



Official Year Book

NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 63

1974

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(1971)



OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 63 1974

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AND

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN OF NEW SOUTH WALES

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

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P R E F A C E

THIS is the 63rd edition of the *Official Year Book of New South Wales*, which was known, from the first edition in 1886 until 1904, as the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*.

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

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

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

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

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

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Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and
Government Statistician of New South Wales

Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Sydney, June, 1975.

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SYMBOLS

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

n.a. Not available.

n.y.a. Not yet available.

r Revised.

Preliminary.

... Nil or less than half the final digit shown, or not applicable.

— Where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures, indicates break in continuity of series.

ROUNDING OF FIGURES

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

Chapter 1

GEOGRAPHY

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-five 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 km	sq km	
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of 135th meridian of east longitude †	...	4,103,987	1,035 (26 Jan.)
1825	Tasmania constituted a separate colony	68,332	4,035,655	} 38,300‡
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales moved to 129th east meridian	1,341,962	5,377,617	
1836	South Australia founded as a separate colony	802,508	4,575,109	78,929
1841	New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony	269,002	4,306,107	145,303
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony	227,619	4,078,488	197,265
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony	1,435,631	2,642,857	327,459
1861-3	Northern Territory and territory between 129th and 132nd east meridians separated	1,838,996	803,860	377,084
1911	Australian Capital Territory ceded to Australian Government	2,359	801,501	1,699,376
1915	Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory	73	801,428	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

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in January 1974.

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 1,370 kilometres. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 550 kilometres. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 1,099 kilometres, the actual length of seaboard being 1,460 kilometres. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 1,217 kilometres.

The total area of New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Australian Capital Territory) is 801,428 square kilometres or about one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 12,015 square kilometres of the total surface of the State are covered by water, including 456 square kilometres 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 km	Per cent		sq km	sq km
New South Wales	801,428	10.43	1.00	801,428	...
Victoria	227,619	2.96	0.28	227,619	...
Queensland	1,727,523	22.47	2.16	793,464	934,059
South Australia	984,377	12.81	1.23	984,377	...
Western Australia	2,527,623	32.88	3.15	1,584,867	942,756
Tasmania	68,332	0.89	0.09	68,332	...
Australian Capital Territory	2,432	0.03	...	2,432	...
Northern Territory	1,347,520	17.53	1.69	252,006	1,095,514
Total, Australia	7,686,855	100.00	9.60	4,714,525	2,972,330

LORD HOWE ISLAND

Lord Howe Island, which was discovered in 1788, is situated 702 kilometres north-east of Sydney and about 580 kilometres east of Port Macquarie. Mount Gower (866 metres) and Mount Lidgbird (763 metres) dominate the island, which is of volcanic origin and has an area of 17 square kilometres. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant, but because of the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 120 hectares are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of Kentia palm seed. The island is linked with Sydney by a flying-boat service, and is a favoured tourist resort.

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

PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

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

The Coastal districts are undulating, well watered, and fertile. Their average width is 80 kilometres in the north and 30 kilometres in the south—the widest portion being 240 kilometres 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 50 to 160 kilometres and forming the main watershed. The average height of the northern tableland is 750 metres, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 1,200 metres. 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 2,228 metres. 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 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 extensively, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses. Storage reservoirs on the Murray and southern Darling and regulation of the flow of the Darling River help to maintain water supplies in periods of scarce rainfall.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS

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

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

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

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

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

River Basin	Length of Main Stream	Area of Basin	Average Annual Water Flow in Basin
	km	sq km	Mill. cu m
Coastal Rivers—			
Richmond	262	6,940	2,050
Clarence	394	22,670	5,181
Macleay	402	11,240	1,901
Hastings	174	3,760	1,056
Manning	224	8,420	2,205
Hunter	462	20,460	1,608
Hawkesbury	472	21,730	2,246
Shoalhaven	332	7,300	1,764
Snowy	270*	9,060	1,579
Inland Rivers—			
Gwydir	668	25,930	815
Namoi	847	43,000	819
Castlereagh	549	17,700	236
Macquarie-Bogan	950	73,300	1,468
Lachlan	1,484	84,700	1,326
Murrumbidgee	1,579	97,100	3,750
Murray	1,936*	272,000	8,891
Darling	2,617*	575,000	3,272

* Length within New South Wales. Total length: Snowy, 448 kilometres; Murray, 2,590 kilometres; Darling, 2,736 kilometres.

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

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

TOURIST FEATURES

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

Many tourist features are to be found close to Sydney. Sydney Harbour has great natural beauty, and the Sydney Harbour Bridge and Opera House make a striking impression on the harbour. The Royal National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, near the city, are extensive recreation reserves in which the natural fauna and flora have been preserved, the scenery being typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River and Broken Bay (into which it discharges) are most beautiful waterways less than 60 kilometres to the north of Sydney. Within 60 kilometres to the south of Sydney, the coastal panoramas from Sublime Point and Mount Keira are striking.

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

The Blue Mountains (50 to 100 kilometres 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 tablelands, about 190 kilometres by road 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 Australia, is situated in the southern tablelands about 260 kilometres south-west of Sydney. The city has been developed on spacious lines in a setting of parklands and gardens, with Lake Burley Griffin as a central feature, development being in close accord with a plan accepted after world wide competition. The site of the city was transferred to the Australian Government in 1911.

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

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

CONCEPTS AND CRITERIA

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

Statistical Divisions were first delineated towards the end of the last century, and took account of topographical and climatic features and the distribution of rural and other forms of economic activity. However, new Statistical Divisions were adopted by the Bureau from 1 January 1970, and these 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 organisation generally, throughout the State. Of necessity, however, the positioning of the boundaries of the Divisions has, to some extent, been subjective.

It should be emphasised that the boundaries of the 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, it is considered that the Statistical Division boundaries now being used can be retained without material changes for a period of between ten to fifteen years.

Under the existing 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) Statistical Subdivisions.

A list of the Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions and the Statistical Districts within the State is given in the inset to the map on page 8. Their boundaries are outlined on this small map, and shown more clearly on a larger map at the end of this Year Book volume. The local government areas within each of these statistical areas and a brief description of the main features of each Statistical Division are shown on pages 9 to 19.

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

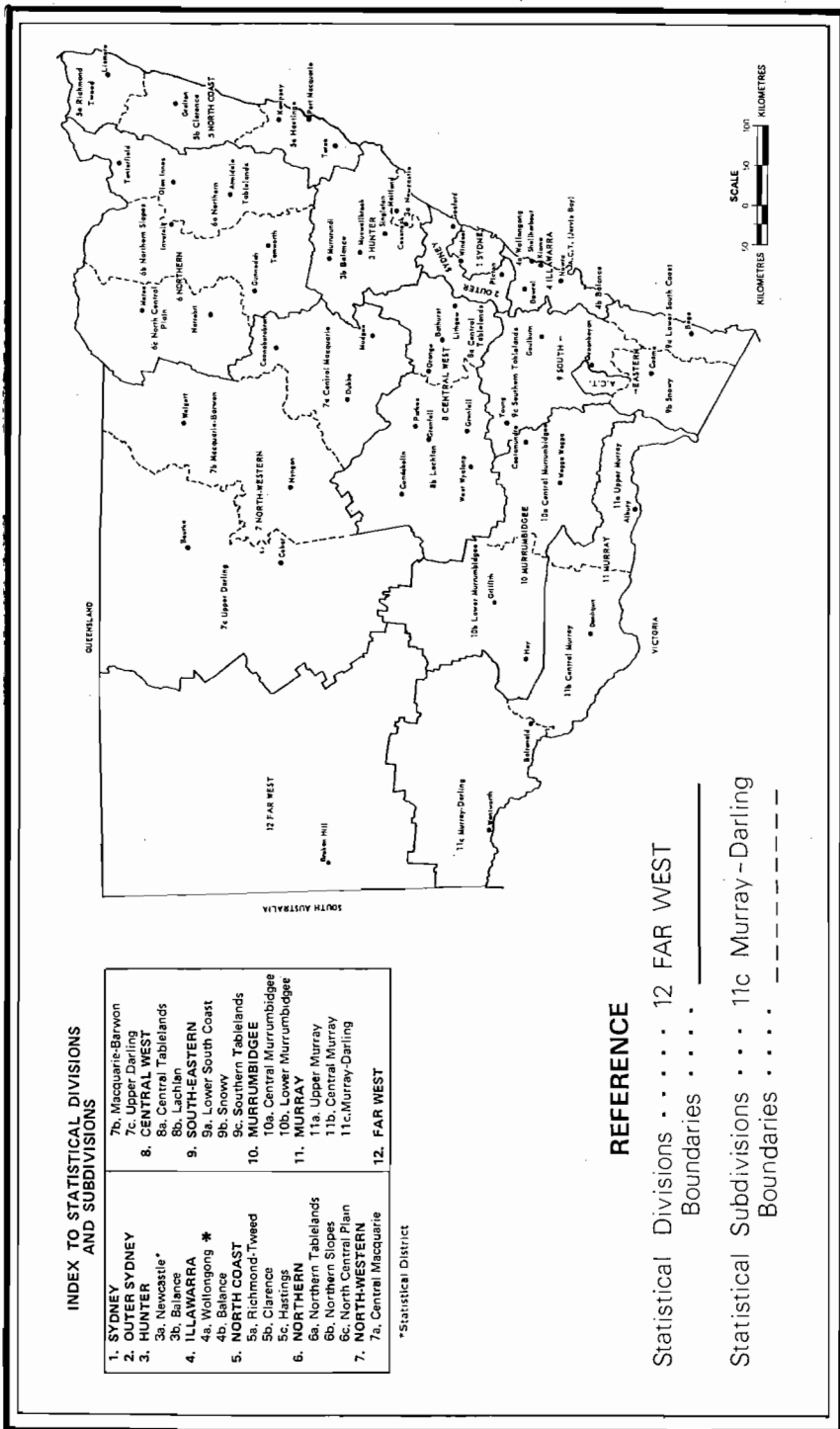
The Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the *Wollongong Statistical District* (within the Illawarra Statistical Division) are general-purpose statistical areas delineated in 1966. They are predominantly urban in character, and have been delineated using the same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

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

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



INDEX TO STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

1. SYDNEY	7b. Macquarie-Barwon
2. OUTER SYDNEY	7c. Upper Darling
3. OUTER	8. CENTRAL WEST
3a. Newcastle*	8a. Central Tablelands
3b. Lithgow	9. SOUTH-EASTERN
4. ILLAWARRA	9a. Lower South Coast
4a. Wollongong *	9b. South Coast
5. NORTH COAST	9c. Southern Tablelands
5a. Clarence	10. MURRUMBIDGEE
5b. Richmond-Tweed	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 District

REFERENCE

Statistical Divisions 12 FAR WEST

Boundaries

Statistical Subdivisions 11c Murray-Darling

Boundaries

CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION

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

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

No. of Division	Statistical Division	Total Area		Population		Area of Rural Holdings	
		At 30 June 1972	Proportion of State Total	At 30 June 1972	Proportion of State Total	At 31 March 1972	Proportion of State Total
		sq km	Per cent		Per cent	sq km	Per cent
1	Sydney	4,075	0.5	2,850,630	61.2	899	0.1
2	Outer Sydney ..	8,321	1.0	133,360	2.9	1,678	0.2
3	Hunter	30,828	3.8	409,420	8.8	20,018	2.9
4	Illawarra	8,485	1.1	252,930	5.4	2,689	0.4
5	North Coast ..	35,862	4.5	224,030	4.8	24,753	3.6
6	Northern	98,574	12.3	164,820	3.5	83,691	12.1
7	North-Western ..	199,123	24.8	98,040	2.1	187,438	27.2
8	Central West ..	63,258	7.9	151,090	3.2	53,968	7.8
9	South-Eastern ..	52,136	6.5	119,030	2.6	36,619	5.3
10	Murrumbidgee ..	63,522	7.9	131,960	2.8	55,494	8.0
11	Murray	90,003	11.2	86,260	1.9	83,154	12.1
12	Far West	147,143	18.4	33,840	0.7	139,604	20.2
	Total, New South Wales ..	801,428*	100.0	4,661,600†	100.0	690,005	100.0

* Includes Lord Howe Island and 82 square kilometres of harbours and rivers, etc., which are not included within municipalities or shire borders.

† Includes Lord Howe Island (240 persons) and "Migratory" (5,900 persons).

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

SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

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

is negligible in the Division except in a few perimeter areas such as Camden and Windsor, where the main activities are concerned with poultry, vegetables, orchard fruit, and dairying.

OUTER SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

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

HUNTER STATISTICAL DIVISION

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

ILLAWARRA STATISTICAL DIVISION

The coastal portion of the Division consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Minnamurra and Shoalhaven) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. To the west of this coastal plain is a long escarpment which gives way to exceedingly rugged terrain in Shoalhaven Shire, and the land in the north-western part of the Division consists of undulating tablelands. The climate is generally of the warm humid type with heaviest rainfall occurring in summer and autumn. The inland parts are cooler than the coastal areas. Rail communication in the Division comprises the Illawarra line extending through the coastal belt and terminating at Nowra; the main southern line passing through Bowral; and a connecting link (Unanderra-Moss Vale), which is used mainly for goods traffic. Highway communication follows a similar pattern with a coastal road, a tablelands road, and several roads linking the Bowral area with the Illawarra Plains districts. The harbour facilities at Port Kembla provide an important service to industries in the region, particularly the iron and steel industry which is the dominant manufacturing activity in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area. Coal mining is also of considerable importance.

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

NORTH COAST STATISTICAL DIVISION

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

NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

There are three identifiable regions in the Division—the northern tablelands (mainly undulating hill lands generally over 1,000 metres above sea level), the northern slopes to the west of the tablelands, and the flat north central plains, watered by the Macintyre, Gwydir, and Namoi Rivers. The tablelands is an area with mild summers and cold winters and a moderate rainfall, with the heaviest rainfall occurring in summer. West of the tablelands the summers are warm to hot, with a similar rainfall pattern. Tamworth is the principal city of the Division, and the centre of a communications system by rail, road, and air. The main northern rail line from Newcastle passes through Quirindi, Tamworth, Armidale, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield. There is an extensive highway system linking all of the major towns and cities in the Division. Rural activity predominates in the Division—sheep and beef cattle in the northern tablelands and wheat growing and sheep and beef cattle in the slopes and plains areas. Approximately one-quarter of the beef cattle and one-sixth of the sheep in the State are located in the Division and almost one-quarter of the wheat (for grain) produced in the State is grown in the Division. Cotton growing is the main activity in the Namoi Shire, tobacco in the Ashford Shire, and poultry in the Peel and Cockburn Shires. Manufacturing industry is of minor importance throughout the Division (except in Tamworth), with some activity in food processing, sawmilling, and cotton ginning.

NORTH-WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

There is a diversity of topography in the Division with elevated lands extending from the central tablelands in the east, gently undulating slopes in the river basins of the Macquarie, Castlereagh, and Bogan Rivers in the central areas, and flat plains in the far west. Climatically this region is also diverse but is mostly semi-arid, particularly in the westerly and northerly parts. It has a hot summer and a fairly wide range between summer and winter temperatures. The eastern parts receive about 650 millimetres of rainfall per annum but only about half this amount is received in the western portion. The area is well served by railways with several lines, i.e. from Cobar, Bourke, Brewarrina, and Coonamble, focussing on Dubbo—the main economic centre of the whole region. Other lines connect Dubbo to Parkes, Molong, and Orange. At Dubbo the Mitchell Highway, which runs parallel to the railway line to Bourke, intersects the Newell Highway which traverses New South Wales from the Queensland border to the Victorian border. Sheep raising is the predominant activity throughout the entire region and the sheep and lamb population is approximately one-fifth of the State total. Wheat growing in association with sheep raising is of major importance in the Coonamble Shire and all the eastern regions except for the more elevated areas around Coolah and Cudgegong. Beef cattle grazing is also becoming widespread throughout the Division. Manufacturing is not of significance in the Division, although Dubbo and to a lesser extent Mudgee, Narromine, and Coonabarabran have some manufacturing activity mainly in food processing, and sawmilling.

CENTRAL WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Division lies to the west of the Blue Mountains and extends to beyond Condobolin. The eastern parts are made up of a number of discontinuous highland areas which contain the source of the Macquarie River, while the western parts watered by the Lachlan River are undulating at first, giving way to flat plains. Orange is the most populous city and focal point of the region. In the cool highland region, rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, while in the plains areas the summers are warm to hot, and rainfall is moderate on the slopes, tapering off to light in the west. The Sydney-Broken Hill railway line traverses the region connecting the cities of Lithgow, Bathurst, and Orange. The Mid-western, Newell, and Mitchell Highways cross the Division, linking these cities and the urban areas of Cowra, West Wyalong, Forbes, and Parkes. The region is mainly rural; mixed sheep and wheat farming predominates in the western parts and sheep and beef cattle in the eastern parts. Sheep population is 17.5 per cent and cattle population 10.2 per cent of the State total. Fruit growing (cherries and pome fruits) is most significant in the Canobolas Shire and vegetable farming for freezing and canning in the Bathurst and Cowra areas. Secondary industry activity, particularly in the more important towns in the eastern parts, is in food processing, cement production, and the manufacture of household appliances and fabricated metal products.

SOUTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

The South-Eastern Division comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains, and the southern tablelands. The coastal strip consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 2,200 metres, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction. The tablelands containing Canberra and the Australian Capital Territory are gently undulating with elevations of about 750 metres above sea level. The narrow south coast area has a humid cool-temperate climate and an average yearly rainfall of about 900 millimetres. Much cooler temperatures are experienced on the more elevated tablelands, and very cold temperatures occur on the Alps. Average annual rainfall on the tablelands ranges between 500 and 700 millimetres, but in the mountains exceeds 1,400 millimetres. The region is one of the most important water conservation areas in Australia as it includes the Snowy Mountains Scheme, the N.S.W. water storage dam at Burrinjuck, the greater part of the catchment area of the Lachlan River (Wyangala Dam), the urban water supply for Canberra, and part of the catchment area for the Sydney water supply. The Division is served by the main southern railway line and branch lines from Goulburn, and by an extensive highway system linking the major population centres in the Division. The lowland coastal strip is primarily a dairying area with beef raising, some pig and sheep raising, commercial fishing, and tourism of lesser importance. In the elevated tablelands merino sheep are the principal source of livelihood and this is supplemented in all shires by beef raising and in some shires by forestry and timber getting. Excluding Canberra which exerts a strong social and economic influence, the focal point of the region is Goulburn, with Queanbeyan and Cooma exerting narrower local influence. Manufacturing industry is greatest in Goulburn, followed by Queanbeyan and the Shire of Eurobodalla. The principal manufacturing activities in the Division are food processing, sawmilling, and textile production.

MURRUMBIDGEE STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Murrumbidgee River traverses the Division from east to west, with the area west of Narrandera containing the long-established Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, newer developing irrigation areas, and the towns of Griffith and Leeton. Wagga Wagga, the major centre of regional significance, is located in the eastern portion of the Division. The region is characterised by cold temperatures in winter in the hilly eastern region, and warm to hot summers and cool winters in the western region. Average annual rainfall (in millimetres) varies from 1,360 at Batlow and 880 at Tumut to 550 at Wagga, 620 at Cootamundra, and 330 to 450 in the irrigation areas and more westerly parts. Railway communication is widespread in the Division. The main southern line passes through the eastern section linking Cootamundra, Junee, and Wagga Wagga to Albury, and from it many branch lines serve other areas. The branch lines are of particular importance to the wheat industry. Three highways run north to south across the Division meeting three other highways crossing the Division in an east-westerly direction. The main rural activities in the Division are sheep and wheat farming. Sheep grazing predominates in the Hay and Gundagai Shires, and mixed sheep and wheat farming is general throughout most of the other shires. Beef

cattle grazing is of some significance in about half the shires, particularly in Tumut and Gundagai, and dairying is found in Tumut Shire. The irrigated lands of Leeton and Wade Shires are used extensively for fruit growing and rice production. Secondary industry is significant in three main areas in the Division. These areas and the associated industries are: the City of Wagga Wagga—food processing, sawmilling, and metal products fabricating; the Leeton and Wade Shires—fruit canning and wine making; and the Tumut Shire—electricity generation and wood products.

MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION

The entire length of the Murray River on the New South Wales border marks the southern boundary of this Division. The terrain in the western and central parts of the Division is flat, becoming undulating and finally very rugged on the eastern border. The temperature is generally warm to hot in summer and mild in winter. The average annual rainfall (in millimetres) declines from 980 at Tumbarumba in the eastern sector to 700 at Albury and Holbrook, 410 at Deniliquin, 330 at Balranald, and 270 at Wentworth. The main southern railway line and the Hume Highway from Sydney to Melbourne pass through Albury, the main centre of population in the Division. The remaining eleven urban areas in the Division are adequately served by several highways passing through the Division and/or extensions of the broad-gauge Victorian railway system. Mixed sheep and wheat farming is the predominant rural activity in half the shires of the Division. Other rural activities in the Division include sheep, beef and dairy cattle, and, in the irrigated areas along the Murray, fruit, vegetables, and rice growing. Secondary industry, apart from food processing and the manufacture of man-made fibres and yarns and electrical and agricultural machinery at Albury, is on a very minor scale.

FAR WEST STATISTICAL DIVISION

The Division comprises the City of Broken Hill, the Shire of Central Darling, and all of the unincorporated area of New South Wales. It is bounded by the Queensland and South Australian borders in the north and the west, and by the boundaries of the Shires of Wentworth and Balranald in the south, and the Shires of Bourke, Cobar, and Carrathool in the east. The Darling River passes through the region from the north-east to the south. To the west of the river the extremely flat plains give way to gentle slopes reaching the low, geologically ancient Barrier Range on which stands Broken Hill, the only sizeable city in the far west. A number of shallow lakes near the lower Darling and elsewhere are of economic importance in a generally dry landscape. The climate is of the semi-arid desert type. Temperatures range from hot in summer to cool to mild in winter. The average annual rainfall is in the range of 200 to 250 millimetres, with maximum rainfall occurring in the summer. The western railway line, which is part of the Sydney-Perth standard gauge line, passes through Broken Hill. The South Australian Government owns and operates that part of the standard gauge line connecting Broken Hill to Cockburn in South Australia. The two highways traversing the Division focus on Broken Hill, with the Silver City Highway from Wentworth to Broken Hill and the Barrier Highway from

Wilcannia to Broken Hill both being sealed. The most important activity in the Division is the mining of silver-lead-zinc ore and the production of lead and zinc concentrates at Broken Hill. Merino sheep raising is the predominant rural activity. The major secondary industry activities at Broken Hill are food processing and printing and publishing.

