42	50	46
Without Violence—						
Larceny—Of Vehicle or Boat	624	447	478	604	438	472
Other	172	172	238	156	156	228
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Misappropriation	104	125	150	101	122	148
False Pretences	71	72	94	67	71	91
Receiving Stolen Goods	128	168	170	117	159	163
Forgery and Uttering (including Passing Valueless Cheques)	23	38	35	22	36	29
Other	3	2	2	3	2	2
Total, Offences Against Property	2,305	2,337	2,536	2,237	2,264	2,475
Other Offences	40	48	53	39	46	52
Total, All Offences	3,317	3,463	3,848	3,126	3,248	3,609

* 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 various types of larceny.

In the following table distinct persons convicted in a higher criminal court in 1969 are classified by offence and penalty imposed:—

Table 889. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Convicted, Classified by Offence and Penalty Imposed

Offence	Placed on a Bond*	Dealt With as a Juvenile	Imprisoned				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 .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1	22	23
Manslaughter (other than driving offences) .. .	4	...	1	2	9	5	21
Malicious Wounding .. .	28	...	5	14	10	5	62
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm .. .	73	...	17	18	3	1	112
Other Assault .. .	69	...	12	6	...	...	87
Robbery .. .	41	...	10	81	50	14	196
Other .. .	19	...	1	2	2	1	25
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—							
Rape .. .	2	...	...	22	22	12	58
Carnal Knowledge of Female Indecent Assault on Female (includes Attempted Rape) .. .	151	...	14	8	4	1	178
Other Sexual Offences .. .	76	...	20	21	5	...	122
Indecent Assault on Male .. .	12	...	1	3	1	...	17
Other Unnatural Offences .. .	63	...	6	5	...	...	74
Driving Offences .. .	10	...	2	3	1	2	18
Driving Offences .. .	65	...	17	7	...	...	89
Total, Offences Against the Person .. .	613	...	106	192	108	63	1,082
Offences Against Property—							
With Violence—							
Break, Enter, and Steal .. .	617	4	290	341	42	2	1,296
Other .. .	27	2	14	2	1	...	46
Without Violence							
Larceny—Of Vehicle or Boat .. .	189	...	137	144	2	...	472
Other .. .	135	...	38	53	2	...	228
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Misappropriation .. .	117	...	5	19	6	1	148
False Pretences .. .	49	...	14	26	2	...	91
Receiving Stolen Property .. .	101	...	32	30	...	...	163
Forgery and Uttering (including Passing Valueless Cheques) .. .	13	...	5	11	...	...	29
Other .. .	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total, Offences Against Property .. .	1,250	6	535	626	55	3	2,475
Other Offences .. .	22	...	25	5	...	...	52
Total, All Offences .. .	1,885	6	666	823	163	66	3,609

* Includes bond with probation and with fine.

† Includes sentences of life and during Governor's Pleasure.

The next table shows the ages at date of arrest of distinct persons convicted in the higher criminal courts in the last six years:—

Table 890. 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	
1964	1,056	555	324	235	206	209	67	37	2,689
1965	1,083	595	364	265	237	231	89	36	2,900
1966	1,212	690	473	261	222	234	73	36	3,201
1967	1,175	705	468	254	175	247	74	28	3,126
1968	1,272	710	426	244	227	253	91	25	3,248
1969	1,360	810	511	288	221	284	105	28	3,609
1969—									
Males	1,320	790	500	274	213	269	101	28	3,497
Females	40	20	11	14	8	15	4	...	112

* Includes persons whose ages are unknown.

Of the total distinct persons convicted in 1969, 38 per cent. were under 21 years of age, 22 per cent. between 21 and 24 years, 14 per cent. between 25 and 29 years, and 26 per cent. were aged 30 years or more. There is very little variation in the proportions within the various age groups from year to year.

Particulars of distinct persons convicted classified by offence and age at date of arrest are given in the following table for 1969:—

Table 891. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Convicted in 1969 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	8	6	5	...	2	2	23
Manslaughter (other than driving offences)	5	5	3	1	1	6	21
Malicious Wounding	10	9	12	8	8	15	62
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	29	23	18	10	12	20	112
Other Assault	20	23	11	10	8	15	87
Robbery	82	58	26	15	10	5	196
Other	8	5	1	2	4	5	25
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—							
Rape	38	13	7	...	...	...	58
Carnal Knowledge of Female Indecent Assault on Female (includes Attempted Rape)	123	30	12	7	2	4	178
Other Sexual Offences	27	19	13	12	21	30	122
Indecent Assault on Male	2	1	2	3	3	6	17
Other Unnatural Offences	10	8	10	16	9	21	74
Driving Offences	3	2	4	3	1	5	18
Other	14	21	18	13	7	16	89
Total, Offences Against the Person	379	223	142	100	88	150	1,082
Offences Against Property—							
With Violence—							
Break, Enter, and Steal	543	326	183	91	59	93	1,296
Other	16	10	10	3	3	4	46
Without Violence—							
Larceny—Of Vehicle or Boat	275	110	38	22	9	18	472
Other	54	55	38	21	19	41	228
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Misappropriation	10	14	31	29	26	38	148
False Pretences	8	16	19	7	10	30	91
Receiving Stolen Goods	58	42	28	9	5	21	163
Forgery and Uttering (including Passing Valueless Cheques)	5	2	7	2	2	11	29
Other .. .. .	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Total, Offences Against Property	969	575	355	184	133	257	2,475
Other Offences	12	12	14	4	...	10	52
Total, All Offences	1,360	810	511	288	221	417	3,609

* Includes persons whose ages are unknown.

Fifty-six per cent. of offences against the person and 62 per cent. of offences against property were committed by persons of 24 years of age or less in 1969. Of these offences, persons under 21 years were responsible for 35 per cent. and 39 per cent. respectively.

A large proportion of sexual offences are committed by persons under 21 years of age. In 1969, the proportion was 51 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 1969, they were responsible for 67 per cent. and 82 per cent. respectively of these offences, the corresponding figures for persons under 21 years of age being 42 per cent. and 58 per cent.

Criminal Injuries Compensation

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 offence.

DISTRICT COURTS

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Small Debts Courts and the Supreme Court. They are presided over by judges whose jurisdiction is defined in the District Courts Act, 1912-1965. 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 1967, there were 71 district courts and 25 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, probate, and matrimonial causes 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.

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 892. 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			
1964	6,059	594	55	355	6,353	5,158	41,671	¶
1965	6,779	441	44	301	6,963	4,491	40,762	¶
1966	4,146	320	57	430	4,093	4,088	48,587	¶
1967	3,792	418	32	559	3,683	4,603	45,955	¶
1968	4,677	393	79	273	4,876	¶	44,422	¶
1969	4,253	314	57	251	4,373	5,716	47,594	3,253

* 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.

¶ Not available.

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, 1926-1967, 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, 1940-1969.

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. 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. 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 on the recommendation of 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

Small Debts Courts

A limited civil jurisdiction is conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act 1912-1967 on Courts of Petty Sessions sitting as Small Debts Courts to determine, in a summary way according to equity and good conscience, actions for the recovery of debts or damages. The jurisdiction of these Small Debts Courts is limited to cases involving not more than \$300, but where the amount involved exceeds \$100 and the defendant objects to its being heard by a Small Debts Court, the action must be transferred to the District Court. In respect of certain matters under the Moneylenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1961, jurisdiction extends to cases involving amounts up to \$1,000. A stipendiary magistrate may exercise the full jurisdiction of the court, two justices of the peace may hear cases involving amounts up to \$60, and one justice up to \$10. In cases of unliquidated debts, the jurisdiction of two justices of the peace extends only to cases involving \$20 or, by consent of the parties, up to \$60, but the courts may not deal with matters involving titles to freehold or future rights.

In garnishee cases, a Small Debts Court 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.

In general, a decision of a Small Debts Court 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 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.

The transactions of Small Debts Courts in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 893. Small Debts Courts: Transactions

Year	Cases Originating	Judgments for Plaintiff		Executions Issued	Garnishee Orders Issued
		Number	Amount		
1963	184,938	91,347	\$ thous. 5,840	22,809	40,743
1964	175,835	89,778	6,509	24,810	46,929
1965	186,620	92,885	6,438	24,892	49,291
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

Licensing Courts

Under the Liquor Act, 1912-1970, 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 on page 900.

Wardens' Courts (Mining)

Under the Mining Act, 1906-1969, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute between mine operators (including corpora-

tions), 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 14 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, 1948-1969, 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".

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.

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the State Crimes Act, the Commonwealth Crimes Act, the Vagrancy Act, and the Police Offences Act, which describe the nature of the offences, penalties, and procedure and prescribe the number of justices of the peace or magistrates for the trial of various offences.

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. Limited jurisdiction for the recovery of debts and damages is conferred, by the Small Debts Recovery Act, on Courts of Petty Sessions sitting as Small Debts Courts (see page 1054).

Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902-1967. 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 State 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 1046.

Children's Courts

Children's courts, first established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1967. 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.

The 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 other British Dominions 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 894. Children's Courts: Juveniles Dealt With* and Action Taken

Particulars	Number of Juveniles			
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
OFFENCE				
Offences under—				
Crimes Act	6,269	6,701	5,910	6,711
Child Welfare Act	3,515	3,328	2,833	2,764
Government Railways Act and Transport Act	2,158	2,126	1,165	2,454
Motor Traffic Act	2,563	1,892	2,377	3,793
Police Offences Act	451	426	500	591
Other Acts	68	62	45	59
Total Juveniles Dealt With: Boys	11,978	11,687	10,650	14,068
Girls	3,046	2,848	2,180	2,304
Juveniles	15,024	14,535	12,830	16,372
ACTION TAKEN				
Finced	5,194	4,382	4,007	6,737
Bound over	363	100	70	92
Committed for Trial	43	13	4	6
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department	1,815	1,889	1,543	1,575
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department—				
Order Suspended	443	422	314	281
Returned to Former Custody	64	69	75	22
Committed to Care of Approved Person	345	412	289	208
Committed to Care of Minister	630	611	495	551
Released on Probation	4,666	4,398	4,402	4,741
Admonished, Discharged, etc.	1,134	1,182	1,067	1,683
Variation of Order .. .. .	..	6	4	..
Other	327	1,051	560	476
Total Juveniles Dealt With	15,024	14,535	12,830	16,372

* Includes details of juveniles against whom orders were made not involving the supervision of the Child Welfare Department.

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 895 and 896. The figures given in table 895 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 895. 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		
1963	27,910	190,386	389,395	11,359	85,308	676,448	8,538	712,896
1964	31,854	198,315	381,058	11,482	92,125	682,980	7,575	722,409
1965	29,210	193,765	400,459	11,081	99,207	704,512	7,908	741,630
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

* 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.

‡ Mainly forfeiture of bail by persons charged with drunkenness.

Persons arrested for drunkenness are allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominally 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 907.

The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded in recent years:—

Table 896. 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			
1963	3,468	29,188	65,630	40,537	505,963	31,662	676,448
1964	3,437	28,389	61,537	41,514	510,585	37,518	682,980
1965	3,854	30,731	63,143	40,989	530,253	35,542	704,512
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

* 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 (77 per cent. in 1969) or offences against good order (11 per cent.). The penalty imposed by the Courts in most cases is a fine. Sentence of imprisonment was imposed in only 2 per cent. (11 per cent. for offences against persons and 22 per cent. for offences against property) of the total convictions in 1969.

Convictions classified under the heading "other offences" consist mainly of breaches of administrative law (e.g., local government and suppression of gambling). 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 in the last four years are given in the next table:—

Table 897. Courts of Petty Sessions* and Children's Courts: Applications for Orders and Orders Made

Order	Number of Applications				Number of Orders Made			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
For Maintenance—								
Spouse	3,862	4,229	4,714	4,523	1,989	2,159	2,408	2,353
Child	2,188	1,854	2,029	2,142	1,503	1,260	1,340	1,431
Varying Order for Maintenance ..	1,894	1,948	1,691	1,746	1,184	1,210	1,079	1,140
Uncontrollable or Neglected Child	2,848	2,558	2,593	2,010	2,453	2,144	2,008	1,735
Preliminary Expenses (Infant Protection Act, 1904)†	110	137	177	251	75	91	128	179
Breach of Conditions of Release ..	687	541	485	458	454	299	305	292
Detention of Property	4,285	3,936	599	704	2,418	1,552	273	339
Prohibition (Liquor Act)	189	217	183	241	128	132	123	16†
Sureties (threats, etc., apprehended injuries to property and apprehended violence)	368	337	305	372	125	120	85	98
Landlord and Tenant	6,332‡	5,987‡	4,985	4,909	3,118‡	3,089‡	2,434	2,289
Marriage Act	389	378	427	411	204	224	234	206
Money Lenders and Infant Loans Act	94	98	45	8	71	71	18	4
Child Welfare Act	704	663	1,071	793	382	379	621	402
Other	1,581‡	1,673‡	2,671	1,591	1,100‡	1,149‡	1,848	905
Total	25,531	24,556	21,975	20,159	15,204	13,879	12,904	11,534

* Excluding Small Debts Courts.

† Expenses incidental to birth of ex-nuptial child.

‡ Revised.

In 1969, there were 7,289 cases of non-compliance with orders of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts, 6,687 of which were for maintenance. In 2,709 instances the case was withdrawn or discharged, and in 3,523 the order was subsequently obeyed. In addition, 1,025 men and 32 women were imprisoned, almost all of the men for failure to comply with orders for the maintenance of wife or child.

Coroners' Courts

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1960-1969.

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

Police District being under the jurisdiction of the City 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, 1960-1969, 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 254 fires in 1969, and found that 204 of the fires were accidental, that 8 were caused wilfully by person(s) unknown, that evidence in 35 cases was insufficient to indicate the origin; and in 7 cases persons were committed for trial from Courts of Petty Sessions.

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 the Court of Appeal in respect of civil matters and the Court of Criminal Appeal for criminal matters) 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.

Court of Appeal

The Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters was formerly exercised by a "full court" of three judges, but is now exercised by the Court of Appeal constituted by three or more Judges of Appeal. The Court of Appeal was established as a separate division of the Supreme Court in October, 1965, in terms of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts (Amendment) Act, 1965. The Court comprises a President and not more than seven Judges of Appeal, and may sit in two separate divisions.

The Court hears appeals from District Courts or from decisions of judges in chambers, considers motions for new trials and kindred matters, and hears appeals from orders and decrees made by one judge in the various jurisdictions of the Supreme Court. It may also, 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 of 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 judgments of the Supreme Court of New South Wales may be made in respect of any case by 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 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 or 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 realize 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, 1913-1960. 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 898. Public Trust Office: Transactions

Year ended 30th June	Estates received for Administration	Trust Moneys		Commission and Fees	Office Administration	Unclaimed Money Paid into Treasury	Value of Estates in Active Administration*
		Received	Paid				
	No.	S thousand					
1964	3,739	15,234	17,875	904	904	61	35,410
1965	3,479	16,759	20,404	1,013	1,013	41	38,074
1966	3,595	17,774	21,279	1,042	1,042	68	39,175
1967	4,063	21,527	28,226	1,071	1,071	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

* 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, and the Real Property 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.

Registration of documents under the Companies Act and the Business Names Act is the responsibility of the Registrar of Companies.

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 1969 amounted to \$4,068,000, of which \$3,009,000 was collected by the Land Titles Office, \$292,000 by the Survey Drafting Branch, \$456,000 by the Deeds Registration Branch, and \$311,000 by the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch. Registration, etc., fees collected by the Registrar of Companies amounted to \$2,916,000.

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 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 Applications Act, 1969, and the Limitation Act, 1969. 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 899. Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$ thousand					
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries, etc. of Judiciary	974	1,221	943	1,008	1,053	1,220
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice	9,405	10,870	12,449	13,688	15,070	16,056
Police (including Traffic Services)	27,424	29,144	30,974	36,212	38,006	41,285
Prisons	4,008	4,358	4,620	5,181	6,184	7,355
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children	1,718	1,889	1,993	2,287	2,424	2,629
Total Expenditure	43,528	47,481	50,979	58,377	62,737	68,544
RECEIPTS						
Fines and Forfeitures	4,906	5,418	5,621	7,265	8,919	10,207
Fees	5,591	5,794	6,009	7,327	8,357	9,012
Proceeds of Prison Industries	719	626	622	749	808	859
Other	58	78	72	91	123	110
Total Receipts	11,273	11,915	12,323	15,433	18,207	20,189
NET EXPENDITURE	32,255	35,565	38,656	42,944	44,530	48,355

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, 1899-1967. 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. Assistant Commissioners of Police, 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 30 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, 1969, there were 193 cadets in training.

Women police are recruited generally between the ages of 21 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 30th June, 1969, there were 85 women police.

All police must retire at the age of 60 years, except the Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 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 930:

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 140 at 30th June, 1969.

The strength of the police force and other police staff in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 900. Police Force and Other Police Staff at 30th June

Classification	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
General	3,793	3,854	3,964	4,336	4,279	4,465	4,456
Criminal Investigation Branch	298	313	316	226	378	415	426
Others on Detective Work ..	676	705	718	723	666	674	725
Traffic	757	792	853	884	954	1,004	1,063
Water	36	36	34	37	36	37	49
Prosecuting	*	*	*	*	131	138	147
Licensing	*	*	*	*	93	111	115
Women Police	57	58	57	70	70	70	85
Total Police	5,617	5,758	5,942	6,276	6,607	6,914	7,066
Cadets	181	192	179	210	218	197	193
Matrons	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Trackers and Cadet Trackers	5	4	2	4	3	4	4
Special Constables	28	27	30	31	29	32	32
Parking Police	126	124	124	133	131	146	140
Civilian Staff †	448	463	478	529	581	661	689
Total Police and other Staff	6,409	6,572	6,759	7,187	7,573	7,958	8,128

* 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 901. Police Stations and Police Force in relation to Population

At 30th June	Police Stations	Number of Police			Population to each Member of Police Force
		Metropolitan	Country	Total	
1963	506	3,833	1,784	5,617	721
1964	505	3,909	1,849	5,758	713
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	655
1968	493	4,786	2,128	6,914	634
1969	491	4,862	2,204	7,066	633

The cost of police services in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 902. Cost of Police Services

Year ended 30th June	Salaries	Contribution to Superannuation Fund	Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure*		
				From Consolidated 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	30,871	7,135	38,006
1969	29,608	2,941	8,736	33,540	7,745	41,285

* Excludes payments of pay-roll tax.

† Includes amounts recouped to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund by municipal and shire councils (\$147,000 in 1968-69).

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, 1952-1970, provides for the establishment, regulation and control of prisons, and the custody of prisoners, and charges the Commissioner of Corrective Services with the direction of prisons and the

custody of prisoners. Persons who are not prisoners under sentence for an indictable offence or adjudication of imprisonment for some offence punishable on summary conviction 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 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 30th September, 1970, there were 22 prison establishments in New South Wales. Eight were classified as maximum security prisons, three as medium security, nine as minimum security, and two as local prisons.

A complex of three maximum security prisons, namely the Central Industrial Prison, the Metropolitan Reception Prison, and the Metropolitan Remand Centre, is situated at Long Bay 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 Long Bay complex of prisons in the first instance, where they are classified according to character and previous record and assigned the most appropriate prison. Short sentence prisoners and prisoners selected for employment in the prison industries conducted at Long Bay 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 (for prisoners of intractable disposition and violent nature).

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. The third medium security prison is the 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 undergoing short sentences or for the detention of those who require special treatment. 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 sawmill 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. At Irwin House Detention Centre, a psycho-geriatric centre, treatment is provided for prisoners by psychiatrists and other specialists. Prisoners

housed at Silverwater House Work Release Centre engage in full-time employment outside the Centre during the day, returning to custody each evening and at week-ends.

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 30th June, 1969, and during the year 1968-69, 2,454 prisoners attended classes. In addition, 1,380 prisoners were enrolled in correspondence courses. At 30th June, 1969, libraries in prisons contained more than 54,000 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 imprisonment 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, and its amendments, 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, 1968. The regular rate of remission for good conduct varies from one-third of the sentence for first offenders or prisoners who have served 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 and the major country centres.

At 30th June, 1969, there were 76 probation officers supervising 3,672 persons who had been released by the Courts. During the year ended 30th June, 1969, 1,609 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, 1966-1970. 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 certain 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 30th June, 1969, there were 33 parole officers (including trainees) with a total of 531 persons under their supervision. During the year ended 31st December, 1969, 613 prisoners were released on parole and 107 parole orders were revoked. Parole was refused in 647 cases. During the three years to 31st December, 1969, parole was granted to 48 per cent. of

prisoners eligible for parole. Two per cent. of these prisoners were released before, and 70 per cent. within three weeks after, the expiry of the non-parole period.

Certain community organisations, such as the Prisoners' Aid Association and the Civil Rehabilitation Committees assist in the after-care of released prisoners.

PRISONERS

The following table shows the number of prisoners received into gaol under sentence and the number in gaol under sentence in recent years. Many prisoners are received under sentence more than once during a year, and the number received is therefore shown in the table on two bases; in one case, a prisoner is counted once each time received, while in the other, each distinct prisoner is counted only once.

Table 903. Prisons: Number of Prisoners under Sentence

Year ended 30th June	Received during Year (counted each time received)			Distinct Persons Received during Year			In Prison at end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1963	10,854	1,068	11,922	*	*	*	2,986	57	3,043
1964	9,561	805	10,366	6,050	340	6,390	3,029	61	3,090
1965	9,582	786	10,368	5,651	334	5,985	2,896	61	2,957
1966	10,618	801	11,419	7,190	421	7,611	3,070	70	3,140
1967	10,184	554	10,738	7,480	337	7,817	3,276	58	3,334
1968	9,233	622	9,855	7,026	328	7,354	3,238	54	3,292
1969	8,961	608	9,569	6,222	321	6,543	3,289	56	3,345

* Not available.

Most of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence are committed from lower courts. Of the total number received in 1968-69, 7,935 (83 per cent.) were committed from lower courts, 1,436 (15 per cent.) from higher courts, and 132 (1 per cent.) from Federal Courts. In addition 66 prisoners whose paroles or licences were revoked were received into gaol.

Ages of Prisoners under Sentence

The age distribution of prisoners received into gaol under sentence in recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 904. Ages of Prisoners* Received into Gaol under Sentence

Year ended 30th 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
1963	1,090	1,106	959	1,074	1,359	3,008	3,288	38	11,922
1964	1,226	961	851	953	1,287	2,569	2,505	14	10,366
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

* Counted each time received.

In 1968-69, 51 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 28 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the age and sex of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1968-69, and of those in gaol at the end of the year:—

Table 905. Age and Sex of Prisoners under Sentence, 1968-69

Age in Years	Received during Year*			At end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 21	1,340	99	1,439	604	16	620
21 to 24	1,148	55	1,203	792	9	801
25 „ 29	851	47	898	524	7	531
30 „ 34	745	44	789	374	5	379
35 „ 39	919	56	975	308	4	312
40 „ 44	1,077	65	1,142	270	4	274
45 „ 49	997	65	1,062	174	2	176
50 „ 59	1,341	136	1,477	185	8	193
60 „ 69	420	34	454	46	1	47
70 or more	79	...	79	8	...	8
Not stated	44	7	51	4	...	4
Total	8,961	608	9,569	3,289	56	3,345

* Counted each time received.

Sentences of Prisoners

The next table shows the sentences imposed on prisoners received into gaol in recent years, and the sentences being served by those in gaol:—

Table 906. Sentences of Prisoners under Sentence

Period of Sentence*	Prisoners Received † into Gaol During Year			Prisoners in Gaol at 30th June		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1967	1968	1969
7 days or less	3,469	3,208	2,787	41	7	8
8 days and under 1 month ..	1,264	1,419	1,328	68	50	55
1 month and under 3 months ..	1,481	1,130	1,330	120	130	90
3 months and under 6 months ..	1,273	1,030	1,203	286	238	213
6 months and under 1 year ..	1,080	852	892	424	340	370
1 year and under 2 years	703	692	575	563	518	450
2 years and under 5 years	727	768	717	1,059	1,163	1,151
5 years and under 10 years ..	125	150	139	346	397	490
10 years or more	26	38	31	114	137	174
Governor's Pleasure	5	7	5	19	20	21
Life	9	10	18	131	129	147
Balance of Licence‡	20	40	66	9	30	50
Maintenance Confinees	556	511	478	154	133	126
Total	10,738	9,855	9,569	3,334	3,292	3,345

* 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.

‡ Prisoners recommitted to gaol on cancellation of licence—see page 1072.

The period of sentence was seven days or less for 29 per cent. of the male prisoners and 37 per cent. of the female prisoners received into gaol during 1968-69. Of the persons in gaol under sentence at 30th June, 1969, 22 per cent. were serving sentences of under twelve months, 48 per cent. were serving sentences of from one to five years, and 30 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. From 1918 to 1954, there were only seven death sentences carried out—two in 1924, one in 1932-33, two in 1935-36, one in 1937-38, and one in 1939-40.

Among the special classes of prisoners are those known as "maintenance confinees", who have been imprisoned 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 orders for maintenance, etc. Maintenance confinees received into gaol numbered 478 in 1968-69; the number in gaol on 30th June, 1969, was 126. In 1968-69, 50 per cent. of those received into gaol were sentenced to imprisonment for less than six months.

Offences for which Prisoners were Committed

An analysis of the prisoners received under sentence in 1968-69, according to their age and the type of offence committed, is given in the following table:—

Table 907. Ages and Types of Offences of Prisoners Received* into Gaol under Sentence, 1968-69

Type of Offence	Age (years)								Total Prisoners
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 or more	Not Stated	
Against the Person	157	137	103	66	66	71	30	2	632
Against Property— With Violence	247	167	113	58	41	69	19	2	716
Without Violence	537	398	230	193	203	317	199	5	2,082
Against Good Order	278	229	224	271	474	1,475	1,659	30	4,640
Against Traffic Laws	186	203	127	75	73	101	41	8	814
Other Offences	34	69	101	126	118	171	62	4	685
Total	1,439	1,203	898	789	975	2,204	2,010	51	9,569

* Counted each time received.

The next table shows particulars of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1968-69, classified according to the offence committed and number of previous convictions. For a number of reasons, the figures in this table are not strictly comparable with the statistics of convictions recorded in the lower and higher courts, as given in the chapter "Law and Crime". For instance, the figures in the table below include persons imprisoned in default of payment of fines, and they naturally exclude cases where a sentence of imprisonment is suspended. Furthermore, the higher and lower court statistics are on a calendar year basis, and lower court statistics relate to the number of charges on which convicted.

Table 908. Offence and Previous Convictions* of Prisoners Received† into Gaol under Sentence, 1968-69

Offence	Not Previously Convicted	Previously Convicted, Not Imprisoned	Previously Imprisoned			Total		
			Once	Twice	More than Twice	Males	Females	Persons
Against the Person—								
Murder	5	3	6	7	3	24	...	24
Manslaughter (excl. Driving)	3	2	2	1	...	7	1	8
Malicious Wounding	10	4	5	1	3	23	...	23
Robbery	22	14	31	6	13	82	4	86
Assault	85	38	83	39	54	290	9	299
Sexual Offences	47	36	34	12	4	133	...	133
Unnatural Offences	6	5	12	4	6	33	...	33
Driving Offences	11	2	8	1	1	21	2	23
Other	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	3
Total, Against the Person	190	105	182	71	84	616	16	632
Against Property—								
Break, Enter, Steal	99	104	232	72	100	600	7	607
Larceny of Vehicle or Boat	71	78	136	51	34	369	1	370
Larceny	312	144	362	133	280	1,184	47	1,231
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Misappropriation	19	8	6	3	3	36	3	39
False Pretences	55	23	67	31	39	203	12	215
Receiving	46	21	53	18	37	171	4	175
Forgery and Uttering	10	3	19	6	5	37	6	43
Other	36	17	34	9	22	115	3	118
Total, Against Property	648	398	909	323	520	2,715	83	2,798
Against Good Order—								
Drunkenness	299	25	225	147	1,968	2,468	196	2,664
Offensive, etc. Conduct	72	19	35	20	55	167	34	201
Offensive, etc. Language	64	13	55	19	125	222	54	276
Vagrancy	129	36	250	136	394	813	132	945
Other	180	25	113	58	178	483	71	554
Total, Against Good Order	744	118	678	380	2,720	4,153	487	4,640
Traffic Offences	325	120	226	69	73	804¶	10	814¶
Maintenance Confinees	200	56	116	40	46	458	...	458
Balance of Licence, etc.†	8	10	55	17	41	123	8	131
Other Offences	54	10	23	4	5	92	4	96
Total, All Offences	2,169	817	2,189	904	3,489	8,961¶	608	9,569¶

* Convictions for offences of any type.

† Counted each time received.

‡ Includes prisoners recommitted to gaol after licence, parole etc., revoked.

¶ Includes one prisoner with record not stated.

Of the total prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1968-69, 48 per cent. were sentenced for offences against good order (mainly drunkenness), 29 per cent. for offences against property, and 7 per cent. for offences against the person.

Country of Birth of Prisoners under Sentence

Particulars of the country of birth of prisoners received under sentence in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 909. Country of Birth of Prisoners Received* into Gaol under Sentence

Country of Birth	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69		
					Males	Females	Persons
Australia—							
New South Wales	6,642	7,043	6,711	6,388	5,914	405	6,319
Other States	1,650	1,879	1,759	1,522	1,325	119	1,444
New Zealand	100	134	132	150	98	14	112
Europe—							
United Kingdom and Eire	904	1,065	886	732	668	26	694
Other	987	1,169	1,079	908	837	34	871
America—							
Canada	16†	12†	19†	21	14	...	14
Other	19†	24†	29†	21	21	1	22
Africa	9†	14†	16†	8	14	1	15
Asia	28†	28†	50†	60	40	1	41
Unspecified	13	51	57	45	30	7	37
Total	10,368	11,419	10,738	9,855	8,961	608	9,569

* Counted each time received.

† Revised.

In general, the proportions of prisoners in each birthplace group show little variation from year to year. The prisoners of European origin (other than United Kingdom) represented 9 per cent. of the total in 1968-69, compared with 2 per cent. in 1948-49.

Prisoners Released from Prison

The following table shows the number of prisoners (including prisoners not under sentence) released from prison in recent years, and the category of release:—

Table 910. Prisoners Released from Prison*: Category of Release

Category of Release	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Sentence Expiry	6,354	6,884	6,068	5,664	3,848
Remission of Sentence	2,320	2,425	2,470	2,077	3,983
On Licence—					
Habitual Criminals	15	1	6	11	8
Others	338	325	324	631	658
Special Authority	79	66	68	78	87
Payment of Fines and Order Satisfied	1,318	1,469	1,522	1,302	939
Transferred to Other Institutions	34	82	80	60	52
Died	4	18	15	13	15
Escaped	21	10	26	30	23
On Bail	1,636	1,759	1,915	1,689	1,755
Other (including Acquitted)	3,270	3,480	3,737	4,950	4,364
Total Released	15,389	16,519	16,231	16,505	15,732

* Counted each time released.

Many persons are committed to prison each year in default of payment of fines; in 1968-69, the number was 4,588 (4,228 males and 360 females). Most of these prisoners completed their sentences, usually of short duration, but some (numbering 786 in 1968-69) were released from custody on payment of the balance of the fine.

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" and "rural" areas of New South Wales. The definition of "urban" and "rural" areas for statistical purposes has been varied from time to time, and new criteria for the delimitation of "urban" boundaries were adopted for purposes of the 1966 population census. The basic criterion adopted was density of population per square mile. In general, individual census collector's districts (the smallest geographical areas for which population figures are available) were identified as "urban" if the

density of population in the district was at least 500 persons per square mile at the census date, and contiguous urban collector's districts which together contained at least 1,000 persons were regarded as forming an "urban centre". (A more detailed description of the criteria is given on page 246 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 911. Classes of Dwellings in N.S.W.*

Class of Dwelling*	At 30th June, 1961	At 30th June, 1966						Total, N.S.W.
	Total, N.S.W.	Sydney Statistical Division †	Newcastle Statistical District †	Wollongong Statistical District †	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres †	Rural Areas †	
<i>Occupied Dwellings—</i>								
<i>Private Dwellings—</i>								
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
<i>Non-private Dwellings—</i>								
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. Educational, Religious, Charitable or Institution ..	7,953	3,974	165	305	973	5,226	191	5,417
Hospital ..	944	441	63	25	346	730	145	875
Other ..	507	218	21	9	210	400	58	458
	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
<i>Unoccupied Dwellings ..</i>	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 1079.

† See text on page 1085.

‡ 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 912. Occupied Private Houses and Flats*, N.S.W.: Material of External Walls

Material of External Walls	At 30th 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	140,918	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	78	10,167	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 1079.

† See text on page 1085.

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, dwellings 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 913. Occupied Private Houses and Flats*, N.S.W.: Facilities

Facility	30th June, 1961†	30th June, 1966						
	Total, N.S.W.	Sydney Statistical Division ‡	New-castle 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 1079.

† 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 1085.

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 914. Occupied Private Houses and Flats*, N.S.W.: Nature of Occupancy

Nature of Occupancy	At 30th June, 1961†	At 30th 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*								
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 1079.

† 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 1085.

§ 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 the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Wollongong Board of Appeal or (if the land is outside these areas) to the Country Board of Appeal.

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".

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 2,099 architects on the register at 31st December, 1969.

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 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.

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.

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 1st January, 1970, and is described on page 5. 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 915. Value of Building Jobs Approved, Commenced, Completed, and Under Construction in N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
	\$ thousand							
APPROVED*								
1959	198,876	21,772	14,580	16,576	42,616	24,990	50,822	370,232
1960	214,362	51,358	22,680	40,970	41,436	31,020	65,880	467,706
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	586,256
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	113,514	861,966
COMMENCED †								
1959	164,174	16,896	12,218	17,332	33,412	27,186	52,828	324,046
1960	178,252	32,366	23,066	37,768	41,732	30,998	61,180	405,362
1961	182,008	43,476	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	515,226
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	121,588	794,486
COMPLETED †								
1959	174,356	10,924	13,376	18,804	33,500	21,646	47,792	320,398
1960	184,526	22,472	13,788	11,886	40,922	27,666	55,086	356,346
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
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 30TH JUNE †								
1959	91,266	13,584	6,030	16,496	37,610	23,388	50,762	239,136
1960	88,472	23,704	15,950	42,722	40,482	25,680	56,840	293,850
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	413,588
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	161,805	605,305

* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

† Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

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 1967-68 and 1968-69. 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 30 per cent. of the total value of houses and flats commenced in 1968-69, 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 916. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand								
PRIVATE								
1964	175,012	40,126	27,070	40,686	42,918	6,830	54,100	386,742
1965	186,542	74,574	15,540	32,750	47,372	5,280	46,862	408,920
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
GOVERNMENT								
1964	18,032	4,702	382	13,034	2,694	21,276	26,366	86,486
1965	25,054	4,720	596	24,552	7,950	29,888	31,858	124,618
1966	24,045	11,226	257	16,177	5,680	46,840	32,398	136,623
1967	21,076	7,833	478	23,479	8,579	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

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

Building for government ownership has accounted for about 22 per cent. of the total value of building jobs completed in recent years. Schools, universities, etc., and hospitals (which together accounted for 39 per cent. of the total value of government building jobs completed in 1968-69) and houses and flats (20 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 917. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in Areas of N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30th June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
	\$ thousand							
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION								
1964	119,847	39,397	21,643	49,719	31,655	18,380	56,390	337,031
1965	132,326	72,026	8,738	52,583	37,250	18,502	48,923	370,349
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
NEWCASTLE STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1964	15,375	816	1,664	487	1,660	2,281	4,720	27,003
1965	15,212	1,399	2,576	998	2,623	1,893	4,704	29,405
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
WOLLONGONG STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1964	11,853	1,434	904	535	7,693	810	2,066	25,297
1965	12,482	1,837	1,047	1,718	3,788	2,676	5,200	28,748
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
REST OF NEW SOUTH WALES								
1964	45,969	3,181	3,241	2,979	4,604	6,635	17,290	83,897
1965	51,377	4,029	3,777	2,002	11,659	12,089	19,893	105,037
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
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES								
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

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

Building projects in the Sydney Statistical Division represented 60 per cent. of the total value of houses, 88 per cent. of the total value of flats, 66 per cent. of the total value of other building jobs, and 67 per cent. of the total value of all building jobs completed in New South Wales in 1968-69.

Table 918. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	1967-68			1968-69		
	Houses and Flats	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes	Houses and Flats	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand						
Sydney	233,621	205,898	439,519	278,828	206,726	485,554
Outer Sydney	13,704	6,152	19,857	17,668	15,691	33,360
Hunter—						
<i>Newcastle Statistical District</i>	20,769	18,610	39,379	23,588	21,335	44,923
<i>Balance</i>	3,489	1,868	5,357	3,301	4,724	8,025
Illawarra—						
<i>Wollongong Statistical District</i>	17,108	7,165	24,273	14,927	14,520	29,448
<i>Balance</i>	4,616	1,400	6,016	5,368	2,806	8,174
North Coast	13,461	8,094	21,556	17,107	9,885	26,992
Northern	9,579	10,964	20,543	11,410	8,621	20,031
North Western	4,118	5,958	10,076	4,793	5,826	10,619
Central West	7,233	7,952	15,186	7,546	6,852	14,398
South Eastern	7,271	4,658	11,929	8,945	5,732	14,677
Murrumbidgee	8,334	6,536	14,870	8,464	6,071	14,535
Murray	5,876	3,967	9,843	6,156	3,860	10,015
Far West	992	1,084	2,076	1,146	878	2,023
Total, New South Wales	350,172	290,307	640,479	409,247	313,526	722,773

* 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 eight 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 56 per cent. of the value of building work done in 1968-69.

Table 919. Value of Building Work* Done in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th 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	42,370	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

* 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 920. New House and Flat Building in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Approved			Commenced			Completed		
	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats
Number of Dwelling Units									
PRIVATE									
1959	27,026	3,274	30,300	22,601	2,344	24,945	24,407	1,622	26,029
1960	29,365	8,973	38,338	25,273	4,786	30,059	25,994	3,425	29,419
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
GOVERNMENT									
1959	3,890	953	4,843	4,030	511	4,541	3,688	313	4,001
1960	2,873	600	3,473	2,794	958	3,752	3,544	445	3,989
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
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT									
1959	30,916	4,227	35,143	26,631	2,855	29,486	28,095	1,935	30,030
1960	32,238	9,573	41,811	28,067	5,744	33,811	29,538	3,870	33,408
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

* The number under construction at 30th June, 1969 was—houses 13,075 (10,632 private, 2,443 government); flats 10,684 (9,749 private, 935 government); houses and flats 23,759 (20,381 private, 3,378 government).

The number of new houses completed in the State rose from 28,095 in 1958-59 to a record 29,778 in 1960-61, contracted to 24,779 in 1966-67, and rose to 28,794 in 1968-69. On the other hand, the number of new flats (including home units) completed rose sharply from 1,935 in 1958-59 to 6,619 in 1960-61 and to a record 16,362 in 1968-69. Flats represented 36 per cent. of the total houses and flats completed in 1968-69.

House and flat building for government authorities (mainly the New South Wales Housing Commission) accounted for 13 per cent. of the total houses and flats completed in 1958-59, 10 per cent. of those completed in 1960-61, and 10 per cent. of those completed in 1968-69.

A geographical distribution of the houses and flats completed in the last six years is given in the next table:—

Table 921. New Houses and Flats Completed: Geographical Distribution

Year ended 30th June	Sydney Division	Outer Sydney Division	Hunter Division		Illawarra Division		Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
			Newcastle Statistical District	Balance	Wollongong Statistical District	Balance		
HOUSES								
1964	15,161	1,451	2,304	148	1,755	532	4,603	25,954
1965	15,890	1,366	2,137	196	1,828	581	4,766	26,764
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
FLATS								
1964	6,655	158	151	17	319	19	457	7,776
1965	11,718	152	261	7	367	20	601	13,126
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
HOUSES AND FLATS: PRIVATE								
1964	18,904	1,558	2,119	142	1,683	521	4,141	29,068
1965	24,095	1,467	2,065	170	1,484	498	4,306	34,085
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
HOUSES AND FLATS: GOVERNMENT								
1964	2,912	51	336	23	391	30	919	4,662
1965	3,513	51	333	33	711	103	1,061	5,805
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
TOTAL HOUSES AND FLATS								
1964	21,816	1,609	2,455	165	2,074	551	5,060	33,730
1965	27,608	1,518	2,398	203	2,195	601	5,367	39,890
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

Since 1963-64, 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 1968-69.

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 922. Houses Completed in N.S.W.: Type of Builder and Material of External Walls

Type of Builder	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
BRICK, STONE, OR CONCRETE						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	1,386	1,268	1,335	1,310	1,250	1,274
Owner-builders	595	595	575	569	650	690
Government Houses	31	28	11	4	6	10
Total Houses	2,012	1,891	1,921	1,883	1,906	1,974
BRICK-VENEER						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	6,581	8,238	9,316	9,874	11,085	13,434
Owner-builders	800	887	1,026	1,045	1,285	1,534
Government Houses	548	753	823	549	837	783
Total Houses	7,929	9,883	11,165	11,468	13,207	15,751
WOOD						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	4,082	3,255	2,585	2,239	2,077	1,939
Owner-builders	985	653	576	428	478	425
Government Houses	420	453	267	191	402	415
Total Houses	5,487	4,361	3,428	2,858	2,957	2,779
FIBRO						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	5,792	5,319	4,868	4,269	4,484	4,350
Owner-builders	1,890	1,617	1,657	1,451	1,657	1,676
Government Houses	2,781	3,590	2,747	2,692	2,899	2,082
Total Houses	10,463	10,526	9,272	8,412	9,040	8,108
TOTAL, ALL MATERIALS*						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	17,878	18,147	18,174	17,780	18,967	21,069
Owner-builders	4,296	3,788	3,882	3,563	4,159	4,434
Government Houses	3,780	4,829	3,848	3,436	4,144	3,291
Total Houses	25,954	26,764	25,904	24,779	27,270	28,794

* 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 15 per cent. of the houses completed in the State in 1968-69, 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 1968-69, 47 per cent. of the houses completed had a value of between \$8,000 and \$11,999 compared with 24 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 25 per cent. in 1968-69.

Table 923. Houses Completed by Contract Builders for Private Ownership, N.S.W.: Classified by Value of House

Material of External Walls	Value of House*							Total, All Groups
	Under \$4,000	\$4,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$7,999	\$8,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$11,999	\$12,000 to \$13,999	\$14,000 or More	
1962-63: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	9	36	158	226	237	210	637	1,513
Brick-veneer	7	135	1,512	1,519	670	327	198	4,368
Wood	115	1,050	2,481	765	186	67	53	4,717
Fibro	541	2,588	2,019	228	43	13	8	5,440
Other Materials .. ..	...	8	13	9	6	...	1	37
Total, All Materials ..	672	3,817	6,183	2,747	1,142	617	897	16,075
1962-63: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	28	180	1,082	1,990	2,518	2,620	13,162	21,580
Brick-veneer	22	714	10,718	13,364	7,164	4,108	3,210	39,300
Wood	340	5,648	16,790	6,624	1,946	840	880	33,068
Fibro	1,614	13,220	13,312	1,964	450	166	120	30,846
Other Materials .. ..	...	40	82	78	62	...	14	276
Total, All Materials ..	2,004	19,802	41,984	24,020	12,140	7,734	17,386	125,070
1967-68: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	7	15	44	185	201	143	655	1,250
Brick-veneer	18	97	1,503	3,482	2,691	1,383	1,911	11,085
Wood	27	100	679	800	281	105	85	2,077
Fibro	201	1,167	1,793	920	269	78	56	4,484
Other Materials	11	11	20	16	5	5	3	71
Total, All Materials ..	264	1,390	4,039	5,403	3,447	1,714	2,710	18,967
1967-68: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	19	71	313	1,607	2,134	1,783	15,190	21,117
Brick-veneer	48	530	10,238	31,167	28,825	17,486	33,658	121,952
Wood	78	506	4,830	6,970	2,967	1,315	1,486	18,152
Fibro	595	5,973	12,006	7,996	2,838	974	1,003	31,385
Other Materials	33	53	133	137	55	62	51	524
Total, All Materials ..	773	7,133	27,520	47,877	36,819	21,620	51,388	193,130
1968-69: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	12	37	46	190	174	159	656	1,274
Brick-veneer	18	38	1,774	3,621	3,457	1,903	2,623	13,434
Wood	20	55	491	793	351	127	102	1,939
Fibro	147	907	1,734	975	389	105	93	4,350
Other Materials	4	9	23	14	10	6	6	72
Total, All Materials ..	201	1,046	4,068	5,593	4,381	2,300	3,480	21,069
1968-69: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	33	168	308	1,668	1,868	1,997	16,208	22,249
Brick-veneer	38	200	12,106	32,496	37,045	24,114	46,796	152,795
Wood	60	281	3,469	6,946	3,727	1,588	1,939	18,008
Fibro	422	4,635	11,784	8,458	4,109	1,320	1,825	32,553
Other Materials	11	45	154	124	105	77	109	626
Total, All Materials ..	563	5,329	27,821	49,692	46,854	29,096	66,877	226,231

* 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 924. Persons Engaged in Building, N.S.W.*

Particulars	At 30th June						
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968†	1969
Occupational Status—							
Contractors	3,524	3,914	4,027	3,851	4,356	5,005	5,193
Sub-contractors	7,936	9,071	9,491	8,698	8,998	9,673	10,884
Wage Earners	33,233	35,863	40,634	37,819	33,254	35,737	39,832
Type of Building Work on which Engaged—							
New Houses and Flats ..	18,438	22,241	24,296	22,354	22,713	23,822	27,891
Other Building	23,431	23,227	26,655	24,926	20,914	22,725	24,036
Repairs and Maintenance	2,824	3,380	3,201	3,088	2,981	3,868	3,982
Trade—							
Carpenters	16,373	17,198	17,943	16,991	15,796	16,504	17,953
Bricklayers	4,540	5,504	5,919	5,516	5,235	6,153	7,016
Painters	3,523	3,982	4,404	3,990	3,900	4,012	4,562
Electricians	2,391	2,761	3,295	2,939	2,949	3,006	3,272
Plumbers	4,263	4,404	4,909	4,613	4,590	4,766	5,282
Builders' Labourers ..	7,010	7,536	8,571	7,860	6,731	7,453	7,763
Others	6,593	7,463	9,111	8,459	7,407	8,521	10,061
Total Men Engaged ..	44,693	48,848	54,152	50,368	46,608	50,415	55,909

* See explanation preceding table.

† At 28th June, 1968.

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, super-annuation 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 925. Advances by Selected Government and Private Organisations for Home Building and Purchase, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th 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								
1960	16,426	1,728	7,410	28,608	14,542	8,052	12,722	2,972	25,426
1961	17,290	1,820	7,800	31,644	11,014	10,800	13,988	3,208	30,208
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	§	129,926	2,983	43,373

* Mainly the sale, on extended payment terms, of houses erected by the Housing Commission under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements (see page 457).

† Including non-terminating building societies.

‡ Including advances from funds, made available to the societies under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements (see page 461).

¶ Revised.

§ Not available.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS

The 1945 Agreement

The 1945 Housing Agreement was approved by the Commonwealth and States in 1945, and ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in 1946. Under the Agreement, the Commonwealth was to make advances to the State to cover the State's expenditure on housing

projects between 3rd December, 1943 and 19th November, 1945 (the date of the Agreement) and on its housing projects during the following ten years. The operation of the Agreement was later extended from November, 1955 to 30th June, 1956.

Advances made under the 1945 Agreement were repayable by the State in equal annual instalments of principal and interest (at a flat rate of 3 per cent.) over a maximum period of 53 years. Three-fifths of the losses incurred by the State in the sale of houses or in connection with the administration of housing projects under the Agreement were to be borne by the Commonwealth, and two-fifths by the State. The advances made under the Agreement are shown on page 1098.

Dwellings erected under the Agreement were to be allocated amongst persons requiring housing in accordance with a scale of "needs", and at least 50 per cent. of those erected were to be allocated to members and ex-members of the defence forces, merchant marinemen, and their dependants. Approved applicants for homes in New South Wales were classified into groups according to the size of the family to be housed, and each applicant was admitted to ballot for the homes allocated to his group, the ballots being conducted by the Housing Commission as dwellings became available for allocation.

The nominal rent payable to the Housing Commission by a tenant of a 1945 Agreement dwelling was to be an "economic rent". This rent was to be calculated as prescribed in the Agreement, and was to be sufficient to meet repayments by the State of the capital cost of the dwelling (with interest) and the costs of maintenance, rates and taxes, insurance, and administration. The actual rent payable was to be determined in the light of the "family income", i.e. the income of the principal wage-earner in the dwelling plus part of the income of each other occupant. If the "family income" was equal to the basic wage, the actual rent was to be equal to one-fifth of that wage, and the difference between this amount and the "economic rent" was to be regarded as a rental rebate. The actual rent was to be increased by one-third of the difference where the family income exceeded the basic wage, and reduced by one-fourth of the difference where the income was less than the basic wage.

The Agreement related primarily to rental housing. Initially, the State was empowered to sell a house erected under the Agreement only if the tenant was able to pay the full purchase price of the house immediately on sale. In 1955, however, the Agreement was amended to permit the sale of houses to tenants on terms. These terms provided for a minimum deposit of 5 per cent. of the first \$4,000 and 10 per cent. of the balance of the purchase price of the house, and for repayment of the balance of indebtedness (limited to a maximum of \$5,500) by monthly instalments of principal and interest (at 4½ per cent. per annum) over a maximum period of 45 years. The purchase price was to be the estimated cost of construction or the Rural Bank's valuation, whichever was the higher. Tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act were entitled to purchase houses built under the Agreement on the terms provided in that Act. A further amendment of the Agreement in 1961 empowered the State to set its own terms for the sale (other than to tenants eligible under the War Service Homes Act) of houses erected under the Agreement.

The total number of house and flat dwelling units completed in New South Wales under the 1945 Housing Agreement was 37,718. The number

of houses sold (or under contract for sale) under the Agreement by 30th June, 1970 was 10,312.

The 1956-1966 Agreements

The 1956 Housing Agreement was operative for a period of five years from 1st 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 1st July, 1956 and 22nd February, 1961, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ 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 1st 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, 1970. 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, rental rebates have been allowed to tenants on low incomes, 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 1st 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 \$100 and for repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth under the various Housing Agreements are summarised in the next table:—

Table 926. Housing Agreements: Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W. under Housing Agreements				Advances Outstanding to Commonwealth 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 1960	243,220	6,896	23,330	273,446	248,202	47,150
1961	17,290	1,820	7,800	26,910	272,136	8,716
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

* 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 927. 1956-1966 Housing Agreements: Dwellings Provided in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th 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 1960	12,231	935	13,166	8,856	2,503	1,337	266
1961	2,473	190	2,663	1,565	1,145	489	12
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
Total	47,436	4,451	51,887	23,787	14,503	8,389	1,077

* Dwellings erected for the Housing Commission of N.S.W.

† Private home builders' houses financed by building societies and other approved institutions.

‡ Revised.

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 450 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 eleven years. The dwellings were erected by private builders on contract to the Commission.

Table 928. 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			

* Including aged-person's units.

Particulars of the Housing Commission's income and expenditure in the last six years are given in the next table.

Table 929. Housing Commission Income and Expenditure

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Income—						
Rents	17,414	18,864	20,823	22,779	24,661	27,048
Interest	5,817	6,752	7,243	7,742	8,244	8,835
Other	3,145	2,720	2,027	2,471	2,267	2,642
Total Income	26,377	28,335	30,093	32,992	35,172	38,525
Expenditure—						
Administration ..	2,259	2,403	2,652	2,910	3,152	3,608
Rates	3,500	3,903	4,409	4,927	5,615	6,128
Fuel, Cleaning, etc. ..	253	274	343	397	488	541
Provision for—						
Maintenance	2,861	3,454	3,740	3,890	4,883	5,028
Depreciation, etc. ..	2,254	2,418	2,640	2,811	3,016	3,151
Interest	11,114	12,388	13,652	14,988	16,363	17,608
Total Expenditure	22,241	24,840	27,437	29,923	33,517	36,064
Surplus	4,136	3,495	2,657	3,069	1,655	2,461
Capital Expenditure ..	41,566	35,673	38,666	42,059	35,301	46,975

Commonwealth advances made available to the Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements amounted to \$533,006,826 by 30th June, 1970. At that date, the outstanding indebtedness of the Commonwealth had been reduced to \$473,735,365 by principal repayments of \$59,271,461. Advances from the Commonwealth have provided most of the Housing Commission's capital funds, as shown in the following table:—

Table 930. Housing Commission: Balance Sheet

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	\$ thous.
Liabilities—						
Repayable Advances—						
Commonwealth Government ..	330,672	359,621	386,731	414,494	442,583	473,735
State Government	13,676	13,399	13,403	13,845	15,750	17,506
Public Loans Raised by Housing Commission .. .. .	...	200	400	700	1,000	1,300
Commonwealth Grants .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	465
State Grants—						
Consolidated Revenue Fund ..	7,617	7,880	8,257	8,722	8,742	8,875
Other*	4,072	5,072	6,072	7,072	8,072	9,072
Provision for Maintenance of Properties	3,103	3,595	4,235	4,446	5,128	5,411
Accumulated Surplus	23,259	27,127	29,946	33,792	35,596	38,372
Sundry Creditors†	8,666	7,049	7,034	7,321	5,668	6,802
Assets—						
Fixed—						
Land, Property, etc.	258,749	278,450	303,407	329,349	348,778	374,198
Home Purchase Debtors	129,753	140,375	147,401	157,349	165,281	177,984
Current	2,562	5,118	5,270	3,694	8,479	9,356
Total Assets, Liabilities	391,065	423,942	456,078	490,392	522,538	561,539

* 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 5½ per cent. per annum at 30th June, 1970. 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 4½ per cent. per annum. Total advances under the scheme amounted to \$646,648; at 30th June, 1969, the advances outstanding amounted to \$344,360 in respect of 73 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 \$100 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years; interest rates at 30th June, 1970, ranged from 4¼ to 5½ 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 931. Sale of Homes Agency: Sale of Homes under 1956-1966 Housing Agreements

Year ended 30th 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
1964	957	\$ 7,362	15,029	\$ 101,552	\$ 1,808	14,568	\$ 94,178
1965	1,777	14,356	16,806	115,906	2,230	16,042	105,648
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

* 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 30th June, 1969, 525 houses had been built under this scheme, at a cost of \$3,684,923; the balance of indebtedness at that date was \$3,254,949.

A Building Society Agency was established in 1956 to administer advances made to co-operative building societies 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 between repayments to the Commonwealth may be used for further advances to building societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at rates ranging, at 30th June, 1970, from 5 to 5½ per cent. per annum. Particulars of advances by the Agency appear below:—

<i>Year ended 30th 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.
1964	11,906	68,522	3,078	58,610
1965	13,674	82,196	3,736	68,548
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	18,391	152,820	7,352	116,034

Other activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described in the chapter "Private Finance".

WAR SERVICE HOMES

In terms of the War Service Homes Act, 1918-1968, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who, as members of the Australian armed services or associated nursing services, were engaged on (or enlisted for) active service outside Australia during the 1914-1918 War or the 1939-1945 War, or served in the Korea or Malaya operations or in another prescribed operational area. Persons who served in the abovementioned Wars or the Korea and Malaya operations with other British armed services and associated nursing services and who were domiciled in Australia prior to enlistment, and members of the Mercantile Marine Service domiciled in Australia during their period of qualifying service in the 1914-18 or 1939-1945 Wars, are also eligible under the scheme. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The scheme is administered by the Director of War Service Homes, Commonwealth Department of Housing. The Director may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by eligible persons, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection, enlargement, completion, or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made available is \$8,000 and the maximum period of repayment is, in general, 45 years. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent. per annum.

The following table shows the number of homes provided 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 932. War Service Homes in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Homes Provided during Year				Total Homes Provided to end of year	Advances	Instal- ments Paid†	Loans Repaid
	By Erection *	By Purchase	By Discharge of Mortgage	Total				
						\$ thous.	\$ thous.	
1960	1,387	3,404	890	5,681	56,950	28,608	12,807	1,034
1961	1,242	3,583	1,268	6,093	63,043	31,644	14,880	1,207
1962	1,048	2,798	1,007	4,853	67,896	25,556	15,095	928
1963	807	2,546	663	4,016	71,912	24,412	17,361	1,080
1964	739	2,451	524	3,714	75,626	23,884	19,768	1,374
1965	497	2,856	527	3,880	79,506	25,643	21,660	1,528
1966	362	2,889	550	3,801	83,307	25,212	22,564	1,609
1967	340	2,847	446	3,633	86,940	23,908	24,242	1,712
1968	306	2,005	434	2,745	89,685	18,423	25,701	1,882
1969	239	1,859	366	2,464	92,149	17,719	27,088	2,028
1970	304	1,833	364	2,501	94,645	19,310‡	29,609	2,296

* Constructed or sponsored by the Director of War Service Homes.