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

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

(b) Balance of Hunter Statistical Division

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

Armida 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

Booolooroo S.	Namoi S.
Boomi S.	Narrabri M.
Moree M.	

No. 7. NORTH-WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

(a) Central Macquarie Statistical Subdivision

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

(b) Macquarie-Barwon Statistical Subdivision

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

(c) Upper Darling Statistical Subdivision

Bourke S.	Cobar S.
Brewarrina 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. (City)
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".

Chapter 2

CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

Metric Conversion

As part of its metric conversion programme the Bureau of Meteorology has measured and forecast wind speeds in kilometres per hour (instead of miles per hour) since 1 April 1973.

Since 1 January 1974, rainfall and evaporation readings have been recorded in millimetres instead of inches and points. As a guide to the size of the new unit, one millimetre of rain is approximately equal to four points (i.e. 25 millimetres are approximately equal to one inch).

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in January 1974.

Details of the metric conversion of temperature readings are shown on page 21 of Year Book No. 62.

WINDS

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

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

RAINFALL

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

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an annual average of about 750 millimetres in the south to about 2,000 millimetres 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 200 millimetres.

An approximate classification of the area of New South Wales according to the average rainfall to which the area is subject is given in the next table. About 36 per cent of the area of the State receives less than 350 millimetres of rain per year.

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

Average Annual Rainfall	Approximate Area	Proportion of Total Area	Average Annual Rainfall	Approximate Area	Proportion of Total Area
Millimetres	sq km	Per cent	Millimetres	sq km	Per cent
Under 250	139,010	17.3	700 and under 1,000	96,140	12.0
250 and under 350	151,180	18.8	1,000 " " 1,400	56,260	7.0
350 " " 500	171,980	21.4	1,400 or more	17,510	2.2
500 " " 700	171,780	21.4	Total	803,860	100.0

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

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

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

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

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

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

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1931-1960

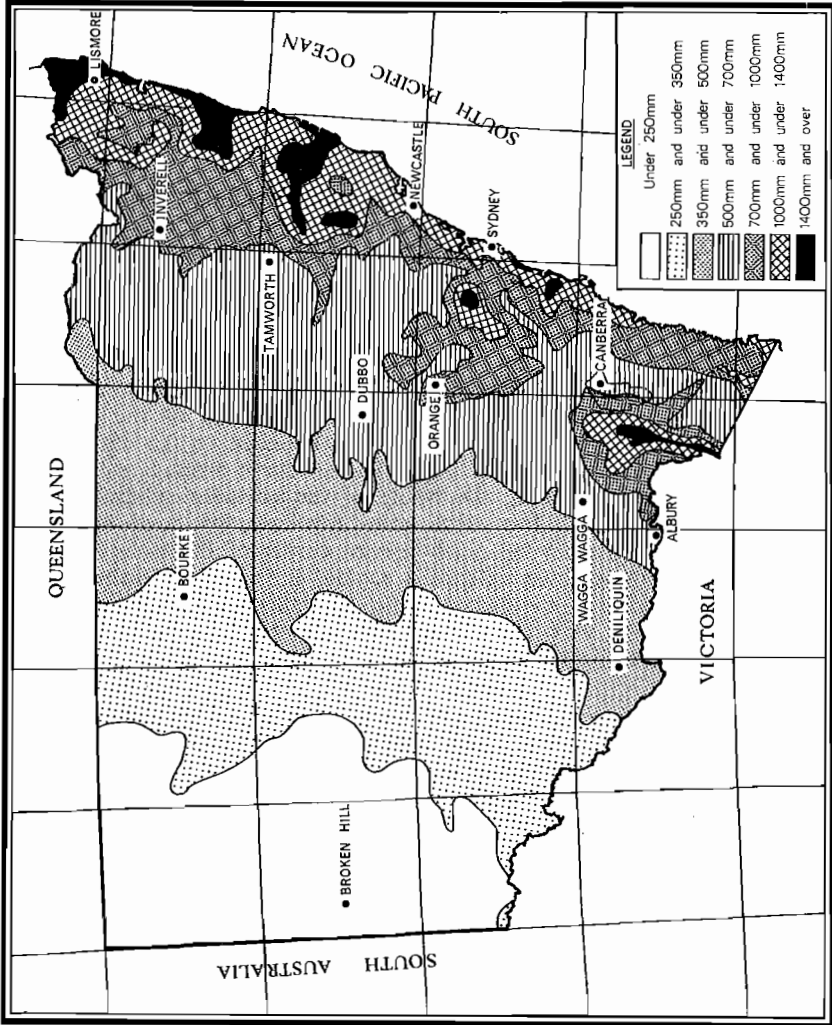


Table 6. Annual Rainfall, N.S.W.

Rainfall District		Average Rainfall *	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
			Millimetres									
Coast— North	N	1,469	2,008	1,337	1,285	1,075	1,861	1,028	1,237	1,314	1,172	2,130
	S	1,525	2,391	1,265	1,125	863	2,233	1,032	1,221	1,122	1,389	1,804
Hunter and Manning	N	1,382	2,470	874	888	1,045	1,927	1,134	1,323	1,112	1,324	1,557
	S	885	1,392	744	569	684	1,054	870	943	776	1,008	976
Cumberland	E	1,147	1,979	1,060	951	1,052	1,356	595	1,326	872	864	1,325
	W	823	1,415	781	577	699	915	532	1,132	805	667	882
South	N	1,110	1,889	917	734	1,026	891	540	1,425	906	988	933
	S	948	1,456	831	537	933	640	488	1,035	977	907	707
Tableland— North	E	1,041	1,260	933	687	757	1,239	922	829	960	1,101	1,292
	W	823	886	814	538	736	718	782	855	955	937	846
Central	N	646	853	616	394	613	470	639	855	794	652	535
	S	938	1,290	954	602	846	821	812	1,170	1,001	988	864
South	N	701	722	687	426	705	402	585	780	789	634	494
	S	863	811	844	510	833	411	711	824	857	744	616
Western Slope— North	N	682	719	767	416	610	474	656	788	857	843	582
	S	666	848	738	486	591	488	744	855	754	712	564
Central	N	630	879	621	406	552	380	664	844	713	752	555
	S	614	708	568	416	685	405	655	873	682	725	429
South	N	622	678	613	401	694	281	693	837	671	621	443
	S	878	802	913	586	965	324	927	933	1,060	782	552
Plains— North West	E	586	776	627	351	545	377	615	657	671	652	517
	W	535	673	554	278	492	362	561	611	601	563	437
Central West	N	491	596	415	249	423	240	527	737	550	548	363
	S	483	623	440	325	520	256	541	636	518	627	372
Riverina	E	477	577	482	379	524	200	452	585	565	489	330
	W	393	449	366	295	331	155	379	511	410	399	254
Western Division— Eastern half	N	362	459	337	153	319	201	419	330	318	419	199
	S	349	455	313	281	318	147	362	434	371	324	227
Western half	N	237	197	108	88	147	151	337	158	143	357	77
	S	239	281	226	161	200	86	247	223	213	244	171

* Average for 1931 to 1960.

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

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

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

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

Rainfall District		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		Millimetres											
Coast— North	N	170	221	196	131	117	114	90	62	58	86	97	127
	S	176	225	224	124	87	119	85	85	69	88	100	143
Hunter and Manning	N	141	171	167	134	98	128	97	85	78	86	90	106
	S	91	105	92	75	61	84	57	59	55	66	62	77
Cumberland	E	105	129	131	104	107	121	81	72	64	78	76	78
	W	101	103	90	69	62	74	45	40	43	57	67	70
South	N	107	124	112	97	104	116	75	66	63	89	72	84
	S	93	94	93	88	86	101	56	57	51	82	73	73
Tableland— North	E	146	165	145	61	51	62	53	31	47	73	86	122
	W	106	105	65	39	42	56	56	49	53	81	80	92
Central	N	71	82	48	46	40	48	47	49	43	57	60	55
	S	99	104	84	76	66	85	66	65	60	78	76	79
South	N	65	60	57	57	55	64	50	53	47	70	60	62
	S	66	58	70	72	73	81	70	80	66	93	72	64
Western Slope— North	N	81	95	55	32	40	47	46	37	43	71	65	70
	S	77	81	45	41	43	48	47	46	44	67	62	65
Central	N	72	86	52	46	40	47	43	45	41	51	54	51
	S	62	62	50	50	44	54	49	47	42	59	52	44
South	N	51	49	55	52	51	59	55	53	44	62	51	41
	S	55	52	67	70	75	91	92	92	73	92	68	52
Plains— North West	E	73	78	51	32	39	44	42	32	34	55	56	50
	W	72	81	51	33	34	39	36	26	30	49	46	38
Central West	N	52	66	46	36	37	40	36	33	31	44	40	31
	S	42	51	46	39	38	39	37	36	29	47	40	37
Riverina	E	35	37	41	38	40	46	44	41	36	51	37	30
	W	28	34	35	30	35	37	35	33	28	42	28	26
Western Division— Eastern half	N	39	49	41	25	28	27	26	19	18	33	29	28
	S	27	37	34	25	31	30	26	27	22	37	27	24
Western half	N	21	35	28	14	19	16	17	14	11	25	16	20
	S	19	26	19	15	21	20	20	17	15	27	23	17

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 1,000 millimetres on the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 2,250 millimetres 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 2,500 millimetres per year.

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

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Millimetres												
Walgett—													
Evaporation	205	180	164	110	77	52	51	69	103	153	184	218	1,566
Rainfall	47	36	36	28	35	44	39	19	24	29	35	50	422
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation	240	200	182	125	75	48	50	73	113	162	192	227	1,688
Rainfall	18	29	14	17	22	22	17	13	14	21	20	33	240
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation	323	270	234	151	105	72	74	101	149	215	258	305	2,257
Rainfall	11	18	13	10	20	20	14	12	14	17	22	14	186
Leeton—													
Evaporation	226	177	143	79	50	31	30	38	65	106	161	200	1,305
Rainfall	31	22	26	37	35	47	35	42	33	38	32	31	410
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation	152	127	107	61	30	18	18	27	49	76	109	136	909
Rainfall	50	48	55	67	70	108	96	101	70	73	57	57	851
Canberra—													
Evaporation	229	179	143	87	53	34	34	48	79	122	158	203	1,369
Rainfall	52	45	48	54	40	43	40	50	39	59	46	44	562
Sydney—													
Evaporation	138	110	94	68	48	38	40	51	71	100	120	140	1,018
Rainfall	98	80	113	144	126	93	124	61	70	71	65	92	1,138

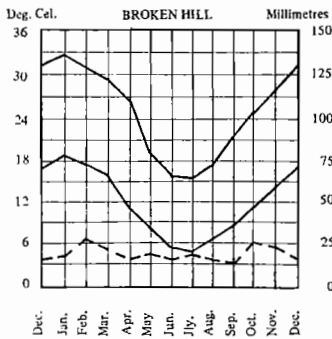
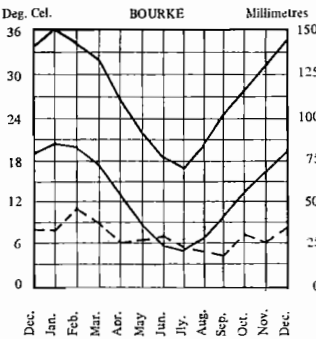
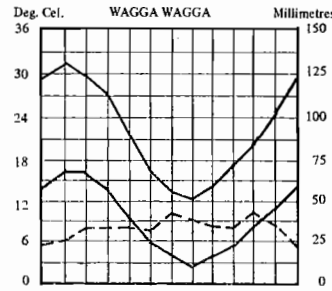
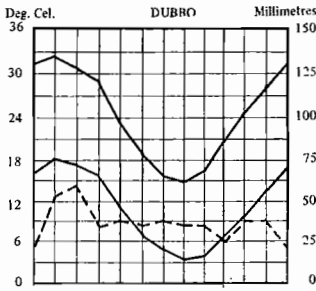
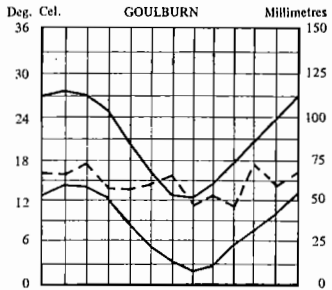
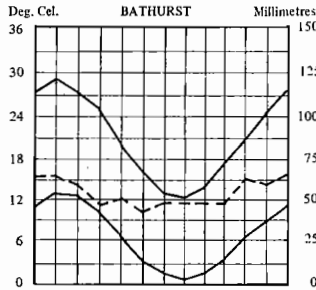
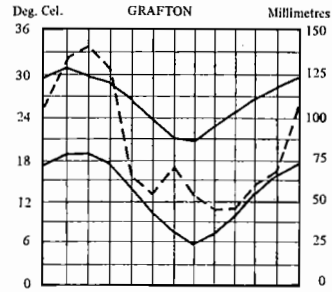
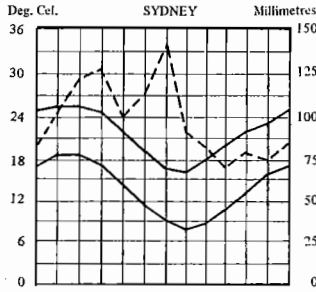
CLIMATIC REGIONS

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

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 4°C on the coast, 3°C on the tablelands and plains, and 2°C on the slopes. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from approximately 1,100 kilometres on the coast to about 550 kilometres 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 ranges from 22°C in summer to 13°C in winter, as compared with 24°C in summer and 11°C in winter at Wentworth in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 17°C or less than 8°C.

MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL AND MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

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



COASTAL DISTRICTS

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

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

Table 9. Temperature and Rainfall: Coastal Districts

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Mean Daily Range	Highest	Lowest		Average Annual
	km	m	° Celsius						mm
<i>North Coast—</i>									
Lismore	21	13	19.4	24.2	13.9	12.2	45.0	(-) 5.0	1,341
Grafton	35	6	19.6	24.5	14.1	13.3	45.6	(-) 4.4	999
Kempsey (West)	16	9	18.4	23.1	13.3	12.9	46.7	(-) 7.8	1,204
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i>									
Port Macquarie	0	13	17.2	21.2	12.8	9.3	41.0	(-) 1.4	1,463
Jerry's Plains	85	46	17.8	24.0	11.2	14.6	49.2	(-) 7.2	616
Newcastle	2	32	17.8	21.9	13.2	6.9	44.4	2.8	1,085
<i>Cumberland—</i>									
Sydney	8	42	17.6	21.6	12.9	8.0	45.3	2.1	1,206
Richmond*	53	22	17.2	22.8	10.9	13.2	48.4	(-) 6.1	836
<i>South Coast—</i>									
Wollongong	0	10	17.2	21.1	12.8	9.1	46.2	0.9	1,232
Nowra	10	15	17.2	21.4	12.6	10.9	43.3	(-) 0.3	1,034
Moruya Heads	0	17	15.5	19.2	11.4	8.5	43.9	(-) 0.3	1,010
Bega	13	15	15.2	20.1	9.8	13.8	46.9	(-) 6.7	888

* Station at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

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

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 900 to 2,000 millimetres annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 18°C to 21°C, the summer mean being 23°C to 25°C and the winter mean 13°C to 15°C. On the south coast, the rainfall varies from 750 to 1,500 millimetres, and the mean temperature ranges between 15°C and 17°C, the summer mean being from 19°C at the foot of the ranges to 21°C on the sea coast and the winter from 10°C to 13°C over the same area.

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

Sydney

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 17.4°C. The mean seasonal range is only 9.1°C, the mean summer temperature being 21.7°C and the winter temperature 12.6°C. On the average, rain occurs on only 148 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.6 a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.3 hours in June to 7.6 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, and the extremes of rainfall for all years of record:—

Table 10. Temperature, Sunshine, and Rainfall: Sydney

Month	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 0° C Standard Gravity, and Mean Sea Level	Temperature (in Shade)			Average Hours of Sunshine per Day	Rainfall			
		Mean	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum		Average	Greatest	Least	Average Number of Days on which Rain Fell
	Millibars	°Celsius			Hours	Millimetres			Days
January	1,012.6	22.0	25.7	18.3	7.2	95	388	6	13
February	1,014.0	21.9	25.4	18.4	6.8	113	564	3	13
March	1,016.4	20.9	24.5	17.3	6.3	127	521	8	14
April	1,018.2	18.3	22.1	14.5	6.1	127	622	2	13
May	1,018.5	15.1	19.0	11.2	5.8	124	585	4	13
June	1,018.8	12.8	16.6	9.1	5.3	131	643	4	12
July	1,018.5	11.8	15.8	7.8	6.1	106	336	2	11
August	1,017.9	13.1	17.4	8.7	6.8	81	378	1	11
September	1,016.9	15.2	19.6	10.8	7.1	70	357	2	11
October	1,015.0	17.6	21.9	13.3	7.3	74	283	2	12
November	1,013.4	19.4	23.5	15.3	7.6	78	517	2	12
December	1,012.0	21.1	24.9	17.2	7.3	81	402	6	13
Year	1,016.1	17.4	21.4	13.6	6.6	1,208	2,193	584	148

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

The greatest rainfall record on any day, 281 millimetres, occurred on 28 March 1942. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 88 millimetres on 29 September 1943, and the heaviest in six hours was 166 millimetres on 8 January, 1973.

TABLELANDS

On the northern tableland, the rainfall ranges from 750 millimetres in the western parts to 1,000 millimetres in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between 13°C and 16°C; the mean summer temperature lies between 19° C and 22°C and the mean winter between 7°C and 9°C. The southern tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 12°C; the summer mean ranges from 13°C to 20°C and the winter from 1°C to 8°C. At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 1,395 metres, the mean annual temperature is 6.8°C. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Munyang Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

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

Table 11. Temperature and Rainfall: Tablelands

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	km	m	° Celsius						mm
<i>Northern Tableland—</i>									
Tenterfield	129	865	14.7	20.4	8.3	13.4	38.9	(-) 8.3	833
Inverell	200	604	15.7	22.3	8.7	16.4	41.7	(-)10.0	765
Glen Innes	145	1,072	13.6	19.3	7.2	13.3	38.6	(-) 8.9	884
Armidaale	129	1,016	14.2	20.3	7.6	13.2	39.7	(-)10.0	815
<i>Central Tableland—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	193	244	15.6	22.2	8.8	12.7	43.1	(-) 8.1	610
Mudgee	195	498	15.8	22.8	8.7	14.9	45.1	(-) 9.4	671
Bathurst	154	672	13.6	20.2	7.1	14.0	44.9	(-)10.6	652
Katoomba	93	1,023	12.7	18.1	6.8	9.0	38.8	(-) 3.3	1,373
Crookwell	130	887	11.6	17.7	5.2	13.6	40.6	(-)11.1	914
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Goulburn	87	638	14.4	20.5	7.9	12.4	43.9	(-) 7.8	735
Canberra	109	581	13.3	19.9	6.7	12.2	41.9	(-) 7.7	654
Kiandra	142	1,395	6.8	12.9	0.5	11.7	34.7	(-)20.6	1,587
Bombala	60	705	11.4	17.1	5.4	13.5	40.7	(-)10.0	702

WESTERN SLOPES

On the Western Slopes, the annual average rainfall varies from 500 millimetres in the western parts to 750 millimetres 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 650 millimetres per annum. The mean annual temperature on the Western Slopes ranges from 18°C in the north to 15°C in the south; the summer mean ranges from 26°C to 22°C and the winter from 11°C to 8°C.

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

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

Table 12. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Slopes

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	km	m	° Celsius						mm
<i>North Western Slope—</i>									
Warialda	257	337	17.2	24.5	9.5	17.2	43.3	(-)8.9	660
Gunnedah	249	267	18.2	25.4	10.5	16.3	47.2	(-)7.2	586
Quirindi	185	390	16.6	23.1	9.3	16.1	45.6	(-)10.6	658
<i>Central Western Slope—</i>									
Dubbo	285	265	17.4	24.7	9.8	13.4	46.3	(-)8.4	598
Forbes	290	238	16.7	24.1	9.3	14.2	45.6	(-)5.6	535
<i>South Western Slope—</i>									
Young	225	432	14.9	22.3	7.8	15.1	45.0	(-)7.2	690
Wagga Wagga	254	187	16.4	23.8	9.2	13.6	47.2	(-)5.6	553
Albury	282	162	15.9	23.1	9.1	13.5	47.4	(-)4.4	701

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 250 millimetres. It increases from 180 millimetres on the north-western boundary of the State to 250 and 380 millimetres along the Darling River, and 640 millimetres on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the Plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 21°C in the north to 17°C in the south; the summer mean is from 28°C to 23°C and the winter from 12°C to 9°C. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 6°C to 11°C higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 11°C and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

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

Table 13. Temperature and Rainfall: Western Plains

Station	Distance from East Coast	Altitude	Temperature (in Shade)						Rainfall
			Average Annual	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range	Highest	Lowest	Average Annual
	km	m	° Celsius						mm
<i>North Central Plain—</i>									
Moree	328	209	19.5	26.6	11.7	15.7	47.2	(—)5.6	566
Narrabri	311	212	18.9	26.1	11.3	14.8	47.2	(—)6.4	644
<i>Central Plain—</i>									
Walgett	475	133	19.7	27.2	11.8	14.7	50.1	(—)5.0	481
Condobolin	365	200	17.7	25.1	10.2	13.9	48.9	(—)6.7	432
<i>Riverina—</i>									
Hay	497	94	16.7	23.6	9.7	14.2	47.9	(—)5.1	352
Deniliquin	462	95	16.4	22.9	9.9	12.7	46.9	(—)3.3	392
Leeton	370	142	16.6	23.8	9.6	12.8	47.2	(—)3.9	438
<i>Western Division—</i>									
Bourke	621	110	20.1	27.6	12.2	14.3	52.8	(—)3.9	347
Cobar	563	251	18.7	26.5	10.8	13.9	48.2	(—)4.2	365
Wilcannia	761	81	19.2	26.7	11.6	14.3	50.2	(—)5.7	260
Broken Hill	893	305	17.8	24.7	10.8	12.4	46.6	(—)2.8	224
Wentworth	769	38	17.6	24.3	11.1	13.3	48.1	(—)6.1	263

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1972

Coastal and nearby tablelands regions north from Sydney and isolated small pockets in the western plains were the only areas to receive above normal rainfall in 1972. In most other districts rainfall was markedly below normal. Very wet weather persisted over much of the State during January and February and further heavy rains fell over north-eastern regions during April, October, and November. Dry conditions developed over the western part of the State late in February and during the months March to July and September to December extremely dry conditions were experienced over a wide area. Because of the lack of autumn-winter rainfall and the consequent rapid deterioration of pastoral conditions, 75 per cent of the areas covered by the Pastures Protection Boards in New South Wales were declared "drought affected" at the close of July. Good rains in late August brought slight relief to the southern inland and parts of the north-west region and the south coast. By the end of the year conditions had again deteriorated in the north-west and southern regions but there had been some improvement over the rest of the state.

There was extensive flooding in northern inland and central coastal rivers, and in the Upper Macquarie, Belubula, Lachlan, and Tweed Rivers in January. Major flooding occurred in the Tweed River in February and April and in the Richmond River in February. Some flooding also occurred in other north coastal rivers in February, April, October, and November, and in north-eastern border streams and, because of heavy Queensland rain, in north-western rivers from October to December.

OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat. $33^{\circ} 51' 41.1''$ south, long. $151^{\circ} 12' 14.6''$ east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 15 centimetre meridian circle, 29 centimetre equatorial refractor, and a 33 centimetre astrograph on which is also mounted a 25 centimetre 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 astrographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Time signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

STANDARD TIME

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

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

Daylight Saving

Daylight saving was observed in Australia between 1942 and 1944, as described on page 22 of Year Book No. 51, the standard time being advanced by one hour between September and March in those years. In Tasmania, daylight saving of one hour was reintroduced on a trial basis for the summers of 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70, and accepted permanently in 1970 for subsequent years. After a trial period in 1971-72, New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and South Australia introduced "summer time" daylight saving of one hour on a permanent basis, commencing with 1972-73; it operates from the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in March of the following year. Queensland and Western Australia have not adopted daylight saving.

TIDES

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Sydney Harbour, since 1866. The zero of the gauge is the plane of Indian Spring Low Water, which is the datum for hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows—mean low water springs 0.24 metre, mean low water 0.37 metre, mean high water 1.44 metres, mean high water springs 1.56 metres. The average rise and fall of tides is 1.07 metres. The lowest tide was recorded on 16 July 1916, when the tide fell to 0.25 metre below the datum; the highest was recorded on 10 June 1956, when the tide rose 2.36 metres above the datum. The record tidal range (2.07 metres) was recorded on 10 June 1956, when high tide registered 2.36 metres and low tide 0.29 metre.

In view of the uniformity of the tides along the New South Wales coast, the heights of the various tidal planes are approximately the same as those at Sydney. At Newcastle Harbour, datum is zero on the Pilot Station Tide Gauge. The highest tide registered was 2.34 metres on 10 June 1956, and tides occasionally fall to 0.1 metre below datum. The depth of water and the strength and velocity of tides within the harbour are subject to extensive and rapid alterations when flood waters from rivers entering the upper reaches of the harbour are passing through it to the sea.

On the coast generally, the average rise and fall of spring tides is approximately 1.30 metres.

Chapter 3

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

New South Wales is one of the six federated States which, together with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. Australia 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 Australian 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 Australian Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended in 1906 to the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions, and in subsequent years to almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division.

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

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

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

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Australian Parliament. Where any inconsistency arises between Australian 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.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in January 1974.

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 \$30,000 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 of the Supreme Court of New South Wales is usually appointed to the position of 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 John Robert Kerr, K.C.M.G., who has been Chief Justice since May 1972, was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor on 30 August 1973, on the death of Sir Leslie Herron.

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 (usually the Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council) 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 March 1956, 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 68 Ministries but only 44 Parliaments.

Table 14. Ministries of New South Wales since 1956

Number	Name of Premier and Party	From--	To--
57	Cahill (Labor)	15 Mar. 1956	1 Apr. 1959
58	Cahill (Labor)	1 Apr. 1959	28 Oct. 1959
59	Heffron (Labor)	28 Oct. 1959	14 Mar. 1962
60	Heffron (Labor)	14 Mar. 1962	30 Apr. 1964
61	Renshaw (Labor)	30 Apr. 1964	13 May 1965
62	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	13 May 1965	5 Mar. 1968
63	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	5 Mar. 1968	11 Feb. 1969
64	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	11 Feb. 1969	11 Mar. 1971
65	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	11 Mar. 1971	19 June 1972
66	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	19 June 1972	17 Jan. 1973
67	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	17 Jan. 1973	3 Dec. 1973
68	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	3 Dec. 1973	(In office)

The Ministry in office in December 1973 consisted of the following eighteen members:—

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

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

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

Minister for Planning and Environment and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—The Hon. Sir John Fuller, M.L.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minister for Decentralisation and Development.—The Hon. J. C. Bruxner, M.L.A.

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

Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies.—The Hon. L. F. McGinty, M.B.E., LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister for Youth and Community Services.—The Hon. R. O. Healey, M.L.A.

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

Table 15. Annual Salaries and Expense Allowances of State Ministers

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

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

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

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of appropriation bills, the Constitution Act (as amended in 1933) provides the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provision 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, 1912-1973, 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 March 1953 are shown in the following table:—

Table 16. Parliaments of New South Wales since 1953

Number of Parliament	Return of Writs	Date of Opening	Date of Dissolution	Duration			Number of Sessions
				Yrs.	mths.	days	
37	14 Mar. 1953	11 Mar. 1953	6 Feb. 1956	2	10	24	5
38	5 Apr. 1956	10 Apr. 1956	16 Feb. 1959	2	10	12	4
39	16 Apr. 1959	21 Apr. 1959	5 Feb. 1962	2	9	21	4
40	6 Apr. 1962	10 Apr. 1962	31 Mar. 1965	2	11	26	3
41	28 May 1965	26 May 1965	23 Jan. 1968	2	7	27	4
42	22 Mar. 1968	26 Mar. 1968	13 Jan. 1971	2	9	23	3
43	16 Mar. 1971	16 Mar. 1971	19 Oct. 1973	2	7	4	4
44	7 Dec. 1973	4 Dec. 1973	(In office)				

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

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

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

THE PARTY SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

Parties represented in the Legislative Assembly at 11 December 1973 were: Liberal, 34 members; Country, 18; Labor, 44; Democratic Labor 1; and Independent, 2.

The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance at regular meetings of party members of Parliament. 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 of the Executive Council and other Ministers of the Crown, the holders of offices created by Act as officers of the executive government, and persons receiving pay or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces. Each candidate for election to the Legislative Council must signify his consent to nomination, and his nomination paper must be signed by two "electors".

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

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

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

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

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

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of 99 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 Australian Parliament or of the Legislative Council, or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service, or holds a non-political office of profit under the Crown (other than in the Defence Forces); but an officer of the State public service may be elected on condition that he resigns his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of females to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918, and several women have since been elected (the first in 1925). The seat of a member becomes vacant in circumstances similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors, and may be filled at a by-election.

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

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

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

Member	Date of Change					
	1 July 1966		1 July 1969		1 January 1972	
	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance	Salary*	Expense Allowance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Speaker	11,000	1,000	12,925	1,175	20,300	2,700
Chairman of Committees	8,020	500	9,420	590	14,500	1,500
Leader of Opposition	11,600	1,600	13,630	1,880	20,300	2,700
Deputy Leader of Opposition	8,000	400	9,400	470	14,500	1,500
Leader of "Recognised Political Party"†	8,200	800	9,635	940	14,500	1,500
Deputy Leader of "Recognised Political Party"†	6,840	360	8,035	425	11,500	650
Government Whip	8,000	400	9,400	470	13,500	700
Opposition Whip	8,000	400	9,400	470	13,500	700
Whip of "Recognised Political Party"†	6,840	360	8,035	425	11,500	700
Ordinary Members	6,840	...	8,035	...	11,500	...

* Includes allowance in the nature of salary.

† A "recognised political party" is a party which is represented by at least ten members in the Legislative Assembly and which although in Opposition, is not the principal Opposition party. The Country Party qualified as a "recognised political party" until 13 May 1965, when 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 \$2,750 to \$4,100 according to the location of his electorate). Members are also entitled to a stamp allowance, free travel on State railways and omnibus services, certain air travel concessions, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and home telephone concessions.

PARLIAMENTARY CONTRIBUTORY SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

On the recommendation of an independent committee of enquiry, the Legislative Assembly Members' Pension Scheme, which was introduced in 1946, was replaced, on 1 January 1972, by the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Scheme. Details of the former scheme are outlined on pages 45 and 46 of Year Book No. 61 and on page 45 of Year Book No. 62.

In terms of the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act, 1971-1973, it is compulsory for all members of both Houses to contribute to a fund called the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund (the previous scheme was restricted to members of the Legislative Assembly and those members of the Legislative Council who, at any time since May 1946, had been Ministers of the Crown).

The Fund is administered by the Under-Secretary of the Treasury (the custodian trustee), four members of the Legislative Assembly, and two members of the Legislative Council (appointed by the respective Houses to act as managing trustees).

Male members of both Houses contribute 11½ per cent of their salary, and female members contribute 10 per cent of their salary. Widows of male members are provided with a pension of 62.5 per cent of the member's pension entitlement, but the scheme does not provide for a widower's pension. These are the only differences in conditions applicable to male and female members. Based on salary rates effective on 1 January 1972, private members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council currently contribute \$1,322.50 and \$460 per annum respectively. Ministers and other members of the Legislative Assembly above the status of private members contribute higher amounts, according to their salary level.

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

An actuarial valuation of the Fund was made on 30 June 1972, and is to be made every three years thereafter to establish the amount of government contribution required to supplement members' contributions. At 30 June 1973, pensioners totalled 77 (46 ex-members and 31 widows) and accumulated funds amounted to \$892,621. Income of the Fund during 1972-73 was \$382,584, including \$184,473 of members' contributions and \$150,000 from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Pension payments during 1972-73 amounted to \$160,557 and lump sum benefits \$201,736.

STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

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

Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means

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

Public Accounts Committee

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

AUDITOR-GENERAL

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

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATION

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London (at 66, The Strand, W.C.2N, 5LZ). 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 Australian citizens and other 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. In March 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote was lowered to 18 years. 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 Australian Government purposes.

ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912-1973, was amended in 1973 to provide for an increase from 96 to 99 in the number of electorates in the State. This Act divides the State into two Areas for electoral distribution purposes. The 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 66 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 twenty per cent of their respective Area quotas.

Redistribution of electorates 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. The more recent redistributions have been undertaken in 1961, 1966, 1970, and 1973.

Particulars of parliamentary representation in New South Wales in each of the years in which elections for the Legislative Assembly have been held since 1959 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
					Per cent
1959	94	2,075,268	22,077	39,877	55.4
1962	94	2,173,768	23,125	42,212	54.8
1965	94	2,256,568	24,006	44,473	54.0
1968	94	2,356,977	25,074	46,026	54.5
1971	96	2,496,868	26,009	47,643r	54.6r
1973	99	2,788,733	28,169	47,858	58.9

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 (Australian) Broadcasting and Television Act prohibits the broadcasting or televising of any political speech or matter in New South Wales on the day of a State or Australian 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 is provided 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".



His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales delivering, to both Houses of the New South Wales Parliament, a message from Her Majesty the Queen commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the first meeting on 25 August 1824 of the Legislative Council and the inauguration of parliamentary institutions in Australia.

Photo by the N.S.W. Government Printer

The following table illustrates the extent to which the franchise was exercised in contested electorates, and the types of votes recorded, at the general elections for the Legislative Assembly in 1959 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

Particulars	1959	1962	1965	1968	1971	1973
Electors Enrolled	1,850,675	2,082,320	2,218,550	2,356,977	2,457,021	2,767,876
Type of Vote—						
Ordinary	1,587,558	1,781,449	1,912,209	1,988,425	2,052,104	2,225,232
Absent	141,442	166,010	160,857	205,528	210,236	231,701
Postal	737	564	435	24,590*	27,682	32,123
Section	1,315	1,227	2,444	1,436	1,462	2,372
Electoral Visitor ..	8,528	8,156	7,416	...	...	...
Total Votes Recorded	1,739,580	1,957,406	2,083,361	2,219,979	2,291,484	2,491,428
Informal Votes	31,864	30,048	42,572	58,409	53,633	69,225
Proportion of—	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Electors who voted ..	94.0	94.0	93.9	94.2	93.2	90.0
Informal to Total Votes	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.8

* Postal Voting extended to ill and incapacitated persons in 1966.

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 AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1 January 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and of the nature and functions of the Australian 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 Australian Government must be within the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered (as from 1 January 1911) to the Australian Government by New South Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909, and accepted by the Australian Government by the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909. The Australian Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra in 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of specified powers of legislation to the Australian 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 Australian Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Australian enactments.

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

Australia 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.

AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATURE

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

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

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

Table 21. Australian Parliaments and Ministries 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	26.10.1972	36. McEwen	19.12.1967	10.1.1968
28	27.2.1973		37. Gorton	10.1.1968	28.2.1968
			38. Gorton	28.2.1968	12.11.1969
			39. Gorton	12.11.1969	10.3.1971
			40. McMahon	10.3.1971	5.12.1972
			41. Whitlam	5.12.1972	19.12.1972
			42. Whitlam	19.12.1972	(In office)

THE SENATE

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

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

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

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

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

The House of Representatives was enlarged to 121 members in 1949 (in terms of the Constitution and of the Representation Act, 1948) and has since been increased to 125 members—gaining two members as the result of electoral redistributions following the 1954 and 1966 censuses of population, and a further two members when the representatives of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory were accorded full voting rights. The Northern Territory has been represented in the House since 1922, and the Australian Capital Territory since 1949—but until May 1968 and February 1967, respectively, their members were entitled to vote only on proposed laws which related solely to the Territory they represented. The Australian Capital Territory Representation (House of Representatives) Act, 1973, provides for a second member to be elected to represent the Australian Capital Territory as from the next general election of members of the House of Representatives. The next table shows the number of members representing the various States in the House since 1937:—

Table 22. 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 1973	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.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Chief Australian Electoral Officer. 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 and in March 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote, subject to the other conditions for enrolment, was lowered from 21 to 18 years. Compulsory voting at Australian 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 23. 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 Reprs.					
1963	House of Reprs.	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 Reprs.	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 Reprs.	2,438,667	2,307,999	94.6	53,811	2.3
1970	Senate	2,455,958	2,259,811	93.4	231,345	10.1
1972	House of Reprs.	2,581,069	2,458,342	95.2	46,750	1.9

All electorates for the House of Representatives in New South Wales were contested at the five general elections from 1961 to 1972 inclusive. In Senate elections, the whole State votes as one electorate.

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

AUSTRALIAN 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 Australia.

In all, 28 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, conducted in December 1973, sought approval to two proposed laws to amend Section 51 of the Constitution—viz., Acts to alter the constitution to enable the Australian Parliament to control prices and to make laws with respect to incomes. Both proposals were defeated 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 following table.

Table 24. 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 <i>p.m.</i> 347,494 9 <i>p.m.</i> 178,842	7 <i>p.m.</i> 4,830 10 <i>p.m.</i> 1,405	8 <i>p.m.</i> 21,134 11 <i>p.m.</i> 3,193	556,898
1-9-1928	Introduction of Liquor Prohibition	88.2	13,683	<i>Yes</i> 357,684	<i>No</i> 896,752	...	1,254,436
13-5-1933	Reform of the Legislative Council	95.6	18,144	<i>Yes</i> 716,938	<i>No</i> 676,034	...	1,392,972
15-2-1947	Choice of Closing Hours for Hotels, etc.	92.4	15,183	6 <i>p.m.</i> 1,050,260	9 <i>p.m.</i> 26,954	10 <i>p.m.</i> 604,833	1,682,047
13-11-1954	Choice of Closing Hours for Hotels, etc.	92.4	41,794	6 <i>p.m.</i> 892,740	10 <i>p.m.</i> 502,532	...	1,795,272
29-4-1961	Abolition of the Legislative Council	92.2	49,352	<i>Yes</i> 802,512	<i>No</i> 1,089,193	...	1,891,705
29-4-1967	Creation of a North-eastern New State	92.5	21,194	<i>Yes</i> 168,103	<i>No</i> 198,812	...	366,915
29-11-1969	Permit Hotels to open on Sundays	91.2	95,716	<i>Yes</i> 906,276	<i>No</i> 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 25. Cost of State Parliamentary Government

Year ended 30 June	Governor and Executive Council	Parliament			Total of Foregoing	Electoral	Royal Commissions and Select Committees	Total Cost
		Salaries and Allowances		Other Expenses*				
		Ministers	Other Members					
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1967	161,924	279,916	934,830	1,343,380	2,720,050	287,205	97,864	3,105,119
1968	148,124	282,892	936,280	1,422,065	2,789,361	586,842	2,648	3,378,851
1969	176,716	299,304	928,555	1,494,873	2,899,448	262,311	942	3,162,701
1970	264,997	382,224	1,068,190	1,611,776	3,327,187	729,448	5,275	4,061,910
1971	243,309	380,402	1,086,561	1,837,736	3,548,008	751,095	...	4,299,103
1972	292,663	463,389	1,350,632	2,202,462	4,309,146	198,396	12,000	4,519,542

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

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

The total cost of State parliamentary government increased from \$465,000 (or 17 cents per head of population) in 1938-39 to \$4,520,000 (97 cents per head) in 1971-72.

Particulars in Table 25 do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to \$1,033,000 (or 15 cents per head of population) in 1938-39 and \$18,432,000 (\$1.43 per head) in 1971-72.

Chapter 4

DEFENCE

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

The personnel strength of the Australian defence forces in 1971 and 1972 is shown in the next table. The Permanent Forces are regular full-time forces and include national servicemen called-up for 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 26. Personnel Strength of Australian Defence Forces

Category	At June 1971				At June 1972			
	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
Permanent Forces	17,232	43,769*	22,539	83,540	17,134	41,290*	22,720	81,144
Emergency Reserves	918	657	700	2,275	921	594	685	2,200
Citizen Forces	5,093	29,364	788	35,245	5,378	26,578	778	32,734
Total	23,243	73,790	24,027	121,060	23,433	68,462	24,183	116,078

* Excludes Pacific Islands Regiment (2,593 in 1971 and 2,709 in 1972). Includes national servicemen (15,662 in 1971 and 11,947 in 1972).

COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE

Compulsory military training schemes were in operation in Australia from 1911 to 1929, during World War II (1939-1945), from 1951 to 1960, and from 1965 to 1972.

Liability to render service under the compulsory military training scheme introduced in 1965 was terminated from 5 December 1972, in terms of the National Service Termination Act, 1973. Serving national servicemen were permitted to apply for an immediate discharge or to remain in the Army for the balance of their eighteen months period of service. Details of the operation of this scheme are given on pages 57 and 58 of Year Book No. 62.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in January 1974.

STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES AND CIVIL DEFENCE

The State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Act, 1972, provides for the civil defence of the State and the co-ordination of relief operations during emergencies. The Act places the State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Organisation on a statutory footing, whereas the former organisation operated by executive direction, i.e. Cabinet Minute.

The Organisation operates on a regional basis and is responsible for the co-ordination of relief operations and planning in respect of floods, cyclones, earthquakes, enemy attack, and the welfare aspects of bush fire operations. In other types of emergencies such as epidemics, plagues, accidents, fires, and explosions, the Organisation provides assistance when requested to do so by the relevant authority concerned, e.g. Police, Health Commission, etc.

At 30 June 1973, the Organisation comprised 69 permanent staff, in addition to the volunteer staff.

Chapter 5

POPULATION

THE CENSUS

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

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations held in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30 June 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30 June 1947. Censuses have since been held on 30 June 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971—and future population censuses are expected to be held at quinquennial intervals. Final results from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing are shown in this edition of the Year Book.

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

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

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

For periods between censuses, the population of the State is estimated by adding the subsequent natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and the estimated net migration (the excess of arrivals over departures) to the population ascertained at the previous census. Accurate data as to natural increase are assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths. A comprehensive system of recording overseas arrivals and departures is maintained, but complete records of interstate movements are not available and figures of net migration are therefore approximate. Since 1961, the component has been based on (a) statistics of overseas migration by State of residence and (b) estimates of interstate transfers of residence, based on child endowment and electoral records and on the results of any special counts. Intercensal population estimates are subject to revision when the results of the next census become available; the net migration component is adjusted for any discrepancy disclosed by the census.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in December 1973.