† Includes excess instalment payments.

‡ Comprises \$2,546,000 for the construction of homes and \$16,764,000 for the purchase of existing homes or the discharge of mortgages.

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, 1923-1967), 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 equal to 7½ 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 1970) 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 (endowment assurance and credit foncier societies), and a series-type society. Actuarial-type terminating societies obtain their funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies, and other financial institutions, and, since 1st July, 1956, from loan moneys made available under Commonwealth-State 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. 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, is credited with interest on his subscriptions at the same rate as he is charged on his loan, and pays a small management fee. After taking up a loan, the member also makes equal monthly payments of interest, which is charged at a flat rate on the total amount borrowed. 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 an actuarial-type terminating society has been increased progressively since 1937. The maximum advance is currently 95 per cent. of the value of the security offered, subject to a limit of \$9,600 plus the value of the member's share subscriptions up to \$480. The rate of interest on the advances varies according to the source of the society's funds; in June, 1970, the rate was generally about 6½ per cent.

Non-actuarial-type terminating societies were first formed in New South Wales in 1965. These societies obtain their funds from insurance companies, and make loans to members on either an endowment assurance basis or on credit foncier terms; in either case, the member is required to effect life assurance with the company providing the funds. Members are also required to take up a nominal shareholding in the society. A member who elects to borrow on an endowment assurance basis takes out an endowment assurance policy 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. 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 is also required to effect life assurance to the value of the amount borrowed. In 1968-69, there were 158 non-actuarial-type building societies operating in New South Wales. Advances made by this type of society during the year amounted to \$7,603,634.

The structure of series-type societies is similar to that of the actuarial-type terminating societies, each of the self-contained series or cells operated by the parent society being 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 summarized 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 933. Co-operative Building Societies, N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30th June					
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
PERMANENT AND NON-TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies	50	53	60	64	67	69
Members	51,061	64,586	82,742	102,188	137,046	190,184
	\$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage	88,522	114,451	143,423	187,408	257,309	364,434
Other Assets	11,401	15,888	22,847	30,719	45,456	60,010
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds (net)	75,458	102,130	133,110	179,103	255,333	365,653
Deposits	5,038	5,728	5,872	6,966	7,609	10,117
Advances	16,397	19,122	23,638	27,480	34,873	41,656
Other Liabilities	3,030	3,359	3,648	4,578	4,950	7,018
Total Assets and Liabilities	99,923	130,339	166,269	218,127	302,765	424,444
Loans Made during year*	36,225	40,115	44,767	63,499	96,021	142,857
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year*	13,746	14,188	15,795	19,719	26,219	36,325
STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies	98	95	92	93	91	89
Members	41,074	40,021	38,125	37,458	40,181	34,946
	\$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage	15,503	15,194	15,329	15,896	16,157	16,505
Other Assets	2,275	2,607	2,620	2,743	3,146	3,663
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds	16,732	16,696	16,794	17,453	18,238	19,162
Other	1,046	1,104	1,155	1,186	1,065	1,006
Total Assets and Liabilities	17,778	17,801	17,949	18,639	19,304	20,168
Loans Made during year*	3,161	2,840	3,158	3,168	2,652	2,983
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year*	2,880	3,148	2,935	2,573	2,531	2,608
TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES†						
Societies	1,803	1,920	2,105	2,255	2,405	2,591
Members	79,167	80,392	82,000	83,249	82,773	82,003
	\$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.	$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage‡	338,822	362,419	388,331	415,837	430,939	447,269
Other Assets	1,887	1,951	1,845	1,932	1,881	2,104
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds—						
Share Subscriptions	58,899	61,927	64,656	67,593	65,931	66,755
Provision for Interest	23,404	26,110	28,604	31,030	30,917	32,183
Other	8,705	10,683	12,147	13,426	14,118	14,240
Advances—						
Under Housing Agreements	58,609	68,547	80,468	93,236	104,856	335,215
From Other Lenders	190,540	196,477	203,612	211,710	216,187	
Other Liabilities	553	626	690	776	810	980
Total Assets and Liabilities	340,710	364,370	390,177	417,770	432,820	449,373
Loans Made during year*—						
Under Housing Agreements	11,906	13,674	16,156	18,133	17,944	42,803
Other	20,992	25,700	26,554	27,643	25,467	
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year*§—						
Under Housing Agreements	3,078	3,736	4,235	5,366	6,187	28,600
Other	18,406	19,764	19,412	19,581	21,368	

* Year ended 30th June.

† Actuarial-type societies, non-actuarial-type societies (from 1965-66), and a series-type society.

‡ 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 20th 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, 1964-1970, by the Department of Housing.

Table 934. Home Savings Grant Scheme: Operations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th 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
Total	26,278	36,081	21,832	2,297	49,647	8,742	1,821	60,210

* Operations commenced on 20th 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 27th 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 \$465,000 had been received by the New South Wales Government at 30th June, 1970.

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 $8\frac{1}{4}$ 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 for a loan to purchase or erect a house is 95 per cent. for loans up to \$15,000 in amount, and 90 per cent. for loans in excess of \$15,000; the maximum for a loan to purchase a home unit is 90 per cent. 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 equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the amount of the loan. A lower premium is charged if the loan is less than 80 per cent. of the valuation of the property. 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 organizations must be approved by the Corporation.

During 1969-70, 4,308 loans amounting to \$44,563,000 were insured with the Corporation in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory).

APPENDIX A

1109

This Appendix presents a summary of the principal series of agricultural statistics for 1968-69 relating to Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 561).

Table 1. Land Use on Rural Holdings, in Divisions, 1968-69

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			
SYDNEY	1,007	4,986	239	30	4	38	168
OUTER SYDNEY	2,056	3,457	445	35	5	44	361
HUNTER—							
Newcastle Statistical District	733	1,811	338	21	5	36	276
Balance of Hunter	6,885	4,031	4,667	318	31	393	3,926
Total	7,618	5,842	5,005	339	36	429	4,202
ILLAWARRA—							
Wollongong Statistical District	278	406	91	4	...	36	51
Balance of Illawarra	1,819	1,633	611	28	3	177	403
Total	2,097	2,039	702	32	3	213	453
NORTH COAST—							
Richmond-Tweed	2,411	6,294	1,834	89	13	418	1,313
Clarence	3,736	3,853	2,655	51	6	207	2,392
Hastings	2,714	3,028	1,584	30	5	267	1,283
Total	8,862	13,175	6,073	170	24	892	4,987
NORTHERN—							
Northern Tablelands	8,087	3,718	6,628	213	25	1,199	5,189
Northern Slopes	8,626	4,537	7,620	2,064	202	229	5,125
North Central Plain	7,645	1,692	6,251	1,587	140	9	4,515
Total	24,358	9,947	20,498	3,865	367	1,438	14,829
NORTH-WESTERN—							
Central Macquarie	8,638	4,169	7,451	2,199	256	439	4,557
Macquarie-Barwon	14,333	1,691	13,345	828	86	8	12,423
Upper Darling	26,253	776	25,184	59	11	3	25,111
Total	49,224	6,636	45,980	3,086	352	451	42,091
CENTRAL WEST—							
Central Tablelands	4,454	3,487	3,078	222	30	731	2,095
Lachlan	11,158	5,587	10,263	3,096	929	1,078	5,160
Total	15,612	9,074	13,341	3,318	959	1,808	7,256
SOUTH-EASTERN—							
Lower South Coast	2,335	1,200	705	20	3	99	582
Snowy	3,672	1,239	2,535	65	4	305	2,161
Southern Tablelands	6,875	4,628	5,920	445	52	1,593	3,830
Total	12,883	7,067	9,160	530	59	1,997	6,573
MURRUMBIDGEE—							
Central Murrumbidgee	6,663	4,892	5,742	1,671	363	1,494	2,213
Lower Murrumbidgee	9,034	2,556	8,526	663	165	270	7,429
Total	15,697	7,448	14,269	2,334	529	1,764	9,642
MURRAY—							
Upper Murray	3,986	2,343	3,111	619	123	735	1,633
Central Murray	6,495	2,580	6,076	815	204	452	4,605
Murray-Darling	11,759	977	11,086	86	21	6	10,974
Total	22,241	5,900	20,273	1,520	348	1,193	17,212
FAR WEST	36,360	532	35,035	1	...	1	35,032
NEW SOUTH WALES	198,013	76,103	171,020	15,259	2,686	10,268	142,807

* At 30th June, 1969. 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, but includes paspalum.

¶ This is a balancing item. It represents the area of land (other than under sown grasses and clovers and certain crops fed off) used for grazing, the area occupied by buildings, etc., and the area of forested, mountainous, etc., land not used for farming or grazing purposes.

Table 2. Treatment of Crops and Pastures with Artificial Fertilizers, in Divisions, 1968-69*

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Area treated with Artificial Fertilizers		Superphosphate Used†		Other Artificial Fertilizers Used	
	Crops	Pastures	Crops	Pastures	Crops	Pastures
	Acres		Tons			
SYDNEY	20,893	23,241	1,994	2,521	5,200	446
OUTER SYDNEY	23,674	32,668	1,868	2,908	4,242	1,102
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District ..	8,843	25,865	890	2,518	964	151
Balance of Hunter	82,186	514,477	4,739	32,061	1,394	1,101
Total	91,029	540,342	5,629	34,578	2,358	1,252
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District ..	2,529	24,926	205	2,403	127	233
Balance of Illawarra	19,618	144,421	1,879	13,208	2,405	1,508
Total	22,147	169,347	2,084	15,611	2,532	1,741
NORTH COAST—						
Richmond-Tweed	58,243	111,795	2,947	8,135	9,489	4,205
Clarence	33,098	155,467	2,161	12,140	10,599	2,428
Hastings	21,990	143,089	2,160	14,127	1,543	1,970
Total	113,331	410,351	7,267	34,403	21,631	8,603
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands	105,683	1,632,670	5,631	86,376	2,244	2,539
Northern Slopes	498,210	346,593	15,234	16,475	4,099	803
North Central Plain	253,040	2,980	4,656	87	6,806	17
Total	856,933	1,982,243	25,521	102,937	13,148	3,360
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie	1,227,986	368,788	41,061	17,777	9,246	423
Macquarie-Barwon	111,413	1,455	2,421	40	1,265	15
Upper Darling	42,107	298	884	9	545	3
Total	1,381,506	370,541	44,366	17,826	11,056	441
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands	161,773	715,139	9,533	38,270	2,541	1,489
Lachlan	2,555,991	489,142	88,206	24,619	10,393	721
Total	2,717,764	1,204,281	97,738	62,889	12,933	2,210
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast	13,017	115,024	1,247	8,441	197	442
Snowy	28,579	208,663	1,673	10,971	143	447
Southern Tablelands	364,327	1,222,946	17,425	63,331	2,138	669
Total	405,923	1,546,633	20,345	82,743	2,477	1,557
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee	1,501,729	634,616	64,511	30,928	3,326	406
Lower Murrumbidgee	542,887	126,875	20,388	8,662	11,870	513
Total	2,044,616	761,491	84,899	39,590	15,196	919
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray	570,329	553,366	23,326	25,421	523	402
Central Murray	660,716	270,276	24,359	19,057	4,647	385
Murray-Darling	53,394	2,450	1,841	196	1,563	24
Total	1,284,439	826,092	49,526	44,674	6,733	810
FAR WEST	830	40	62	2	71	1
NEW SOUTH WALES	8,963,085	7,867,270	341,298	440,683	97,578	22,442

* Excludes lime, gypsum and dolomite.

† Includes "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single strength equivalent.

Table 3. Wheat: Area and Production, in Divisions, 1968-69

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 .. .. .	...	62	67	129	...	...
OUTER SYDNEY .. .. .	...	10	61	71	...	...
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District .. .. .	...	4	75	79	...	...
Balance of Hunter	142,108	1,598	3,212	146,918	3,304,700	23.3
Total	142,108	1,602	3,287	146,997	3,304,700	23.3
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	...	5	10	15	...	...
Balance of Illawarra .. .. .	...	55	110	165	...	...
Total .. .. .	...	60	120	180	...	...
NORTH COAST—						
Richmond-Tweed	410	12	231	653	10,732	26.2
Clarence .. .. .	...	...	49	49	...	...
Hastings .. .. .	...	8	73	81	...	...
Total	410	20	353	783	10,732	26.2
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands	42,735	382	3,264	46,381	1,045,126	24.5
Northern Slopes	1,368,566	9,042	34,596	1,412,204	32,836,920	23.9
North Central Plain	1,335,541	5,068	15,355	1,355,964	29,625,611	22.2
Total	2,746,842	14,492	53,215	2,814,549	63,507,657	23.1
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie	1,346,936	22,232	11,507	1,380,675	25,593,820	19.0
Macquarie-Barwon	685,480	10,050	5,953	701,483	11,060,463	16.1
Upper Darling	46,840	432	23	47,295	358,817	7.7
Total	2,079,256	32,714	17,483	2,129,453	37,013,100	17.8
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands	52,736	675	1,561	54,972	1,134,669	21.5
Lachlan	2,293,662	24,914	4,723	2,323,299	48,638,667	21.2
Total	2,346,398	25,589	6,284	2,378,271	49,773,336	21.2
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Snowy	3,366	171	200	3,737	19,180	5.7
Southern Tablelands	225,158	3,745	821	229,724	6,442,538	28.6
Total	228,524	3,916	1,021	233,461	6,461,718	28.3
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee	1,119,453	31,692	1,413	1,152,558	29,475,872	26.3
Lower Murrumbidgee	421,624	4,942	638	427,204	8,560,911	20.3
Total	1,541,077	36,634	2,051	1,579,762	38,036,783	24.7
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray	310,663	5,268	269	316,200	7,046,301	22.7
Central Murray	507,620	5,412	1,390	514,422	9,287,897	18.3
Murray-Darling	58,490	...	...	58,490	664,592	11.4
Total	876,773	10,680	1,659	889,112	16,998,790	19.4
FAR WEST	290	...	...	290	12,184	42.0
NEW SOUTH WALES	9,961,678	725,779	85,601	10,173,058	215,119,000	21.6

Table 4. Sheep at 31st March, 1969, and Sheep Shorn,

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Sheep					
	Sheep One Year and Over				Lams and Hoggets (Under 1 Year)	Total Sheep
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Total		
SYDNEY	181	3,956	3,430	7,567	1,770	9,337
OUTER SYDNEY	216	11,425	11,121	22,762	4,230	26,992
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District ..	255	1,813	786	2,854	600	3,454
Balance of Hunter	17,847	751,133	490,182	1,259,162	339,898	1,599,060
Total	18,102	752,946	490,968	1,262,016	340,498	1,602,514
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District ..	2	46	735	783	1,687	2,470
Balance of Illawarra	1,883	71,393	33,334	106,610	29,978	136,588
Total	1,885	71,439	34,069	107,393	31,665	139,058
NORTH COAST—						
Richmond-Tweed	65	1,155	1,064	2,284	370	2,654
Clarence	512	23,664	5,862	30,038	10,888	40,926
Hastings	31	698	180	909	209	1,118
Total	608	25,517	7,106	33,231	11,467	44,698
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands	52,328	2,408,159	1,952,393	4,412,880	1,110,259	5,523,139
Northern Slopes	46,371	2,234,853	1,361,039	3,642,263	953,624	4,595,887
North Central Plain	39,622	1,550,298	275,445	1,865,365	764,383	2,629,748
Total	138,321	6,193,310	3,588,877	9,920,508	2,828,266	12,748,774
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie	66,965	3,258,747	1,105,587	4,431,299	1,385,732	5,817,031
Macquarie—Barwon	89,100	3,055,207	539,731	3,684,038	1,575,892	5,259,930
Upper Darling	35,053	1,728,175	579,547	2,342,775	776,828	3,119,603
Total	191,118	8,042,129	2,224,865	10,458,112	3,738,452	14,196,564
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands	34,489	1,768,905	1,115,034	2,918,428	649,232	3,567,660
Lachlan	85,940	4,476,194	1,666,851	6,228,985	1,666,682	7,895,667
Total	120,429	6,245,099	2,781,885	9,147,413	2,315,914	11,463,327
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast	550	33,915	24,655	59,120	13,646	72,766
Snowy	19,559	898,592	597,439	1,515,590	355,975	1,871,565
Southern Tablelands	75,565	3,644,312	2,414,174	6,134,051	1,300,319	7,434,370
Total	95,674	4,576,819	3,036,268	7,708,761	1,669,940	9,378,701
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee	69,132	3,441,922	1,411,679	4,922,733	1,153,412	6,076,145
Lower Murrumbidgee	52,805	1,775,907	224,215	2,052,927	620,742	2,673,669
Total	121,937	5,217,829	1,635,894	6,975,660	1,774,154	8,749,814
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray	38,752	1,671,571	671,367	2,381,690	678,330	3,060,020
Central Murray	65,118	1,957,406	371,566	2,394,090	729,402	3,123,492
Murray-Darling	16,908	644,446	78,435	739,789	342,871	1,082,660
Total	120,778	4,273,423	1,121,368	5,515,569	1,750,603	7,266,172
FAR WEST	34,270	1,497,729	252,689	1,784,688	742,361	2,527,049
NEW SOUTH WALES	843,519	36,911,621	15,188,540	52,943,680	15,209,320	68,153,000

* Quantity as in grease.

† Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

Wool Produced, and Lambing, 1968-69 Season, in Divisions

Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Shearing				Lambing		
	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				Per cent
	Thousand lb.			lb.			
8,853	69	2	71	8.0	2,801	2,164	77.3
26,995	222	4	226	8.4	8,792	4,479	50.9
3,169	19	...	19	6.1	75	53	70.7
1,643,335	15,015	377	15,392	9.4	567,704	459,339	80.9
1,646,504	15,034	377	15,412	9.4	567,779	459,392	80.9
59	1	...	1	10.8	...	...	...
141,691	1,096	31	1,127	8.0	71,080	56,698	79.8
141,750	1,097	31	1,128	8.0	71,080	56,698	79.8
2,013	12	...	12	6.0	585	431	73.7
35,204	262	...	266	7.6	19,392	16,196	83.5
967	6	...	6	6.7	245	226	92.2
38,184	281	4	285	7.5	20,222	16,853	83.3
5,315,071	45,089	1,199	46,288	8.7	1,880,027	1,435,692	76.4
4,542,953	39,288	1,012	40,300	8.9	1,714,237	1,338,587	78.1
2,790,112	25,029	856	25,885	9.3	1,271,777	988,280	77.7
12,648,136	109,405	3,068	112,473	8.9	4,866,041	3,762,559	77.3
5,841,426	48,938	1,492	50,430	8.6	2,521,676	1,921,432	76.2
5,621,026	54,597	2,162	56,759	10.1	2,510,306	1,964,918	78.3
3,256,008	32,497	977	33,474	10.3	1,332,278	965,527	72.5
14,718,460	136,032	4,631	140,663	9.6	6,364,260	4,851,877	76.2
3,402,109	30,211	697	30,908	9.1	1,343,408	1,163,119	86.6
7,899,062	68,922	2,210	71,132	9.0	3,264,053	2,413,606	73.9
11,301,171	99,132	2,907	102,040	9.0	4,607,461	3,576,725	77.6
77,819	600	11	611	7.8	21,400	14,978	70.0
1,943,265	16,698	365	17,063	8.8	610,165	434,749	71.3
7,364,317	61,543	1,795	63,338	8.6	2,333,110	1,650,678	70.8
9,385,401	78,840	2,172	81,012	8.6	2,964,675	2,100,405	70.5
6,267,477	52,093	1,690	53,783	8.6	2,400,989	1,672,625	69.7
2,577,580	23,233	976	24,209	9.4	1,338,338	958,650	71.6
8,845,057	75,326	2,667	77,992	8.8	3,739,327	2,631,275	70.4
3,357,295	26,771	918	27,689	8.2	1,190,156	856,353	72.0
3,124,075	27,274	1,063	28,337	9.1	1,446,962	1,077,264	74.5
881,251	8,850	343	9,192	10.4	521,829	377,339	72.3
7,362,621	62,894	2,324	65,218	8.9	3,158,947	2,310,956	73.2
2,389,868	25,952	882	26,834	11.2	1,117,980	819,812	73.3
68,513,000	604,284	19,068	623,352	9.1	27,489,365	20,593,195	74.9

Table 5. 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	478	370	848	20,957	5,069
OUTER SYDNEY	461	578	1,039	17,431	5,912
HUNTER—					
Newcastle Statistical District ..	482	529	1,011	20,076	4,945
Balance of Hunter	1,860	7,308	9,168	95,372	29,104
Total	2,342	7,837	10,179	115,448	34,049
ILLAWARRA—					
Wollongong Statistical District	396	124	520	17,903	6,024
Balance of Illawarra	918	1,055	1,973	33,476	10,862
Total	1,314	1,179	2,493	51,379	16,886
NORTH COAST—					
Richmond-Tweed	3,482	5,966	9,448	167,665	33,271
Clarence	1,478	4,463	5,941	51,389	11,782
Hastings	1,807	2,912	4,719	86,663	19,093
Total	6,767	13,341	20,108	305,717	64,146
NORTHERN—					
Northern Tablelands	309	7,670	7,979	6,253	1,502
Northern Slopes	206	7,479	7,685	2,838	828
North Central Plain	53	2,949	3,002	537	157
Total	568	18,098	18,666	9,628	2,487
NORTH-WESTERN—					
Central Macquarie	183	3,694	3,877	1,978	395
Macquarie-Barwon	37	2,449	2,486	255	37
Upper Darling	19	695	714	76	20
Total	239	6,838	7,077	2,309	452
CENTRAL WEST—					
Central Tablelands	157	3,284	3,441	2,566	824
Lachlan	230	3,816	4,046	1,928	506
Total	387	7,100	7,487	4,494	1,330
SOUTH-EASTERN—					
Lower South Coast	967	983	1,950	36,345	8,519
Snowy	36	1,899	1,935	235	41
Southern Tablelands	299	4,762	5,061	3,099	1,178
Total	1,302	7,644	8,946	39,679	9,738
MURRUMBIDGEE—					
Central Murrumbidgee	386	4,489	4,875	6,921	1,953
Lower Murrumbidgee	93	1,199	1,292	1,996	555
Total	479	5,688	6,167	8,917	2,508
MURRAY—					
Upper Murray	221	3,797	4,018	6,060	1,553
Central Murray	641	2,197	2,838	21,587	6,620
Murray-Darling	20	218	238	601	170
Total	882	6,212	7,094	28,248	8,343
FAR WEST	10	668	678	49	...
NEW SOUTH WALES	15,229	75,553	90,782	604,256	150,920

at 31st March, 1969, 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	
3,164 3,777	29,190 27,120	13,053 16,976	6,003 9,266	3,098 3,038	22,154 29,280	52,192 57,439
3,811 18,980	28,832 143,456	16,326 212,464	8,166 126,945	6,453 81,896	30,945 421,305	60,788 573,929
22,791	172,288	228,790	135,111	88,349	452,250	634,717
3,460 7,974	27,387 52,312	2,473 25,366	1,558 14,630	618 5,828	4,649 45,824	32,556 100,109
11,434	79,699	27,839	16,188	6,446	50,473	132,665
28,709 10,021 14,491	229,645 73,192 120,247	162,591 125,347 86,296	85,593 66,264 44,358	52,108 47,692 36,015	300,292 239,303 166,669	539,385 318,436 291,635
53,221	423,084	374,234	196,215	135,815	706,264	1,149,456
1,328 658 146	9,083 4,324 840	230,978 202,980 86,332	129,957 115,542 45,258	46,842 48,174 21,344	407,777 366,696 152,934	424,839 378,705 156,776
2,132	14,247	520,290	290,757	116,360	927,407	960,320
465 36 24	2,838 328 120	114,422 66,856 23,718	66,272 33,876 10,410	23,200 15,527 4,907	203,894 116,259 39,035	210,609 119,073 39,869
525	3,286	204,996	110,558	43,634	359,188	369,551
551 689	3,941 3,123	96,787 106,021	59,855 63,175	20,949 22,272	177,591 191,468	184,973 198,637
1,240	7,064	202,808	123,030	43,221	369,059	383,610
7,865 61 946	52,729 337 5,223	27,005 45,825 130,583	16,113 21,774 70,883	7,001 4,690 26,656	50,119 72,289 228,122	104,798 74,561 238,406
8,872	58,289	203,413	108,770	38,347	350,530	417,765
1,747 420	10,621 2,971	126,949 37,898	64,464 21,660	22,738 8,449	214,151 68,007	229,647 72,270
2,167	13,592	164,847	86,124	31,187	282,158	301,917
1,407 6,859 114	9,020 35,066 885	99,666 61,449 6,862	54,792 45,979 2,905	28,032 17,228 1,633	182,490 124,656 11,400	195,528 162,560 12,523
8,380	44,971	167,977	103,676	46,893	318,546	370,611
2	51	21,073	7,891	4,473	33,437	34,166
117,705	872,881	2,146,296	1,193,589	560,861	3,900,746	4,864,409

Table 6. 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 Statistical District	435	262	191	192	111	76	39	44
Balance of Hunter	200	183	232	450	449	386	322	284
Total	635	445	423	642	560	462	361	328
ILLAWARRA—								
Wollongong Statistical District	55	42	42	91	70	47	23	14
Balance of Illawarra	193	175	167	346	217	148	80	80
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
21	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 7. 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	265	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										
Vege- ables Other*	Poultry	Pigs	Sugar	Tobacco	Other (One Main Pur- pose)	Multi- Purpose	Total Holdings Classi- fied by Type	Sub- Com- mercial	Unused	Tota 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	2,555
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 B

ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Statistics relating to mining and manufacturing activities 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 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 31st December in 1968 and earlier years) was changed to relate to a year ended 30th 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 standardized 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 organizational 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.

In this Appendix, wholesale establishments have been classified by type of operation, according to the nature of the functions performed. The basis of this classification is the description of “type of operation” reported by businesses for each individual wholesale establishment. Statistics of wholesale establishments classified according to A.S.I.C. classes will also be published when the final census results are completed; these statistics will be based mainly on the type of goods sold.

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 hair-dressing 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 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, 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. (Note, however, that the statistics given in this Appendix—for industries other than the mining industries—are preliminary, and were prepared before this notional adjustment of transfer values had been undertaken.)

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. It means the value of minerals mined less that of the materials used in mining, the value added to materials in manufacturing, and the value added to merchandise in retail and wholesale trading.

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 the cost of materials, fuel, etc., used from the value of output at the mine or factory.

RESULTS OF THE 1968–69 CENSUSES

Employment and financial data summarising operations in 1968–69 in New South Wales within the industries covered by the integrated economic censuses are given in the following tables in this Appendix. These data represent the preliminary results of the censuses, and are subject to revision on completion of the final census results. At this stage, the "splitting" of locations (see The "Establishment" on page 1121) has not been completed, the final industry classification of establishments has not

(except for mining establishments) been determined, and transfers between establishments within the same enterprise have been valued (except in the case of minerals transferred) as reported in census returns. (In the final census results, these transfer values will be adjusted, where necessary, to a commercial valuation basis.) For these reasons, only key items of data are presented in the tables for broad industry groups for mining, manufacturing, and retail trade and for broad type-of-operation groups for wholesale trade.

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (newly-defined statistical reporting units, a standard industrial classification, and standardized 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 in the tables in this Appendix are given below:—

Establishments. The number of establishments which operated during 1968-69. 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 end of June, 1969, employees (including part-time) on the pay-roll of the last pay period in June, 1969, 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, 1969. 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, 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, 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 admissions and laundry and dry cleaning). Excludes rents, leasing revenue, interest (other than hire purchase), and receipts from sales of fixed tangible assets.

Stocks at 30th June, 1968 and 1969. 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).

Table 1. Mining Industries * in N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, 1968-69

(Preliminary results; for definitions of items, see text above)

Mining Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.†	Establishments Operating during 1968-69‡	Persons Employed at 30th June¶			Wages and Salaries§	Sales, Transfers Out, and Other Operating Revenue	Stocks at 30th June		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses	Value Added||
			Males	Females	Persons			1968	1969		
Metallic Minerals	11	82	6,841	234	7,075	\$ mill.	\$ mill.	\$ mill.	\$ mill.	\$ mill.	\$ mill.
Coal	12	99	13,112	112	13,224	32.2	130.6	21.0	21.6	46.8	84.4
Construction Materials .. .	14	326	2,250	124	2,374	64.2	187.0	9.4	11.8	82.5	106.9
Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	156	613	30	643	8.4	40.4	3.2	3.8	14.4	26.5
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	—	663	22,816	500	23,316	106.6	367.4	34.0	37.6	147.6	223.4

* Excludes establishments engaged mainly in exploration activities and other services to the mining industries.

† Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Sub-division Code No. (see page 1124).

‡ Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

¶ Working proprietors at the end of June, 1969, and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June, 1969 (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 of working proprietors.

|| Represents sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (In the final census results, "bounties and subsidies on production" and "capital work done for own use"—data for which are not yet available—will also be included in the "value added".)

Table 2. Manufacturing and Electricity and Gas Establishments in N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, 1968-69
(Preliminary results; for definitions of items, see text above)

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.*	Establishments Operating during 1968-69†	Persons Employed at 30th June‡			Wages and Salaries§	Sales, Transfers Out, and Other Operating Revenue	Stocks at 30th June		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses	Value Added§
			Males	Females	Persons			1968	1969		
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco...	21, 22	1,634	47,808	17,428	65,236	1,268.9	167.6	178.8	883.9	396.2	
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	23, 24	1,827	19,995	44,877	64,872	582.5	108.3	115.6	345.2	244.6	
Wood, Wood Products and Furniture	25	2,252	26,085	4,445	30,530	355.4	42.7	45.4	208.6	149.5	
Paper and Paper Products, Printing	26	1,568	30,996	13,102	44,098	539.9	66.4	70.3	278.9	264.9	
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products	27	611	22,771	10,085	32,856	803.6	150.4	152.1	469.8	335.5	
Non-metallic Mineral Products	28	728	20,973	2,194	23,167	79.7	44.4	49.8	163.3	146.5	
Basic Metal Products	29	187	52,805	2,995	55,800	1,245.5	205.6	217.5	826.1	431.3	
Transport Equipment	32	515	42,216	4,051	46,267	154.4	101.3	101.3	267.3	296.9	
Fabricated Metal Products; Other											
Machinery and Equipment	31, 33	4,451	107,394	34,536	141,930	446.7	329.8	371.2	944.3	720.5	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	34	1,032	17,128	10,564	27,692	79.8	57.4	61.9	199.6	139.7	
Total, Manufacturing	—	14,805	388,171	144,277	532,448	1,657.7	1,273.8	1,363.9	4,387.0	3,125.6	
Electricity||	361**	52	23,880	2,337	26,217	107.4	40.6	45.2	269.2	241.5	
Gas	362**	34	2,993	487	3,480	12.5	2.5	3.0	18.0	25.9	

* Australian Standard Industrial Classification; Sub-division Code No. (see page 1124).

† Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.
‡ Working proprietors at the end of June, 1969, and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June, 1969 (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, and other operating revenue, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (In the final census results, "bounties and subsidies on production" and "capital work done for own use"—data for which are not yet available—will also be included in the value added.)

** In New South Wales, electricity is produced by certain undertakings, and sold to other undertakings for distribution. In these cases, sales of electricity are duplicated because of the inclusion of the bulk sales to these distributors.

** Industry Group Code No.

Table 3. Wholesale Establishments in N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, 1968-69

(Preliminary results; for definitions of items, see text above)

Broad Type of Operation	Establishments Operating during 1968-69*	Persons Employed at 30th June†		Wages and Salaries‡	Sales, Transfers Out, and Other Operating Revenue	Stocks at 30th June		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses	Value Added¶	Sales or Purchases on Commission	
		Males	Females			1968	1969				
		\$ mill.	\$ mill.			\$ mill.	\$ mill.				
Primary Produce Dealers or Agents	1,229	7,847	2,786	10,633	31.0	283.3	13.7	14.7	220.5	63.8	876.1
Wholesale Merchants—Import and/or Export Merchants	1,516	10,985	5,663	16,648	54.2	972.6	138.5	158.0	851.4	140.6	109.7
Other Wholesale Merchants	6,750	54,025	20,914	74,939	218.3	2,991.3	362.0	392.2	2,494.5	527.0	107.9
Manufacturers' Sales Branches holding Stocks	449	7,254	2,189	9,443	31.8	507.9	52.8	57.8	402.3	110.6	152.4
Commission Agents or Brokers	1,236	4,200	2,305	6,505	20.4	168.2	13.8	18.2	124.4	48.2	1,009.5
Petroleum Distributors	732	5,738	1,063	6,801	24.0	513.8	30.0	38.7	415.0	107.5	449.1
Repairers and Lessors of Machinery and Equipment	186	1,491	277	1,768	5.8	29.3	1.4	1.7	8.5	21.1	0.8
Total, Wholesale Trade	12,098	91,540	35,197	126,737	385.5	5,466.3	612.2	681.3	4,516.5	1,018.9	2,705.5

* Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

† Working proprietors at the end of June, 1969, and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June, 1969 (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, and other operating revenue, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (In the final census results, "Bounties and subsidies on production" and "capital work done for own use"—for which data are not yet available—will also be included in the value added.)

Table 4. Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments in N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, 1968-69

(Preliminary results; for definitions of items, see text above.)

Industry Group or Class	A.S.I.C. Code No.*	Establishments Operating during 1968-69†	Persons Employed at 30th June‡		Wages and Salaries¶	Sales, Transfers Out, and Other Operating Revenue	Stocks at 30th June		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses	Value Added§
			Males	Females			1968	1969		
Department, Variety, and General Stores	481	404	13,480	25,842	86.1	565.7	78.2	82.9	422.3	148.1
Food Stores	482	19,785	39,428	40,227	105.1	1,204.7	64.5	71.6	962.8	248.5
Bread and Milk Vendors	483	3,036	4,430	1,872	2.3	93.1	0.4	0.4	75.1	18.0
Clothing, Fabrics, and Furniture Stores	484	7,478	11,880	18,531	51.8	459.9	88.4	93.1	332.7	131.9
Household Appliance and Hardware Stores	485	2,869	8,393	5,147	28.5	227.8	35.3	37.4	157.8	72.1
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Petrol and Tyre Retailers	486	9,598	50,094	10,648	131.4	1,574.3	112.6	122.2	1,257.2	326.7
Other Retailers	487	6,893	12,824	17,109	45.7	393.0	57.6	62.4	273.0	124.8
Total, Retail Establishments	48	50,063	140,538	119,376	451.0	4,517.9	436.9	470.0	3,480.8	1,070.2
Motion Picture Theatres¶¶	9113	275	1,334	1,265	4.5	16.6	0.1	0.1	6.4	10.2
Restaurants and Licensed Hotels	9211-2	4,445	18,878	27,080	76.3	454.7	13.9	15.3	273.5	182.6
Licensed Clubs	9221-3	1,454	5,851	8,800	64.9	275.0	5.4	6.0	102.2	173.4
Laundries and Dry Cleaners¶	9310	1,923	2,991	5,641	15.1	36.5	0.5	0.5	66.0	77.5
Hairstressing and Beauty Salons	9321-2	3,551	2,947	7,196	10.6	31.6	1.0	1.1	6.9	24.8
Total, Selected Service Establishments	—	10,648	46,703	49,982	171.4	814.5	20.8	23.0	398.1	418.6
Total, Retail and Selected Service Establishments	—	60,711	187,241	169,358	622.4	5,332.4	457.7	493.0	3,878.9	1,488.8

* Australian Standard Industrial Classification—Group or Class No. (see page 1124).

† Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

‡ Working proprietors at the end of June, 1969, unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the last week of June, 1969, and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June, 1969 (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, and other operating revenue, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (In the final census results, "bounties and subsidies on production" and "capital work done for own use"—data for which are not yet available—will also be included in the "value added".)

¶¶ Includes Australian Capital Territory.

INDEX

Where more than one reference to a subject is given, the chief reference, wherever it has been possible to determine it, is indicated by bold type.

A

- Abattoirs
 country, 325, 326
 local authorities, 201, 205, **221-222**,
 226, 227, 228, 231
 slaughtering and inspection, 684
 State, 325, 326
- Aborigines
 Aborigines Welfare Board, 895
 births, deaths, and marriages, 281, 301
 census records, 242, **269-270**
 Directorate of Aboriginal Welfare,
 895-896
 expenditure by State, 875
 population, 242, **269-270**
 stations and reserves, 896
- Absentees, taxation of
 deceased estate, 63
 income, 70
- Accidents
 aviation, 862
 deaths, 315, **323**
 industrial, 408, **410-416**
 insurance (*see also* Workers' Compensa-
 tion), 177-180
 mines, 559
 omnibus and tramway, 822
 passenger ferries, 801
 railway, 811-812
 road, 847-850
- Accommodation, Hotel, 900, 902
- Admiralty Jurisdiction, 1045
- Admission centres (*see* Psychiatric services)
- Adoption of children, 888-889
- Advanced Education Board, 962
- Advanced education, colleges, 999-1003
- Aerated waters, cordials, etc.
 factories, 503-504
 production, 454
- Aerial medical services, 858, 956
- Aero clubs, 857-858
- Aerodromes, 856-857
- Age and invalid pensions, 914-918
 benefits paid, 877
- Aged and infirm, care of, 891-892
- Agent-General, London, 47

Agents

- employment
 Commonwealth Service, 400
 farm produce, 325
 licensing of, 908-910
 real estate and stock, 652, 908-910
- Ages of population, **259-263**
 at death, 302-305
 at marriage, 283-285
 average and median, 263
 infants, 308-309, 311-312
 migrants, 273
 mothers, **291-293**, 296, 300
 statistical divisions, 261-262
 urban and rural areas, 262
- Agriculture (*see also* Production, value of;
 Rural; Marketing; specific crops),
 601-652
 aerial, 585
 Agricultural Holdings Act, 579-580
 area and cultivation, 570-571, **601-602**
 Australian Agricultural Council, 589
 colleges, 700
 crops, 601-603
 Department, 588-589
 education and research, **588-589**, 616,
 635, 642, 643.
 employment, 575-579
 fertilizers, 583-584, **606-609**, 1110
 finance, 598-600
 government agencies, 588-589
 holdings, **572-573**, 602
 liens, 191
 machinery, 580-582
 planting and harvesting dates, **609**
 prices, wholesale, 606
 production, 604-606
 rainfall, **564-565**, 615-616
 Research Institute, 330
 share farming, 579
- Air
 ambulance, 858
 Force, 57
 mails
 carried, 859-860
 rates, 864-865
 services
 Australian, 859-860
 international, 858
- Aircraft, 856
 factories, 484

- Albury
 altitude and climate, 26
 population, 249, 255
- Alcoholic drinks (*see* Liquor, alcoholic)
- Alcoholism (*see* Drunkenness)
- Alienation of crown lands, 568, 741-743
- Aliens
 naturalisation certificates granted, 279
 registration, 278
- Altitude of towns
 coastal, 23
 tablelands, 25
 western plains, 27
 western slopes, 26
- Ambulance transport services, 956
- Amusements (*see* Broadcasting, Films, Picture shows, Horse and greyhound racing, Television, Theatre licences)
- Anchorage, 793-797
- Animals (*see also* Livestock and specific subjects)
 health, 693-694
 noxious, 691-692
- Anti-dumping duties, 755
- Antimony, 528, 529
- Anti-poliomyelitis campaign, 950-951
- Apiaries, 718
- Appeals, law, 1033, 1061-1063
- Appendicitis, deaths, 315
- Apples
 area and production, 644
 marketing, 651
 trees and production, 647
- Applied Arts and Sciences Museum, 1025-1026
- Apprentices Act, 405
- Apprenticeship
 Commissioner, 364, 405, 1054
 committees, 365-405
 Council, 405, 1054
 new apprenticeships approved, 406
 technical education, 994-998
- Apricots
 area and production, 644
 marketing, 651
 trees and production, 647
- Arbitration (*see* Industrial arbitration)
- Architects, 1084
- Archives Office, 1028
- Area (*see also* specific subjects)
 Australian States, 2
 New South Wales, 1, 2
 temperate and tropical zones, 2
- Armidale
 altitude and climate, 25
 population, 249, 255
 Teachers' College, 990
 University of New England, 1007, 1010-1017
- Army, 57-58
- Art Gallery, National, 1028
- Artesian bores, 567, 727-728
- Artificial breeding of dairy cattle, 702-703
- Artificial fibres
 factories, 488
 production, 455
- Art Unions, 900
- Asbestos
 deposits, 549
 employment and value of output, 526
- Asparagus, 649
- Assisted immigration, 275-277
- Assurance (*see* Insurance)
- Atomic Energy Act, 557
- Attorney-General of N.S.W., 39, 1032
- Auctioneers, licensed, 908-910
- Auditor-General of N.S.W., 47
- Australia, discovery of, 1
- Australian
 Agricultural Council, 589
 Atomic Energy Commission, 426-427
 Broadcasting Commission, 871-872
 Broadcasting Control Board, 871
 Canned Fruits Board, 651
 Capital Territory (*see also* Canberra)
 area, 2
 cession to Commonwealth, 1, 50
 population, 270
 schools, 966
 Coastal Shipping Commission, 785

Australian—*continued*

- Council of Trade Unions, 417
- Dairy Produce Board, 696, 699–701
- Egg Board, 716–717
- Forestry and Timber Bureau, 732
- Forestry Council, 732
- Forestry School, 732
- Loan Council, 114
- Meat Board, 688
- Museum, 1025
 - Library, 1028
- National Airlines Commission, 854
- Resources Development Bank, 129–130
- Shipbuilding Board, 785–786
- Stevedoring Industry Authority, 786–787
- Subscription Library, 1026
- Wheat Board, 326, 342
- Wheat Pools, 622
- Wine Board, 643
- Wine Research Institute, 643
- Wool Board, 676–677
- Wool Industry Conference, 677
- Wool Realization Commission, 672

Aviation, civil

- accidents, 862
- aero clubs and flying schools, 857–858
- aerodromes, 856–857
- Agreement Act, 854
- Air Ambulance and “Flying Doctor” Service, 858
- aircraft and owners registered, 855, 856
- Airlines Equipment Act, 855
- Australian National Airlines Commission, 854
- control of, 853–856
- domestic airlines agreements, 854
- fares and freight rates, 861
- gliding clubs, 857
- international
 - organizations, 855–856
 - services, 853–854, 858–861
- licences, 853, 855, 856
- navigation charges, 853
- passengers and freight carried, 859–861
- pilots, 856
- Rationalisation Committee, 854
- regular services
 - interstate and intrastate, 859–860
 - oversea, 858, 859–860
- traffic control, 857

Awards, industrial (*see also* Industrial arbitration)

- State industrial tribunals, 1053–1054
- wages and hours, 369–399
 - annual leave, 396–397
 - award rates, 389–393
 - basic wages, 369–383
 - earnings, 393–394
 - hours of work, 394–395
 - long service leave, 398–399
 - public holidays, 395
 - rural employment, 576–579
 - secondary wages, 384–389
 - sick leave, 397

B

Baby health centres, 198, 215, 953–954

Bacon

- consumption, 327
- exports, 712
- factories, 500
- prices
 - retail, 341
 - wholesale, 719
- production, 453, 500, 685

Bags, production of

- hessian, calico, etc., 455
- paper, plastic, etc., 459

Bakeries (incl. cakes and pastry), 497

- bread, baking and delivery, 330
- bread prices, 341, 342
- bread produced, 453
- production of cakes, etc., 454

Balmain Teachers' College, 990

Banana Marketing Control Committee, 326

Bananas

- area and production, 603, 644, 647
- holdings, 602, 647
- marketing, 647–648, 651
- value of production, 647

Bankruptcy

- law and procedure, 1064–1065
- statistics, 188–189

Banks and banking, 120–148

- advances, 121, 124, 128, 131, 134, 136, 139–144, 148, 151–152
- assets, 136, 148

Banks and banking—continued

- Australian Resources Development Bank, 129-130
- Banking Act (1959), 121-122
- branches, 134, 146, 148
- Commonwealth Banking Corporation, 120, 122, 125-129, 147
- Commonwealth Banks Act (1959), 122
- Commonwealth Development Bank, 122, 127-129, 152, 597
- Commonwealth Savings Bank, 120, 122, 125, 146-148
 - advances for homes, 1095
 - control of, 127
 - deposits, 147
 - finances, 128-129
 - interest rates, 152
- Commonwealth Trading Bank, 120, 122, 125
 - control of, 126-127
 - deposits and advances, 134
 - finances, 128-129, 134
 - functions and powers, 126-127
 - interest rates, 152
- debits to customers' accounts, 146
- deposits, 121, 123, 124, 128, 131, 134, 135, 137-140, 145, 147, 152
- exchange rates, oversea, 156
- Farm Development Loan Funds, 123, 137, 138, 141, 142
- interest rates, 151-152
- legislation, 120-122
- overdraft limits, 138-139, 143
- Reserve Bank, 120, 122-125
 - balance sheet, 124
 - central banking business, 123
 - Note Issue Department, 122, 124, 125
 - profits, 125
 - Rural Credits Department, 124, 125, 597
- Reserve Bank Act (1959), 122
- Rural Bank, 120, 130-133, 591-595
 - advances for homes, 1095, 1100-1102
 - assistance to settlers, 133
 - Government Agency Department, 132-133
 - interest rates, 597-598
 - Rural Industries Agency, 593
 - Rural Reconstruction Agency, 592
 - Sale of Homes Agency, 132, 1101

Banks and Banking—continued

- savings banks, 122, 146-148, 1095
 - assets, 147-148
 - branches, 148
 - deposits, 147, 148
 - housing loans, 127, 147, 152
 - interest rates, 152
- school savings banks, 970
- special accounts, 120
- statutory reserve deposits, 120, 121, 123, 128, 136-139
- term loan funds, 123, 137, 138, 141, 142
- trading banks, 134-146
 - advances, 134, 140-144
 - assets, 136
 - branches, 134
 - debits to customers' accounts, 146
 - deposits, 134-135, 140, 145
 - interest rates, 151-152
 - overdraft rates, 152

Barley

- area and production, 603, 604, 634
- holdings, 602
- planting and harvesting dates, 609

Barristers, 1037**Basalt, 552****Basic wages**

- Commonwealth awards, 369-378
- females, 378, 381-382
- State awards, 379-382

Bathurst

- altitude and climate, 22, 25
- Gaol, 1071
- population, 249, 255
- Teachers' College, 990

Beans, 649**Beef (see also Meat, Cattle)**

- consumption, 327
- exports, 686-689
- prices
 - livestock, 682-683
 - retail, 341
 - wholesale, 348

Beekeeping

- hives and production, 718-719
- work force, 575

- Beer, ale, and stout (*see also* Breweries)
 consumption, 328, 905-906
 excise, 776, 777
 prices, wholesale, 348
 production, 454, 504-505
 sales
 retail, 353, 354, 359
 wholesale, 905-906
- Beeswax, 719
- Beetroot, 649
- Bega
 altitude and climate, 23
 population, 255
- Berry fruit, 644
- Betting (*see* Horse and Greyhound racing)
- Births
 ages of mothers, 291-293, 300
 average number of children, 293
 first births and duration of marriage, 296
 previous issue, 292-293
 confinements, 299-300
 excess over deaths, 243-244, 252
 ex-nuptial
 ages of mothers, 292
 legitimations, 300-301
 live births, 294
 plural births, 298-299
 sexes, 292
 still-births, 297-298, 299
 fertility of females, 287-290
 first births and duration of marriage, 295-296
 interval between marriage and first birth, 296
 live, 286-296, 298, 299
 plural, 298-299
 previous issue of mothers, 292-293
 rates, 286-291, 294, 297
 registration, 280
 reproduction rates, 290
 sexes, 293-294
 still-births, 296-298, 299
 registrations, 280
 Sydney Statistical Division and remainder of State, 290-291
- Biscuits
 factories, 497-498
 production, 453
- Blind persons
 education, 958, 979, 986
 institutions, 958
 pensions, 914-918, 958
- Blood transfusion service, 956
- Blue Mountains, 5
 population, 255
- Boats
 factory production, 463
- Board of Health, 326, 936, 949
- Boards, marketing (*see* Marketing)
- Bond yields, 150
- Bookbinding and printing establishments, 510
- Bookmakers
 taxes, 66-67
 turnover, 898
- Boots and shoes
 factories, 493
 production, 455
 repairing establishments, 494
 retail sales, 353-354, 359
- Border railways (Victorian), 815
- Botany Bay
 cargoes discharged and loaded, 791
 interstate trade, 778, 780
 intrastate trade, 783
 oversea trade, 762
 shipping entered and cleared, 795-796
 country of registration, 789
- Bottled foodstuffs
 factories, 499-500
 production, 453
- Boundaries of New South Wales, 1-2
- Bounties and subsidies
 butter and cheese, 697-699
 canned fruit, 650
 coal mining, 549
 copper mining, 530
 cotton, 641
 gold mining, 531-532
 manufactures, 424-426
 wine, 643
- Braille Library, 958
- Bran and pollard, production of, 453, 496
- Brands, livestock, 692
- Brandy and wine sales, 906-907

Bread

- bakeries, 330
- Bread Act, 330
- Bread Industry Act, 330
- delivery, 330
- manufacture, 330, 453
- prices, 341, 342
- Research Institute, 330

Breweries

- beer produced, 454, 504-505
- licences, 901-902, 904
- materials treated, 505

Bricks and tiles

- cement
 - factories, 465-466
- clay
 - factories, 466-467
 - prices, wholesale, 348
 - production, 460

Bridges (incl. Sydney Harbour Bridge), 831-833

- tolls, 832

Broadcasting

- commercial services, 872
- listeners' licences, 872-873
- national services, 871-873
- schools, 980

Broken Hill

- aerial medical service, 956
- altitude and climate, 22, 27
- mines, 533
 - workers' compensation, 415
- population, 249, 255
- railway, 815
- standard time, 28
- Water Board, 220

Bronchitis, deaths, 315**Broom millet**

- planting and harvesting dates, 609
- production, 603

Building (see also Housing)

- Building Society Agency, 132-133
- 1102

Building—continued

- co-operative societies, 163-164, 166-167, 1095, **1103-1105**
 - employment, 1094
 - finance, 1094-1108
 - Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, 1095-1099
 - Home Savings Grant Scheme, 1106-1107
 - housing loans insurance scheme, 1107-1108
 - Rural Bank of N.S.W., 1100-1102
 - War Service Homes, 1102-1103
 - materials (*see also* Specific items)
 - municipal trading funds, 231
 - price indexes, 346-347
 - prices, wholesale, 348
 - production, 460, 461
 - new buildings
 - classes, 1086-1088
 - number of houses and flats, 1090-1093
 - statistics, scope and definition, 1084-1085
 - value, 1086-1089
 - ordinances, 1083
 - statistics, 1084-1093
 - supervision, 1083-1084
 - value of work done, 1089
 - wage rates, **390, 392**
- Bulk handling of grain, 619-621**
- Bureau of Mineral Resources, 558**
- Burrinjuck Dam, 723, 725-726**
- rainfall and evaporation, 21
- Bursaries and scholarships (*see* Scholarships and bursaries)**
- Buses (*see* Omnibuses)**
- Bush fire prevention and control, 912-913**
- Bush Nursing Association, 954, 956**
- Butter (*see also* Dairying)**
- consumption, 327
 - exports, 696-700
 - factories, 501-502, 708
 - milk used, 502
 - freights
 - railways, 814
 - shipping, 798
 - grading, 695-696

Butter—*continued*

- marketing, 696–700
 - Equalization Scheme, 696–697
 - Paterson Plan, 696–697
 - quotas, 697
- prices
 - farmers, 708–709
 - retail, 341
 - U.K. contract, 708
 - wholesale, 348, 708–709, 719
- production, 453, 502, 704, 707–709, 719
- stabilisation scheme, 696–699
- subsidy, 697–699

C

- Cabaret, liquor permit, 903
- Cabbages, 649
- Cabinet and furniture making, 461, 508
- Cabinet, New South Wales Government, 38–39
 - salaries of members, 40
- Cable communication, 868
- Cadmium
 - deposits, 529
 - mine production, 528, 529
- Cakes and pastry (*see* Bakeries)
- Calves and calving (*see also* Cattle), 679–681, 684
- Canberra (*see also* Australian Capital Territory)
 - altitude, 25
 - population, 271
 - rainfall and evaporation, 21, 25
 - temperature, 25
 - tourist features, 5
- Cancer
 - deaths, 315, 317–320
 - State Council, 936
- Canning
 - fish, 739
 - fruit, 453, 650–651
 - meat, 453, 687
 - milk
 - factories, 501–502
 - production, 453
 - vegetables, 650
 - factories, 499–500
 - production, 453
- Capital cities, Australian
 - population, 271
- Capital punishment, 1076
- Capital raised by companies, 159–161
- Caravans and trailers
 - production, 458
- Cardboard box factories, 511
 - production, 459
- Carrots, 649
- Cars and station waggons (*see also* Motor vehicles)
 - factories, 481–483
 - production, 458
 - registered, 836, 838–840
 - new vehicles, 841–843
 - taxes, fees and charges, 845–847
- Cash orders, 187
- Catchment areas, 4
- Catchment Areas Protection Board, 586, 740
- Cattle (*see also* Animals, Dairying, Live-stock, Meat)
 - artificial breeding, 702–703
 - beef, 679–682, 1114–1115
 - calves, 679–681, 684, 1114–1115
 - commercial dairies, 681
 - Compensation Act, 694
 - dairy, 679–681, 703–705, 1114–1115
 - elements of increase and decrease, 679
 - geographical distribution, 681–682
 - herd recording, 702
 - interstate movement, 680
 - levy, 685–686
 - prices
 - Homebush saleyards, 682–683
 - research, 685–686, 700
 - sex and age, 679
 - slaughtering, 684, 690
 - tick, 694
 - types, 680–681, 1114–1115

- Cauliflowers, 649
- Caves, limestone, 5
- C. B. Alexander Agricultural College, 1001
- Cement goods
 factories, 465-466
 production, 460, 466
- Cement works, 465
 production, 460, 466
- Censorship of films, 897
- Census
 economic, integrated (*see* Economic censuses, integrated)
 motor vehicles, 838-840
 population, 241
 aborigines, 242, 269-270
 ages, 259-263
 conjugal condition, 263-264
 employment, 401-404
 enumerations, 242
 housing, 1079-1083
 rents, 349
 sex distribution, 257-258
 unemployment, 404-405
- Central and Southern Tableland Statistical Agricultural Area, 562, 563, 564, 566
- Central Bank, 120, 122-125
- Central Coastal Statistical Agricultural Area, 562, 563, 564, 565
- Central Slope Statistical Agricultural Area, 562, 563, 564, 566
- Cereal foods and starch
 factories, 496
 production, 453
- Charitable aid, government relief, 875-885, 891-892
- Charitable societies, 892
- Cheese
 consumption, 327
 factories, 501-502
 milk used, 502
 marketing quotas, 697
 prices, retail, 341
 production, 453, 502, 704, 709, 719
 subsidy, 697-699
- Chemicals, industrial and heavy (*see also* Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations)
 factories, 468
 production, 462
- Cherries
 area and production, 644, 647
 marketing, 651
 trees, 647
- Chicken, meat levy, 716
- Childbirth, deaths in, 315, 321-322
- Child endowment, 877, 878-879
- Child health centres, 954
- Children (*see also* Schools, Youth)
 adoption, 888-889
 ages, 259-262
 in schools, 969, 971-972, 974, 976, 984-987
 Child Welfare Department, 885-891
 courts, 885, 886, 889-890, 1057-1060
 crippled, 955, 979
 day nurseries, 955, 986-987, 992
 deaf, dumb and blind, 958, 978-979, 986
 deaths, 302-304, 307-314
 delinquents, 889-890, 1057-1060
 institutions, 889-890, 968
 deserted, 890
 employment, 438-439, 887
 Far West Health Scheme, 954
 foster homes, 885, 886-887
 handicapped, 939, 955, 978-979, 982
 health, 954-955
 immigrant, 890
 legislation, 885-890
 medical services, school, 954-955
 neglected, 885
 proportion to population, 260-262
 school pupils, 966-976, 979, 983-986
 State wards, 886-887
 welfare, 885-891
- Chiropodists registered, 957
- Chronological history of New South Wales, 30-34
- Churches (*see also* Religions), 896