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 final results of the following census become available.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

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

The growth of population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of this volume. With the exception of the territory ceded to the Australian 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 27. Growth of Population of New South Wales*

Date of Census	Population	Increase in Population since previous Census			Number of Persons per Square Kilometre
		Numerical	Proportional	Average Annual Rate	
7 April 1861	350,860	168,436†	Per cent 92.55†	Per cent 6.76†	0.4
2 April 1871	502,998	152,138	43.36	3.67	0.6
3 April 1881	749,825	246,827	49.07	4.07	0.9
5 April 1891	1,127,137	377,312	50.32	4.16	1.4
31 March 1901	1,355,355	228,218	20.25	1.86	1.7
3 April 1911	1,646,734	291,379	21.50	1.97	2.0
4 April 1921	2,100,371	453,637	27.55	2.46	2.6
30 June 1933	2,600,847	500,476	23.83	1.76	3.2
30 June 1947	2,984,838	383,991	14.76	0.99	3.7
30 June 1954	3,423,529	438,691	14.70	1.98	4.3
30 June 1961	3,917,013	493,484	14.41	1.94	4.9
30 June 1966	4,237,901	319,400	8.15	1.58	5.3
30 June 1971	4,601,180	363,279	8.57	1.66	5.7

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

† Since 1851.

Full-blood Aborigines were excluded from population statistics prior to the amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967. Population figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include full-blood Aborigines and the population statistics for 1966 and all later periods, as shown in this edition of the Year Book, include full-blood Aborigines. Differences between population counts including Aborigines and those purporting to exclude them, should not be taken as a reliable measure of the number of full-blood Aborigines.

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

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

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

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

Between 1961 and 1966, the average annual rate of increase fell to 1.58 per cent, reflecting lower rates of both natural increase and net migration during the period. During the five years from 1966 to 1971, the rate of natural increase fell further and at 9.81 per 1,000 of mean population, was the lowest rate recorded for any intercensal period except 1933-1947. However, a substantial increase in net migration caused the rate of population increase to rise slightly to 1.66 per cent.

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

Table 28. Annual Estimates of Population of New South Wales*

Year	At 30 June			At 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1962	2,003,300	1,981,700	3,985,000	2,019,700	2,000,500	4,020,300
1963	2,033,400	2,014,300	4,047,700	2,046,000	2,029,300	4,075,200
1964	2,061,400	2,043,800	4,105,200	2,077,500	2,061,800	4,139,300
1965	2,094,600	2,077,800	4,172,400	2,111,100	2,096,700	4,207,800
1966	2,126,652†	2,111,249†	4,237,901†	2,140,200	2,127,200	4,267,500
1967	2,154,800	2,140,500	4,295,200	2,171,100	2,158,800	4,329,900
1968	2,186,900	2,172,400	4,359,300	2,206,900	2,194,300	4,401,200
1969	2,227,900	2,213,200	4,441,200	2,251,500	2,239,300	4,490,800
1970	2,268,700	2,253,700	4,522,300	2,292,500	2,281,200	4,573,700
1971	2,307,210†	2,293,970†	4,601,180†	2,330,300	2,321,100	4,651,500
1972	2,336,700	2,324,800	4,661,600	2,351,700	2,345,500	4,697,200

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

† Census results.

SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

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

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for 70 per cent of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861. In spite of a fall in the rate of natural increase, the average annual numerical increase from this source rose in each decade up to 1921. The average annual addition declined in each of the next two intercensal periods, notwithstanding a pronounced reversal of this trend in the four years immediately preceding the 1947 census. The higher annual addition continued during the next two intercensal periods, 1947-1954 and 1954-1961 and despite a substantial fall in the rate of natural increase each year from 1961 to 1966, the average annual increase declined only slightly to 44,055 during the period 1961-1966. In the intercensal period 1966-1971, the average annual increase continued to decline slightly (to 43,293)—although the rate of natural increase rose from 8.78 per 1,000 of mean population in 1966 to 12.31 per 1,000 in 1971. The rate of natural increase declined to 11.47 per 1,000 in 1972.

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 per 1,000 of mean population until 1961. The steady decline in the rate of natural increase between 1961 and 1966 reflected a generally steady fall in the birth rate (from 22.07 per 1,000 in 1961 to 18.35 per 1,000 in 1966). A steady rise in the birth rate from 1967 (18.35) to 1971 (21.35) has caused the rate of natural increase to rise to 12.31 in 1971. Both the birth rate (20.39) and the rate of natural increase (11.47) declined in 1972.

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 1949 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. In the period 1954 to 1971 there was a net gain from migration each year, the average annual increment being 22,700. In 1972, there was a net loss of 7,900 persons, caused mainly by the large number of New South Wales residents visiting overseas countries following the introduction of concessional air fares.

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

POPULATION

Table 29. 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 ††															Per cent
1861-1871	48,002	57,092	105,094	28,352	18,692	47,044	76,354	75,784	152,138	25.17	11.27	36.67			
1871-1881	64,076	75,646	139,722	71,293	35,812	107,105	135,569	111,458	246,827	22.95	17.59	4.07			
1881-1891	96,176	111,575	207,751	103,729	66,282	169,561	199,455	177,857	377,312	22.05	18.00	4.16			
1891-1901	106,053	122,038	228,091	(-)5,455	5,582	127	100,598	177,620	228,218	18.17	0.01	1.86			
1901-1911	117,769	132,071	249,840	29,665	11,874	41,539	147,434	143,945	291,379	16.65	2.77	1.97			
1911-1921	149,619	169,326	318,945	64,184	70,508	134,692	213,803	239,834	453,637	16.87	7.13	2.46			
1921-1935	178,628	198,693	377,321	68,342	54,813	123,155	246,970	253,506	500,476	12.94	4.22	1.76			
1935-1957	156,234	195,487	351,741	17,486	14,764	32,250	173,740	210,251	383,991	9.04	0.83	0.99			
1954-1964	133,448	148,743	282,191	95,201	61,299	156,500	228,649	210,042	438,691	12.53	6.95	1.98			
1964-1966	150,250	163,876	316,126	101,799	75,559	177,358	252,049	241,435	493,484	12.33	6.92	1.94			
1961-1966	105,527	114,947	220,274	47,625	51,501	99,126	152,952	166,448	319,400	10.80	4.86	1.58			
1966-1971	102,744	113,723	216,467	77,814	68,998	146,812	180,558	182,721	363,279	9.81	6.65	1.66			
Year:															
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	25,481	24,374	46,859	3,800	4,400	8,100	26,300	28,700	55,000	11.57	2.01	1.37			
1964	16,352	21,512	41,031	12,000	11,000	23,000	31,500	32,500	64,000	9.99	5.59	1.57			
1965	18,515	20,454	39,120	15,000	14,400	29,400	33,600	34,900	68,500	9.37	7.04	1.66			
1966	17,068	19,494	37,212	9,900	9,300	19,200	27,600	28,800	56,400	8.78	4.34	1.34			
1967	18,460	20,768	39,228	12,400	10,800	23,200	30,800	31,600	62,500	9.13	5.41	1.46			
1968	18,931	20,962	39,893	16,900	14,500	31,400	35,800	35,500	71,300	9.14	7.20	1.65			
1969	21,529	23,952	45,371	23,100	21,100	44,200	44,600	45,000	89,600	10.20	9.94	2.03			
1970	21,084	23,755	44,847	19,900	18,200	38,100	41,000	41,900	83,000	9.90	8.41	1.85			
1971	27,668	26,107	56,775	10,100	10,800	21,000	37,800	39,900	77,800	12.31	4.55	1.70			
1972	25,884	27,742	53,626	(-)4,500	(-)3,400	(-)7,900	21,400	24,300	45,700	11.47	(-)	1.69			

* Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966 in the figures for single years, and before 1961-1966 in the figures for intercensal periods; see text on page 60.
 † of the total increase (and consequently net migration) during the period 1966 to 1971 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1971 census.
 ‡ Excess of live births over deaths.
 § Excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures. The sign (-) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.
 ¶ Average annual numerical increase per 1,000 of mean population during the period.
 ** Average annual compound rate of total increase in population during the period.
 †† For actual census dates, see Table 27.

Estimates

DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS

Approximately 76 per cent of the population of New South Wales live within Sydney and Outer Sydney Statistical Divisions and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts. These areas contain the three principal cities of the State—Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (167 kilometres north of Sydney), and Wollongong (84 kilometres south of Sydney). The density of the State's population ranges from 7,324 persons per square kilometre in the Sydney suburban Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to one person in one hundred square kilometres in the unincorporated area of the Far West Division.

POPULATION IN URBAN CENTRES AND RURAL AREAS

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

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

- (a) identifying census collectors' districts (the smallest geographical areas for which population figures are available) as "urban" if either (i) the density of population in the district was at least 500 persons per square mile (approximately 193 persons per square kilometre) at the census date, or (ii) the district satisfied special criteria and rules applied to districts containing areas which had special functions (e.g. airports, sporting areas, industrial areas, and holiday resorts) and did not meet the basic population density criterion; and
- (b) aggregating contiguous "urban" collectors' districts (with some special rules covering non-contiguous districts) which together contained a total population of at least 25,000.

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

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

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

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

Area of State	Population			Proportion of State Population	Persons per Occupied Dwelling
	Males	Females	Persons		
Urban Centres in—				Per cent	
Sydney Statistical Division—					
Urban Sydney	1,349,847	1,375,217	2,725,064	59.23	3.29
Other Urban Centres	9,994	9,344	19,338	0.42	3.81
Newcastle Statistical District—					
Urban Newcastle	124,652	125,694	250,346	5.44	3.33
Other Urban Centres	39,538	39,640	79,178	1.72	3.40
Wollongong Statistical District—					
Urban Wollongong	96,171	89,965	186,136	4.05	3.60
Other Urban Centres	4,036	4,121	8,157	0.18	3.20
Rest of New South Wales	400,855	405,506	806,361	17.53	3.43
Total, Urban	2,025,093	2,049,487	4,074,580	88.56	3.34
Rural	276,762	243,879	520,641	11.32	3.63
Migratory	5,355	604	5,959	0.13	...
Total, New South Wales	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180	100.00	3.37

Urban centres of population outside Urban Sydney, Urban Newcastle, and Urban Wollongong (which are shown separately in the above table) are classified in the next table according to the size of their population at 30 June 1971. Urban centres are delimited without regard to State boundaries; the seven centres partly in another State are classified in this table according to the size of the part of the centre within New South Wales. These seven urban centres are:—Albury-Wodonga, population of the part within New South Wales 27,403 (total population, 37,931); Canberra 15,434 (156,298); Gold Coast 5,120 (74,247); Corowa-Wahgunyah 2,923 (3,313); Barham-Koondrook 1,131 (1,724); Echuca-Moama 1,126 (8,631); and Yarrawonga-Mulwala 862 (3,980).

Table 31. Classification of Urban Centres* according to Size of Population, 30 June 1971

Size of Population	Number of Urban Centres	Population	Proportion of State Population
			Per cent
Less than 1,000	20	12,452	0.27
1,000 and under 2,000	56	78,707	1.71
2,000 and under 2,500	21	46,507	1.01
2,500 and under 5,000	35	118,189	2.57
5,000 and under 10,000	28	199,328	4.33
10,000 and under 15,000	10	117,676	2.56
15,000 and under 20,000	6	101,143	2.20
20,000 and under 25,000	5	115,897	2.52
25,000 and under 50,000	4	123,135	2.68
Total	185	913,034	19.84

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

Particulars of the age distribution of the population within urban and rural areas of the State as recorded at the 1971 population census are given in Table 48.

Population of Urban Sydney

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

New criteria for the delimitation of urban boundaries were adopted for purposes of the 1966 and 1971 population censuses, and are described on page 64. In accordance with these new criteria, Urban Sydney has been delimited as the urban centre which contains the City of Sydney. If the criteria for defining the boundary of the Sydney Metropolitan Area in 1966 (and Urban Sydney in later censuses) had been used in 1961 to define the Metropolis, the population of the Metropolis would have been increased by less than 14,000 persons.

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

Table 32. Growth of Population of Urban Sydney*

Census	Population			Increase since previous Census		Proportion of State Population
	Males	Females	Persons	Numerical	Proportional	
					Per cent	Per cent
7 April 1861 ..	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865†	77.64†	27.3
2 April 1871 ..	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43.63	27.4
3 April 1881 ..	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63.49	30.0
5 April 1891 ..	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70.42	34.0
31 March 1901 ..	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25.69	35.6
3 April 1911 ..	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30.65	38.2
4 April 1921 ..	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42.82	42.8
30 June 1933 ..	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37.40	47.5
30 June 1947 ..	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20.14	49.7
30 June 1954 ..	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	379,157	25.55	54.4
30 June 1961 ..	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388	320,227	17.19	55.7
30 June 1966 ..	1,206,126	1,241,093	2,447,219	249,881	11.37	57.7
30 June 1971‡	1,349,847	1,375,217	2,725,064	277,845	11.35	59.2

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

† Since 1851.

‡ In 1971, the area was estimated at 1,422 square kilometres and the population density was 1,916 persons per square kilometre.

The tendency for the population to concentrate in Urban Sydney has been very marked, the proportion of the State population residing therein (59.2 per cent) having more than doubled since 1861.

Population in Urban Centres other than Urban Sydney

Until 1954, the only towns with defined boundaries, and for which statistics were available from census to census, were those incorporated as municipalities. For population census purposes in 1954 and 1961, boundaries were delimited for all towns with a population of 1,000 or more situated

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

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

Table 33. Population of Principal Urban Centres outside Urban Sydney

Urban Centre	Census of 30 June		Urban Centre	Census of 30 June	
	1966	1971		1966	1971
Newcastle	234,005	250,346	Inverell*	8,483	9,712
Wollongong	162,171	186,136	Port Macquarie	7,072	9,448
Gosford-Woy Woy	27,875	38,205	Moree	8,094	9,139
Broken Hill*	30,043	29,808	Casino	8,507	9,064
Wagga Wagga*	24,904	27,719	Kempsey*	8,262	8,863
Albury-Wodonga (part)†	23,379	27,403	Parkes	8,442	8,849
Tamworth*	20,588	24,665	Gunnedah	7,522	8,232
Maitland*	22,440	24,537	Muswellbrook*	6,468	8,125
Orange	22,208	24,185	Cooma	9,106	7,788
Goulburn	20,871	21,606	Forbes	7,370	7,471
Lismore	19,757	20,904	Murwillumbah	7,311	7,387
Armidale*	15,360	18,156	Cowra	7,092	7,295
Dubbo*	15,629	17,810	Singleton	6,188	7,187
Bathurst	17,230	17,196	Thornton-Beresfield	4,785	6,983
Grafton	15,987	16,387	Narrabri*	6,037	6,893
Cessnock-Bellbird	15,332	16,160	Leeton	5,818	6,631
Canberra (part)†	n.a.	15,434	Deniliquin	6,277	6,622
The Entrance	9,131	13,728	Cootamundra	6,219	6,530
Lithgow	13,165	13,146	Ballina	4,933	6,141
Nowra-Bomaderry	9,641	12,873	Raymond Terrace	4,955	6,086
Taree*	10,594	11,943	Young	5,754	6,064
Katoomba-Wentworth Falls	10,525	11,620	Bowral	5,210	5,903
Kurri Kurri-Weston	11,567	11,613	Glen Innes	5,756	5,770
Richmond-Windsor	9,935	11,389	Mudgee	5,372	5,598
Griffith	9,553	11,031	Wellington	5,853	5,536
Budgewoi Lake	6,659	10,245	Turnut	4,278	5,531
Coffs Harbour	7,683	10,088	Camden	3,427	5,360
			Gold Coast (part)†	3,830	5,120

* The boundary of this urban centre was re-defined after the 1966 Census and the population shown for 1966 relates to the re-defined centre.

† Relates to that part of the Urban Centre in New South Wales. The population of the whole Urban Centre in 1966 and 1971 was:—Albury-Wodonga 32,032 and 37,931 respectively; Canberra 92,311 and 156,298; Gold Coast 53,188 and 74,247.

POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

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

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 a map included at the end of this Volume.

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

Table 34. Divisional Distribution of Population*, New South Wales

Statistical Division	Population at 30 June				Increase† in Population	
	1954	1961	1966	1971	Numerical	Proportional
					1966 to 1971	1966 to 1971
Sydney	1,938,016	2,303,464	2,542,207	2,807,878	265,621	10·4
Outer Sydney	70,816	87,071	101,898	128,109	26,211	25·7
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	274,645	308,476	327,540	351,536	23,996	7·3
Balance of Hunter	53,616	51,075	51,213	54,037	2,824	5·5
Total, Hunter	328,261	359,551	378,753	405,573	26,820	7·1
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	100,725	150,387	177,456	199,048	21,592	12·2
Balance of Illawarra	35,143	38,867	42,303	48,231	5,928	14·0
Total, Illawarra	135,868	189,254	219,759	247,279	27,520	12·5
North Coast	210,570	212,946	212,539	221,808	9,269	4·4
Northern	143,788	149,820	155,717	164,128	8,411	5·4
North-Western	96,178	99,231	98,820 ^r	99,754	934	0·9
Central West	154,546	151,859	152,665 ^r	150,185	(-) 2,480	(-) 1·6
South-Eastern	111,882	112,889	115,514	118,284	2,770	2·4
Murrumbidgee	115,532	121,436	129,509	131,536	2,027	1·6
Murray	73,975	81,023	85,501	85,919	418	0·5
Far West	36,949	37,629	35,688	34,595	(-) 1,093	(-) 3·1
Lord Howe Island	278	249	267	223	(-) 44	(-) 16·5
Migratory	6,870	10,591	9,064	5,959	(-) 3,105	(-) 34·3
New South Wales	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180	363,279	8·6

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

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

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

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

Table 35. Divisional Distribution of Population*, N.S.W., 1967 to 1972

Statistical Division	Estimated Population at 30 June					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971†	1972
Sydney	2,583,650	2,630,690	2,690,580	2,751,830	2,807,828	2,850,630
Outer Sydney	105,420	109,950	115,250	120,990	128,109	133,360
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	331,940	336,680	341,190	345,730	351,536	354,630
Balance of Hunter	52,290	53,040	54,110	54,270	54,037	54,790
Total, Hunter	384,230	389,720	395,300	400,000	405,573	409,420
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	181,410	185,770	190,540	194,700	199,048	202,830
Balance of Illawarra	43,050	44,280	45,580	46,750	48,231	50,100
Total, Illawarra	224,460	230,050	236,120	241,450	247,279	252,930
North Coast	213,260	214,560	216,490	218,830	221,808	224,030
Northern	157,290	158,750	160,550	162,320	164,128	164,820
North-Western	97,270	97,430	98,040	98,430	98,496	98,040
Central West	153,530	152,870	152,500	152,220	151,443	151,090
South-Eastern	115,690	115,820	116,260	117,280	118,284	119,030
Murrumbidgee	131,120	131,060	131,780	131,980	131,536	131,960
Murray	85,910	85,870	85,960	85,920	85,919	86,260
Far West	35,490	35,280	35,040	34,910	34,595	33,840
Lord Howe Island	270	260	250	250	223	240
Migratory	7,650	7,020	7,070	5,920	5,959	5,900
New South Wales	4,295,200	4,359,300	4,441,200	4,522,300	4,601,180	4,661,600

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1972. Estimates shown for the years 1967 to 1970 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1971 census.

† Census.

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

Table 36. Area, Density, and Proportional Distribution of Population Divisions* of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Area at 30 June 1972	Number of Persons per Square Kilometre			Proportion of State Population		
		30 June 1966	30 June 1971	30 June 1972	30 June 1966	30 June 1971	30 June 1972
	sq km				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Sydney	4,075	624	689	700	59.99	61.02	61.15
Outer Sydney	8,321	12	15	16	2.40	2.78	2.86
Hunter—							
Newcastle Statistical District	2,948	111	119	120	7.73	7.64	7.61
Balance of Hunter	27,881	2	2	2	1.21	1.17	1.18
Total, Hunter	30,828	12	13	13	8.94	8.81	8.78
Illawarra—							
Wollongong Statistical District	1,124	158	177	180	4.19	4.33	4.35
Balance of Illawarra	7,361	6	7	7	1.00	1.05	1.07
Total, Illawarra	8,485	26	29	30	5.19	5.37	5.43
North Coast	35,862	6	6	6	5.02	4.82	4.81
Northern	98,574	2	2	2	3.67	3.57	3.54
North-Western	199,123	...	...	...	2.30	2.14	2.10
Central West	63,258	2	2	2	3.64	3.29	3.24
South-Eastern	52,136	2	2	2	2.73	2.57	2.55
Murrumbidgee	63,522	2	2	2	3.06	2.86	2.83
Murray	90,003	1	1	1	2.02	1.87	1.85
Far West	147,143	...	...	...	0.84	0.75	0.73
Lord Howe Island	17	16	13	15	0.01	...	...
Migratory .. .. .	...	...	...	...	0.21	0.13	0.13
New South Wales	801,428†	5	6	6	100.00	100.00	100.00

* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1972.

† Including 82 square kilometres of harbours, rivers, etc., not included in any Division of the State.

Within New South Wales, there are wide variations in the density of population. The greatest density is in the statistical areas in which the three principal urban centres are situated, viz. Sydney Statistical Division (700 persons per square kilometre), Newcastle Statistical District (120), and Wollongong Statistical District (180). The density is least in the Far West Statistical Division (0.25 persons per square kilometre), which is predominantly pastoral.

The sources of growth of the population of Statistical Divisions are 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 37. Sources of Increase in the Population of Divisions, 1966 to 1971*

Statistical Division	Number			Average Annual Rate		
	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase†	Net Migration‡	Total Increase‡
Sydney	125,403	140,218	265,621	9.40	10.51	2.01
Outer Sydney	1,123	25,088	26,211	1.98	44.23	4.69
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	15,340	8,656	23,996	9.04	5.10	1.42
Balance of Hunter	2,900	(-) 76	2,824	10.88	(-) 0.29	1.08
Total, Hunter	18,240	8,580	26,820	9.29	4.37	1.38
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	12,134	9,458	21,592	12.89	10.04	2.32
Balance of Illawarra	2,243	3,685	5,928	9.96	16.37	2.66
Total, Illawarra	14,377	13,143	27,520	12.32	11.26	2.39
North Coast	9,084	185	9,269	8.40	0.17	0.86
Northern	10,259	(-) 1,848	8,411	12.83	(-) 2.31	1.06
North-Western	7,156	(-) 6,222	934	14.42	(-) 12.54	0.19
Central West	8,172	(-) 10,652	(-) 2,480	10.78	(-) 14.05	(-) 0.33
South-Eastern	6,592	(-) 3,822	2,770	11.32	(-) 6.56	0.48
Murrumbidgee	9,071	(-) 7,044	2,027	13.80	(-) 10.72	0.31
Murray	5,000	(-) 4,582	418	11.63	(-) 10.66	0.10
Far West	1,982	(-) 3,075	(-) 1,093	11.26	(-) 17.47	(-) 0.62
Lord Howe Island	8	(-) 52	(-) 44	6.27	(-) 40.75	(-) 3.54
Migratory .. .. .	...	(-) 3,105	(-) 3,105	...	(-) 88.22	(-) 8.05
New South Wales	216,467	146,812	363,279	9.81	6.65	1.66

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

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

‡ Annual average rate per cent increase.