- Cigarettes and cigars
 factories, 505-506
 prices, wholesale, 348
 sales, retail, 352, 353, 354
- Cirrhosis of liver, deaths, 315
- Cities, Australian capital
 population, 271
- Citizenship, 278-279
- Citrus fruits
 area and production, 604, 644-646
 holdings, 602
 marketing, 651
 trees, 645
 value of production, 604, 645
- City railway, 807
- Civil defence, 58
- Civil Service (*see* Public Service)
- Clays, 526, 550
- Climate, 15-29
- Clinics
 baby, 952-954
 school, 954-955
 tuberculosis, 950
 university training, 1005, 1006-1007
 venereal diseases, 951
- Closer settlement (*see also* Land)
 Amendment Act, (1960), 749
 Closer Settlement Agency, 595
 Closer Settlement Fund
 advances, 595
 income and expenditure, 96-97
 Commonwealth Re-establishment Act,
 loans and advances, 595
 general scheme, 749
 settlement of ex-servicemen
 1914-1918 War, 595, 744
 1939-1945 War, 595-596, 745-
 749
- Cloth (*see* Textiles)
- Clothing
 factories, 491-493
 imports, 768
 production, 455-456
 retail
 price index, 340
 sales, 352-356, 359
- Clubs, registered, 900-905
- Coal
 Coal Industry Tribunal, 538-539
 coastal trade, 783
 consumers, 548
 consumption, 547-548
 factories, 446-448
 railways, 811
 exports
 interstate, 547, 778, 780
 oversea, 547, 766, 769, 773
 Joint Coal Board, 537-538
 mining, 537-546
 employment, 524, 526-527, 540,
 543
 fields, 537, 540
 financial assistance, 538, 557-558
 industrial arbitration, 538-539
 industrial disputes, 418-421
 inspection of mines, 558
 investment, 541
 long service leave, 539
 manshifts, 544
 mechanical extraction, 545-546
 miners' pensions, 924-926
 open cut, 541-542, 543
 output per manshift, 545
 production, 526, 527, 541-542
 quality of coal, 546
 state mines, 95, 540
 subsidies, 549
 wages, 524, 540
 washeries, 546
 workers' compensation, 409-410
 prices, 548-549
- Coastal Agricultural Areas, 562, 563, 564,
 565
- Coastal districts, 23-24
- Coastal trade, 783
- Coffee
 consumption, 328
 imports, 767
- Coinage, 117-119

Coke

- coal used, 548
- factory consumption, 446-448
- production, 463

Colleges

- advanced education, 999-1003
- evening, 971

Commercial broadcasting service, 872

Commercial schools, 977, 993-998

Commercial television service, 872

Committees, parliamentary, 46-47

Common law, 1031, 1038-1039

Commons, 894

Commonwealth

Banking Corporation, 120, 122, 125-129, 147

Banks Act (1959), 122

Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 361-364

Conciliation and Arbitration Court, 337-338, 369-372

Constitution, 50-51

Dairy Produce Equalization Committee Ltd, 696-697, 698

Development Bank, 122, 127-129, 152, 597

Dried Fruits Control Board, 648

Employment Service, 400

Fisheries Office, 735

Forestry and Timber Bureau, 732

Grants Commission, 82, 84

Grants to States, 81-84

for roads, 826, 827-831

Industrial Court, 361

Legislature, 51-54

Savings Bank (*see also* Banks and banking), 120, 122, 125, 127, 128-129, 146-148, 152

Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, 426

agricultural research, 589

animal health research, 693

bread research, 330

dairy research, 700

fisheries research, 737

mining research, 558

National Standards Laboratory, 333

rabbits, destruction of, 691

wool research, 678-679

Commonwealth—*continued*

taxes, (*see also* Taxation, Commonwealth), 60, 70-81

Trading Bank (*see also* Banks and banking), 120, 122, 125, 126-127, 128-129, 134, 152

Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 599-600

Communication (*see also* individual forms of communication), 863-873

Community advancement and settlement societies, 163

Companies

Auditors' Board, 158

banking, 120, 134

capital raisings, 159-161

debentures, 153, 159-161

finance, 181-184

foreign, 158

incorporated, 157-158

insurance (*see also* Insurance), 170-179

investment, 158

registered unsecured notes, 153, 159-161

Registrar, 158

registrations, 158

share prices index, 163

taxation, 78-79

Compensation, accident

omnibuses, 822

railways, 812

seamen, 805

workers' (*see* Workers' compensation)

Compulsory defence training, 57-58

Conciliation Commissioners (State) (*see also* Industrial, arbitration), 364-365, 1054

Conciliation Committees (State) (*see also* Industrial, arbitration), 365-366, 1054

Conciliators (Commonwealth) (*see also* Industrial, arbitration), 362

Concrete, ready-mixed

factories, 465-466

production, 460-466

Condiments and spices

factories, 503

production, 453

- Condobolin
 altitude and climate, 27
 population, 255
- Confectionery factories, 498, 499
 production, 454
- Conjugal condition
 at marriage, 282-283
 of population, 263-264
- Conservation
 Department, 589
 fodder, 585-586
 soil, 586-588
 water, 720-722, 725-727
- Conservatorium of Music, 1001-1002
- Consolidated Revenue Fund, 60, 61, 84-92
- Constitution
 Commonwealth, 50-51
 State, 35
- Construction Materials, 552
- Consumer Price Index, 338-340
- Consumer Protection Act, 359
- Consumption of foodstuffs, 326-329
- Co-operative societies
 building, 163-164, 166-167, 1095, 1103-1105
 community advancement and settlement, 163, 893-894
 fishermen's, 736
 fruit-growers', 651
 rural, 163-165, 651, 695, 697
 taxation, 78
 trading, 163, 164-165
- Copper
 customs duty, 530
 deposits, 530
 export controls, 530
 interstate trade, 780, 782
 mining
 bounty, 530
 production, 526, 528, 530
 prices
 Australia, 554
 London, 553
- Copyright, 1067
- Coroners' courts, 1032, 1060-1061
- Corporate Affairs Commission, 162
- Correspondence teaching
 schools, 972, 976-977, 979
 technical colleges, 994, 996
- Cotton
 bounty, 426
 growing, 640-641
 spinning and weaving
 factories, 485
 yarn and cloth produced, 455
 yarn used in hosiery and knitting mills
 487
- Country Industries Assistance Fund, 426
- Country Party, 42
- Country Women's Association, 956
- County councils, 195, 210, 212, 215, 216-233
 abattoirs, 201, 205, 221-222, 226, 228, 231
 electricity undertakings, 201, 205, 216-218, 225, 226, 228, 231
 finances, 201, 209-222
 government grants, 222-224
 long-term debt, 228-231
 functions, 195-196
 gasworks, 201, 205, 219, 226, 228, 231
 rates, 207, 209
 water supply and sewerage, 201, 220-221
- Courts of law
 appeals, 1061-1063
 Central Criminal Court, 1046
 children's, 885, 886, 889-890, 1057-1060
 Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 361-364
 Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, 337-338, 369-372
 Commonwealth Industrial, 361
 Coroners', 1032, 1060-1061
 Criminal, 1046-1051, 1056-1060
 appeal 1061-1062
 Disputed Returns (parliamentary elections), 50
 District, 1051-1052
 Divorce, 1039-1044
 Fair Rents Boards, 336-337, 1056
 High Court of Australia, 1033, 1052, 1062, 1063
 Industrial Commission of N.S.W.
 364-366, 416, 1053-1054

Courts of Law—*continued*

- Land and Valuation, 740–741, 1045
- Licensing (Liquor), 900–905, 1032, 1055
- Marine Inquiry, 805, 1053
- Mining Wardens', 1055–1056
- Petty Sessions, 1032, 1056–1057, 1058–1060
- Quarter Sessions, 1046
- Small Debts, 1054–1055
- Supreme, 1031–1046
 - Admiralty Jurisdiction, 1045
 - Common Law Jurisdiction, 1038–1039
 - Equity Jurisdiction, 1039
 - judges, 1033
 - juries, 1035
 - Matrimonial Causes (Divorce), 1039–1044
 - officers, 1034
 - Probate Jurisdiction, 1044–1045
 - Protective Jurisdiction, 1044
 - Transport Appeal, 1032–1033

Cows, dairy, 679–681, 703–705

Crabs and crayfish, 738

Cream (*see also* Ice cream, Milk)
used in factories, 502

Credit Tranche (I.M.F.), 155

Credit unions, 163, 167

Cremation, 958

Crime

- Central Criminal Court, 1046
- Coroners' Courts, 1060–1061
- criminal injuries compensation, 1051
- Higher Criminal Courts, 1046–1052
- Petty Sessions, Courts, 1056–1057, 1058–1060
- Quarter Sessions Courts, 1046

Crippled children, 955, 979

Crops (*see also* Agriculture, Irrigation,
specific crops)

- area and production, 601, 603
- fertilizers used, 606–609, 1110
- holdings, 602
- land used, 572–573
- liens, 191
- planting and harvesting dates, 609
- value of production, 604–606
- wholesale prices, 606

Crown Employees Appeal Board, 366

Crown lands, 573

alienation and tenure, 741–743

War Service Land Settlement, 748

“C” Series Index of Retail Prices, 337

Cultivation (*see* Agriculture, Crops, specific subjects)

Currants, 648

Currency, 117–119

Customs tariffs, 80–81, 424, 754–760

anti-dumping duties, 755

Customs Act and Regulations, 752

Department of Customs and Excise, 751

General Tariff, 755

Preferential Tariff, 755

primage duties, 755

revenue collected, 777

grants for roads, 827–828

sales tax on imports, 755–756

Special Advisory Authority, 756–757

Tariff Board, 756–757

trade agreements (international),
757–760

General Agreement on Tariffs and
Trade, 759–760

Cyclones, 16

D

Dairy

cattle (*see also* Cattle), 679–681, 703–705, 1114–1115

Industry Act, 695

Industry Assistance Acts, 697

Industry Authority, 331, 332, 695

Industry Extension Grant, 701

Industry Stabilisation Fund, 699

Produce Board, Australian, 696, 699–701

Produce Equalisation Committee, 696–697, 698

Produce Export Control Act, 696

Produce Research and Sales Promotion
Act, 700

Products Board, State, 697

Reconstruction Scheme, 701

Dairying (*see also* specific commodities)

cattle (*see* Cattle)

consumption of products, 327

control and supervision, 695–699

education and research, 700

employment, 575–579

Dairying—continued

- equalisation schemes, 696–699
- exports, 712
- finance, 696–701
- herd recording, 702
- marketing, 696–701
- pig breeding, 710–712
- prices
 - butter, 708–709
 - ex-factory, 698
 - milk, 343
 - retail, 341
 - wholesale, 348, 719
- production
 - butter, 707–709
 - cheese, 709
 - value, gross, 718–719
 - whole milk, 704
 - yield per cow, 704–705
- rainfall index, 706
- subsidies, 697–699
- wage rates, 578

Darling River, 3–4

- navigation, 801

Daylight saving, 28**Day nurseries**

- free milk, 955
- schools and enrolments, 986–987
- teacher training, 992

Deaf persons

- education, 958, 979, 986
- institutions, 958
- pensions, 914–918
- private schools, 986
- public schools, 978–979

Death duties

- Commonwealth, 79
- estates assessed, 192–193
- revenue, 60
 - per capita, 61
- State, 60–61, 63–65

Deaths

- aborigines, 301
 - accidental (*see also* Accidents), 315, 323
 - ages, 302–305
 - causes, 314–323
 - cancer (malignant neoplasms), 315, 317–320
 - classification, 314–315
 - diphtheria, 315, 316
 - diseases of circulatory system, 320
 - external violence, 322–323
 - homicide, 322
 - infective diseases, 315, 316–317
 - measles, 315, 316
 - poliomyelitis, acute, 315, 316–317
 - pregnancy and child-birth, 315, 321–322
 - puerperal diseases, 315, 322
 - scarlet fever, 315, 316
 - suicide, 315, 322–323
 - tuberculosis, 315, 316–317, 319
 - violence, 315, 322–323
 - whooping cough, 315, 316
 - children (*see* Deaths, infants)
 - defence personnel, 301
 - expectation of life, 305
 - industrial, 410–411, 415
 - infants
 - Australia and other countries, 310–311
 - causes, 311–312
 - mortality by age, 308–309, 311–312
 - perinatal, 313–314
 - still-births, 280, 296–298, 299
 - Sydney Statistical Division and remainder of State, 305–306
 - under 1 year, 307–308
 - under 5 years, 313
 - maternal, 321–322
 - perinatal, 313–314
 - rates, 304–314
 - age-specific, 303–304
 - crude, 302, 304, 306–307
 - infantile, 307–314
 - States, 306–307
 - Sydney Statistical Division and remainder of State, 305–306
 - registration, 280
- Debentures, 153, 159–161**
- Debt (*see* Public debt of N.S.W.)**

- Debts
 Small Debts Court, 1054-1055
- Decentralisation and Development Department, 426
- Decimal currency, 117-118
- Defence
 forces, 57
 National Service, 57-58
 personnel deaths, 301
 retirement benefits, 927-928
- Delinquency, juvenile, 889-890
 childrens' courts, 1057-1060
 truants, 968
- Delivered Meals Subsidy, 882
- Delivery services
 bread, 330
 milk, 330-332
- Deniliquin
 altitude and climate, 27
 population, 249, 255
- Dental clinics
 schools, 954-955
 University of Sydney, 1005
- Dentists registered, 957
- Deposits (*see* Banks and banking)
- Desertion
 divorce suits, 1040, 1042
 wife and children, 883, 890
- Diamonds, 550
- Diatomite
 deposits, 550
 employment and output, 526
- Diesel fuel
 consumed by railways, 811
 produced, 454
 railway locomotives, 810, 812
- Dingos, 691
- Diphtheria, 315, 316
 cases, 949
 treatment, 950
- Disabled persons
 employment in sheltered workshops, 882
 allowance, 919
- Discounted rates, Treasury bills, 151
- Discovery of Australia, 1
- Diseases
 animals, 693-694
 industrial (*see* Industrial)
 infective, 315, 316-317
 leprosy, 949, 951
 poliomyelitis, 949, 950-951
 treatment, 949-951
 tuberculosis, 950
 venereal diseases, 951
- mental
 admission centres, 946-947
 hospitals, 946-949
- Disputes, industrial (*see* Industrial, disputes)
- District Courts, 1051-1052
- Divorce, 1039-1044
 jurisdiction, 1039-1040
 persons divorced (Census), 263
 petitions and decrees, 1040-1044
 re-marriages, 282-283
- Dixon Library, 1026
- Docks, 803
- Dolomite
 deposits, 550
 employment and output, 526
- Drainage services, 230-234
- Dredging leases, 555
- Dried foods
 fruits, 648-649
 milk
 exports, 712
 factories, 501
 production, 704
- Dried Fruits Board, 326, 648
- Drink (*see* Aerated water, cordials, etc.; Drunkenness; Liquor, alcoholic)
- Drug dealers' licences, 957

- Drunkenness
 convictions, 907-908, 1059
 grounds of divorce, 1040, 1042
 inebriates, treatment of, 908
 road accidents, 849
 traffic offences, 851-852
- Dubbo
 altitude and climate, 22, 26
 population, 249, 255
- Ducks, 719
- Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Com-
 mission, 721
- Dust diseases
 workers' compensation, 409
- Dwellings (*see* Housing, Building)
- Dyeing and cleaning establishments, 494-
 495

E

- Earnings, weekly, 393-394
- Economic Censuses, Integrated, 1120-1136
 manufacturing, 427-428, 1122-1123,
 1125-1126, 1134
 mining, 524-525, 1122, 1125, 1133
 retail trade, 351, 1124, 1126-1127, 1136
 wholesale trade, 351, 1123, 1126, 1135
- Education (*see also* Colleges, Schools,
 Teachers, Technical Colléges, Uni-
 versities), 959-1030
 advisory bodies, 960, 962, 965-966
 agricultural, 960, 977-978, 1000-1001
 assistance to students
 Commonwealth, 1018-1022
 State, 1023-1025
 building construction, 1086-1089
 Council, Australian, 960
 expenditure
 Commonwealth, 962-963
 State, 962-963, 964
 migrants, 981
 physical, 980
- Education—*continued*
 primary
 private, 984-985
 public, 972-974
 scholarships and bursaries, 1018-1025
 secondary
 private, 984-986
 public, 974-976
 societies, 1029-1030
 technical, 993-998, 1003, 1019
 universities, 1004-1017, 1019-1020,
 1025
 vocational guidance, 980
- Egg Marketing Board, 714-715
- Eggs
 consumption, 327
 exports, 716-717
 marketing, 714-717
 prices
 retail, 341
 wholesale, 348, 717, 719
 production, 715
 set and chicks hatched, 713
- Elections
 local government, 196-197
 qualifications of electors, 196
 voting results, 233-234
 parliamentary
 Commonwealth, 53-54
 Court of Disputed Returns, 50
 Electoralates and Elections Act,
 47-50
 New South Wales, 47-50
- Electoralates and electors, 48-50
- Electrical and wireless equipment
 factories, 481
 production, 457-458
- Electrical machinery
 exports, 769
 factories, 481
 imports, 765, 768
 installed in factories, 444-446
 production, 457, 458

Electricity

- Authority of N.S.W., 518
- Commission of N.S.W., 95, 344, 517
- consumption in factories, 446-447
- dwelling connections, 1082
- generating stations, 516-517
- prices, 344-345
- production, 217, 516
 - local authorities, 217
- retail distribution, 217, 344-345, 518
- Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric scheme, 519-522
- supply, 344-345
- undertakings, 201, 205, **216-218**, 225, 227, 231, **516**

Electric motors

- factories, 481
- installed in factories, 444
- produced, 457

Electric railways and tramways

- railways, 807
- tramways, 818-821

Elevators, grain, 95, 619-621

Emigration (*see* Migrants and migration)

Employment and unemployment

- children, 438-439, 887
- Commonwealth Employment Service, 400
- control of, 400
- factories (*see also* individual industries), 428-429, 434-439
- forestry, 733
- government, 402, **403**
- mines, 524, 526, 527, 534, 540, 543
- omnibuses and tramways, 822
- postal services, 863
- railways, 811
- Re-establishment and Employment Act, 595
- rural, 575-579
- seamen, 804
- unemployment, 401-402, 404-405
 - benefits, 880-881
 - relief, 881
- wage and salary earners
 - industrial groups, 403
- work force, 401-405

Encephalitis, 949

Endowment, child, 877, **878-879**

Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking (State), 804

Engineering works, 471-472

Engines and motors in factories (*see also* individual industries), 444-446Entertainments (*see* Broadcasting, Films, Picture shows, Horse and greyhound racing, Television, Theatrical licences)

Equity jurisdiction, 1039

Erosion of soil, 586-588

Estate, real (*see* Real estate)

Estates of deceased persons

- intestate, 1065
- probate granted, **1044-1045**, 1065
- Public Trust Office, 1065-1066
- taxation
 - Commonwealth, 79
 - State, 60-61, 63-65

Evaporation, 21

Evening colleges, 977

Examinations, school, 987-988

Exchange, overseas, 120, 121, **154-156**

- banking regulations, 752
- rates, 156
- reserves, 154

Excise

- revenue, 776-777
- tariff, 80-81, 776

Executive Council of N.S.W., 38

Ex-nuptial births (*see* Births)

Expectation of life, 305

Expenditure (*see* Finance and specific subjects)

Exports (*see also* Imports, Trade)
 interstate, 778-783
 intrastate, 783
 oversea, 757-764
 commodity items, 766, 768-769, 773-774
 controls, 752
 destination, 763-764, 766, 773-774
 development, 752
 freight rates, 798
 incentives, 752-753
 Insurance Scheme, 753-754
 market development allowance, 752-753
 port of shipment, 762
 prices, 775
 ships, stores, 774
 valuation of goods, 760

Ex-servicemen (*see* Returned servicemen)

Extradition of offenders, 1067

F

Factories (*see also* individual industries), 423-522

articles produced, 452, 463
 building construction, 1086-1089
 capital value of buildings and plant, 442
 classification, 429-431
 comparability of statistics, 432
 Country Industries Assistance Fund, 426
 definitions, statistical, 427-429
 employees, 434-439
 ages, 438-439
 industrial groups, 436
 monthly statistics, 436-437
 occupations, 435-436
 seasonal trends, 436-437
 sex, 437-438

Factory Industrial and Welfare Board, 407

fuel used, 446-448
 geographical distribution, 434, 449-451
 government, 451-452
 hygiene and safety, 407
 individual industries, 464-516
 industrial disputes, 418-421
 investment, 443
 machinery, 442
 materials used, 441
 motive power, 444-446
 output, value of, 441-442
 premises and equipment, 442

Factories—*continued*

production
 principal items, 452-463
 statistical divisions, 449-451
 value, 429, 441-442
 size, 433, 434
 structure of industries, 432-433
 value of new buildings, 1086-1089
 wages paid, 440-441
 rates, 390-392

Fair Rents Boards, 336-337, 1056

Family Endowment (*see* Child endowment)

Fares

air, 861
 omnibus and tramway, 821-822
 railway, 813-814
 taxi-cab, 837

Farm development loan funds, 123, 137
 138, 141, 142

Farm Produce Agents Act, 325, 652

Farmers' Relief Act, 598-599

Farms and farming (*see* Agriculture, Holdings, Rural)

Federation, 50

Fellmongering, 488-489

Felspar

deposits, 551
 employment and output, 526

Ferries

passenger (Sydney and Newcastle), 801
 road (vehicular), 831

Fertility of females, 287-290

Fertilizers

crops treated, 606-609, 1110
 pastures treated, 583-585
 production, 462
 subsidies, 425

Fibrous plaster and products

factories, 464-465
 production, 460

Figs

- area and production, 644
- marketing, 651

Films, cinematographic

- ensorship, 897
- imports, 768
- schools, 980-981

Finance (*see also* specific subjects)

- companies, 181-184
 - pastoral, 590, 597
- local government, 194-240
- private, 117-193
- public, 59-116
- rural (*see* Rural industries, finance)

Financial

- Agreement, Commonwealth and States, 113-114
- assistance grants to States, 81-84

Fire

- brigades, 910-913
- insurance, 177-179

Fish and fishing (*see also* specific headings), 735-739

- boats engaged, 735
- canning, 739
- consumption, 327
- control and supervision, 735-736
- exports, 739
- Fish Authority of N.S.W., 95
- fishermen licensed, 735
- grounds, 735
- imports, 767
- marketing, 736
- oyster leases, 736
- preserving, 739
- production, 737-739
- research, 737
- species, 737

Fish River Water Supply, 95

Fisher Library, 1027

Flathead, 737

Flats (dwellings)

- Census records, 1079-1083
 - facilities, 1082
 - material of external walls, 1081-1082
 - nature of occupancy, 1082-1083
- new building, 1086-1091
 - approved, 1086-1090
 - areas of location, 1088-1089, 1091
 - commenced, 1086, 1090
 - completed, 1086-1088, 1090-1091
 - government, 1087-1090
 - number, 1090-1091
 - private, 1087-1090
 - under construction, 1086
 - value, 1086-1089
 - work done, value, 1089

Fleece, weight of, 668-669

Flood control, 724-725

Flour

- consumption, 328
- exports, 769
- freights, shipping, 798
- mills, 495
- prices
 - retail, 341
 - wholesale, 342, 348, 606
- production, 453, 496

Flying Doctor Medical Service, 956

Fodder

- conservation, 585-586
- hay, 585
- prices, wholesale, 606
- production, 585, 603
 - gross value, 604
- silage made, 586
- wheat, consumption for fodder, 626

Food relief, 875

Foodstuffs (*see also* specific commodities)

- consumption, 326-329
- exports, 769
- imports, 767
- marketing
 - bread, 330
 - milk, 330-332
- nutrient value, 329

Foodstuffs—*continued*

- prices
 - flour and bread, 342
 - milk, 343
 - retail, 341—343
 - wholesale, 348
- purity, 326
- retail sales, 352–356, 359
- standards, 326
 - weights and measures, 333
- supply, 325–326, 330–332

Forbes

- altitude and climate, 26
- population, 249, 255

Forestry (*see also* Sawmills, Timber), 729–734

- Bureau, Commonwealth, 732
- Commission, 731
- Council, Australian, 732
- employment, 733
- exports, 734
- imports, 734
- production, 732–733, 734
- public revenue, 88
- School, Australian, 732
- schools, 978

Forty-hour week, 394–395

Foster homes, 855, 886–887

Foundries

- ferrous, 475–476
 - production, 459
- non-ferrous, 480
 - production, 459

Fowls (*see* Poultry)

Franchise

- local government, 196
- parliamentary
 - Commonwealth, 53
 - State, 47–48

Freights

- air, 859–861
- railways, 808, 810, 814
- shipping, oversea, 798

Friendly societies

- benefits, 892–893
- finances, 168–169
- State subvention, 893

Fruit (*see also* specific fruits)

- canning
 - factories, 499–500
 - production, 453, 650–651
 - consumption, 328
- cultivation, 602–605
 - area and production, 603, 644–648
 - dried, 648
 - holdings, 602, 648
- exports, 769
- interstate trade, 779, 782
- juices, 650
- marketing, 325, 651–652
 - dried fruits, 648
- orchards, 602, 603, 644–647
- prices, retail, 341
- production, 602–605, 644–648
- Sugar Concession Committee, 650

Fuel used in

- factories, 446–448
- mines, 524
- railways, 811

Funeral benefits

- amount payable, 917
- payments made, 877
- recipients and claims, 918

Furniture

- factories, 508
- production, 461, 508
- retail establishments, 353–356, 359

G

Gaols (*see* Prisons and prisoners)

Gas

- consumption in factories, 446–447
- dwelling connections, 1082
- prices, 344
- production, 463, 515–516
- works, 515–516
 - coal used, 516
 - gas and coke produced, 516
 - local authorities, 201, 205, 219, 226, 228, 231

- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 759-760
- General insurance, 177-179
- Geography of New South Wales, 1-14
 area, 1-2
 physical features, 3-5
 rivers, 3-4
 tourist features, 4-5
- Gift duty, 80
- Glass and bottle works, 467-468
- Glen Innes
 altitude and climate, 25
 population, 249, 255
- Gliding clubs, 857
- Gold
 currency, 117
 discovery, 523
 mining—
 development allowance, 532
 employment and output, 526
 production, 531-532
 subsidy, 531-532
 prices, **156-157**, 531-554
 Producers' Association Ltd, 531
 tranche (I.M.F.), 155
- Goulburn
 altitude and climate, 22, 25
 population, 249, 255
 Training Centre, 1071
- Government (*see also* Finance, Parliament)
 Agency Department, Rural Bank, 132-133
 coal mines, 540
 Commonwealth, 50-54
 employees, 402, **403**
 pensions, 926-934
 Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking, 95, 804
 factories, 451-452
 ferries, **801**, 831
 health services, 877, **935-958**
 Insurance Office, 179-181
 local (*see* Local government)
 omnibuses and tramways, 818-822
 printing establishments, 510
- Government—*continued*
 railways, 806-817
 schools, 970-981
 social welfare services, 875-885
 State, 35-50
- Governor-General, 51
- Governor of New South Wales, 36-37
- Grafton
 altitude and climate, 22, 23
 Gaol, 1071
 population, 249, 255
- Grain Elevators Board, 95, 619-621
- Gramophone records
 factories, 513-514
- Granite, 552
- Grants to
 local government, 211, 212, **222-224**
 States, 81, 84
- Grapefruit, 644
- Grapes (*see also* Wine)
 area and production, 603, **642-643**
 holdings, 602
 value of production, 604-605
 Wine Grapes Marketing Board, 643
- Grasses
 hay, 603, 636-637
 sown, 572-573, **582-583**
- Greater Wollongong (*see* Wollongong)
- Greyhound racing (*see* Horse and greyhound racing)
- Groceries
 prices
 retail, 341
 wholesale, 348
 retail sales, **353-356**, 359
- Gunnedah
 altitude and climate, 26
 population, 249, 255
- Gypsum
 deposits, 465, 551
 employment in mines, 526
 value of output, 526

H

- Habitual criminals, 1072
 Halls, licensing of, 897
- Ham
 exports, 712
 factories, 500
 prices, wholesale, 719
 production, 500
- Harbour and wharfage rates, 800
 Harbours (*see* Ports and specific harbours)
 "Harvester" wage, 370
 Harvesting and planting dates, 609
 Hat factories, 492
 production, 456
 Hawkesbury Agricultural College, 700,
 1000-1001
 scholarships and bursaries, 1024
 Hawkesbury River, 4
- Hay
 area, 603, 636
 crops grown for hay
 barley, 634, 636-637
 lucerne, 603, 636-637
 oats, 603, 632, 636-637
 rye, 603, 636-637
 wheat, 603, 610, 629, 636-637
 production, 585, 603, 636-637
 value, gross, 604-605
 silage made, 586
 stocks, 585
- Health (*see also* Deaths, Diseases, Hospitals
 and specific subjects), 935-958
 administration, 935-936
 benefit schemes, Commonwealth
 hospital, 939-941
 medical, 937-938, 939, 941
 pensioners, 939
 pharmaceutical, 877, 938
 Board, 936, 949
 Departments, State and Common-
 wealth, 935-936
 government expenditure, 877, 937
 local government services, 936
 mothers and children, 951-956
 baby health centres, 953-954

Health

- Mothers and Children—*continued*
 school services, 954-955
 societies for crippled children, 955
 National Fitness Movement, 955-956
- Health and Medical Research Council,
 National, 935
- Heart disease, deaths, 315, 320
- Hides and skins
 exports, 690, 692, 769
 freight rates, shipping, 798
 rabbits and hares, 692
 treated in tanneries, 491
- High Court of Australia, 1033, 1052, 1062,
 1063
- Higher Education advisory bodies, 962
 Higher Education Authority, 962
 Higher School Certificate, 959, 974, 987-
 988
- Highways (*see* Roads)
- Hire cars
 drivers' licences, 844
 licensing, 837
 registered, 838
 third party insurance, 843
- Hire purchase agreements, 181-187
- History of New South Wales
 table of principal events, 30-34
- Holdings (land)
 alienated, 741-742
 leased, etc., 741-743
 rural
 Agricultural Holdings Act, 579-
 580
 land use, 572-573, 1109
 number and area, 569-570, 1116-
 1117
 size classification, 569, 1116-1117
 tenure, 573, 741-743
 types, 570-571, 1118-1119
- Holidays
 annual leave, 396-397
 long service leave, 398-399
 public, 208-209

Homes (*see* Housing)

Homes Savings Grant Scheme, 875, 1106-1107

Home units (*see* Flats)

Homicide deaths, 322

Honey, 718

price, wholesale, 719

Horse and greyhound racing

bookmakers, 66-68, 897-898

taxes, 66-68

receipts, 60-61, 67-68

Totalizator Agency Board, 66-68, 898

Horses, 653-654, 682

Hosiery and knitting factories, 487

production, 455-456

yarns used, 487-488

Hospitals

benefits scheme, 939-941

expenditure by Commonwealth, 877, 940-941

payments to hospitals, 941, 945, 949

Commission, 943

contribution funds, 939-941

government expenditure, 935-937

private, 940, 942-943

psychiatric, 946-949

public, 943-945

repatriation, 946

schools, 979

Hostels, school, 975

Hotels

licences, 900-904

retail sales, 355-356, 358

trading hours, 904-905

Hours of work (*see also* Industrial, arbitration), 394-395

Household appliances produced, 457

House of Representatives, 52-53

Housing (*see also* Building)

advances, 1094-1108

Commonwealth Savings Bank, 127

co-operative building societies, 1103-1105

Housing

advances—*continued*

local authorities, 211, 214, 226, 228

Rural Bank, 1100-1102

savings banks, 127, 147, 152

aged persons, 891-892

census records of dwellings, 1079-1083

Commonwealth-State Agreements, 1095-1099

co-operative building societies, 1095, 1103-1105

flats

census records, 1079-1083

new buildings, 1086-1091

government, 1087, 1090, 1092, 1094-1103, 1106-1108

Home Savings Grant Scheme, 1106-1107

Housing Commission, 132, 1096, 1099-1100

Housing Loans Insurance Scheme, 1107-1108

material of external walls, 1081, 1092-1093

nature of occupancy, 1082-1083

new dwellings, 1086-1093

owner-builders, 1084, 1092

rents, 349-350

control of, 334-337

tenancy laws, 334-337

War Service Homes, 1095, 1096, 1102-1103

Hume Dam, 721, 724, 725-726

Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage, 238-240

Hunter River, 4

Hygiene, industrial, 407

I

Ice cream produced, 453

Ice produced, 463

Illegitimacy (*see* Births, ex-nuptial)

Ilmenite deposits, 523-533

Immigration (*see* Migrants and migration)

Imports (*see also* Exports, Trade)

interstate, 778-783

intrastate, 783

Import—*continued*

- licensing, 751–752
- oversea, 751–777
 - commodity items, 765, 767–768, 770–772
 - controls, 751–752
 - country of origin, 763–765, 770–772
 - port of entry, 762
 - prices, 775
 - valuation of goods, 760

Incomes of taxpayers, 77

Income taxation (*see* Taxation)Increase in population (*see* Population, increase)

Industrial

- accidents, 408, 410–416
- arbitration
 - awards and agreements, 360–368, 369–399, 400
 - Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 361–364
 - Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, 337–338, 369–372
 - Commonwealth Industrial Court, 361
 - Conciliation Commissioners (N.S.W.), 364–365, 1054
 - Conciliation Committees (N.S.W.), 365–366, 1054
 - Conciliators (Commonwealth), 362
 - Crown employees, 366–367
 - hours of work, 394–395
 - Industrial Commission (N.S.W.), 364–366, 416, 1053–1054
 - preference to unionists and ex-servicemen, 368
 - State system, 360–361, 364–366, 400
 - tribunal, 360–366, 1053–1054
 - wages regulation, 369–389, 576–579
- awards (*see* Awards, industrial)
- chemicals (*see* Chemicals, industrial)
- diseases
 - compensation, 407–408, 411–412
- disputes
 - illegal strikes and lockouts, 367–368

Industrial

- disputes—*continued*
 - statistics, 418–421
- hygiene, 407
- life assurance, 170–176
- organisations, 363, 366, 416–418
- research and development, 426
- standardisation, 427
- training, 405–406, 993–998, 1006
- undertaking
 - State, 93–96
- Inebriates (*see* Drunkenness)
- Infant welfare, 885–890
 - baby health centres, 953–954
- Infantile Mortality (*see* Deaths, infants)
- Infantile paralysis (*see* Poliomyelitis)
- Infectious diseases (*see* Diseases, infective)
- Inquests, 1061
- Insanity, 946–949
- Insolvency, 188–189
- Instalment credit for retail sales, 181–187
- Institute of
 - Technology, 999–1000, 1003
 - Tropical Medicine, 951
- Institutions for infirm, 891
- Insurance
 - export insurance scheme, 753–754
 - general, 177–179
 - Government Office, 179–181
 - life assurance, 170–176
 - motor vehicle third-party, 834, 843
 - Premiums Committee (*see* Workers' compensation)
 - workers' compensation (*see* Workers' compensation)
- Intellectually handicapped children, 886, 967, 978–979
- Intercensal population estimates (*see* Population)
- Interest
 - bill
 - omnibuses, 113
 - public debt (N.S.W.), 112
 - railways, 113
 - State business undertakings, 113

Interest—*continued*

rates

- banks, 151–152
- control, 151
- finance company debentures and notes, 153, 160
- government securities, 103–104, 150
- mortgages, 153
- public debt (N.S.W.), 107–108
- rural loans, 152, 597–598
- seasonal Treasury securities, 150
- short-term money market, 149
- Treasury Bills, 151

International

- Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 155
- currency reserves, 154
- Development Association, 155
- Finance Corporation, 155
- Monetary Fund
 - special drawing rights, 155–156
- trade agreements, 757–760

Interstate

- air services, **859**, 861
- railways, 816–817
- shipping, 789–791, **795**, 797
 - freight rates, 798
- trade, 778–783

Intoxicants (*see* Liquor, alcoholic)Invalid pensions, 877, **914–918**

Inverell

- altitude and climate, 25
- population, 249, 255

Investment

- companies, 158
- premises and equipment
 - coal mines, 541
 - factories (*see also* individual industries), 442–443
- societies, co-operative, 163

Iron and steel

- exports, 474, 769, 774
- foundries, 459, 472, **475–476**
- imports, 474, 767, 771

Iron and steel—*continued*

- interstate trade, 779–782
- pipes and tubes
 - factories, 476–477
 - oversea trade, 474
- prices
 - Australia and overseas, 474
 - wholesale, Sydney, 348
- production, 459, 473
- sheets and sheet metalworking, 477–478
- smelting and rolling, 472–475
- works, 472–479

Iron oxide

- deposits, 532
- employment and output, 526

Irrigation (*see* Water conservation and irrigation)

J

Jam

- consumption, 328
- factories, 499–500
- prices
 - retail, 341
 - wholesale, 348
- production, 453

Jenolan Caves, 5

Jervis Bay

- territory ceded to Commonwealth, 1

Joinery workshops, 507

Joint Coal Board, 537–538

Joint Organization (Wool Disposal), 672

Judges, 1033–1034

June Water Supply, 95

Jury system, 1035–1036

Justice (*see* Law and Crime)

Justices of peace, 1035

Juvenile delinquency (*see* Delinquency, juvenile)

K

Kerosene, wholesale price, 348

Kindergartens

private schools, 986-987

public schools, 972

Knitting factories, 487

Kosciusko, Mount, 3, 5

Kosciusko State Park, 894

Ku-ring-gai Chase, 4

L

Labor Party, 42

Labour, Department of (*see also* Employment and unemployment)

Commonwealth, 363, 400

State, 400, 407

Lambs and lambing, 659-660, 1113

meat produced, 685

prices, 683

Land (*see also* Holdings)

administration and legislation, 740-741, 1045, 1056

alienation, 568, 741-743

Boards, 740-741, 1056

closer settlement, 96-97, 595, 744-749

Court, Land and Valuation, 741, 1045

Crown lands, 741-743

resumption, 742, 744

divisions, 740

irrigation areas, 722-723, 743

lease holdings (*see also* Leases), 741-743

legislation, 740

mortgages, 153, 191

occupied for mining, 554-556

rateable, 201-204

registration of titles, 1066

reserves, 744

revenue, 87-88

sales, 190

settlement, 562-567, 740-749

war service, 595-596, 744-749

taxation, 60, 61-63

tenure, 573, 741-743

transfers, 190

uses, 572-573, 1109

valuation, 89, 201-204

Landlord and tenant legislation, 334-337

Lands Department, 740

Law and crime, 1031-1078

administration, 1032

cost, 1067-1068

courts (*see* Courts of law)

judiciary, 1031-1035

legal profession, 1037

poor persons' legal aid, 1036

Reform Commission, 1067

system of law, 1031-1068

Lead

bonus to miners, 536

exports, 769

freight rates, shipping, 798

mining

Broken Hill, 533-536

deposits, 533-534

employment and value of output, 526-527

production, 526-528

royalties, 556-557

prices

Australia, 554

London, 553

Leases

alienable, 741-743

forest, 742

inalienable, 743

mining, 554-556, 742

oyster, 736

perpetual, 742-743

Leave

annual, 396-397

long service, 398-399

sick, 397

Ledger balances, State accounts, 97-98

Leeton

altitude and climate, 27

rainfall and evaporation, 21, 27

Legislative

Assembly, 44-46

members' pension scheme, 45-46

salaries of members, 44

Council, 42-43

Legitimations, 300-301

Lemons (*see also* Citrus fruit)

- area and production, 644, 645
- marketing, 651
- trees, 645

Leprosy, 949, 951

Letters

- posted, 864
- rates, 865

Lettuce, 649

Lexias, 648

L.G.S. ratio, 138

Liberal Party, 42

Libraries (*see also* specific libraries), 980–981, 1026–1028

- Library Board, 1026–1027
- Library of New South Wales, 1026
- local authorities, 1026–1027, 1028
- Secondary Schools, 989

Licences

- agents, 909–910
- auctioneers, 652, 909–910
- aviation, 853, 855, 856
- bookmakers, 898
- broadcasting stations, 872
- broadcast listeners, 872–873
- drivers, 834, 843–844
- fees, 846
- drug, 957
- ferry boats, 800
- fishermen and fishing boats, 735, 736
- forestry, 731
- import, 751–752
- liquor, 900–904
- mining, 555

motor vehicles

- engaged in interstate trade, 835, 846
- passengers and goods, 834–835, 846
- public vehicles, 837–838, 846
- pawnbrokers, 908–909
- pilots, 856
- pistol, 909
- poker machines, 60, 61, 68–69, 899
- potato growers, 649

Licences—*continued*

- private hospitals, 942–943
- public halls, 897
- racecourses, 897
- radio communication stations, 870
- sawmills, 797
- shipping, 784
- television
 - stations, 872
 - viewers, 872–873

Licensing Court (Liquor), 900–901, 1032, 1055

Liens on crops, wool, livestock, 191

Life assurance

- taxation of companies, 78

Limestone

- caves, 5
- construction material produced, 552
- deposits and production, 551
- mining
 - employment and value of output, 526
- used in cement manufacture, 465

Liquor, alcoholic (*see also* Beer, Wine)

- consumption, 905–907
- drunkenness, 907–908, 1059
- expenditure, 906–907
- imports, 767
- juveniles, supply prohibited, 885
- licences to sell, 900–904
 - revenue, 904
- referendum, 905
- retail sales, 353, 354, 359
- Royal Commission, 900

Lismore

- altitude and climate, 23
- population, 249, 255

Livestock (*see also* Animals and specific subjects)

- brands, 692
- health, 693–694
- mortgages, 191
- prices, 682–683
- slaughtering, 684

Loan Council, Australian, 114

Loans, housing (*see* Housing, advances)

Loans, public

authority to raise

Commonwealth and State, 59, 102, **113-114**

Financial Agreement, 1927, 113-114

Hunter District Water Board, 239
local authorities, 225

Metropolitan Water Board, 236

expenditure from, 99-102

guaranteed by State, 110, 225

Hunter District Water Board, 239

local authorities, 201, 224-233

Metropolitan, Water, Sewerage and
Drainage Board, 236-237

State, 85, **99-116**

dates of maturity, 109

debt, 104-113

expenditure, 99-102

interest, 107-108, **112-113**

sinking fund, 113-116

Local government (*see also* Municipalities and shires)

Assistance Fund, 222-223

Boundaries Commission, 194

building supervision, 1083-1084

Grants Commission, 222

libraries, 1027-1028

superannuation, 932-934

Lockouts, industrial (*see* Industrial, disputes)

London Office of State Government, 47

Long service leave, 398-399

Lord Howe Island, 2

Lotteries, State, 899-900

Lucerne

area and production, 603, **636-637**

holdings, 602

M

Machinery

electrical (*see* Electrical machinery)

exports, 766, **769, 774**

factories, 478-479

imports, 765, **768, 771, 772**

interstate trade, 781, 782

made in factories, 458

Machinery—*continued*

used in

factories (*see also* individual industries), 442-446

mines, 525, 541

rural industries, 580-582

McMaster Animal Health Laboratory, 693

Macquarie University, **1003, 1010-1017**

Magistrates, stipendiary, 1034-1035

courts and cases, 1058-1060

Magnesite

deposits and production, 551-552

employment and value of output, 526

Mail services, 864-865

Main roads (*see* Roads)

Maize

area and production, 603, 629-630

holdings, 602

planting and harvesting dates, 609

value of production, 604-605

Malignant neoplasms (cancer), 315, **317-320**

Mandarins

area and production, 644-645

marketing, 651

trees, 645

Manganese

employment and value of output, 526

production, 528

Manufacturing industries (*see* Factories, Economic Censuses, and individual industries)

Marble, 552

Margarine

consumption, 327

factories, 502

production, 454

quotas, 502

Marine Inquiry Courts, 1053

Marine insurance, 177-179

Maritime Services Board, 793-794

Marketing

Australian Agricultural Council, 589

boards, 325-326

Marketing—*continued*

- primary products, 588
 - banana, 326
 - dairy products, 326, 695–701
 - eggs, 326, 714–717
 - fish, 736
 - fruit, dried, 326, 648
 - fruit, fresh, 325, 647, **651–652**
 - grapes, 326, 643
 - meat, 325, 683, **686–689**
 - milk, 330–332, 703–704
 - potatoes, 649
 - rice, 326, 635–636
 - sugar, 637–639
 - vegetables, 325, 651–652
 - wheat, 326, 617–628
 - wine, 326, 643
 - wool, 670–673
- Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority, 325
- Sydney Markets, 325, 651

Marriages, **281–286**

- ages of parties, 283–285
- average age at marriage, 284–285
- conjugal condition at marriage, 282–283
- divorce (*see* Divorce)
- ministers licensed to celebrate, 280, 281
- minors, 285
- rates, 281–282
- registration, 280, 281
- religious denomination of ceremony, 286

Martin Committee (Tertiary education), 961–962

Masculinity of population (*see* Population, sex distribution)Maternal mortality (*see* Puerperal diseases)

Maternal welfare, 952

Maternity allowances, 877–878

Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction, 1039–1044

Measles, 315, 316

Measures and weights, 333

Meat (*see also* Abattoirs, Slaughtering), 682–689

- Board, Australian, 688
- Board, Metropolitan, 93, 95
- canned and preserved, 453, 685–687
- chicken levy, 716
- consumption, 327
- exports, 686–689

Meat—*continued*

- freight rates
 - railway, 814
 - shipping, 798
- levies, 685–686, 716
- marketing, 325, 683, 686–689
- prices
 - export, 689
 - livestock, 682–683
 - retail, 341
 - wholesale, 348
- production, 685, **689–691**
- research, 685–686
- retail sales, 353–356, 359
- United Kingdom Agreement, 688
- United States Agreement, 689

Medical

benefits

- organisations and contributors, 941
- paid by Commonwealth, 877
- pensioners, 939
- scheme, 937–938, 941
- inspection of school children, 954
- practitioners, 957
- services
 - aerial, 956
 - friendly societies, 892–893
 - government, 935–936

Mental diseases (*see* Diseases, mental)Mentally handicapped children, 886, **978–979**

Mercantile marine offices, 804

Metal and machinery works, 471–472

- individual industries, 472–484
- production, 457–459
- iron and steel, 459, 473

Metal manufactures

- employment, 471
- imports, 767
- production, 457–459, 471

Metals (*see also* specific metals)

- control, 557
- exports, 769
- imports, 767
- mining employment, 526, 527
- prices
 - iron and steel, 474
 - non-ferrous, 553–554
- production, 527–536

- Meteorology
 Commonwealth Bureau of, 15
 observations, 15
- Metropolis (*see* Sydney)
- Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, 95
- Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, 234-238
- Migrants and migration
 assimilation, 277
 distribution, 265-267
 education, 981
 naturalization, 278-279
 overseas
 ages, 273
 arrivals and departures, 271-275
 assisted, 275-277
 length of stay, 272
 nationality, 274-275
 restriction, 277-278
 population increase, 241, 242-245, 265, 271-274
 regulation of immigration, 277-278
 tourist, 272
- Military forces, 57
- Milk (*see also* Dairying)
 Board, 330-332, 343, 703
 concentrated and powered factories, 501
 production, 453, 502
 consumption, 327
 distribution, 330-332
 prices
 control of, 331
 retail, 341, 343
 wholesale, 348
 products, 453, 501-502, 704-705, 712
 utilization, 502, 704
 zoning, 331
- Mineral oil treatment plants, 470
 motor spirit and diesel fuel produced, 454, 470
- Mineral sands
 deposits and production, 532-533
 employment and output, 526
- Minerals, non-metallic (*see also* specific minerals), 549-552
- Mining, 523-559
 accidents, 559
 census, 524-525, 1122, 1125, 1133
 coal (*see also* Coal, mining), 537-549
 companies (no-liability), 157-158
 definitions, statistical, 523
 employment, 402, 524, 527, 534
 government assistance, 557-558
 industrial disputes, 420
 inspection, 558
 lands, 554-556
 laws, 554-558
 leases, 554-555
 licences, 555
 machinery, 525, 541
 miner's right, 554
 Mines Department, 557
 Mines Rescue Act, 558
 pensions, 924-926
 production
 quantity, 527-537, 540-542, 545, 549-552
 value, 524, 526-537, 540, 542
 royalties, 556-557
 State revenue, 88
 safety provisions, 558
 wages, 524
 coal mining, 540
 rates, 390, 392
 silver-lead-zinc mining, 534
 warden's courts, 555, 1055-1056
 workers' compensation, 407, 409-410, 415-416
- Mining and Geological Museum, 1026
- Ministers of the Crown, 39, 1032
 salaries, 40
- Ministries
 Commonwealth, 51
 State, 39
- Ministry (*see* Cabinet)
- Minting, 117
- Mitchell College of Advanced Education, 1000
- Mitchell Library, 1026
- Model School Library, 1026
- Monazite, 532-533
- Money, 117-119
- Moneylenders' registration, 188
- Money orders, 865-866
- Morbidity (*see* Diseases, infective)

Moree

- altitude and climate, 27
- hot springs, 5
- population, 249, 255

Mortality (*see* Deaths)

Mortgages

- interest rates, 153
- registration, 191, 1066

Morwong, 737

Motive power in factories (*see also* individual industries), 444-446Motor cycles (*see* Motor vehicles)

Motor trade, retail sales, 353-356, 359

Motor transport, 834-852

Motor vehicles (*see also* Hire cars, Omnibus and tramway services, Omnibuses, Taxi-cabs)

- accidents, 847-850
- bodies made, 458
- censuses, 838-840
- control of traffic, 834
- drivers
 - ages, 844
 - licences, 834, 843-847
- exports, 769
- factories, 481-483
- imports, 768, 772
- inspection, 836
- insurance, 178-179, 834-843
- new vehicles registered, 841-843
- production, 481-483
- public passenger, 818-822, 834-835, 837-838
- registration, 836-843
- retail sales and repairs, 353-356, 359
- speed limit, 834
- 'axes
 - expenditure from, 94, 847
 - paid to Main Roads Fund, 845
 - registration and licensing charges, 69, 93, 835, 837, 845-847
 - revenue, 60, 61, 94, 847
 - road maintenance charges, 93, 835
- traffic offences, 851-852
 - breath analysis, 852
 - points system, 852

Mudgee

- altitude and climate, 25
- population, 249, 255

Mullet, 737

Municipalities and shires, 194-234

- area, 195, 200
- building supervision, 1083-1084
- councils, 196
- elections, 196-197
 - qualification of electors, 196
 - voting results, 233-234
- electricity distribution, 216-218
- finances, 201-233
- franchise, 196
- functions, 197-199
- government assistance, 222-224
- libraries, 1027-1028
- long-term debt, 228-232
- markets, 325
- population, 200, 252-256
- rates, 60, 61, 204-209, 211-212
- roads, 823
- superannuation, 932-934
- trading concerns, 216-222
- valuation of property, 201-204
- water and sewerage services (*see* Water and sewerage services)

Murray Committee (Universities), 961, 1008-1009

Murray River

- Commission, 720
- length and flow, 4
- River Murray Waters Agreement, 720-721
- water conservation works, 725-726

Murrumbidgee River

- Irrigation Area, 722-726
- length and flow, 4
- Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 721

Museums

- Applied Arts and Sciences, 427, 1025-1026
- Library, 1028
- Australian, 1025
- Library, 1028

Musical instrument factories, 513

Music, Conservatorium of, 1001-1002

Mutton and Lamb (*see also* Lambs and lambing, Meat)

- Agreement with United Kingdom, 688
- Agreement with United States, 689
- bounty, 689
- consumption, 327
- control of export trade, 687-688
- exports, 686-689, 769
- prices
 - export, 689
 - retail, 341
 - wholesale, 348

N

Nails (*see* Wireworking)

Narrabri

- altitude and climate, 27
- population, 249, 255

National Association of Testing Authorities, 427

National debt (*see also* Public debt)

- sinking funds, 114-116

National Fitness Movement, 955-956

National Health and Medical Research Council, 935

National Herbarium Library, 1028

National Park, Royal, 4, 894

National service training, 57-58
re-establishment benefits, 1022

National Welfare Fund, 876-877

Nationality

- migrants, 274-275
- population, 268-269

Natural increase, Population, 241, 243-245, 252

Naturalization, 278-279

Navigation laws, 784

Navy, 57

Nectarines

- area and production, 644
- marketing, 651

New capital raisings

- Australian companies, 159-161

Newcastle

abattoirs, 222

altitude and climate, 23

City

- area, 195, 200
- Council, 196
- elections, 196-197, 233-234
- finances, 201, 203-204, 207-210, 212
- government assistance, 223
- long-term debt, 229-230, 232-233
- population, 255
- rates, 207-209
- valuations, 200, 203-204

climate, 23

factories, 449, 450

harbour

- cargoes discharged and loaded, 791
- facilities, 796
- Merchantile Marine Office, 804
- shipping entered and cleared, 797
 - country of registration, 789
- shipping registered, 802
- tides, 29

interstate trade, 778, 780

intrastate trade, 783

iron and steel works, 472-475

milk supply, 331-332

omnibus services, 820-821

oversea trade, 762

population, 244, 246, 249, 250-252, 255

retail shops, 358

road accidents, 848

Statistical District, 249

- population, 244, 246, 250-252

Teachers' College, 990

University, 1007, 1010-1017

urban centre

- population, 246, 249

wage, basic, 379

water and sewerage services, 238-240

New England University, 1007, 1010-1017
Library, 1027

New South Wales

Art Gallery, 1028

Institute of Business Studies, 999

Institute of Technology, 999-1000

Library, 1026

University, 1006-1007, 1010-1017

- Library, 1027

Newspapers and periodicals

- printing establishments, 509
- retail establishments, 353-356, 359

New York Office of State Government, 47

New Zealand, separation of, 1

Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, 1026

Non-ferrous metals

- extraction and refining, 479
- founding and casting, 480
 - production, 459
- mining, 527-537
- rolling and extrusion, 480

Northern Coastal Statistical Agriculture Area, 562, 563, 564, 565

Northern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area, 562, 563, 564, 566-567

Northern Slope Statistical Agricultural Area, 562, 563, 564, 566

Northern Tableland Statistical Agricultural Area, 562, 563, 564, 566

Northern Territory

- area, 2
- separation from New South Wales, 1

Notes

- Australian note issue, 117-119
- companies, 153, 159-161

Noxious animals, 691

Nurseries, plant, 603

Nursery, schools

- private, 986-987
 - teacher training, 992
- public, 972

Nurses registered, 957

Nursing homes, 891

Nutrients consumed, 329

Nuts, edible, 644

O

Oats

- area and production, 603, 633-634
- area and purpose, 632
- planting and harvesting dates, 609

Oats—continued

- production, 603, 633
 - gross value, 604-605, 633
- varieties sown, 632-633

Observatory, Sydney, 28

expenditure by State, 964

Oil

- factory consumption, 446-448
- imports, 765, 767
- machinery in factories, 444-445
- mineral oil treatment plants, 470
 - motor spirit and diesel fuel produced, 454
- petroleum exploration, 555-557
- shale, 549
 - miners' pensions, 924-926

Old age pensions (*see* Age and invalid pensions)

Olives, 644

Omnibus and tramway services

- accidents, 822
- administration, 818
- capital cost, 818
- control, 834, 837
- drivers and conductors, 844
- employees
 - pensions, 930-931, 932
 - wages, 822
- fares, 821-822
- finances, 84-87, 818-820
- government, 818-822
- rolling stock, 822
 - factories, 483
- traffic, 820-821

Omnibuses

- drivers' licences, 844
- licensing of vehicles and services, 834-835, 837, 846
- new vehicles registered, 841
- registered, 836, 838

Onions

- area and production, 649
- retail prices, 341

Opals, 551

Open-cut coal mining, 542, 543

Opera House, Sydney, 1029

Optical dispensers, 957

Optical, surgical and scientific instruments
factories, 515
production, 461

Optometrists registered, 957

Oranges (*see also* Citrus fruit)
area and production, 645, 646
marketing, 651
trees, 645

Orchards (*see also* Fruit, and specific fruits),
602-603, 644-647

Outer Sydney Statistical Division (*see also*
specific subjects), 9

Oversea representation
Commonwealth, 51
State, 47

Overseas Telecommunications Commission,
868-869

Oysters
leases, 736
production, 738

P

Paddington Teachers' College, 990

Paediatric clinics, 953

Paints and varnishes
factories, 469-470
production, 456

Panel vans (*see* Motor vehicles)

Papaws, 644

Paper currency, 117, 119

Paper
factories, 508-509
production, 459
imports, oversea, 765, 767, 771
interstate trade
exports, 781, 782
imports, 765

Parcel post, 864

Parents and Citizens Associations, 965-966

Parks, 894-895

Parliament
Commonwealth, 50-54
New South Wales, 35-50
committees, 46-47
cost, 56
dissolution, 36, 41
duration, 39, 41
elections (*see also* Elections), 47-50
library, 1028
party system, 42
payment of members, 43, 44
pensions, 45-46
representation, 48
salaries of members, 43, 44