Note. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

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

Population of Municipalities and Shires in Sydney Statistical Division

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

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

The next table shows the population of the local government areas within the Sydney Statistical Division at the 1971 and earlier censuses, and in 1972. The figures for each local government area are on a comparable basis for all the years shown, and relate to its area as delimited at 30 June 1972. In some cases, the figures shown for the census years for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation.

Table 38. Population of Municipalities and Shires in Sydney Statistical Division*

Municipality (M.) or Shire (S.)	Population at Census of 30 June—			Proportional Increase†		Estimated Population at 30 June 1972	Average Number of Persons per sq km 1972
	1961	1966	1971	1961 to 1966	1966 to 1971		
				Per cent	Per cent		
Ashfield M. ..	39,723	41,941 [†]	44,910	5.6	7.1	45,510	5,490
Auburn M. ...	49,002	48,697	48,683	(-) 0.6	...	48,580	1,541
Bankstown M. ...	152,251	160,004	162,730	5.1	1.7	163,130	2,097
Baulkham Hills S. ...	23,643	33,508	57,373	41.7	71.2	61,880	162
Blacktown M. ...	76,740 ^r	95,977 ^r	133,655	25.1 ^r	39.3	142,830	579
Blue Mountains M. (City) (Part)‡ ..	9,708	13,839	18,289	42.5	32.2	19,690	148
Botany M. ...	28,904	31,873	38,236	10.3	20.0	38,540	2,154
Burwood M. ...	31,089	31,846	31,888	2.4	0.1	31,740	4,378
Camden M. ...	6,372	8,661	11,155	35.9	28.8	11,750	57
Campbelltown M. (City) ..	18,701	25,707	34,235	37.5 ^r	33.2	36,240	116
Canterbury M. ...	113,820	115,810	130,446	1.7	12.6	132,940	3,981
Concord M. ...	27,428	27,039	26,104	(-) 1.4	(-) 3.5	25,850	2,389
Drumoyne M. ...	30,197	30,631	31,251	1.4	2.0	31,410	3,912
Fairfield M. ...	80,707	101,245	113,053	25.4	11.7	115,550	1,200
Holroyd M. ...	56,409	65,983 ^r	77,317	17.0 ^r	17.2	78,920	2,011
Hornsby S. ...	62,070	81,179	96,863	30.8	19.3	99,660	194
Hunter's Hill M. ...	13,520	14,234	14,100	5.3	(-) 0.9	14,080	2,457
Hurstville M. ...	61,005	64,853	67,143	6.3	3.5	67,440	2,723
Kogarah M. ...	46,600	47,655	47,197	2.3	(-) 1.0	47,100	2,414
Ku-ring-gai M. ...	74,821	86,878	98,589	16.1	13.5	99,740	1,218
Lane Cove M. ...	23,723	25,111	28,676	5.8	14.2	29,070	2,801
Leichhardt M. ...	79,339	75,131 ^r	71,338	(-) 5.3 ^r	(-) 5.0	70,240	5,734
Liverpool M. (City)	30,874	68,999	82,447	123.5 ^r	19.5	85,140	271
Manly M. ...	36,049	38,176	39,260	5.9 ^r	2.8	39,300	2,586
Marrickville M. ...	91,396	93,181 ^r	96,796	1.9 ^r	3.9	96,500	5,856
Mosman M. ...	26,145	28,141	29,379	7.6	4.4	29,080	3,339
North Sydney M. ...	53,024	51,756	53,338	(-) 2.4	3.1	53,240	5,090
Parramatta M. (City) ..	113,571 ^r	122,427 ^r	134,218	7.8 ^r	9.6	134,610	2,241
Penrith M. (City) ..	33,049	46,391	60,316	40.4 ^r	30.0	64,720	159
Randwick M. ...	108,814	113,731	123,865	4.5 ^r	8.9	125,260	3,646
Rockdale M. ...	79,115	81,469	84,232	3.0	3.4	84,030	2,865
Ryde M. ...	75,568	81,302	88,806	7.6	9.2	89,700	2,234
South Sydney M. ...	43,579	40,577 ^r	38,916	(-) 6.7 ^r	(-) 4.3	38,720	3,677
Strathfield M. ...	26,429	26,704	27,167	1.0	1.7	27,270	1,938
Sutherland S. ...	111,746	134,069	151,574	20.0	13.1	154,280	417
Sydney M. (City)	78,476	71,400 ^r	62,470	(-) 9.0 ^r	(-) 12.5	60,370	4,505
Warringah S. ...	94,440	121,822	156,873	29.0	28.8	161,880	614
Waverley M. ...	64,999	63,629	65,539	(-) 2.1	3.0	65,840	7,324
Willoughby M. ...	53,683	54,577	53,952	1.7	(-) 1.1	53,750	2,423
Windsor M. ...	12,047	13,301	15,485	10.4	16.4	15,890	108
Woollahra M. ...	64,688	62,653 ^r	59,964	(-) 3.1 ^r	(-) 4.3	59,160	4,853
Total, Sydney Stat- istical Division ..	2,303,464	2,542,207	2,807,828	10.4 ^r	10.4	2,850,630	700

* On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1972. Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 60.

† The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

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

At 30 June 1972, the Sydney Statistical Division had a population of 2,850,630 and embraced an area of 4,075 square kilometres. The density of population varies considerably in different areas within the Division. Although the average density is only 700 persons per square kilometre, the density is much higher in the inner municipalities of Waverley (7,324 persons per square kilometre), Marrickville (5,856), Leichhardt (5,734), Ashfield (5,490), and North Sydney (5,090). Some of the less densely populated municipalities and shires contain large areas reserved for parkland and for industrial use.

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

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES OUTSIDE SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

The table on the next page shows the population, at the last three censuses and in 1972, of the municipalities which are outside the Sydney Statistical Division and which had more than 3,000 inhabitants at 30 June 1972. The figures for each municipality relate to its area as defined at 30 June 1972. 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 38). The two main industrial municipalities outside the Sydney Statistical Division are the Cities of Newcastle and Wollongong, both of which are centres of iron and steel making, other heavy industries, and coal mining. In addition to these three cities, there were 38 other municipalities outside the Sydney Statistical Division with a population exceeding 5,000 in 1972. The largest of these were Greater Cessnock (an aggregate of coal mining towns and rural areas), Shellharbour (a residential area adjacent to the industrial centre of Wollongong), and Maitland (a centre of coal mining and rural interests).

Table 39. Population of Larger Municipalities* in N.S.W. outside the Sydney Statistical Division

Municipality	Population at Census of 30 June—			Proportional Increase†		Estimated Population at 30 June 1972	Average Number of Persons per sq km 1972
	1961	1966	1971	1961 to 1966	1966 to 1971		
Wollongong (City)	131,754	149,523	161,143	13.5	7.8	163,540	229
Newcastle (City)	142,574	143,070	146,009	0.3	2.1	146,310	685
Blue Mountains (City)‡	27,039	30,733	36,727	13.7	19.5	38,480	27
Greater Cessnock (City)	35,281	34,521	34,907	(-) 2.2	1.1	34,930	18
Shellharbour	13,394	22,062	31,154	64.7	41.2	32,360	210
Maitland (City)	27,353	28,438	31,051	3.9	9.2	31,650	80
Wagga Wagga (City)	22,112	25,850	28,905	16.9	11.8	29,510	295
Broken Hill (City)	31,267	30,043	29,808	(-) 3.9	(-) 0.8	29,310	433
Albury (City)	22,983	25,112	28,420	9.3	13.2	29,220	338
Tamworth (City)	18,984	21,683	24,092	14.2	11.1	24,440	564
Orange (City)	20,977	20,996	23,172	10.6	10.4	23,520	1,128
Goulburn (City)	20,544	20,871	21,606	1.6	3.5	21,740	404
Lismore (City)	18,936	19,757	20,904	4.2	5.8	21,100	466
Armidale (City)	12,975	15,360	18,156	18.2	18.2	18,660	554
Dubbo (City)	14,258	15,739	17,900	10.4	13.7	18,190	425
Bathurst (City)	16,938	17,230	17,196	1.7	(-) 0.2	17,500	592
Queanbeyan (City)	9,448	12,515	16,058	32.5	28.3	16,960	892
Grafton (City)	15,526	15,987	16,387	2.7	2.5	16,460	205
Lithgow (City)	14,329	12,911 _r	12,825	(-) 9.9	(-) 0.7	12,800	359
Taree	10,050	10,563	11,493	5.1	8.8	11,650	370
Port Macquarie	5,952	7,072	9,448	18.7	33.6	9,950	165
Inverell	8,279	8,483 _r	9,712	2.5	14.5	9,850	210
Moree	6,795	8,094	9,139	18.2	12.9	9,290	281
Casino	8,091	8,507	9,064	5.1	6.5	9,140	572
Parkes	8,223	8,442	8,849	2.6	4.8	8,910	206
Kempsey	8,016	8,198	8,706	2.1	6.2	8,780	731
Gunnedah	6,855	7,522	8,232	9.5	9.4	8,300	384
Muswellbrook	5,860	6,486 _r	8,125	10.7 _r	25.3	8,170	578
Forbes	6,826	7,370	7,471	8.0	1.4	7,490	183
Cooma	8,716	9,106	7,788	4.4	(-)14.5	7,480	293
Cowra	6,288	7,092	7,295	12.5	2.9	7,330	319
Singleton	5,758	6,188	7,187	7.5	16.1	7,320	480
Narrabri	5,433	6,037	6,893	10.5	14.2	6,990	302
Kiama	5,239	5,871	6,751	11.9	15.0	6,930	27
Deniliquin	5,575	6,277	6,622	11.9	5.5	6,670	52
Cootamundra	5,939	6,219	6,530	4.7	5.0	6,560	539
Ballina	4,129	4,933	6,141	19.4	24.5	6,320	271
Young	5,448	5,754	6,064	5.6	5.4	6,100	434
Bowral	4,922	5,210	5,903	5.9	13.3	6,070	203
Glen Innes	5,771	5,756	5,770	(-) 0.6	0.2	5,750	83
Mudgee	5,312	5,372	5,598	1.1	4.2	5,610	819
Temora	4,469	4,536	4,466	1.5	(-) 1.5	4,450	207
Yass	3,909	4,100	4,259	4.8	3.9	4,280	143
Bega	3,858	3,925	4,159	1.7	6.0	4,190	410
Junee	3,980	3,906	3,772	(-) 1.9	(-) 3.4	3,740	167
Condoblin	3,150	3,593	3,499	13.4	(-) 2.6	3,400	28
Tenterfield	3,105	3,270	3,239	5.3	(-) 0.9	3,230	170

* Municipalities with a population at 30 June 1972 of 3,000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1972. Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text on page 60.

† The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

‡ Relates to the whole of the City of Blue Mountains—see text preceding table.

The municipalities outside the Sydney Statistical Division with the fastest rate of growth between 1966 and 1971 were Shellharbour (with an increase of 41 per cent), Port Macquarie (34 per cent), Queanbeyan (28 per cent), Muswellbrook (25 per cent), and Ballina (25 per cent).

MEAN POPULATION

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

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

Table 40. Mean Population, Calendar and Financial Years*

Year	Year ended 30 June			Year ended 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
1963	2,019,200	1,999,500	4,018,700	2,033,300	2,014,600	4,047,900
1964	2,047,100	2,029,300	4,076,400	2,062,000	2,044,900	4,106,900
1965	2,078,100	2,061,600	4,139,700	2,094,900	2,078,700	4,173,600
1966*	2,111,100	2,095,300	4,206,400	2,126,900	2,111,900	4,238,800
1967	2,140,600	2,126,300	4,266,800	2,155,600	2,141,800	4,297,400
1968	2,171,800	2,158,100	4,329,800	2,189,000	2,175,200	4,364,200
1969	2,208,100	2,194,400	4,402,500	2,229,800	2,216,100	4,446,000
1970	2,251,900	2,238,100	4,490,000	2,271,900	2,258,500	4,530,400
1971	2,292,300	2,279,600	4,571,900	2,311,800	2,299,900	4,611,700
1972	2,328,900	2,317,900	4,646,800	2,341,600	2,331,700	4,673,300
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION						
1963	1,172,720	1,201,350	2,374,070	1,183,780	1,213,470	2,397,250
1964	1,195,490	1,224,230	2,419,720	1,206,170	1,235,740	2,441,910
1965	1,218,880	1,247,120	2,466,000	1,231,340	1,259,950	2,491,290
1966*	1,243,780	1,271,320	2,515,100	1,256,980	1,285,790	2,542,770
1967	1,267,380	1,295,720	2,563,100	1,278,600	1,306,350	2,584,950
1968	1,290,970	1,317,730	2,608,700	1,303,990	1,329,650	2,633,640
1969	1,318,630	1,343,360	2,661,990	1,334,810	1,358,660	2,693,470
1970	1,351,670	1,374,540	2,726,210	1,367,350	1,389,420	2,756,770
1971	1,382,060	1,403,960	2,786,020	1,396,270	1,417,980	2,814,250
1972	1,408,580	1,430,070	2,838,650	1,418,220	1,439,430	2,857,650

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

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

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

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

Table 41. Population of N.S.W. by Sex*

Census	Number		Proportion		Males per 100 Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
			Per cent	Per cent	
1861	198,488	152,372	56·57	43·43	130
1871	274,842	228,156	54·64	45·36	120
1881	410,211	339,614	54·71	45·29	121
1891	609,666	517,471	54·09	45·91	118
1901	710,264	645,091	52·40	47·60	110
1911	857,698	789,036	52·08	47·92	109
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	51·01	48·99	104
1933	1,318,471	1,282,376	50·69	49·31	103
1947	1,492,211	1,492,627	50·00	50·00	100
1954	1,720,860	1,702,669	50·27	49·73	101
1961	1,972,909	1,944,104	50·37	49·63	101
1966	2,126,652	2,111,249	50·18	49·82	101
1971	2,307,210	2,293,970	50·14	49·86	101

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

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 1971. 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 51 years.

Table 42. 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	69r	55	101
1971	105	105	106	106	105	99	90	66	51	101

* Males per 100 females.

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

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

Table 43. Sex Distribution of the Population by Statistical Divisions*

Statistical Division	30 June 1966			30 June 1971†		
	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females
Sydney	1,256,833	1,285,374	98	1,393,473	1,414,355	99
Outer Sydney	50,304	51,594	97	63,063	65,046	97
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	163,401r	164,139r	100	175,948	175,588	100
Balance of Hunter	26,665r	24,548r	109	28,089	25,948	108
Total, Hunter	190,066	188,687	101	204,037	201,536	101
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	92,331	85,125	108	102,618	96,430	106
Balance of Illawarra	21,860	20,443	107	24,810	23,421	106
Total, Illawarra	114,191	105,568	108	127,428	119,851	106
North Coast	106,977	105,562	101	111,080	110,728	100
Northern	80,071	75,646	106	84,123	80,005	105
North-Western	51,897r	47,723r	107	51,492	48,262	107
Central West	78,045r	74,620r	105	76,613	73,572	104
South-Eastern	59,912	55,602	108	60,719	57,565	105
Murrumbidgee	67,741	61,768	110	67,819	63,717	106
Murray	44,742	40,759	110	44,150	41,769	106
Far West	18,396	17,292	106	17,749	16,846	105
Lord Howe Island	131	136	96	109	114	96
Migratory	8,146	918	887	5,355	604	887
New South Wales	2,126,652	2,111,249	101	2,307,210	2,293,970	101

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

† Figures have been revised since last issue.

The Outer Sydney Division, which contains a relatively high proportion of elderly people, has the lowest masculinity in the State (reflecting the

greater longevity of females). Masculinity is highest in the Balance of Hunter Subdivision, and North-Western Statistical Division.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The age distribution of the population at the last census and as estimated at 30 June 1972 was as follows:—

Table 44. Age Distribution of the Population, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	Census, 30 June 1971			Estimated, 30 June 1972		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0- 4	214,846	205,084	419,930	222,330	213,320	435,640
5- 9	216,990	205,911	422,901	212,020	201,220	413,240
10-14	218,469	207,801	426,270	221,970	211,090	433,060
15-19	199,306	189,694	389,000	203,340	193,990	397,330
20-24	204,617	194,536	399,153	204,950	192,890	397,840
25-29	177,807	167,349	345,156	189,550	178,440	367,980
30-34	151,311	142,581	293,892	155,150	146,120	301,280
35-39	139,825	131,512	271,337	139,270	132,040	271,310
40-44	149,601	140,802	290,403	148,230	139,100	287,340
45-49	147,811	142,609	290,420	146,110	141,870	287,980
50-54	124,182	124,692	248,874	127,990	127,780	255,770
55-59	111,844	114,261	226,105	111,610	114,900	226,510
60-64	89,671	96,952	186,623	91,610	99,060	190,670
65-69	65,884	75,296	141,180	67,380	77,570	144,950
70-74	44,176	62,569	106,745	44,940	62,300	107,240
75-79	27,416	46,061	73,477	26,980	46,120	73,100
80-84	15,810	29,337	45,147	15,550	29,460	45,010
85 or more	7,644	16,923	24,567	7,740	17,550	25,290
Total, All Ages	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180	2,336,700	2,324,800	4,661,600
Summary—						
0- 5	256,431	244,449	500,880	263,780	252,490	516,270
6-14	393,874	374,347	768,221	392,530	373,130	765,660
15-20	238,993	227,298	466,291	243,330	232,430	475,760
21-64	1,256,982	1,217,690	2,474,672	1,274,490	1,233,780	2,508,270
65 or more	160,930	230,186	391,116	162,590	233,000	395,590

The estimated age distribution at 30 June 1972 is based on the age distribution reported at the census of 30 June 1971 (adjusted for obvious mis-statements of age) and on births, recorded ages at death and an allowance for migration since 30 June 1971. The estimates for each age-group have been rounded, and consequently may not add exactly to the totals shown for all ages.

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 1901 to 1971:—

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

Age Group (years)	Proportion per cent of Total Population at Census								
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
0-4	11.73	12.20	11.40	8.84	9.82	10.35	10.12	9.53 _r	9.13
5-9	12.26	10.22	11.11	9.68	7.88	9.83	9.54	9.69	9.19
10-14	11.93	9.54	9.79	9.61	7.15	7.70	9.43	9.04 _r	9.26
15-19	10.46	10.03	8.37	9.42	7.96	6.67	7.70	8.89	8.45
20-24	9.43	10.41	8.22	8.84	8.33	6.73	6.72	7.51	8.68
25-29	8.32	9.11	8.53	7.93	8.06	7.86	6.33	6.57	7.50
30-34	7.35	7.59	8.62	7.12	7.98	7.94	7.15	6.05	6.39
35-39	6.96	6.47	7.43	6.94	7.44	7.32	7.43	6.74	5.90
40-44	5.80	5.78	6.16	6.96	6.42	7.05	6.63	6.84	6.31
45-49	4.25	5.15	5.04	6.40	5.98	6.12	6.39	6.07	6.31
50-54	3.33	4.24	4.39	5.15	5.52	5.27	5.53	5.71 _r	5.41
55-59	2.59	2.96	3.67	3.85	5.32	4.40	4.43	4.82 _r	4.91
60-64	2.14	2.23	2.97	3.25	4.38	4.28	3.84	3.80	4.06
65-69	1.65	1.74	1.91	2.52	3.23	3.54	3.23	3.13	3.07
70-74	0.96	1.17	1.20	1.81	2.12	2.42	2.64	2.43	2.32
75-79	0.47	0.73	0.72	1.03	1.37	1.41	1.64	1.77	1.60
80-84	0.26	0.30	0.32	0.44	0.69	0.74	0.83	0.93	0.98
85 or more	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.21	0.35	0.37	0.42	0.48	0.53
Total, All Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Summary—									
Under 15	35.92	31.96	32.30	28.13	24.85	27.88	29.09	28.26 _r	27.58
15-64	60.63	63.97	63.40	65.86	67.39	63.64	62.15	63.01 _r	63.92
65 or more	3.45	4.07	4.30	6.01	7.76	8.48	8.76	8.73 _r	8.50

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

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 35-39 years in 1971 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 20-24 years between 1966 and 1971 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 1966 and 1971 are shown below:—

Table 46. Age Distribution of the Population of N.S.W., 1966 and 1971

Age Group (years)	Census, 30 June 1966	Census, 30 June 1971	Increase, 1966 to 1971	
			Number	Per cent
0-4	403,827	419,930	16,103	4.0
5-14	793,817	849,171	55,354	7.0
15-24	695,016	788,153	93,137	13.4
25-34	534,893	639,048	104,155	19.5
35-44	575,652	561,740	(-) 13,912	(-) 2.4
45-54	499,221	539,294	40,073	8.0
55-64	365,414	412,728	47,314	12.9
65 or more	370,061	391,116	21,055	5.7
Total, All Ages	4,237,901	4,601,180	363,279	8.6

AGE DISTRIBUTION IN AREAS OF THE STATE

Particulars of the age distribution of the population in the Statistical Divisions of the State at the 1971 census are shown below:—

Table 47. Proportional Age Distribution of the Population in Statistical Divisions, 30 June 1971

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	26.0	17.5	14.6	12.5	21.0	8.4	100.0
Outer Sydney	26.2	13.5	11.3	10.1	23.2	15.6	100.0
Hunter—							
Newcastle Statistical District	28.1	17.6	12.5	11.9	21.4	8.6	100.0
Balance of Hunter	30.5	16.2	13.0	11.7	20.0	8.6	100.0
Total, Hunter	28.4	17.4	12.5	11.8	21.2	8.6	100.0
Illawarra—							
Wollongong Statistical District	31.0	16.9	14.4	13.4	18.7	5.5	100.0
Balance of Illawarra	30.1	17.3	12.3	10.7	19.9	9.7	100.0
Total, Illawarra	30.8	17.0	14.0	12.9	18.9	6.3	100.0
North Coast	30.0	14.8	11.2	11.2	22.3	10.5	100.0
Northern	32.0	17.2	13.5	11.8	18.3	7.3	100.0
North-Western	33.2	15.2	13.3	12.2	18.5	7.5	100.0
Central West	31.1	16.3	12.9	11.8	19.6	8.3	100.0
South-Eastern	30.3	16.7	13.4	11.8	19.6	8.2	100.0
Murrumbidgee	32.0	17.8	13.1	11.9	17.9	7.3	100.0
Murray	32.1	15.9	12.8	11.9	19.4	7.9	100.0
Far West	29.6	17.3	12.7	11.8	21.0	7.7	100.0
New South Wales*	27.6	17.1	13.9	12.2	20.7	8.5	100.0

* Includes Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

The high proportion aged 65 years or more in Outer Sydney Division reflects the migration of retired persons from other areas to the Blue Mountains and to the seaside resort areas of Gosford and Wyong Shires. The proportion of children is lowest in the highly industrialised Sydney

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

A comparison of the age distribution of the population in Urban Sydney, the heavily industrialised Urban Newcastle and Urban Wollongong areas, other urban centres, and the rural areas of the State in 1971 is given in the next table:—

Table 48. Proportional Age Distribution of the Urban and Rural Population of N.S.W., 30 June 1971

Area of State	Age Group (years)							Total, All Ages
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 or more	
POPULATION (Thousands)								
Urban Sydney	702.6	476.7	397.7	339.9	332.9	243.5	231.7	2,725.1
Urban Newcastle and								
Urban Wollongong ..	127.9	75.6	58.6	55.3	51.9	36.9	30.2	436.5
Other Urban Centres ..	270.6	152.5	115.3	103.4	95.9	85.1	90.4	913.0
Rural Areas ..	167.8	80.5	66.3	62.5	58.1	46.9	38.6	520.6
New South Wales*	1,269.1	788.2	639.0	561.7	539.3	412.7	391.1	4,601.2
PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION (Per cent)								
Urban Sydney	25.8	17.5	14.6	12.5	12.2	8.9	8.5	100.0
Urban Newcastle and								
Urban Wollongong ..	29.3	17.3	13.4	12.7	11.9	8.5	6.9	100.0
Other Urban Centres ..	29.6	16.7	12.6	11.3	10.5	9.3	9.9	100.0
Rural Areas ..	32.2	15.5	12.7	12.0	11.2	9.0	7.4	100.0
New South Wales*	27.6	17.1	13.9	12.2	11.7	9.0	8.5	100.0

* Includes "migratory".