Parsnips, 649

Party system, 42

Passion fruit
area and production, 644
marketing, 651

Passports, 278

Pastoral industry (*see also* Rural, and
specific products), 653-694

education and research
meat, 685-686, 688
sheep, 662
wool, 678-679

employment, 575-579

exports, 686-689, 690-691

finance, 590-600

livestock, 653-655

machinery, 580-582

marketing
meat, 686-689
wool, 670-673, 676-677

pastures
establishment and improvement,
582-585
Protection Boards, 692

pests and diseases, 691, 693-694

prices
livestock, 682-683
meat, 689
retail, 341-343
wholesale, 348
wool, 673-676

- storal industry—*continued*
 production
 exports, oversea, 690
 meat, 685
 value, 689–690
 wool, 662–664
 rainfall, 669
 wage rates, 576–577
- Pastures
 improvement, 582–585
 Protection Boards, 692
- Patents registration, 1066–1067
- Paterson Plan (butter price equalisation), 696–697
- Pawnbrokers licensed, 908–909
- Pay-roll tax, 80
 rebates as export incentive, 752–753
- Peaches
 area and production, 644
 trees, 647
- Pears
 area and production, 644, 647
 marketing, 651
 trees, 647
- Peas, 649
- Pensioners' medical benefits, 877, 939
- Pensions, 914–934
 age and invalid, 877, 914–918
 blind persons, 914–918, 958
 Commonwealth expenditure, 875, 877
 Commonwealth Public Service, 926–927
 defence forces, 927–928
 government service, 926–932
 invalid, 877, 914–918
 judges, 930
 local government, 932–934
 miners, 924–926
 parliamentary, 45–46
 police, 930
 railway employees, 930–932
 State Public Service, 928–930
 war, 921–923
 widows', 877, 919–921
- Perch, golden, 737
- Perinatal mortality, 313–314
- Petrol (*see also* Oil)
 duty allotted to roads, 827–828
 exploration licences, 555–556
 imports, 765, 767, 770
 prices
 retail, 334
 wholesale, 348
 production, 454
 retail sales, 352–356
- Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations
 factories, 469
 production, 462
- Pharmaceutical benefits scheme, 877, 938
- Pharmacists registered, 957
- Phototelegraphic service, 869
- Physiographical features of N.S.W., 3–5
 configuration and rainfall graph, 17
- Physiotherapists registered, 957
- Pickles (*see* Fruit and vegetable canning)
- Picture shows
 licensing, 897
- Pigs (*see also* Dairying, Livestock, Meat, Pork)
 holdings by size of herd, 711
 numbers, 653–654, 710–711
 breeding pigs, 710
 slaughtered, 684, 710
 prices, 712
 Swine Compensation Act, 694
- Pilotage
 charges, 799
 revenue, 793
 service, 805
- Pineapples, 603, 644
- Pistol licences, 909
- Planning Authority, State, 198–199
- Plant and Machinery
 factories, 478–479
 production, 458–459
- Planting and harvesting dates, 609
- Plastic moulding and products
 factories, 514
 production, 460
- Platinum, 528

Plums

- area and production, 644, 647
- marketing, 651
- trees, 647

Pneumoconiosis

- workers' compensation, 415

Poker machines, 60, 61, 68-69, 899

Police, 1068-1070

- accident compensation, 407
- pensions, 930
- traffic duties, 834

Poliomyelitis, 315, 316-317, 949

- anti-poliomyelitis campaign, 950-951

Political parties, 42

Pollard produced, 453, 496

Poor persons' legal expenses, 1036

Population (*see also* Ages of population, Births, Deaths, Migrants and migration)

- Aborigines, 242, 269-270
- age distribution, 259-263
- capital cities, 271
- Census, 241
- conjugal condition, 263-264
- countries of birth, 265-267
- country towns, 254-256
- density, 246, 251-253
- geographical distribution, 244-251
- increase, 242-256
 - intercensal, 242-245
 - migration, 241, 242-245, 265, 271-274
 - natural, 241, 243-245, 252
 - sources, 243-244
 - Statistical Divisions, 250, 252
- intercensal estimates, 241-242, 243-245
- masculinity, 257-258
- mean, 256
- municipalities, 200, 252-256
- nationality, 268-269
- occupational status, 401
- period of residence, 267-268
- rural areas, 246-247
- sex distribution, 257-258
- shires, 200, 253
- States and Territories, 270
- Statistical Divisions and Districts, 249-252

Population—*continued*

- Sydney Metropolitan Area, 246, 247-248
- Sydney Statistical Division, 246, 249-254, 261-262
- urban centres, 246-247, 249

Pork

- ham and bacon
 - retail prices, 341
 - wholesale prices, 719
- pigs slaughtered, 684, 710
- meat produced, 685
- value, 719

Port Hunter (*see* Newcastle Harbour)Port Jackson (*see* Sydney Harbour)

Port Kembla

- cargoes discharged and loaded, 791
- facilities, 797
- interstate trade, 778, 780
- intrastate trade, 783
- iron and steel works, 472-473
- Mercantile Marine Office, 804
- oversea trade, 762
- shipping entered and cleared, 797
 - country of registration, 789

Portland cement (*see* Cement goods and Cement works)

Port Macquarie

- altitude and climate, 23
- population, 249, 255

Ports (*see also* Botany Bay, Newcastle Harbour, Port Kembla, Sydney Harbour)

- control, 785, 793
- Maritime Services Board, 793-794
- pilotage, 793, 799, 805
- rates and charges, 798-800
- revenue, 793

Postal

- orders, 865-866
- services, 864-866

Postmaster-General's Department, 863-868

- employees, 863
- finances, 863
- postal services, 864-866
- telegraphs, 866-867
- telephones, 867-868

Potatoes

- area and production, 649
- holdings, 602
- interstate imports, 782
- planting and harvesting dates, 609
- prices
 - retail, 341
 - wholesale, 348
- value of production, 605

Poultry (*see also* Eggs)

- consumption, 327
- Egg Marketing Board, 714-715
- exports, 717
- farming, 713-717
- industry levy, 716
- marketing
 - local, 325
 - oversea, 716-717
- numbers, 713
- slaughtered, 714
- value of production, 719
- wholesale prices, 719

Powered milk

- factories, 501-502
- production, 453, 502

Prawns, 738

Premier, 38, 39, 40

Prices (*see also* specific commodities)

- agricultural products, 606
- coal, 548-549
- Commissioner, 334, 342
- company shares, 163
- control, 334, 342, 343
- electricity, 344-345
- export, 775
- food (retail), 341-343
- gas, 344
- gold, 156-157, 531
- import, 775
- indexes
 - building materials, 346, 347
 - retail, 337-341
 - wholesale, 345-347
- livestock, 682-683
- metal
 - iron and steel, 474
 - non-ferrous, 553-554
- retail, 341-343
- wholesale, 343, 348, 606

Prickly-pear leases, 743

Primage duty, 80-81, 755

Primary Industry Department, 589, 751
levies and charges, 81Printing establishments (*see also* newspapers
and periodicals), 510

Prisons and prisoners, 1070-1078

- administration, 1070-1072
- habitual criminals, 1072
- prisoners released, 1078
- prisoners under sentence
 - ages, 1074-1075
 - birthplaces, 1077-1078
 - offences, 1076-1077
 - sentences, 1075-1076
- remission of sentences, 1072-1073

Private finance, 117-193

Private schools (*see* Schools)

Privy Council, 1033, 1062-1063

Probate (*see also* Death duties)

- jurisdiction, 1044-1045

Production, value of (*see also* individual
industries and items)

- agriculture, 604-606
- dairying and farmyard, 718-719
- factories, 429, 432, 441-442, 449
 - commodities, 452-463
- fisheries, 738-739
- forestry, 734
- mining
 - coal, 524, 527, 540, 541
 - other minerals, 524, 526, 527, 534, 537, 549-552
- pastoral, 689-690
- rural, 574
- wheat, 604, 605, 628-629
- wool, 663, 689-690

Profits tax, undistributed, 78-79

Property, valuation for rating, 200, 201-

Prospecting for minerals, 554-556

Protective jurisdiction, Supreme Court,
936, 1038, 1044

Prothonotary of Supreme Court, 1034

Prunes

- area and production, 644, 647, 648
- trees, 647

Psychiatric services, 908, 935, 946-949

Public

- Accounts Committee, 47
- debt, of N.S.W., 104-113
 - domicile, 105-109
 - loans guaranteed by State, **110, 225**
 - local authorities, 110, 201, **228-232**

- finance, 59-116
- health, 935-958
- hospitals, 943-945
- libraries (*see* Libraries)
- schools, 959, 963-981

Service

- Arbitrator, 366
- employees, 366
- industrial arbitration, 366-367
- pensions, 926-932

Trust Office, 1065-1066

Puerperal diseases, 315, **321-322**

Pure foods, 326

Q

Quadruplets born, 298-299

Quarantine, 784-785, 949

Quarries

- deposits and production, 552
- employment and output, 526, 527

Queensland

- area, 2
- separation from N.S.W., 1

R

Rabbits

- exports, 692
- myxomatosis, 691
- skins, 692

Racing, horse and greyhound (*see* Horse and greyhound racing)

Radio

- apparatus made, 457
- broadcasting, 871-873
- coastal services for shipping, 868
- communication, 868-870
- factories, 481
- listeners' licences, 872-873
- telegraphy and telephony, 866-870

Railway and tramway rolling stock works, 483

production, 458

P 33862-4

Railway gauges, Australian, 816-817

Railways, private, 815

Railways, State, 806-814

- accidents, 811-812
- capital cost, 806, **808**
- city and suburban (Sydney), 807
- eastern suburbs, 807
- electric, 807
- employees, 811
 - pensions, 930-932
 - wages, 811
- expenditure, 809
- fares, 813-814
- finances, 84-87, 808-809

freight

- gross ton-mileage, 810
- rates, 814
- tons carried, 808
- truck loads, 810
- fuel and power used, 548, 811
- gauges, 816-817
- goods traffic, 808, 810
- length, 807
- locomotives, 812
- passengers carried, 808
- revenue, 808-809
- rolling stock, 812
- route and track mileage, 807
- traffic, 808, 810
- Victorian border lines, 815

Rainfall, 16-20, 21-27, 564-565

- annual, 18-19
- coastal districts, 23
- districts, 19-20

graphs

- New South Wales, 17
- towns, selected, 22

indexes

- dairying districts, 706
- sheep districts, 669
- wheat districts, 615-616
- mean monthly, 20-22
 - certain towns (graphs), 22
- seasonal distribution, 17-20
- Sydney, 22, 24
- tablelands, 25
- western plains, 26-27
- western slopes, 25-26

- Rateable property, 200, 201-204
 Rates, local authority (*see* Taxation)
- Rayon and nylon spinning and weaving
 factories, 488
 production, 455
- Real estate
 mortgages (*see* Mortgages)
 registration of documents, 1066
 titles, 189-191
 "Torrens" title, 190
 transactions, 189-191
 valuations, 200, 201-204
- Real Property Act, 189-191
- Receipts
 stamp duty, 60-61, 65-66
- Red Cross Society, Australia, 956
- Re-establishment
 advances, 595-596, 747-748
 training, 1022
- Referenda
 Commonwealth, 54
 liquor, 905
 State, 54-55
- Reformatories, 889-890, 968, 1058
- Refrigerators produced, 457
- Regions, climatic, 21-27
- Registered unsecured notes, 153, 159-161
- Registrar-General, 1066
- Registration (*see also* Licences)
 aircraft
 Commonwealth, 853, 855, 856
 numbers, 856
 State, 855
 aliens, 278
 births, deaths and marriages, 280-281
 companies, 158
 land titles, 190
 money-lenders, 188
 mortgages, 191
 motor vehicles, 836-843
 shipping, 802
- Rehabilitation Service, Commonwealth,
 877, 882
- Re-imbusement grants
 uniform taxation, 81
- Religions
 marriages, 286
 licences to celebrate, 280, 281
 population, 896
 school children
 instruction in schools, 970, 982
 public and private schools, 970
 schools, 982-984
 social work
 deaf, dumb and blind, 958, 986
- Rent Controller, 335, 336, 337
- Rents of houses, 349-350
 control of, 334-337
 "economic" rent, 1096
 Fair Rents Boards, 336-337, 1056
 index numbers, 339-340
- Repatriation Hospitals, 946
- Representatives, House of, 52-53
- Reproduction rates (*see* Births)
- Reserve Bank of Australia, 120, 122-125
- Reserve deposit ratio, 120, 121, 137-139
- Reserves, land, 744, 894
- Reservoirs, water, 235, 238
- Restaurants
 liquor permits, 900-904
- Rest homes, 891
- Retail
 census, 351, 1124, 1126-1127, 1136
 prices (*see* Prices)
 stores (*see* Shops)
 trade, 351-359
- Returned servicemen
 children's education scheme, 1022
 homes, 1102-1103
 pensions, 921-924
 preference in employment, 368
 Re-establishment and Employment
 595
 re-establishment training, 1018,
 war service land settlement, 5
 744-749

- Rice
 area and production, 603, 635-636
 consumption, 328
 cultivation, 635
 exports, 636, 769
 holdings, 602, 635
 irrigation, 723-724
 Marketing Board, 635
 planting and harvesting dates, 609
 production, 603, 635-636
- Riverina
 settlement, 640-641
- Riverina College of Advanced Education, 1000
- River Murray Waters Agreement, 720-721
- Rivers
 irrigation schemes, 722-727
 length, 3-4
 navigation, 801
- Rivers and foreshores improvement, 720
- Roads, 823-831
 accidents, 847-850
 administration, 823
 Commonwealth grants, 826, 827-831
 developmental, 825
 expenditure, 825-827, 833
 funds, 93, 94, 825-827
 length, 823, 824
 local rates, 206, 825
 main, 823-827, 831
 Main Roads Department, 206, 211, 212, 214, 215, 823-827, 831-833
 maintenance
 charges, 835, 846-847
 contribution from motor vehicle taxes, 93-94, 845
 petrol duty allotted to, 827-828
 safety, 851
 taxes for construction and maintenance, 825-827
 toll works, 824, 825
 tourist roads, 824-826
 traffic offences, 851-852
- Road Safety Councils, 851
- Roads and bridges, expenditure, 833
- Royal Blind Society, 958
 Braille Library, 1028
- Royal Commission
 Local Government and Land Valuation, 204
- Royal National Park, 4, 894
- Royalties
 mining, 88, 556-557
 timber, 88-89, 731
- Rubber
 goods
 factories, 511-513
 interstate trade, 781, 782
 production, 460
 imports, 767
 tyres
 factories, 512
 production, 460
 retreading and repairing, 512
 used in factories, 513
- Rural
 awards, 576-578
 Bank of N.S.W. (*see also* Banks and banking), 120, 130-133, 591-595, 1100-1102
 co-operative societies, 163-165
 education (*see* Education, Schools)
 employment, 575-579
 finance, 590-600
 Closer Settlement Fund, 595
 Commonwealth Development Bank, 597
 Commonwealth re-establishment loans, 595, 747-748
 government guarantees, 600
 interest rates, 597-598
 liens on livestock, 597
 reconstruction, 598-600
 Reserve Bank, 597
 settlement of ex-servicemen, 744-749
 holdings, 568-573, 1109, 1116-1119
 persons residing on, 574
 industries (*see* Agriculture, Dairying, Pastoral industry, and specific subjects), 561-600
 machinery used, 580-582
 production (*see also* specific subjects), 564-567, 574

Rural—*continued*

- reconstruction, 598–600
- settlement, 562–567
- wages and hours, 576–579
- Workers' Accommodation Act, 578–579
- work force, 575
- Rutile, 523, 532–533
- Rye, 603

S

- Safety, industrial, 407
- St. George County Council, 217–218
- Salaries and wages (*see* Wages)
- Sale of Homes Agency (Rural Bank), 132–133
- Sales tax, 81, 755–756
- Salmon, Australian, 737
- Satellite communication, 868–869
- Savings banks (*see* Banks and banking)
- Sawmills, 506–507
 - logs treated and timber produced, 461, 507
- Scarlet fever, 315, 316
- Scholarships and bursaries
 - Commonwealth
 - advanced education, 1019
 - post-graduate, 1020
 - re-establishment assistance, 1022
 - Scholarships Board, 1018
 - secondary, 1018
 - soldiers' children education scheme, 1022
 - students assisted, 1021–1022
 - technical, 1019
 - universities, 1019–1021
 - State
 - bursaries, 1023–1024
 - Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, 1024
 - Public Service Board, 1025
 - secondary, 1023
 - teachers' colleges, 990–991
 - technical, 1024
 - textbook allowances, 1023
- School Certificate Examination, 959, 974, 987–988

- Schools, 965–993
 - agricultural, 977–978
 - attendance, 967–968
 - compulsory, 959
 - Board of Senior School Studies, 965
 - correspondence, 967, 976–977, 979
 - dental clinics, 954–955
 - evening, 977
 - examinations, 987–988
 - forestry, 978
 - free milk, 955
 - health and dental services, 954–955
 - hospital, 979
 - libraries, 980–981, 989
 - opportunity, 978–979
 - primary, 959, 970–974, 978–979, 984–985
 - private, 966–970, 981–987
 - allowances for primary pupils, 982
 - Church of England, 970, 983–984
 - grants for science laboratories, 981
 - Hebrew, 983
 - Lutheran, 983
 - Methodist, 983
 - Presbyterian, 983
 - Roman Catholic, 970, 982–984, 986
 - Seventh Day Adventist, 983
 - State subsidies for interest on loans, 981
 - public, 966–981
 - correspondence, 976–977
 - evening colleges, 977
 - opportunity, 978–979
 - primary, 959, 970–974, 978–979
 - religions of pupils, 970
 - religious instruction, 959, 970
 - secondary, 959, 974–976, 987–988
 - special, 967, 978–979
 - subsidised, 972
 - technical colleges, 993–998
 - pupils, 966–976, 979, 983–986
 - savings banks, 970
 - scholarships and bursaries (*see* Scholarships and bursaries)
 - secondary, 959, 974–976
 - Secondary School's Board, 965
 - subsidised, 972
 - teachers, 966, 983
 - training, 989–992
 - transport, 968
 - vocational guidance, 980

- School of the Air, 977
- Science Laboratories in Schools, 989
- Scientific instrument factories, 515
production, 461
- Scientific societies, 1029
- Seamen
compensation for accidents, 805
engagements and discharges, 804
Mercantile Marine Offices, 804
- Seasonal Treasury securities, 150
- Seasons, 15
- Securities Industry Act, 162
- Senate of Commonwealth Parliament, 52
- Servicemen, returned (*see* Returned
servicemen)
- Settlement, land (*see* Land)
- Sewerage services (*see* Water and sewerage
services)
- Sex distribution of population, 257-258
- Shale oil, 549
miners' pensions, 924-926
- Share capital
new issues, 159-161
- Share farming, 579
- Share prices index, 163
- Shark, 737
- Shearing
seasonal distribution, 665
sheep shorn and wool produced, 662-
664
wage rates, 390
- Sheep (*see also* Lambs and lambing,
Mutton, Wool), 653-662
breeds, 660-662
districts rainfall, 669
experiment work, 662
flocks, 658
lambing, 659-660, 1113
numbers, 656-658, 1112
prices, 683
research, 662
shearers' wages 577
- Sheep—*continued*
shearing, 662-665, 1113
skins (*see* Hides and skins)
slaughtered, 657, 684, 690
stud, 662
wool (*see* Wool)
- Sheet metal working
factories, 477-478
production, 459
- Shells, sea, 526
- Sheltered employment, 882
allowance, 919
- Sheriff of Supreme Court, 1034
- Shipping
Australian Coastal Shipping Com-
mission, 785
Australian Shipbuilding Board, 785-
786
building and repairing, 483-484, 803-
804
boats, produced, 463
cargoes discharged and loaded, 789-
792
certificates of seaworthiness, 803
coastal trade licences, 784
control, 784-785
country of registration, 789-790
definitions, statistical, 787-788
direction of, 792
freight rates, 798
harbours and anchorages, 793-797
insurance, 177-179
interstate, 795-797, 798
cargoes discharged and loaded,
789-791
intrastate, 795-797
legislation, 784
major trading areas, 792
Marine Inquiry Courts, 802, 1053
Maritime Services Board, 793
mortgages, 191
port charges, 798-800
revenue, 793
registers, 802
seamen, 804-805
Stevedoring Industry Authority, 786-
787
storage charges, 800
tonnage entered and cleared
New South Wales, 788-789
ports, 795-797

- Shipwrecks, 805, 1053
- Shires (*see* Municipalities and shires)
- Shops, retail
 new buildings, 1086-1088
 sales, 351-359
- Short-term money market, 149
- Sick leave, 397
- Sickness
 benefits
 claims and benefits paid, 881
 Commonwealth, 877, 880-881
 friendly societies, 892
 hospital, 877, 939-941
 pharmaceutical, 938, 939
 rates, 877, 880
 treatment, 941-955
- Silage, 585-586
- Silicosis
 workers' compensation 415-416
- Silos, grain, 619-620
- Silver
 coinage, 117-119
 mining
 deposits and processing, 533-534
 employment and output, 526, 527, 534
 production, 528, 534-536
 prices, 553
- Silver-lead-zinc mining, 533-536
- Sinking funds
 local authorities, 225, 229, 232
 national debt, 114-116
- Skins and hides (*see* Hides and skins)
- Slaughtering, livestock, 684
- Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 519-522, 721
 Authority, 519
 map, 520
 Snowy Mountains Council, 522
 Snowy-Murray development, 521-522
 Snowy-Tumut development, 519-521
 utilization of power, 522
- Snowy River, 521-522
- Soap and candle factories, 470-471
 products, 454
- Social aid services (State), 883-885
- Social services, 875-893
 contributions, 70
- Societies (*see* Building, Charitable, Co-operative, Education, Friendly, Scientific)
- Soil conservation, 586-588
- Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, 1022
- Soldiers' settlement, 595-596, 744-749
- Solicitors, 1037
- Sorghum
 area and production, 603
 planting and harvesting dates, 609
- South Australia
 area, 2
 separation from N.S.W., 1
- South West Tablelands Water Supply, 95
- Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area, 562, 563, 564, 566-567
- Southern Slope Statistical Agricultural Area, 562, 563, 564, 566
- Spastic centre, 955
- Special bonds, 103-104
- Special Deposits Account, 85, 93, 98
- Special grants to States, 82, 84
- Spices (*see* Condiments and spices)
- Spirits (*see also* Liquor, alcoholic)
- Sales, wholesale, 906-907
- Stamp duties
 rates of duties, 65-66
 revenue, 60
 per capita, 61
- Standards
 Association of Australia, 427
 National Standards Commission, 333
 pure foods, 326
 weights and measures, 333
- Standard time, 28
- Starch (*see* Cereal foods and starch)
- Starr-Bowkett Societies, 166, 1103-1105

- State (*see also* specific subjects)
- assistance to local areas, 211–212, **222–224**
 - Dockyards, 804
 - electoral system, 47–50
 - enterprises, 93, **95**
 - finances, **84–116**
 - loan expenditure, 99–102
 - revenue and expenditure, 84–98
 - taxation, 59–69
 - Government Insurance Office, 179–181
 - hospitals and homes, 891, 945–946
 - Legislature, 40–47, 91
 - Planning Authority, 198–199
- State Grants Act, 82
- Stationery, manufactured
- factories, 510–511
 - production, 459
- Station waggons (*see* Cars and station waggons)
- Statistical agricultural areas (*see also* specific subjects), 14, 562–567
- Statistical Divisions, Subdivisions, and Districts (*see also* specific subjects), 5–13, 249–252, 429, 449–451
- concepts and criteria, 5–9
- Statute of Westminster, 51
- Statutory reserve deposits (Reserve Bank), 120, 121, 123, 128, **136–139**
- Steatite, 526
- Steel (*see* Iron and Steel)
- Stevedoring Industry Authority, 786–787
- Still-births, 280, **296–298**, 299
- Stock (*see* Livestock)
- Stock exchange
- index of share prices, 163
 - Securities Industries Act, 162
- Stone quarrying
- employment and output, 526
 - production, 552
- Strikes and lockouts (*see* Industrial disputes)
- Subsidies (*see* Bounties and subsidies)
- Sugar
- agreements, **637–640**, 650
 - cane, 637–640
 - area and production, 603–638
 - holdings, 602
 - planting and harvesting dates, 609
 - value of production, 638
 - consumption, 327
 - factories, 498
 - interstate trade, 779, 782
 - milling and refining, 498
 - prices
 - raw and refined, 639
 - retail, 341
 - wholesale, 348
 - production, **454**, 498
 - rebates, 638
- Suicides, 315, **322–323**
- Sulphur
- production, 528, 536
 - sources, 536
- Sulphuric acid
- bounty, 425
 - production, 462
- Sultanas, 648
- Sunday entertainment, 897
- Superannuation (*see* Pensions)
- Superphosphate used, 606–608
- Supreme Court, 1031–1046
- appellate jurisdiction, 1061–1062
- Surgical instrument factories, 515
- production, 461
- Swine (*see* Pigs)
- Sydney and Southern Coastal Statistical Agricultural Area, 562, 563, 565
- Sydney
- City of
 - area, 195, 200
 - Corporation Act, 194
 - debt charges, 213, 233
 - elections (local government), 196, 233–234
 - finances, **206–210**, 212–213, 215, 227–230, 231–232
 - Library, 1027
 - loan expenditure, 227–228
 - long-term debt, 229–230, 232

Sydney

- City of—*continued*
 - population, 200, 253
 - rates levied, 199–209
 - revenue and expenditure, 210, 212
 - valuation of land, 203–204
- climate, 15, 21, 22, 24
- County Council Electricity Undertaking, 216–218
 - charges, 345
- electric railway, 807
- Farm Produce Marketing Authority, 325, 651
- Harbour
 - administration, 793
 - area and depth, 794
 - berths, 794
 - Captain Cook Graving Dock, 803
 - ferry services, 801
 - finances, 84–87, 793–794
 - Mercantile Marine Office, 804
 - oversea trade, 762, 791
 - port charges, 798–800
 - shipping, 789, 791, 795, 802–803
 - tides, 29
 - Transport Board, 802
 - wharfage, 794–795, 800
- Harbour Bridge, 831–833
 - omnibus fare, 821
- interstate trade, 778–779, 791
- intrastate trade, 783
- Metropolitan Area
 - area, 246
 - boundaries, 247
 - population, 246, 247–248
- milk supply, 331–332
- municipal markets, 325
- Observatory, 28
- Opera House, 1029
- oversea trade, 762, 791
- rainfall, and evaporation, 21, 22, 24
- Statistical Division
 - area, 195, 200, 251
 - births, 290–291
 - boundaries, 252–253
 - building, 1088–1089, 1091
 - deaths, 305–306, 308, 310
 - dwellings (at Census dates), 1079–1083
 - elections (local government), 234
 - factories, 434, 449
 - finances, 207–210, 212, 215

Sydney

- Statistical Divisions—*continued*
 - long-term debt, 227–230, 232
 - population, 200, 246, 249–254, 261–262
 - property valuations, 200, 201–204
 - roads, 823
 - temperature, 22, 24
 - transport services
 - ferries, 801–802
 - omnibuses and tramways, 818–822
 - railways, 807
 - University, 1004–1005, 1009, 1010–1017

T

- Tablelands, 25
 - agricultural areas, 562, 563, 564, 566
 - settlement, 566
- Talcs, 526
- Tanneries
 - leather produced, 463, 491
 - materials treated, 491
- Tariff Board, 756–757
- Tariffs (*see* Customs tariffs, Excise)
- Taronga Park Zoological Gardens, 895
- Tasmania
 - area, 2
 - separation from N.S.W., 1
- Taverns, 900, 902
- Taxation
 - Commonwealth, 60, 70–81
 - customs, 80–81, 754–760, 777
 - estate duties, 79
 - excise duties, 80–81, 776–777
 - gift duty, 80
 - income, 70–78
 - pay-roll, 80
 - primage, 81, 755
 - sales, 81, 755–756
 - social service contribution, 70
 - State re-imburement, 81–84
 - uniform, 70, 81
 - wool, 81, 677–678
 - concessions
 - copper mining, 530
 - export incentives, 752–753
 - gold mining, 532

Taxation—*continued*

- incomes of taxpayers, 77
- local authorities, 60, 61, 204-209, 211-212
- main roads, 206, 825-827
- water and sewerage rates, 220, 235, 239
- State, 60-69, 87
 - income, 60, 70
 - land, 60, 61-63
 - motor vehicles, 60-61, 69, 93, 94, 834, 835, 845-847
 - poker machines, 60-61, 68-69
 - probate, 60-61, 63-65
 - racing and betting, 60-61, 66-68
 - road maintenance charges, 835
 - stamp duties, 60-61, 65-66

Taxi-cabs

- drivers' licences, 844
- fares, 837
- licensing, 834, 837-838
- registrations, 838
- third party insurance, 843

Tea

- consumption, 328
- imports, 767
- prices
 - retail, 341
 - wholesale, 348

Teachers

- private schools, 966, 983, 992-993
 - training, 991-992
- public schools, 966, 992-993
 - training colleges, 990-991
- technical schools, 995

Technical colleges, 993-998

- government expenditure, 964, 998
- scholarships, 1019, 1023, 1024
- Sydney Technical College, 994, 996

Telecommunications Commission, Overseas, 868-869

Telegraphs

- international, 868-869
- New South Wales, 866-867

Telephones

- international services, 869-870
- New South Wales, 867-868

Television

- broadcasting stations
 - commercial, 872
 - national, 871
- control of services, 871-872
- international, 870
- receivers and parts produced, 457
- viewers' licences, 872-873

Telex (international) service, 869-870

Temperature

- coastal districts, 23
- graphs, 22
- Sydney, 24
- tablelands, 25
- western plains, 26-27
- western slopes, 25-26

Tenancy law, 334-335

Tenancy of rural holdings, 573, 579-580, 741-744, 747

Tenterfield

- altitude and climate, 25
- population, 255

Term loan funds, 123, 137, 138, 141-142

Textbook allowances, secondary schools, 1023

Textiles

- exports, 766
- factories, 485-488
- imports, 765, 767, 771
- interstate trade
- production, 455

Theatre licences, 897

Tick, cattle, 694

Tides, 29

Tiles (*see* Brick and tile works)

Timber

- interstate trade, 779, 782
- Marketing Act, 733
- oversea trade, 734, 767
- prices, wholesale, 348
- production, 461, 506-507, 732-733
- royalties, 88-89, 731
- sawmills, 506-507, 733

Time, standard, 28

Tin

- deposits, 537
- interstate trade, 782
- mining
 - employment and output, 526
 - production, 528, 537
- prices
 - Australia, 554
 - London, 553

Titanium

- concentrates exported, 769, 773
- deposits and uses, 532
- production, 528, 533

Tobacco

- area and production, 603, 641
- Board, 642
- cultivation, 641-642
- factories, 505-506
- holdings, 602, 641
- imports, 765, 767
- interstate trade, 781, 782
- juveniles, supply prohibited, 885
- Leaf Marketing Board, 642
- production, 603, 641
- research, 642
- sales, retail, 352-354
- stabilisation scheme, 642
- tariff, 642
- value of production, 641

Tokyo Office of State Government, 47

Tomatoes

- area and production, 649
- consumption, 328
- marketing, 651

"Torrens" title (real property), 190

Totalizators

- investments, 898
- tax, 67-68
- Totalizator Agency Board, 67, 898

Tourist

- Bureau, 5, 90
- features, 4-5
- vehicles, 837, 838

Town and country planning, 198-200, 1084

Towns (*see also* Municipalities and shires, and specific towns)

- population, 248-249, 252-256

Tractors

- bounty, 425
- on rural holdings, 580-581
- production, 458

Trade

- agreements, 757-760
- control of, 751-752
- Department of, 426, 751
- exports (*see* Exports)
- imports (*see* Imports)
- promotion, 752-754
- reciprocity, 757-760
- representation abroad, 752
- world conferences, 759-760

Trade and Industry Department, 426, 751

Trade mark registration, 1066

Trade unions, 416-418

Trading banks (*see* Banks and banking)

Traffic

- accidents, 847-850
- funds, 93, 94, 845-847
- offences, 851-852
 - breath analysis, 852
 - points system, 852
- regulations, 834
- speed limit, 834

Training, industrial (*see also* Technical education), 405-406

Tramway services (*see* Omnibus and tramway services)

Transport services

- airlines, 853-861
- ferries, 801-802
- omnibuses and tramways, 818-822
- public motor vehicles, 818-822, 834-835, 837-838
- railways, 806-817
- schools, 968

Treasury bills, 151

Treasury notes, 150-151

Triplets born, 298-299

Trucks (*see also* Motor Vehicles)

- factories, 481-483
- production, 458
- registered, 836, 838-840
- new vehicles, 841-843

Trustee, Public, 1065-1066
 Trust Funds, State, 85, 98

Tuberculosis
 benefits
 Commonwealth expenditure, 877
 rates, 950
 compensation to miners, 415
 deaths, 315, 316-317, 319

Tungsten, 528

Turkeys, 719

Twins born, 298-299

Typhoid fever, 315-316, 949

Tyres (*see* Rubber)

U

Umberumberka Dam (Broken Hill)
 rainfall and evaporation, 21

Undistributed profits tax, 78-79

Unemployment (*see* Employment and unemployment)

Uniform taxation, 70, 81

Unions
 employees' 363, 365-366, 368, 416-418
 employers'
 Commonwealth, 363
 State, 365-366
 trade, 416-418
 preference to members, 368

United Kingdom
 Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd, 672.
 Government Contracts
 meat, 688
 wool, 670, 672-673
 tariff preference, 757

Universities, 1004-1017
 Board, 962
 Commission, Commonwealth, 961, 1009
 courses, 1004, 1005-1008, 1014-1015
 degrees conferred, 1017
 finances, 1008-1012
 government aid, 1008-1011

Universities—*continued*
 libraries, 1027
 Murray Committee, 961, 1008-1009
 Newcastle, 1007, 1010-1017
 New England, 1007, 1010-1017
 New South Wales, 1006, 1007, 1009, 1010-1017
 Scholarships
 Commonwealth, 1018-1022
 miscellaneous, 1025
 State, 1023, 1025
 staff, 1013
 students, 1013-1017
 ages, 1016
 courses, 1014-1015
 new, 1017
 Sydney, 1004-1005, 1009, 1010-1017
 tutorial classes, 1005, 1030

Urban boundaries, 246

Urban centres, 246-249

Utilities (*see* Motor vehicles)

V

Valuation
 estates for probate, 1044-1045
 land
 court, 1045
 fees, 89
 taxation, 201-204
 property for local rates, 200, 201-204

Value of production (*see* Production, value of)

Valuer-General, 202

Varnishes (*see* Paints and varnishes)

Veal, 684-685

Vegetables (*see also* specific vegetables)
 animal fodder, 603
 area and production, 603, 649-650
 canning, 499-500
 production, 453, 650
 consumption, 328
 fertilizers used, 608
 marketing, 325, 651-652
 planting and harvesting dates, 609
 prices
 retail, 341
 wholesale, 348, 606
 value of production, 604-605

Venereal diseases, 951

Veterinary science

- university course, 1004
- degrees conferred, 1017
- students enrolled, 1014

Veterinary surgeons, 694

Victoria

- area, 2
- separation from N.S.W., 1

Victorian border railways, 815

Violence, deaths by, 315, 322-323

Vital statistics, 280-323

Vocational guidance, 980

Voting at elections

- Commonwealth, 53
- State, 48-49

W

Wages, 369-394

- average weekly earnings, 393-394
- award rates, 369, 389-393
- basic, 369-382
- components (basic wage margin, etc.), 393
- factories (*see* Factories)
- females, 378, 381-382, 389, 390, 391, 392
- margins, 369, 384-389, 393
- minimum, 369, 376, 377
- mining (*see* Mining)
- omnibuses and tramways, 822
- overtime, 393
- railways, 811
- rates by occupation, 390, 392
- rural industries, 576-578
- secondary, 369, 384-389, 393
- shift work, 395
- total, 369, 374-377, 383-384

Wagga Wagga

- Agricultural College, 977, 1000-1001, 1024
- altitude and climate, 22, 26
- population, 249, 255
- Teachers' College, 990

Walgett

- altitude and climate, 27
- rainfall and evaporation, 21

War pensions, 921-923

War service homes, 1095, 1096, 1102-1103

Water and sewerage services

- Hunter District Water Board, 238-240
- local authorities
 - loan expenditure, 226, 228
 - long-term debt, 231
 - revenue and expenditure, 201, 220-221
- Metropolitan, Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, 234-238

Water conservation and irrigation, 720-728

- Commission, 720
- irrigation
 - areas, 722-723
 - districts, 723-724
- N.S.W.—Queensland Border Rivers Agreement, 721
- organization, 720-722
- River Murray Waters Agreement, 720-721
- Rural Bank Agency, 594
- Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 519-522, 721
- underground water, 727-728
- Water Trust, 725
- works and storage dams, 725-727

Weather

- rainfall indexes
 - dairying districts, 706
 - sheep districts, 699
 - wheat districts, 615-616
- recent conditions, 27-28

Weights and measures, standard, 333

Western Land Boards, 1056

Western Lands Commission, 740

Western plains, 26-27

- agricultural areas, 562, 563, 564, 567
- settlement, 567

Western slopes, 25-26

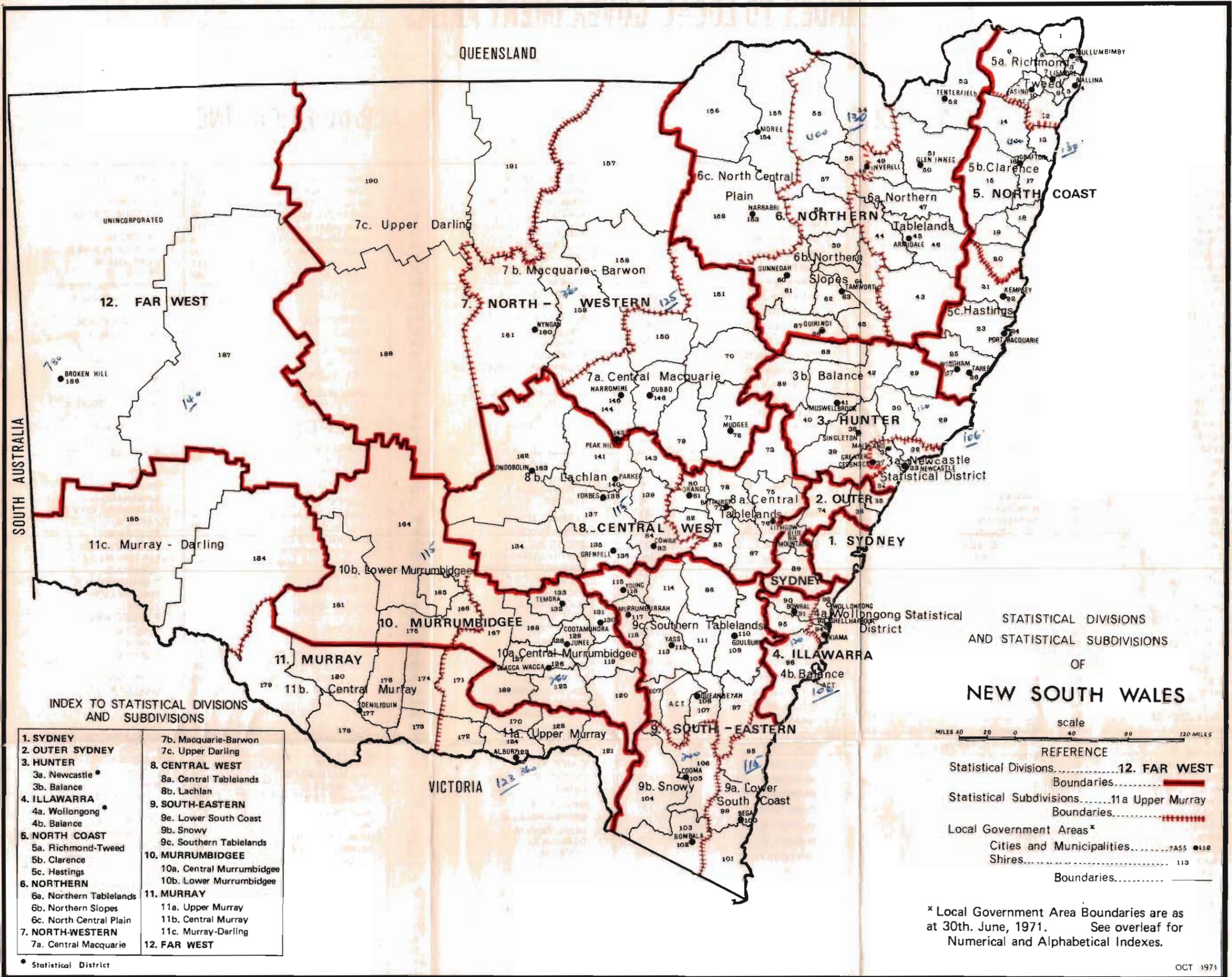
Westminster, Statute of, 51

Wharfage

- Newcastle, 796
- rates levied, 800
- Sydney, 794-795, 800

- Wheat, 601, 629
 area and production, 603, **610-612**, 1111
 belt, 611-612
 Board, Australian, 326, 342, 618-619
 bulk handling, 619-621, 795
 consumption, 626
 crops fertilized, 606-609
 cultivation, 603, **606-615**
 delivery quotas, 619
 exports, 610, **622-625**, 768-769, 773
 finance, **591**, 599-600
 freights, shipping, 798
 grading, 624-625
 holdings, 602, 613
 Industry Research Council, 616
 international agreements, 622-624
 interstate trade, 782
 machinery on holdings, 580-582
 marginal areas
 reconstruction, 599-600
 marketing, 617-626
 f.a.q. standard, 625
 pools, 622
 planting and harvesting dates, 609
 pools, 622
 prices, 348, 606, **627-628**
 exports, 627
 home consumption, 627
 production, 564, 603, **610-611**
 value, 604-605, 628-629
 quotas, 619
 rainfall, 615-616
 research, 330, 616
 return to grower, 628
 shipping facilities, 795, 796
 stabilisation plan, 617-619
 stock feed, 626
 tax, 616
 treated in factories, 496
 varieties, 613-615
 yield, 610, 612
- White lead (*see* Paints and varnishes)
- Wholesale
 census, 351, 1123, 1126, 1135
 prices (*see* Prices)
- Whooping-cough, 315, **316**
- Widowed persons, 263
 re-marriages, 282-283
- Widows
 pensions
 Commonwealth expenditure, 877
 rates, 919-921
 State aid, **884**, 919
- Widow's Pensioners Training Scheme, 882
- Wife and child desertion, 890
- Wilcannia
 altitude and climate, 27
 rainfall and evaporation, 21, 27
- Winds, 15-16
- Wine
 consumption, 328, 905-907
 licences to sell, 900-904
 Marketing Board, 643
 prices, wholesale, 348
 production, 454, 603, **642-643**
 sales
 wholesale, 906-907
- Wireless (*see* Broadcasting, Electrical and wireless equipment, Radio, Television)
- Wireworking factories, 477
 production, 459
- Withholding tax, 70
- Wollongong
 altitude and climate, 23
 area, 195, 200
 City
 population, 255
 Council, 196
 elections, 196, 234
 finances, 201, 203-204, **207-210**, 212
 government assistance, 223
 long-term debt, **227-230**, 232, 233
 rates, 207-209
 Statistical District, 249
 population, 250-252
 Teachers' College, 990
 Urban Centre
 population, 246, 249
 valuations, 200, **203**
- Women
 eligibility for parliament, 43, 44
 franchise, 47-48, 53
 voters
 Legislative Assembly, 49
- Wood (*see* Timber)

- Wool (*see also* Pastoral industry, Sheep), 662-679
- auction sales, 670-676
 - Australian Realisation Commission, 672
 - Australian Wool Board, 676-677
 - carding, spinning and weaving, 485-486
 - cloth produced, 455
 - consumption in factories, 486, 490
 - exports, 690
 - fleece, weight of, 668-669
 - freights
 - railway, 814
 - shipping, 798
 - Industry Fund, 678
 - interstate trade, 782
 - Joint Organization, 672
 - levy, 677-678
 - liens, 191
 - marketing, 670-673
 - prices, 673-676
 - production, 564, 662-664, 1113
 - value, 663, 689-690
 - promotion and research, 676-679
 - quality of clip, 665-667
 - research and publicity, 676-679
 - reserve price schemes, 672
 - scouring and fellmongering works, 488-490
 - production, 489
 - wool used, 490
 - shearing, 662-665, 1113
 - tax, 677-678
 - tops produced, 486
 - United Kingdom contracts, 672
 - yarn produced, 455, 486
- Workers' compensation, 407-416
- cases and compensation paid, 410-411, 413, 414
 - Commission, 407
 - fixed loss ratio scheme, 409
 - injuries, 413
 - agency of accident, 412
 - causes, 412
 - insurance, 178, 179, 407-410
 - miners', 407, 409-410, 415-416
 - Premiums Committee, 409, 416
 - seamen, 805
- Workers' Educational Association, 1030
- Work force
- industry group, 402
 - occupational status, 401
 - rural, 575
 - unemployed, 404-405
 - wage and salary earners in civilian employment, 403
- Wyndham Committee (Secondary Education), 961
- Y
- Yarns
- cotton, 455, 485
 - rayon and synthetic fibres, 455
 - used in knitting mills, 487
 - woollen, 455, 486
- Young
- altitude and climate, 26
 - population, 249, 255
- Youth
- apprenticeship, 405-406, 1054
 - employment in factories, 438-439
 - offenders, 889-890, 1057-1060
- Z
- Zinc
- deposits, 533-534
 - exports, 535
 - interstate trade, 780, 782
 - mining, 526-528, 533-536
 - employment and output, 526-527, 534
 - production, 528, 535
 - prices
 - Australia, 554
 - London, 553
- Zircon
- concentrates exported, 769, 773
 - production, 523, 528, 532-533
- Zoological Gardens, Taronga, 895



INDEX TO STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

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

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

scale
MILES 40 20 0 40 80 120 MILES

REFERENCE

Statistical Divisions.....12. FAR WEST

Boundaries.....

Statistical Subdivisions.....11a Upper Murray

Boundaries.....

Local Government Areas*

Cities and Municipalities.....YASS ●112

Shires..... 113

Boundaries.....

* Local Government Area Boundaries are as at 30th. June, 1971. See overleaf for Numerical and Alphabetical Indexes.

INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

M - Municipality

S - Shire

NUMERICAL INDEX

TWEED S.	1	MURRURUNDI S.	68
MULLUMBIMBY	2	MERRIWA S.	69
BYRON S.	3	COOLAH S.	70
BALLINA M.	4	CUDGEGONG S.	71
TINTENBAR S.	5	MUDGE M.	72
GUNDURIMBA S.	6	RYLSTONE S.	73
LISMORE, CITY OF	7	COLO S.	74
TERANIA S.	8	BLAXLAND S.	75
KYOGLE S.	9	LITHGOW, CITY OF	76
CASINO M.	10	BATHURST, CITY OF	77
TOMKI S.	11	TURON S.	78
WOODBURN S.	12	WELLINGTON S.	79
MACLEAN S.	13	CANOBOLAS S.	80
COPMANHURST S.	14	ORANGE, CITY OF	81
NYMBOIDA S.	15	LYNDHURST S.	82
GRAFTON, CITY OF	16	COWRA M.	83
ULMARRA S.	17	WAUGOOLA S.	84
COFFS HARBOUR S.	18	ABERCROMBIE S.	85
BELLINGEN S.	19	CROOKWELL S.	86
NAMBUCCA S.	20	OBERON S.	87
MACLEAY S.	21	BLUE MOUNTAINS, CITY OF	88
KEMPSEY M.	22	WOLLONDILLY S.	89
HASTINGS S.	23	MITTAGONG S.	90
PORT MACQUARIE M.	24	BOWRAL M.	91
MANNING S.	25	WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	92
TAREE M.	26	SHELLHARBOUR M.	93
WINGHAM M.	27	KIAMA M.	94
GLOUCESTER S.	28	WINGECARRIBEE S.	95
STROUD S.	29	SHOALHAVEN S.	96
DUNGOG S.	30	TALLAGANDA S.	97
MAITLAND, CITY OF	31	EUROBODALLA S.	98
PORT STEPHENS S.	32	MUMBULLA S.	99
NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	33	BEGA M.	100
LAKE MACQUARIE S.	34	IMLAY S.	101
WYONG S.	35	BOMBALA M.	102
GOSFORD S.	36	BIBBENLUKE S.	103
CESSNOCK, GREATER CITY OF	37	SNOWY RIVER S.	104
SINGLETON M.	38	COOMA M.	105
PATRICK PLAINS S.	39	MONARO S.	106
DENMAN S.	40	YARROWLUMLA S.	107
MUSWELLBROOK M.	41	QUEANBEYAN M.	108
SCONE S.	42	MULWAREE S.	109
WALCHA S.	43	GOULBURN, CITY OF	110
URALLA S.	44	GUNNING S.	111
ARMIDALE, CITY OF	45	YASS M.	112
DUMARESQ S.	46	GOODRADIGBEE S.	113
GUYRA S.	47	BOOROWA S.	114
INVERELL M.	48	BURRANGONG S.	115
MACINTYRE S. (PART)	49	YOUNG M.	116
GLEN INNES M.	50	MURRUMBURRAH M.	117
SEVERN S.	51	DEMONDRIE S.	118
TENTERFIELD M.	52	GUNDAGAI S.	119
TENTERFIELD S.	53	TUMUT S.	120
ASHFORD S.	54	TUMBARUMBA S.	121
YALLAROI S.	55	HOLBROOK S.	122
MACINTYRE S. (PART)	56	ALBURY, CITY OF	123
BINGARA S.	57	HUME S.	124
BARRABA S.	58	KYEAMBA S.	125
MANILLA S.	59	WAGGA WAGGA, CITY OF	126
GUNNEDAH M.	60	MITCHELL S.	127
LIVERPOOL PLAINS S.	61	JUNEE M.	128
PEEL S.	62	ILLABO S.	129
TAMWORTH, CITY OF	63	COOTAMUNDRA M.	130
COCKBURN S.	64	JINDALEE S.	131
NUNDLE S.	65		
QUIRINDI M.	66		
TAMARANG S.	67		

TEMORA M.	132
NARRABURRA S.	133
BLAND S.	134
WEDDIN S.	135
GRENFELL M.	136
JEMALONG S.	137
FORBES M.	138
BOREE S.	139
PARKES M.	140
GOOBANG S.	141
PEAK HILL M.	142
MOLONG S.	143
TIMBREBONGIE S.	144
NARROMINE M.	145
DUBBO M.	146
TALBRAGAR S.	147
GILGANDRA S.	150
COONABARABRAN S.	151
NAMOI S.	152
NARRABRI M.	153
MOREE M.	154
BOOLOOORO S.	155
BOOMI S.	156
WALGETT S.	157
COONAMBLE S.	158
WARREN S.	159
NYNGAN M.	160
BOGAN S.	161
LACHLAN S.	162
CONDOBOLIN M.	163
CARRATHOOL S.	164
WADE S.	165
LEETON S.	166
NARRANDERA S.	167
COOLAMON S.	168
LOCKHART S.	169
CULCAIRN S.	170
URANA S.	171
COROWA S.	172
BERRIGAN S.	173
JERILDERIE S.	174
MURRUMBIDGEE S.	175
CONARGO S.	176
DENILIQUIN M.	177
MURRAY S.	178
WAKOOL S.	179
WINDOURAN S.	180
HAY S.	181
BALRANALD S.	184
WENTWORTH S.	185
BROKEN HILL, CITY OF	186
CENTRAL DARLING S.	187
COBAR S.	188
DARLING S.	190
BREWARRINA S.	191

ABERCROMBIE S.	85
ALBURY, CITY OF	123
ARMIDALE, CITY OF	45
ASHFORD S.	54
BALLINA M.	4
BALRANALD S.	184
BARRABA S.	58
BATHURST, CITY OF	77
BEGA M.	100
BELLINGEN S.	19
BERRIGAN S.	173
BIBBENLUKE S.	103
BINGARA S.	57
BLAND S.	134
BLAXLAND S.	75
BLUE MOUNTAINS, CITY OF	82
BOGAN S.	161
BOMBALA M.	102
BOOLOOORO S.	155
BOOMI S.	156
BOOROWA S.	114
BOREE S.	139
BOWRAL M.	91
BREWARRINA S.	191
BROKEN HILL, CITY OF	186
BURRANGONG S.	115
BYRON S.	3
CANOBOLAS S.	80
CARRATHOOL S.	164
CASINO M.	10
CENTRAL DARLING S.	187
CESSNOCK, GREATER, CITY OF	37
COBAR S.	188
COCKBURN S.	64
COFFS HARBOUR S.	18
COLO S.	74
CONARGO S.	176
CONDOBOLIN M.	163
COOLAH S.	70
COOLAMON S.	168
COOMA M.	105
COONABARABRAN S.	151
COONAMBLE S.	158
COOTAMUNDRA M.	130
COPMANHURST S.	14
COROWA S.	172
COWRA M.	83
CROOKWELL S.	86
CUDGEGONG S.	71
CULCAIRN S.	170
DARLING S.	190
DEMONDRIE S.	118
DENILIQUIN M.	177
DENMAN S.	40
DUBBO M.	148
DUMARESQ S.	46
DUNGOG S.	30
EUROBODALLA S.	98
FORBES M.	138
GILGANDRA S.	150
GLEN INNES M.	50
GLOUCESTER S.	28
GOOBANG S.	141
GOODRADIGBEE S.	113

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

GOSFORD S.	36	NYNGAN M.	160
GOULBURN, CITY OF	110	OBERON S.	87
GRAFTON, CITY OF	16	ORANGE, CITY OF	81
GRENFELL M.	136	PARKES M.	140
GUNDAGAI S.	119	PATRICK PLAINS S.	39
GUNDURIMBA S.	6	PEAK HILL M.	142
GUNNEDAH M.	60	PEEL S.	62
GUNNING S.	111	PORT MACQUARIE M.	24
GUYRA S.	47	PORT STEPHENS S.	32
HASTINGS S.	23	QUEANBEYAN M.	108
HAY S.	181	QUIRINDI M.	66
HOLBROOK S.	122	RYLSTONE S.	73
HUME S.	124	SCONE S.	42
ILLABO S.	129	SEVERN S.	51
IMLAY S.	101	SHELLHARBOUR M.	93
INVERELL M.	48	SHOALHAVEN S.	96
JEMALONG S.	137	SINGLETON M.	38
JERILDERIE S.	174	SNOWY RIVER S.	104
JUNEE M.	128	STROUD S.	29
JINDALEE S.	131	TALBRAGAR S.	147
KEMPSEY M.	22	TALLAGANDA S.	97
KIAMA M.	94	TAMARANG S.	67
KYEAMBA S.	125	TAMWORTH, CITY OF	63
KYOGLE S.	9	TAREE M.	26
LACHLAN S.	162	TEMORA M.	132
LAKE MACQUARIE S.	34	TENTERFIELD M.	52
LEETON S.	166	TENTERFIELD S.	53
LISMORE, CITY OF	7	TERANIA S.	8
LITHGOW, CITY OF	76	TIMBREBONGIE S.	144
LIVERPOOL PLAINS S.	81	TINTENBAR S.	5
LOCKHART S.	169	TOMKI S.	11
LYNDHURST S.	82	TUMBARUMBA S.	121
MACINTYRE S.	49	TUMUT S.	120
MACLEAN S.	13	TURON S.	78
MACLEAY S.	21	TWEED S.	1
MAITLAND, CITY OF	31	ULMARRA S.	17
MANILLA S.	59	URALLA S.	44
MANNING S.	25	URANA S.	171
MERRIWA S.	69	WADE S.	165
MITCHELL S.	127	WAGGA WAGGA, CITY OF	126
MITTAGONG S.	90	WAKOOL S.	179
MOLONG S.	143	WALCHA S.	43
MONARO S.	106	WALGETT S.	157
MOREE M.	154	WARREN S.	159
MUDGE M.	72	WAUGOOLA S.	84
MULLUMBIMBY M.	2	WEDDIN S.	135
MULWAREE S.	109	WELLINGTON S.	79
MUMBULLA S.	99	WENTWORTH S.	185
MURRAY S.	178	WINDOURAN S.	180
MURRUMBIDGEE S.	175	WINGECARRIBEE S.	95
MURRUMBURRAH M.	117	WINGHAM M.	27
MURRURUNDI S.	68	WOLLONDILLY S.	89
MUSWELLBROOK M.	41	WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	92
NAMBUCCA S.	20	WOODBURN S.	12
NAMOI S.	152	WYONG S.	35
NARRABRI M.	153	YALLAROI S.	55
NARRANDERA S.	167	YARROWLUMLA S.	107
NARROMINE M.	145	YASS M.	112
NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	33	YOUNG M.	116
NUNDLE S.	65		
NYMBOIDA S.	15		