The age distribution of the population of the Sydney Statistical Division at 30 June 1971 is shown in the following table:—

Table 49. Age Distribution of the Population of Sydney Statistical Division, 30 June 1971

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	126,248	120,248	246,496	50-54	77,567	78,706	156,273
5-9	123,710	117,569	241,279	55-59	68,077	70,530	138,607
10-14	123,582	117,815	241,397	60-64	52,078	58,610	110,688
15-19	117,570	114,714	232,284	65-69	36,483	46,201	82,684
20-24	130,788	128,732	259,520	70-74	24,598	39,328	63,926
25-29	115,128	109,153	224,281	75-79	15,722	29,883	45,605
30-34	95,648	89,756	185,404	80-84	9,166	19,470	28,636
35-39	86,630	81,952	168,582	85 or more	4,410	11,245	15,655
40-44	92,796	88,700	181,496				
45-49	93,272	91,743	185,015				
				All Ages	1,393,473	1,414,355	2,807,828

AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES

The average and median ages of the population of the State at each census from 1921 to 1971 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 50. Average and Median Age of the Population*, N.S.W.

Census	Average Age			Median Age		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
4 April 1921	28.29	27.56	27.94	26.15	25.22	25.67
30 June 1933	30.14	30.17	30.16	27.14	27.27	27.20
30 June 1947	32.06	32.87	32.47	30.13	30.82	30.48
30 June 1954	31.52	32.78	32.15	29.95	31.12	30.52
30 June 1961	31.16	32.73	31.94	29.34	30.88	30.11
30 June 1966	31.10	32.86	31.98	28.26	29.89	29.05
30 June 1971	31.05	32.90	31.97	27.66	29.24	28.41

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

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 three intercensal periods; in the case of females, the downward trend was reversed during the period from 1961 to 1966 and this upward trend continued during the period from 1966 to 1971, 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 1971 census, was as follows:—

Table 51. Conjugal Condition of Population, N.S.W., 30 June 1971

Conjugal Condition	Number			Proportion per cent		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under age 15 ..	650,305	618,796	1,269,101	28.19	26.97	27.58
Age 15 or more ..	484,479	342,878	827,357	21.00	14.95	17.98
Married*	1,097,226	1,100,647	2,197,873	47.56	47.98	47.77
Widowed	49,288	199,778	249,066	2.14	8.71	5.41
Divorced	25,912	31,871	57,783	1.12	1.39	1.26
Total	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Includes persons permanently separated.

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 to 47.8 per cent in 1971.

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. Since 1961 the ratio for both males and females has remained relatively constant.

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

1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
43.9	46.6	53.9	54.2	62.0	65.9	65.9	65.5	66.2

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

1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
51.0	52.2	56.4	55.7	61.6	65.8	65.9	64.9	65.7

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 slightly that of females, except in 1961 when the proportions were equal. In 1971, the proportion of females 15 and over "ever married" (including the widowed and divorced) was 80 per cent, compared with 71 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 1971 are given in the next table:—

Table 52. Masculinity of Population and Proportion of those 15 years and over who were Married, Statistical Divisions, 30 June 1971

Statistical Division	Number of Males per 100 Females	Proportion 15 and over Married	
		Males	Females
Sydney	98.5	Per cent 65.5	Per cent 63.8
Outer Sydney	97.0	71.6	68.0
Hunter—			
Newcastle Statistical District ..	100.2	67.7	67.7
Balance of Hunter	108.3	66.4	71.1
Total, Hunter	101.2	67.6	68.1
Illawarra—			
Wollongong Statistical District	106.4	69.8	73.4
Balance of Illawarra	105.9	67.4	68.9
Total, Illawarra	106.3	69.4	72.5
North Coast	100.3	69.8	68.7
Northern	105.1	65.7	68.2
North-Western	106.7	66.0	69.8
Central West	104.1	65.7	67.7
South-Eastern	105.5	65.4	68.2
Murrumbidgee	106.4	64.4	68.5
Murray	105.7	67.0	70.0
Far West	105.4	67.0	69.1
New South Wales*	100.6	66.2	65.7

* Includes Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

During the post-war years, the Australian Government has encouraged immigration by various schemes of assisted migration arranged by agreements with the governments of other countries. Mainly as a result of this policy, there was an annual average excess of arrivals over departures for Australia of about 104,000 persons during the intercensal period 1966 to 1971. 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 1966 and 1971 censuses:—

Table 53. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population, 30 June 1966 and 1971

Country of Birth	Males		Females		Persons	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
Australasia—						
Australia	1,729,541	1,830,017	1,774,333	1,878,148	3,503,874	3,708,165
New Zealand	12,534	18,160	13,437	18,474	25,971	36,634
Other	1,338	1,921	1,337	1,929	2,675	3,850
Total, Australasia	1,743,413	1,850,098	1,789,107	1,898,551	3,532,520	3,748,649
Europe—						
England	117,555	137,855	108,242	128,237	225,797	266,092
Wales	3,938	4,337	3,361	3,860	7,299	8,197
Scotland	27,628	27,542	25,926	26,239	53,554	53,781
Ireland*	10,186	11,689	8,143	9,684	18,329	21,373
Austria	5,291	5,283	4,301	4,358	9,592	9,641
Czechoslovakia	3,190	4,400	1,860	2,917	5,050	7,317
Denmark	1,294	1,748	697	1,062	1,991	2,810
Estonia	1,381	1,196	1,394	1,297	2,775	2,493
Finland	1,143	2,201	833	1,738	1,976	3,939
France	1,443	2,509	1,390	2,443	2,833	4,952
Germany	18,202	18,574	17,409	18,135	35,611	36,709
Greece	25,792	28,098	22,702	25,548	48,494	53,646
Hungary	7,815	7,458	5,969	5,859	13,784	13,317
Italy	41,430	44,832	31,445	35,584	72,875	80,416
Latvia	2,558	2,351	2,226	2,093	4,784	4,444
Lithuania	1,343	1,302	914	877	2,257	2,179
Malta	12,919	12,324	10,160	10,096	23,079	22,420
Netherlands	15,273	15,229	11,848	11,804	27,121	27,033
Poland	11,197	10,680	7,537	7,420	18,734	18,100
Romania	1,219	1,172	988	978	2,207	2,150
Spain	2,384	3,643	1,934	3,039	4,318	6,682
Switzerland	1,025	1,720	697	1,157	1,722	2,877
U.S.S.R.†	5,762	5,257	6,029	5,683	11,791	10,940
Yugoslavia	17,515	30,218	9,889	22,400	27,404	52,618
Other	4,474	6,374	2,693	4,469	7,167	10,843
Total, Europe	341,957	387,992	288,587	336,977	630,544	724,969
Asia—						
China	5,624	5,188	4,062	4,641	9,686	9,829
Cyprus	2,382	2,881	1,833	2,320	4,215	5,201
Hong Kong	1,349	1,659	763	1,183	2,112	2,842
India	2,611	4,072	2,142	3,843	4,753	7,915
Indonesia	1,381	1,672	1,072	1,298	2,453	2,970
Lebanon	4,772	11,424	3,529	7,619	8,301	19,043
Malaysia	1,845	2,529	1,128	2,019	2,973	4,548
Turkey	507	2,804	457	2,462	964	5,266
Other	4,427	8,107	3,655	7,070	8,082	15,177
Total, Asia	24,898	40,336	18,641	37,455	43,539	72,791
Africa—						
Republic of South Africa	1,840	2,466	1,864	2,515	3,704	4,981
United Arab Republic	5,326	7,216	4,874	6,447	10,200	13,663
Other	1,331	3,300	1,141	2,929	2,472	6,229
Total, Africa	8,497	12,982	7,879	11,891	16,376	24,873
America—						
Canada	1,844	2,893	1,647	2,622	3,491	5,515
United States	3,613	6,454	2,742	4,994	6,355	11,448
Other	775	4,353	717	4,166	1,492	8,519
Total, America	6,232	13,700	5,106	11,782	11,338	25,482
Pacific Islands	1,570	2,024	1,843	2,249	3,413	4,273
<i>At Sea</i>	85	78	86	65	171	143
Total born outside Australia	397,111	477,193	336,916	415,822	734,027	893,015
Total Population	2,126,652	2,307,210	2,111,249	2,293,970	4,237,901	4,601,180

* 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 1971 in the next table. The 1966 census figures for the whole State are also shown.

Table 54. Proportional Distribution of the Population of N.S.W. by Country of Birth

Country of Birth	At 30 June 1971						At 30 June 1966
	Urban Centres				Rural Areas	New South Wales	New South Wales
	Sydney	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other	Total			
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Australia	75.1	79.8	91.5	79.3	91.2	80.6	82.7
New Zealand	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6
Europe—							
United Kingdom*	9.1	9.4	4.5	8.1	3.7	7.6	7.2
Other	10.6	9.4	2.7	8.7	4.0	8.2	7.7
Total, Europe	19.7	18.8	7.2	16.8	7.7	15.8	14.9
Asia	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.3	1.6	1.0
Africa	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4
United States of America	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Canada	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
Total born outside Australia	24.9	20.2	8.5	20.7	8.8	19.4	17.3
Total Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Including the Republic of Ireland.

At 30 June 1971, Australian-born persons constituted 80.6 per cent of the total population, compared with 82.7 per cent in 1966 and 84.0 per cent in 1961. The percentage of people born in Europe increased from 14.9 in 1966 to 15.8 in 1971, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) increasing from 7.2 to 7.6 and other European-born persons increasing from 7.7 to 8.2 per cent.

The total overseas-born population of the State increased by 158,988 (or 21.7 per cent) between 1966 and 1971, the countries of birth with the largest numerical increases being the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (44,464 persons), Yugoslavia (25,214), and Lebanon (10,742).

The tendency for migrants to settle in the larger urban centres is more clearly illustrated in the following table. This table shows the proportions of the population resident in the urban and rural areas of New South Wales at 30 June 1971, classified by country of birth. It reveals that in no case is the proportion of the overseas-born who are resident within Urban Syd-

ney 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 12.8 per cent of those born in Australia to only 1.1 per cent of those born in Greece, the highest proportion for any overseas birthplace being 9.5 per cent in the case of those born in the Netherlands.

Table 55. Countries of Birth of N.S.W. Population: Proportion Resident in Urban and Rural Areas, 30 June 1971

Country of Birth	Urban Centres			Rural Areas	New South Wales*	
	Sydney	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other		Per cent	Number
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent			
Australia	55.16	9.39	22.54	12.81	100.00	3,708,165
Other Countries—						
New Zealand	77.65	4.80	11.78	5.28	100.00	36,634
Europe—						
United Kingdom† .. .	70.91	11.71	11.67	5.49	100.00	349,443
Germany	66.21	15.01	10.93	7.63	100.00	36,709
Greece	88.43	5.51	4.80	1.12	100.00	53,646
Hungary	85.30	6.27	4.86	3.54	100.00	13,317
Italy	76.63	9.29	5.67	8.40	100.00	80,416
Malta	83.69	4.26	2.54	9.45	100.00	22,420
Netherlands	63.86	12.51	13.78	9.53	100.00	27,033
Poland	73.09	12.41	10.49	3.96	100.00	18,100
U.S.S.R.‡	80.96	8.19	7.18	3.29	100.00	10,940
Yugoslavia	72.59	19.21	4.75	3.43	100.00	52,618
Other	77.88	10.90	6.26	4.72	100.00	60,327
Asia	89.27	3.34	4.59	1.96	100.00	72,791
Africa	90.89	2.58	4.14	2.25	100.00	24,873
United States of America .. .	81.02	3.64	8.85	6.33	100.00	11,448
Canada	79.60	4.66	10.30	5.19	100.00	5,515
Other	84.04	4.80	7.35	3.28	100.00	16,785
Total, Other Countries .. .	76.10	9.87	8.66	5.12	100.00	893,015
Total Population	59.23	9.49	19.84	11.32	100.00	4,601,180

* Includes migratory population.

† Including Republic of Ireland.

‡ Including Ukraine.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the number of completed years of residence in Australia of persons born outside Australia are recorded at each census. A summary

of these particulars in respect of foreign-born persons residing in New South Wales at 30 June 1971 is shown in the following table:—

Table 56. Period of Residence in Australia of Persons in N.S.W. Born Outside Australia, 30 June 1971

Period of Residence	Number of Persons	Proportion of Persons Born Outside Australia
Residents of Australia—		Per cent
Under 1 year	58,573	6.6
1 year and under 2 years	59,287	6.6
2 years and under 3 years	50,282	5.6
3 years and under 4 years	34,316	3.8
4 years and under 5 years	31,731	3.6
Total under 5 years	234,189	26.2
5 years and under 6 years	31,539	3.5
6 years and under 7 years	30,902	3.5
7 years and under 12 years	116,235	13.0
12 years and under 19 years	135,007	15.1
19 years or more	264,121	29.6
Not stated	59,774	6.7
Total, Residents of Australia	871,767	97.6
Visitors to Australia	21,248	2.4
Total born outside Australia	893,015	100.0
Born in Australia	3,708,165	...
Total Population	4,601,180	...

For the first time in an Australian census, overseas-born persons were asked in the 1971 Census whether they were a resident of, or a visitor to, Australia. The number of years an overseas-born person has been a resident of Australia is defined as commencing from the *date of first arrival* as a resident.

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 approximately 32 per cent in 1971, although considerable gains from immigration were experienced during the intervening years.

NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE)

The 1966 census disclosed that the proportion of British subjects in the population of New South Wales 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 naturalisation of earlier foreign migrants. The 1971 census disclosed that the heavy immigration during the intercensal period 1966 to 1971 caused the proportion of British subjects to fall to 94.2 per cent. Particulars of the nationality of the population as recorded at the 1966 and 1971 censuses are set out in the next table. Statistics of the excess of over-

seas arrivals over departures, according to the nationalities shown on the migrants' passports, are shown on page 93.

Table 57. Nationality* of the Population of N.S.W., 30 June 1966 and 1971

Nationality	Males		Females		Persons		Number of Persons per 10,000 of Population	
	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971	1966	1971
<i>British</i> †—								
Born in Australia	1,729,541	1,830,017	1,774,333	1,878,148	3,503,874	3,708,165	8,268	8,059
Born outside Australia ..	297,512	332,830	258,431	293,150	555,943	625,980	1,312	1,360
Total British ..	2,027,053	2,162,847	2,032,764	2,171,298	4,059,817	4,334,145	9,580	9,420
<i>Foreign</i> —								
American (U.S.)	3,106	5,680	2,312	4,384	5,418	10,064	13	22
Dutch	7,863	6,228	6,640	5,258	14,503	11,486	34	25
German	8,728	7,053	6,618	5,507	15,346	12,560	36	27
Greek	18,468	18,274	18,333	18,219	36,801	36,493	87	79
Italian	22,944	23,441	19,298	20,331	42,242	43,772	100	95
Polish	2,477	1,218	1,905	999	4,382	2,217	10	5
Yugoslav ..	10,521	17,199	5,801	13,240	16,322	30,439	39	66
Other	22,297	40,092	15,406	31,154	37,703	71,246	89	155
Stateless and Not Stated ..	3,195	25,178	2,172	23,580	5,367	48,758	13	106
Total Foreign ..	99,599	144,363	78,485	122,672	178,084	267,035	420	580
Total Population ..	2,126,652	2,307,210	2,111,249	2,293,970	4,237,901	4,601,180	10,000	10,000

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

† All persons who, by virtue of the Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948-1966, 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 in New South Wales 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. Heavy immigration caused the number of foreign nationals to increase by 88,951 between 1966 and 1971. Of the total at 30 June 1971, the most numerous were—Italian, 43,772; Greek, 36,493; Yugoslav, 30,439; German, 12,560; and Dutch, 11,486.

The overseas-born population of New South Wales at 30 June 1971 numbered 893,015, and 70 per cent of these were British subjects.

RELIGION

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

A classification of the population according to religious denomination, as recorded at the censuses of 1961, 1966, and 1971, is shown in the next table:—

Table 58. Religious Denominations of the Population*, N.S.W.

Religious Denomination	Number of Persons			Proportion per cent of Total stating Religious Denomination		
	1961	1966	1971	1961	1966	1971†
Christian—						
Church of England ..	1,556,965	1,623,800	1,639,316	44.12	42.12	37.81
Catholic, Roman† ..	476,127	446,872	530,220	} 29.24	} 30.50	} 30.43
Catholic‡ ..	555,655	728,933	789,030			
Presbyterian ..	333,635	353,175	352,107	9.45	9.16	8.12
Methodist ..	294,280	305,811	302,856	8.34	7.93	6.99
Orthodox ..	57,852	96,609	129,178	1.64	2.51	2.98
Baptist ..	50,805	55,886	59,541	1.44	1.45	1.37
Lutheran ..	27,533	30,037	33,776	0.78	0.78	0.78
Congregational ..	21,743	23,021	20,902	0.62	0.60	0.48
Salvation Army ..	15,642	17,400	19,733	0.44	0.45	0.46
Seventh Day Adventist ..	12,431	14,536	16,183	0.35	0.38	0.37
Church of Christ ..	12,889	14,015	14,353	0.37	0.36	0.33
Other Christian ..	63,814	68,205	125,257	1.81	1.77	2.89
Total Christian ..	3,479,371	3,778,300	4,032,452	98.60	98.01	93.01
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew ..	24,026	25,913	25,971	0.68	0.67	0.60
Muslim ..	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	9,808	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0.23
Other ..	2,888	4,505	4,843	0.08	0.12	0.11
Total Non-Christian ..	26,914	30,418	40,622	0.76	0.79	0.94
Indefinite ..	8,456	12,919	8,981	0.24	0.34	0.21
No Religion ..	14,248	33,204	253,631‡	0.40	0.86	5.80
Total Stating Religion ..	3,528,989	3,854,841	4,335,686	100.00	100.00	100.50
No Reply ..	388,024	383,060	265,494‡	...	...	...
Total Population ..	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180	...	...	...

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

† So described on individual census schedules.

‡ See text below table.

In population censuses in Australia there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religious denomination; this accounts for the relatively large number of persons in the category “no reply” in the above table (representing 9.9, 9.0 and 5.8 per cent of the total population at the respective censuses). In the 1971 Census schedule, the instruction “(If no religion write “none”)” was added to the question on religion and this has resulted in a significant rise in the category “no religion” and a fall in the category “no reply” when compared with previous censuses; it has also affected the figures for the “Proportion per cent of Total stating Religious Denomination”.

ABORIGINES

Aborigines have been enumerated at all population censuses, but the degree of coverage has varied substantially, improving progressively as the number of Aborigines able to be contacted by census collectors has increased.

Following the repeal in 1967 of Section 127 of the Constitution, the requirement that “in reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted”, was removed. Consequently, it is no longer necessary, for purposes of the Constitution, to identify aboriginal natives in population censuses. For general statistical purposes, however, the 1971 Census continued the previous practice of seeking data relating to the

racial origin of the population. For the 1971 Census, the question on racial origin was re-designed and persons of mixed race were asked to indicate only one race—the race to which they considered themselves to belong. Because of this change, the data compiled for persons of Aboriginal descent at the 1971 Census are not comparable with data compiled for earlier censuses.

The number of persons in New South Wales who identified themselves at the 1971 Census as being of Aboriginal origin was 23,101 (11,682 males and 11,419 females).

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The population of each of the Australian States and Territories at the 1966 and 1971 censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1972, is shown in the following table:—

Table 59. Population of Australian States and Territories

State or Territory	Population			Proportion of Population of Australia		
	Census, 30 June		Estimated, 30 June 1972	Census, 30 June		Estimated, 30 June 1972
	1966	1971		1966	1971	
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
New South Wales ..	4,237,901	4,601,180	4,661,600	36.54	36.07	35.97
Victoria	3,220,217	3,502,351	3,545,100	27.76	27.46	27.36
Queensland	1,674,324	1,827,065	1,869,300	14.43	14.32	14.42
South Australia ..	1,094,984	1,173,707	1,186,500	9.44	9.20	9.16
Western Australia ..	848,100	1,030,469	1,053,200	7.31	8.08	8.13
Tasmania	371,436	390,413	392,200	3.20	3.06	3.03
Northern Territory	56,504	86,390	92,900	0.49	0.68	0.72
Australian Capital Territory ..	96,032	144,063	158,400	0.83	1.13	1.22
Australia	11,599,498	12,755,638	12,939,100	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

Between 1954 and 1966, the rate of population increase in New South Wales was the second lowest, being lower than that in all other States except Tasmania. In the latest intercensal period, 1966 to 1971, the average annual rate of increase was 1.66 per cent (1.57 per cent in the previous intercensal period) while the average for Australia was 1.92 per cent (1.91 per cent in the previous intercensal period).

Sydney is the fifth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by London, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. A comparison of the principal urban centres of the Australian States and Territories is shown in the next table. The boundaries of these centres have been

delimited according to the new criteria which were adopted in 1966, as described on page 64.

Table 60. Population of Capital Cities* of Australia, 30 June 1971

Capital City	Population, 30 June 1971†	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory	Capital City	Population, 30 June 1971†	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory
		Per cent			Per cent
Sydney	2,725,064	59.2	Perth	641,800	62.3
Melbourne	2,394,117	68.4	Canberra‡	140,864	97.8
Brisbane	818,423	44.8	Hobart	129,928	33.3
Adelaide	809,482	69.0	Darwin	35,516	41.1

* See text preceding table.

† Revised in the light of the final results of the 1971 Population Census.

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

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

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. Transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, 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. Because of two procedural changes, the statistics for 1972 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. From 13 June 1972 the definition of a "cruise" was extended to embrace ports adjoining the western Pacific Ocean and the eastern Indian Ocean (in addition to the south-west Pacific Ocean) and to cover cruises of six weeks (instead of 30 days) maximum duration. The persons affected by this change in definition previously would have been included in the category "short-term movement of Australian residents". As from the beginning of December 1972, overseas passengers arriving at Sydney airport and intending to proceed on another flight without leaving the airport are encouraged to use a newly-established transit area and these persons are not counted in statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. Previously, such persons (there are about 1,500 per month) would have been included in statistics of short-term visitors.

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

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

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

the case of departures: Australian residents leaving to stay in an overseas country for at least a year and visitors leaving after a stay of one year or more.

Short-term Movement covers all other arrivals and departures, including the movement of Australian troops (irrespective of period of stay overseas), U.S. troops visiting Australia on rest and recreation leave (this scheme commenced in October 1967 and ceased in December 1971), and the departure of persons who stated on departure that they had come to Australia intending to settle but had stayed for less than a year.

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

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

Table 61. Overseas Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Type of Movement

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
ARRIVALS							
Long-term and Permanent	98,331	100,883	131,255	164,989	160,255	133,250	108,557
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	129,143	159,889	188,990	217,427	251,579	286,200	320,617
Visitors	142,185	168,025	238,267	294,036	332,562	332,564	304,240
Total Arrivals	369,659	428,797	558,512	676,452	744,396	752,014	733,414
DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	53,045	55,169	55,657	64,813	68,318	73,376	79,809
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	129,583	153,737	187,602	214,293	247,785	274,357	319,733
Visitors	149,333	177,224	250,031	305,468	342,047	340,059	315,269
Total Departures	331,961	386,130	493,290	584,574	658,150	687,792	714,811
EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES							
Long-term and Permanent	45,286	45,714	75,598	100,176	91,937	59,874	28,748
Short-term—							
Australian residents ..	(—) 440	6,152	1,388	3,134	3,794	11,843	884
Visitors	(—) 7,148	(—) 9,199	(—) 11,764	(—) 11,432	(—) 9,485	(—) 7,495	(—) 11,029
Total Excess	37,698	42,667	65,222	91,878	86,246	64,222	18,603

* Not strictly comparable with previous years—see text above table.

Note. The sign (—) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.

During the period of its operation (between October 1967 and December 1971), the scheme under which U.S. troops stationed in Asia spent rest and recreation leave in Australia affected markedly the statistics of short-term visitors from overseas. There has also been a large increase in the numbers of short-term visitors other than troops during the period covered by the table, the number of visitors arriving from overseas in 1972 being more than double that in 1966. During this period, the numbers of Australian residents departing for overseas countries increased almost 1½ times. The introduction of concessional air fares in 1972 has led to an increase in the numbers of short-term international air travellers arriving in and departing from the State.

An age and sex distribution of overseas arrivals in, and departures from, New South Wales during the last four years is given in the next table. From April 1971, statistics of the characteristics (including age, sex, and nationality) of travellers classified to "short-term movement" are estimates derived from a sample of short-term travellers; they are consequently subject to sampling errors. Until September 1972 the sample comprised one-half of these travellers and from October 1972 it was reduced to one-third of the travellers.

Table 62. Overseas Arrivals and Departures, N.S.W.: Age and Sex Distribution

Age Group (years)	Arrivals				Departures			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
MALES								
0-4	15,238	15,474	15,265	15,927	9,720	10,531	12,534	15,507
5-14	25,614	26,847	26,728	27,998	16,261	18,223	21,354	26,335
15-24	124,514	126,562	102,223	58,443	109,566	111,709	90,219	53,907
25-34	90,131	99,054	98,037	91,622	77,590	87,329	90,333	91,019
35-44	70,654	76,861	77,244	78,064	65,036	71,681	73,396	78,497
45-54	50,385	58,649	63,283	68,023	48,863	56,829	61,355	67,149
55-64	30,962	36,530	40,403	43,207	30,421	35,994	39,534	42,704
65 or more	16,575	19,015	22,433	23,900	16,134	18,705	21,794	23,538
All Ages	424,073	458,992	445,616	407,184	373,591	411,001	410,519	398,656
FEMALES								
0-4	14,504	14,731	14,419	14,913	9,129	10,101	11,789	14,469
5-14	24,463	25,344	25,349	26,434	15,762	17,571	20,725	25,121
15-24	53,390	59,797	62,808	62,164	43,135	49,224	55,097	58,574
25-34	46,224	52,978	56,911	62,818	36,740	43,851	50,947	60,476
35-44	30,809	34,443	37,069	40,121	26,541	30,750	33,672	39,553
45-54	33,109	39,286	44,382	48,434	31,613	37,990	42,777	47,351
55-64	30,441	36,357	40,450	43,159	29,369	35,672	38,548	43,290
65 or more	19,439	22,468	25,010	28,187	18,694	21,990	23,718	27,321
All Ages	252,379	285,404	306,398	326,230	210,983	247,149	277,273	316,155
PERSONS								
0-4	29,742	30,205	29,684	30,840	18,849	20,632	24,323	29,976
5-14	50,077	52,191	52,077	54,432	32,023	35,794	42,079	51,456
15-24	177,904	186,359	165,031	120,607	152,701	160,933	145,316	112,481
25-34	136,355	152,032	154,948	154,440	114,330	131,180	141,280	151,495
35-44	101,463	111,304	114,313	118,185	91,577	102,431	107,068	118,050
45-54	83,494	97,935	107,665	116,457	80,476	94,819	104,132	114,500
55-64	61,403	72,887	80,853	86,366	59,790	71,666	78,082	85,994
65 or more	36,014	41,483	47,443	52,087	34,828	40,695	45,512	50,859
All Ages	676,452	744,396	752,014	733,414	584,574	658,150	687,792	714,811

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 1972, the proportion was 21 per cent.

The next table shows for recent years the excess of overseas arrivals over departures classified according to the nationality shown on passengers' passports.

Table 63. Excess of Overseas Arrivals over Departures, N.S.W.: Nationality*

Nationality	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
LONG-TERM AND PERMANENT MOVEMENT †					
British ‡	40,133	47,553	37,063	20,176	12,467
American (U.S.)	3,696	4,357	5,696	6,627	3,571
Austrian	279	442	380	177	(—) 25
Chinese	470	337	280	123	158
Czechoslovak	2,399	2,599	316	54	(—) 25
Danish	346	662	388	240	(—) 13
Dutch	1,354	1,467	907	441	(—) 53
Egyptian (U.A.R.)	674	1,358	1,098	1,212	910
Filipino	167	343	365	358	444
Finnish	1,405	2,142	552	75	(—) 237
French	587	1,205	889	493	96
German	1,422	1,600	1,045	794	67
Greek	2,102	3,551	2,525	1,372	(—) 566
Hungarian	148	171	182	138	92
Indonesian	96	95	218	109	71
Israeli	245	227	188	242	191
Italian	6,388	4,783	3,056	1,669	541
Japanese	248	227	337	472	382
Lebanese	1,896	4,208	5,216	3,858	2,158
Norwegian	177	222	124	91	50
Polish	94	179	152	134	184
Portuguese	825	1,149	1,014	1,176	672
Russian (including Ukrainian)	51	65	40	61	70
Spanish	960	1,045	1,017	1,101	48
Swedish	277	361	250	289	309
Swiss	465	613	545	353	37
Syrian	71	245	342	405	413
Turkish	498	3,362	3,527	1,964	1,152
Yugoslav	6,738	12,314	18,396	9,202	1,964
Stateless	217	167	119	45	111
Other and not stated	1,170	3,127	5,710	6,423	3,509
Total	75,598	100,176	91,937	59,874	28,748
TOTAL MOVEMENT †					
British ‡	31,753	41,879	34,376	27,372	9,216
American (U.S.)	2,567	2,712	3,997	5,601	1,468
Austrian	256	446	414	86	(—) 96
Chinese	432	362	366	255	216
Czechoslovak	2,478	2,571	317	44	(—) 25
Danish	287	673	301	248	(—) 39
Dutch	1,486	1,382	1,114	217	41
Egyptian (U.A.R.)	673	1,323	1,156	1,246	852
Filipino	186	531	457	477	464
Finnish	1,391	2,109	508	25	(—) 341
French	405	1,251	792	411	(—) 115
German	1,395	1,397	933	799	(—) 319
Greek	2,027	3,392	2,521	1,205	(—) 1,567
Hungarian	177	218	202	136	136
Indonesian	107	91	514	217	221
Israeli	246	190	167	239	179
Italian	6,225	4,294	2,367	1,316	12
Japanese	335	343	394	768	516
Lebanese	1,944	4,244	5,191	3,563	1,657
Norwegian	72	184	91	33	46
Polish	112	208	175	204	241
Portuguese	813	1,157	907	1,156	702
Russian (including Ukrainian)	(—) 88	238	67	40	79
Spanish	864	954	938	1,080	(—) 12
Swedish	245	344	238	326	294
Swiss	380	518	423	181	(—) 144
Syrian	75	247	373	387	394
Turkish	479	3,341	3,454	1,763	859
Yugoslav	6,626	12,226	18,024	8,641	901
Stateless	191	177	94	47	135
Other and not stated	1,083	2,876	5,375	6,219	2,632
Total	65,222	91,878	86,246	64,222	18,603

* See text above Table 62.

† See text commencing on page 90.

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

Note. The sign (—) denotes an excess of overseas departures over arrivals.

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 Commonwealth of Nations, and of Ireland, Pakistan and South Africa.

Before the commencement of large-scale immigration in 1948, overseas arrivals entering New South Wales were predominantly British. During the last five years, British nationals accounted for 44 per cent of the excess of long-term and permanent arrivals over departures; Yugoslav, American (U.S.), Lebanese, Italian, Turkish, and Greek nationals accounted for a large part of the balance.

REGULATION OF ENTRY INTO AUSTRALIA

Entry into Australia is regulated by the Migration Act, 1958-1973, which came into force originally on 1 June 1959. Any immigrant (for the purpose of the Act, "immigrant" includes persons entering for a temporary stay as well as persons intending to settle) entering 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 the wives and dependent relatives of such representatives; and crew members who enter on leave whilst their aircraft or ship is in an Australian port.

An entry permit is normally granted at the port of entry by means of a stamp on the traveller's passport or equivalent travel document; no form of application is involved. Temporary permits are granted to visitors and persons whose stay is to be of limited duration. Such permits are granted for a specified period and may be granted subject to certain conditions. A person who is refused an entry permit must not be permitted (by the carrier company) to enter Australia.

The Act contains provisions for the deportation of persons who enter Australia without an entry permit, who exceed their approved period of stay, or who are convicted of crimes.

Government policy is designed to facilitate the travel of business and tourist visitors to Australia by keeping to a minimum the formalities for obtaining visas where these are required. Visitor visas are granted normally for initial periods of stay up to three months, but extensions of up to a maximum of twelve months may be granted, after arrival, to persons whose continued genuineness as visitors is not in doubt.

Young people are permitted to enter Australia with temporary resident status for purposes of study. The objective is to provide advanced secondary and tertiary study and training which will result in the students obtaining qualifications of use in their own countries. The student, as well as meeting other requirements of entry, must have the capacity to undertake the course of study proposed and produce evidence of enrolment and assurances as to maintenance and accommodation. The student is required to acknowledge that he is obliged to return home on completing the approved course of study and that authority for stay and extensions of stay as a student is dependent upon satisfactory academic progress.

Annual immigration programmes are determined in the light of existing economic and social conditions and, in particular, on the capacity to provide employment, housing, education and welfare services. The Australian Government's current immigration policy provides for four main categories of immigrants—dependants being re-united with their immediate family in Australia; other persons sponsored by relatives; other personally sponsored

migrants; and other persons selected to meet national needs. Priority is given to dependants being re-united with their immediate families and the only tests of acceptability applied in these cases are those of sound health and good character. Other persons being considered as immigrants must show, on assessment, that they will be economically viable in Australia; have the personal qualities which will enable them to fit into the Australian community; are medically fit; have a satisfactory character record; and have a sincere intention of making a permanent home in Australia. These tests are applied without regard to race or nationality.

ASSISTED OVERSEAS IMMIGRATION

Immigration has been a major factor in Australia's growth. Since World War II immigration programmes have played a prominent part in the Australian Government's policies for national development and successive Australian governments have borne a substantial part of the passage costs of selected migrants from overseas countries. In the early post-war period many migrants coming to Australia were displaced persons from refugee camps in Europe. From 1946, a series of formal migration agreements providing for free passages or assistance with passage costs, have formed the basis for large-scale recruitment of migrants from the United Kingdom and other European countries. Special passage assistance schemes have provided financial assistance to attract suitable migrants—not covered by the national or refugee schemes—from Europe, the United States of America, and certain countries in Central and South America, Africa and Asia. The United Kingdom-Australia Assisted Passage Agreement lapsed in May 1972 and has been replaced by a unilateral arrangement. Since July 1973 the personal contribution towards passage costs by assisted migrants has been \$75 from Europe, provided travel is on transport arranged by the Australian Government (no contribution is required from those under 18 years of age) and \$100 from South America, provided travel is on a charter flight; an amount of up to \$360 towards passage costs is provided to other assisted migrants. Particulars of the schemes of assisted immigration are published in Year Book No. 62 (page 94 *et seq.*).

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

Table 64. Arrivals in Australia Under Assisted Migration Schemes

Scheme	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	Jan. 1947 to June 1972
Austrian	466	419	555	440	227	21,972
Dutch	1,781	2,406	2,304	1,724	1,223	81,258
General Scheme	2,101	2,467	1,192			40,388
German	3,204	2,449	3,148	2,622	1,491	94,783
Greek	4,188	6,189	6,249	6,198	3,088	71,221
Italian	1,381	4,686	5,257	4,615	3,641	61,176
Maltese	910	755	641	1,048	904	42,644
Refugee	3,226	7,613	16,495	11,812	3,259	257,652
Spanish	82	878	1,130	1,013	856	12,127
S.P.A.P. and U.S.P.A.P.*	11,170	14,508	20,437	22,578	15,918	89,249
Turkish		2,014	3,542	3,369	1,822	10,747
United Kingdom	55,877	73,384	69,035	56,855	44,834	1,036,265
Yugoslav				5,853	4,135	9,988
Other Scheme	249	701	1,883	1,720	945	35,658
Total Arrivals	84,635	118,469	131,868	119,847	82,343	1,865,128

*Special Passage Assistance Programme and United States Passage Assistance Programme

MIGRANT INTEGRATION

A number of services are provided to assist migrants to settle in Australia. The Australian Government provides the services of professional social workers, welfare aides, translators and interpreters. Grants are paid by the Australian Government to selected community-based voluntary welfare agencies to assist migrants locally with settlement problems.

Initial accommodation for the great majority of migrants, assisted and unassisted, is provided by the persons and organisations nominating them. Generally, the only migrants not requiring pre-arranged initial accommodation are those who are financially independent at the time of their arrival in Australia. The New South Wales Government provides initial accommodation in two reception centres in Sydney for assisted British migrants nominated by it. British and non-British assisted migrants nominated by the Australian Government are offered initial accommodation in four government hostels (three in Sydney and one in Wollongong) or other specially selected hostels (for single women not accompanying their families), and families may be eligible for a six-month tenancy of a furnished self-contained flat. To enable Australian Government-nominated families to settle in country towns there is also a scheme which subsidises accommodation in guest houses or hotels for up to six months.

The Australian Government, in conjunction with State and other educational authorities, provides free facilities to enable migrants to learn English and to acquire an appreciation of the Australian way of life. These facilities are available to migrants prior to embarkation and on board ships sailing to Australia. In Australia, in addition to day and evening classes, correspondence, radio and recorded courses, there are full-time intensive and accelerated courses, and courses for migrant workers in industry, which are given to meet the needs of individual groups of adult migrants (see also the chapter "Education"). Special attention is given also to the needs of migrant women. Special classes in the English language are financed and equipped by the Australian Government for migrant children of school age at migrant hostels and in public and private schools. The number of children receiving special instruction in New South Wales was estimated to total 25,300 in the financial year 1973-74 and the number of special teachers employed to total 520.

The "Good Neighbour Movement" co-ordinates and co-operates with community groups and people whose common objective is to assist migrants to integrate. The Movement has a parent body in each State, and in New South Wales 110 organisations are affiliated with the parent body. Initially a co-ordinating body, the Movement now provides direct services to migrants in certain circumstances and is financially sponsored by grants from the Australian Government.

PASSPORTS

Australian passports are issued to Australian citizens in terms of the Passports Act, 1938-1966. Applicants must furnish evidence of their identity and nationality. Passports are valid for five years from the date of issue, after which a new passport is required. The fee for a passport is \$4.

The possession of a valid passport does not exempt the holder from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required for entry into an overseas country. Visas are not required by the holders of valid Australian passports travelling as *bona fide* visitors for a specified period of time to British Commonwealth countries or to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, and Turkey. If the period of stay is longer than the period permitted, the visitor must obtain a visa.

The number of passports, excluding diplomatic and official passports, issued in Australia in 1972 totalled 223,777.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALISATION

The Citizenship Act (re-titled the Australian Citizenship Act, 1948–1973 in September 1973) which came into force originally on 26 January 1949, created the status of “Australian citizenship”, declared Australian citizens to be British subjects, and recognised as “British subjects” the citizens of other Commonwealth countries and South Africa, and certain Irish citizens.

Australian citizenship was automatically conferred by the Act on persons who were British subjects on 26 January 1949 and who (a) were born in Australia or New Guinea, (b) were naturalised in Australia, (c) had been ordinarily resident in Australia or New Guinea for the five years preceding 26 January 1949, (d) were born outside Australia and New Guinea prior to 26 January 1949 to a father to whom (a) or (b) above applied, or (e) were wives, resident in Australia prior to 26 January 1949, of persons who became Australian citizens under the above provisions.

Australian citizenship may be acquired (a) by birth in Australia, (b) by birth outside Australia to an Australian mother or (in wedlock) to an Australian father, subject to registration of the birth at an Australian consulate, and (c) by grant of citizenship to persons resident in Australia under the conditions prescribed under the Act. From 1 December 1973 all settlers must (with certain exceptions during a transitional period) have lived in Australia for three years before citizenship may be granted (including one year of continuous residence immediately prior to the granting of citizenship). Apart from residential qualifications, applicants must be of sound mind, of good character, intend to live permanently in Australia and have an adequate knowledge of English and of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. All are required to take an oath, or make an affirmation, of allegiance.

The independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised by the Act. Marriage to a foreign national has no effect upon an Australian woman's citizenship. Women (and also men) of foreign nationality who marry Australian citizens do not automatically acquire Australian citizenship, but may be granted Australian citizenship under easier conditions than those which normally apply.

Prior to 1 December 1973, British subjects, and South African, Pakistani and Irish citizens acquired Australian citizenship by registration (after 12 months residence) or notification (after 5 years residence) in lieu of naturalisation. Because of this and 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 non-British migrants who settled permanently in the State has caused an increase in the number of naturalisations, and during the 26 years from 1947 to 1972 196,110 certificates were granted. The following table shows the number of naturalisation certificates granted in 1972 and in the period 1947 to 1972 and the previous nationality of the recipients:—

Table 65. Naturalisation Certificates Granted to Residents of N.S.W.: Previous Nationality of Recipients

Nationality	1947 to 1972	1972	Nationality	1947 to 1972	1972
American (United States) ..	740	51	Latvian	4,974	16
Austrian	3,553	98	Lebanese	5,347	896
Chinese	4,134	165	Lithuanian	2,358	12
Czechoslovak	4,805	466	Norwegian	445	9
Danish	815	29	Polish	18,322	279
Dutch	15,950	236	Portuguese	403	52
Egyptian (U.A.R.)	1,940	506	Rumanian	1,221	17
Estonian	2,533	5	Russian	5,793	163
Filipino	307	60	Spanish	854	103
Finnish	841	43	Swedish	286	8
French	1,280	77	Swiss	876	65
German	12,743	355	Syrian	234	51
Greek	25,063	2,141	Ukrainian	5,907	22
Hungarian	12,793	163	Yugoslav	17,756	1,177
Iraqi	293	73	Stateless	4,298	29
Israeli	1,534	87	Other	2,322	242
Italian	34,969	1,084			
Jordanian	421	66	Total Granted	196,110	8,846

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 1972 numbered 1,329.

Chapter 6

VITAL STATISTICS

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1 March 1856. Births, deaths, and marriages must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1899-1970. The registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, and the civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages, are governed by the (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961-1973, which came fully into operation on 1 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 is divided, for registration purposes, into 75 registration districts, in each of which a registry office has been established with a district registrar in charge, the Registrar General being the district registrar for the district of Sydney. Many districts, however, have additional registry offices, each with an assistant district registrar in charge. On 1 January 1973, there were 162 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 the 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 the District Court. For registration purposes a child is considered to have been born alive if it breathed after delivery.

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

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

In the 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 certificate issued by medical practitioners or a coroner is required to be produced to the medical referee for the crematorium prior to him authorising the cremation of a dead body.

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by an authorised civil 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 or a civil celebrant who celebrates a marriage must transmit an official certificate of the marriage to a district registrar for registration. The Marriage Act provides that the marriage of persons under 18 years of age (under 21 years of age prior to 1 July 1973) 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 Act also 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, make an order authorising the marriage of younger persons who have reached age 16 years in the case of a male or 14 years in the case of a female.

At 1 January 1973, there were 4,443 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Roman Catholic 1,644, Church of England 849, Methodist 365, Presbyterian 355, Baptist 262, Salvation Army 211, Seventh Day Adventist 161, Congregational 76, Churches of Christ 67, Latter Day Saints 64, Orthodox 62, Jehovah's Witness 48, Lutheran 42, Assemblies of God 29, Jewish 25, and other denominations 183. In addition, 2 persons, other than district registrars, were registered as civil celebrants in August 1973.

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

Population estimates revised in the light of the final results of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing have been used in calculating the birth, death, and marriage rates now published.

MARRIAGES

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

Table 66. Marriages, New South Wales

Period	Average Annual Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*	Year	Number of Marriages	Marriage Rate*
1916-20	15,756	8.03	1962	30,360	7.62
1921-25	18,041	8.20	1963	30,999	7.66
1926-30	19,253	7.86	1964	32,633	7.95
1931-35	18,742	7.20	1965	35,176	8.43
1936-40	25,295	9.29	1966	35,575	8.39
1941-45	28,505	9.97	1967	37,077	8.63
1946-50	30,163	9.90	1968	39,213	8.99
1951-55	28,483	8.41	1969	41,286	9.29 _r
1956-60	28,433	7.70	1970	42,928	9.48 _r
1961-65	31,788	7.86 _r	1971	43,038	9.33
1966-70	39,216	8.96 _r	1972	41,520	8.88

* 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, then rose to 9.48 in 1970, reflecting the increase (resulting from increased numbers of births in the nineteen-forties) in the proportion of the population aged 20-24 years. The rate fell in 1971 and again in 1972 when it was 8.88 per 1,000 of mean population.

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

Table 67. Marriage Rates*, Australia

State or Territory	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
New South Wales ..	8.63	8.99	9.29	9.48	9.33	8.88
Victoria	8.55	8.93	9.11	9.20	9.23	8.77
Queensland	8.02	8.59	8.88	8.96	9.03	8.58
South Australia ..	8.50	8.60	9.30	9.38	9.21	9.10
Western Australia ..	8.45	8.83	9.41	9.28	9.09	8.63
Tasmania	8.56	9.02	9.17	9.11	9.15	8.71
Northern Territory ..	5.25	6.20	5.65	6.32	5.61	5.35
Aust. Capital Territory ..	8.53	8.60	9.19	9.10	9.69	8.73
Australia	8.47	8.85	9.16	9.26	9.20	8.78

* Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population. Figures for the period 1967 to 1970 have been revised in the light of the final results of the 1971 Population Census.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE

The males married during the year 1972 comprised 36,655 bachelors, 1,315 widowers, and 3,550 divorcees. Of the females, 36,596 were spinsters, 1,449 were widows, and 3,475 were divorcees. The proportion of males remarried was 11.72 per cent, and of females 11.86 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in quinquennial periods since 1916 and annually since 1967:—

Table 68. Conjugal Condition at Marriage, N.S.W.

Period	Bridegrooms who were—			Brides who were—			Percentage of Total Married					
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Bridegrooms			Brides		
							Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
1916-20	73,145	4,762	874	73,089	4,665	1,027	92.9	6.0	1.1	92.8	5.9	1.3
1921-25	83,042	5,538	1,627	83,162	5,171	1,874	92.1	6.1	1.8	92.2	5.7	2.1
1926-30	88,786	5,423	2,056	89,688	4,164	2,413	92.2	5.6	2.2	93.2	4.3	2.5
1931-35	86,636	4,835	2,238	88,085	3,152	2,472	92.4	5.2	2.4	94.0	3.4	2.6
1936-40	116,630	5,986	3,859	118,265	4,149	4,061	92.2	4.7	3.1	93.5	3.3	3.2
1941-45	130,009	6,769	5,749	130,669	5,666	6,192	91.2	4.8	4.0	91.7	4.0	4.3
1946-50	133,918	6,851	10,044	133,499	7,093	10,221	88.8	4.5	6.7	88.5	4.7	6.8
1951-55	125,791	6,606	10,016	124,496	6,782	11,135	88.3	4.7	7.0	87.4	4.8	7.8
1956-60	126,481	6,085	9,597	124,991	6,454	10,718	89.0	4.3	6.7	87.9	4.5	7.5
1961-65	142,561	6,094	10,286	141,675	6,324	10,942	89.7	3.8	6.5	89.1	4.0	6.9
1966-70	175,852	6,371	13,856	175,936	6,565	13,578	89.7	3.2	7.1	89.7	3.3	6.9
1967	33,233	1,303	2,541	33,248	1,312	2,517	89.6	3.5	6.9	89.7	3.5	6.8
1968	35,178	1,257	2,778	35,182	1,327	2,704	89.7	3.2	7.1	89.7	3.4	6.9
1969	37,024	1,290	2,972	37,039	1,355	2,892	89.7	3.1	7.2	89.7	3.3	7.0
1970	38,314	1,355	3,259	38,353	1,382	3,193	89.3	3.2	7.6	89.3	3.2	7.4
1971	38,440	1,353	3,245	38,519	1,354	3,165	89.3	3.1	7.5	89.5	3.1	7.4
1972	36,655	1,315	3,550	36,596	1,449	3,475	88.3	3.2	8.6	88.1	3.5	8.4

Remarriage was greater among widowers than widows 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.

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, introduced new grounds for divorce. 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 7 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, and the excess of divorcees has increased steadily since 1965 to 154 per cent in 1972.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1972, 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 the *Population and Vital Statistics Part of the Statistical Register*.

Table 69. Marriages, N.S.W., 1972: Age at Marriage and Conjugal Condition

Age at Marriage (years)	Conjugal Condition at Marriage							
	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
Under 21	6,396	...	...	6,396	17,677	7	8	17,692
21 to 24	17,697	7	80	17,784	13,182	48	356	13,586
25 to 29	8,764	45	665	9,474	4,041	93	885	5,019
30 to 44	3,305	186	1,697	5,188	1,442	348	1,457	3,247
45 or more	493	1,077	1,108	2,678	254	953	769	1,976
All Ages	36,655	1,315	3,550	41,520	36,596	1,449	3,475	41,520

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

Table 70. Percentage Age Distribution of Bridegrooms and Brides, N.S.W.

Year	Bridegrooms					Brides				
	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over
	All Bridegrooms					All Brides				
1911	4.59	30.71	34.45	25.63	4.62	22.92	36.58	24.18	14.36	1.96
1921	4.50	26.88	33.09	29.79	5.74	20.79	34.90	24.67	16.97	2.67
1931	9.12	32.98	29.67	22.27	5.96	30.55	35.31	18.35	12.85	2.94
1941	5.95	33.19	31.75	23.22	5.89	24.39	36.93	21.31	14.06	3.31
1951	7.53	37.52	27.55	20.09	7.31	29.56	35.47	16.10	14.20	4.67
1961	11.82	38.93	23.39	18.45	7.41	39.28	33.16	10.99	11.22	5.35
1967	15.37	41.98	22.49	13.73	6.43	42.25	34.25	10.63	7.96	4.92
1968	14.41	44.57	21.74	13.24	6.04	40.60	36.75	10.37	7.65	4.61
1969	14.29	44.99	21.80	12.99	5.93	40.60	36.42	10.88	7.74	4.36
1970	14.48	45.47	21.48	12.57	6.00	42.11	35.24	10.79	7.32	4.54
1971	15.57	44.80	21.21	12.47	5.96	42.78	34.44	10.93	7.56	4.30
1972	15.40	42.83	22.82	12.50	6.45	42.61	32.72	12.09	7.82	4.76
	Bachelors					Spinsters				
1911	4.87	32.55	36.06	24.45	2.07	24.22	38.48	24.77	12.03	0.50
1921	4.85	28.96	35.23	28.18	2.78	22.55	37.39	25.17	13.80	1.09
1931	9.92	35.80	31.53	20.10	2.65	32.66	37.48	18.43	10.13	1.30
1941	6.44	35.87	33.85	21.45	2.39	26.36	39.63	21.77	11.02	1.22
1951	8.54	42.44	30.01	16.56	2.45	33.83	39.97	15.97	8.74	1.49
1961	13.25	43.52	25.45	15.76	2.02	44.36	36.98	10.62	6.60	1.44
1967	17.14	46.66	24.12	10.70	1.38	47.07	37.55	10.12	4.29	0.97
1968	16.06	49.49	23.03	10.14	1.28	45.19	40.24	9.84	3.82	0.91
1969	15.93	49.97	23.04	9.81	1.25	45.21	39.77	10.25	3.92	0.85
1970	16.22	50.67	22.55	9.32	1.24	47.08	38.50	9.84	3.74	0.83
1971	17.43	49.86	22.18	9.19	1.34	47.76	37.49	10.00	3.99	0.76
1972	17.45	48.28	23.91	9.02	1.34	48.30	36.02	11.04	3.94	0.69

In 1972, approximately 90 per cent of first marriages among men and 95 per cent among women were celebrated before the age of 30 was attained. Marriages of men over 45 years of age were remarriages in 82 per cent of the cases; in the case of marriages of women over 45 years, the proportion of remarriages was 87 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 4 and 5 years older than women who remarry.

Table 71. 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	1961	28.3	26.0	24.9	22.7
1916	29.1	28.4	26.1	25.2	1964	27.7	25.6	24.5	22.4
1921	29.7	28.5	26.2	25.2	1965	27.4	25.3	24.3	22.3
1926	29.1	27.8	25.6	24.5	1966	27.2	25.1	24.1	22.2
1931	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.1	1967	27.2	25.0	24.3	22.3
1936	28.9	27.6	25.5	24.5	1968	27.0	24.9	24.1	22.2
1941	28.8	27.4	25.6	24.4	1969	27.0	24.9	24.1	22.2
1946	28.4	26.8	25.4	24.0	1970	26.9	24.8	24.1	22.1
1951	28.8	26.6	25.7	23.7	1971	26.8	24.7	24.0	22.1
1956	28.7	26.5	25.4	23.2	1972	27.0	24.7	24.2	22.1

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the last thirty years they have fallen by over two years for both bachelors and spinsters. The modal age for marriage is lower than the average age, that for brides remaining steady over a long period at 21 years, and for bridegrooms at 22 years, until 1972 when the modal age for both brides and bridegrooms fell by 1 year.

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 (PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE)

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 before reaching 21 years of age.

The trend in the proportion of bridegrooms aged under 21 years of age was upwards until 1931, when the proportion reached 9.12 per cent. The proportion declined subsequently 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 steadily to 14.29 per cent in 1969. Since then, the proportion has fluctuated between 14.48 and 15.57 per cent.

Among brides, the proportion aged under 21 years 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. After falling slightly in the next two years, it rose to 42.59 per cent in 1966. Since then, the proportion has fluctuated between 40.60 and 42.78 per cent. The proportion in 1971 (42.78 per cent) was the highest ever recorded.

An indication of the comparative youthfulness of many of the persons under 21 years of age who married is provided by the following table, which shows the actual age of all persons under 21 years of age married during 1972:—

Table 72. Ages of Minors* Married in 1972, N.S.W.

Sex	Age at Marriage (years)						Total under 21
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Bridegrooms .. .. .	...	6	82	1,057	2,111	3,140	6,396
Brides	21	1,135	2,268	3,822	5,023	5,423	17,692

*Persons under 21 years of age.

MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1972, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 35,266 or 85 per cent of the total. The number contracted before district registrars was 6,254 or 15 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 73. Denomination of Marriage Ceremony, N.S.W.

Denomination	Number of Marriages			Proportion per cent		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Church of England	12,996	12,736	12,142	30.27	29.59	29.24
Roman Catholic	12,181	12,230	11,541	28.38	28.42	27.80
Methodist	4,423	4,460	4,442	10.30	10.36	10.70
Presbyterian	3,890	3,672	3,498	9.06	8.53	8.42
Orthodox	1,266	1,177	1,126	2.95	2.73	2.71
Baptist	676	760	726	1.57	1.77	1.75
Congregational	328	343	312	0.76	0.80	0.75
Lutheran	213	197	195	0.50	0.46	0.47
Salvation Army	166	175	188	0.39	0.41	0.45
Hebrew	168	204	168	0.39	0.47	0.40
Churches of Christ	179	198	182	0.42	0.46	0.44
Seventh Day Adventist	152	121	166	0.35	0.28	0.40
All Other Denominations	469	553	580	1.09	1.28	1.40
Total before Ministers of Religion	37,107	36,826	35,266	86.44	85.57	84.94
Total before Registrars	5,821	6,212	6,254	13.56	14.43	15.06
Total Marriages	42,928	43,038	41,520	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 1972 was 7,062, being in the proportion of 17.0 per cent to the number of marriages celebrated during the year. Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety".

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

Movements in the crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per thousand of mean population) prior to 1948 are discussed in earlier issues of this Year Book. From 1948 until 1962 the rate remained fairly steady at 21 or 22 per thousand, but then a rapid decrease followed, until in both 1966 and 1967 the rate had fallen to 18.35, the 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. From 1968 to 1971, the rate rose each year, reaching 21.35 in 1971 when the number of live births increased by 10,018 (11 per cent) over the number registered in the previous year. This rise is probably due to the increasing number of females reaching child-bearing age. In 1972 the rate fell to 20.39.

From 1 January 1968 the criterion for differentiating between a live birth and a still-birth for statistical purposes was slightly changed to accord with international recommendations (see text on page 115).

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

Table 74. Live Births*, New South Wales

Period	Number of Live Births			Birth Rate†	Masculinity Rate‡	Ex-nuptial Birth Rate¶
	Males	Females	Total			
Annual Average—						
1911-15	26,460	25,201	51,661	28.76	105.0	1.58
1916-20	26,441	25,103	51,549	26.29	105.3	1.31
1921-25	27,823	26,626	54,449	24.74	104.5	1.22
1926-30	27,401	25,917	53,318	21.77	105.7	1.09
1931-35	23,071	21,896	44,967	17.29	105.4	0.86
1936-40	24,361	23,318	47,679	17.51	104.5	0.74
1941-45	28,997	27,586	56,583	19.79	105.1	0.81
1946-50	35,398	33,459	68,857	22.60	105.8	0.95
1951-55	37,796	35,941	73,737	21.78	105.2	0.88
1956-60	40,889	38,724	79,613	21.55	105.6	1.01
1961-65	42,586	40,311	82,897	20.49	105.6	1.25
1966-70	42,368	40,191	82,559	18.87r	105.4	1.52
Year—						
1962	44,014	41,425	85,439	21.44	106.2r	1.20
1963	43,059	41,006	84,065	20.77	105.0	1.19
1964	41,414	39,104	80,518	19.61	105.9	1.32
1965	40,219	37,850	78,069	18.71	106.3	1.37
1966	40,185	37,591	77,776	18.35	106.9	1.42
1967	40,407	38,434	78,841	18.35r	105.1	1.47
1968	41,897	39,799	81,696	18.72r	105.3	1.52
1969	44,136	41,900	86,036	19.35r	105.3	1.54r
1970	45,217	43,231	88,448	19.52r	104.6	1.65
1971	50,271	48,195	98,466	21.35	104.3	2.10
1972	48,928	46,350	95,278	20.39	105.6	2.09

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

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

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

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

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

Table 75. Birth Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
New South Wales ..	18.35	18.72	19.35	19.52	21.35	20.39
Victoria ..	19.98	21.10	20.96	21.16	21.51	20.18
Queensland ..	20.39	20.33	20.73	20.90	21.84	20.95
South Australia ..	18.37	18.89	19.28	19.52	19.55	18.37
Western Australia ..	20.48	21.34	21.72	21.74	23.50	20.99
Tasmania ..	20.10	21.89	21.93	21.09	21.27	19.90
Australia ..	19.42	20.04	20.38	20.55	21.62	20.39

* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population. Figures for the period 1967 to 1970 have been revised in the light of the final results of the 1971 Population Census.

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 composition 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 1921 to 1971.

Table 76. Live Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, N.S.W.

Age Group (years)	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966 ^r	1971
15-19	32·72	29·73	32·52	39·06	48·03	49·97	58·70
20-24	146·57	106·05	161·17	186·37	215·64	159·67	173·88
25-29	169·99	119·68	175·98	180·58	210·30	172·11	188·37
30-34	140·18	94·39	122·69	113·14	124·59	99·91	101·72
35-39	101·71	59·23	68·13	57·23	58·04	46·18	42·61
40-44	43·78	24·04	20·96	17·57	16·72	12·52	10·68
15-44	109·84	72·57	101·37	99·92	108·38	88·60	101·48

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 and 1971 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 1921 in the next table:—

Table 77. 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				
	1921 to 1933 (12 years)	1933 to 1947 (14 years)	1947 to 1966 (19 years)	1966 to 1971 (5 years)	1921 to 1971 (50 years)
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
15-19	- 9·1	+ 9·4	+ 53·7	+ 17·5	+ 79·4
20-24	- 27·6	+ 52·0	- 0·9	+ 8·9	+ 18·6
25-29	- 29·6	+ 47·0	- 2·2	+ 9·4	+ 10·8
30-34	- 32·7	+ 30·0	- 18·6	+ 1·8	- 27·4
35-39	- 41·8	+ 15·0	- 32·2	- 7·7	- 58·1
40-44	- 45·1	- 12·8	- 40·3	- 14·7	- 75·6
15-44	- 33·9	+ 39·7	- 12·6	+ 14·5	- 7·6

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 34.4 per cent lower in 1933 than in 1921, 36.9 per cent higher in 1947 than in 1933, 21.1 per cent lower in 1966 than in 1947, and 16.3 per cent higher in 1971 than in 1966.

The particulars in Table 76 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 78. Age-Specific Fertility Rates, N.S.W.

Age (years)	Total Age-Specific Fertility Rate*				Female Age-Specific Fertility Rate†			
	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67r	1970-72	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67r	1970-72
12	0·01	0·02	...	0·02	0·01	...	...	...
13	0·05	0·04	0·10	0·09	0·04	...	0·04	0·05
14	0·30	0·54	0·91	0·99	0·14	0·28	0·40	0·44
15	2·05	3·50	4·24	6·20	0·87	1·76	2·15	2·92
16	9·47	14·64	18·91	23·52	4·81	7·28	8·74	11·25
17	29·93	39·23	47·93	56·14	14·30	17·71	23·31	27·49
18	63·78	78·16	76·50	85·85	31·44	37·68	36·70	41·62
19	101·91	111·65	91·93	106·44	49·44	54·50	44·80	52·32
20	140·71	152·46	126·43	124·49	69·36	74·48	61·94	60·16
21	172·32	194·33	141·72	148·07	83·73	93·61	68·35	72·01
22	201·79	224·91	161·33	167·91	98·53	108·79	77·66	81·36
23	206·72	239·79	195·65	185·79	100·29	116·14	94·26	90·16
24	215·52	237·82	190·72	197·91	104·27	115·99	91·68	95·86
25	205·21	240·30	199·28	199·08	99·62	115·23	97·35	95·91
26	196·69	223·53	191·47	200·25	96·98	108·82	92·91	98·43
27	185·79	214·88	175·88	185·27	91·18	105·38	84·81	90·20
28	169·29	187·97	160·25	167·48	82·45	92·03	78·35	82·41
29	156·42	177·80	139·65	149·39	77·28	87·20	68·46	73·88
30	140·98	148·36	130·27	133·06	67·87	70·93	62·58	64·95
31	125·70	137·54	108·63	109·08	61·77	66·86	54·16	53·22
32	112·46	122·37	101·09	96·27	54·50	61·01	49·98	47·93
33	97·07	106·19	89·39	79·00	48·51	51·89	43·06	38·86
34	89·29	93·50	78·25	66·46	43·64	45·76	37·95	32·69
35	80·56	78·61	62·08	57·68	38·96	37·68	30·37	28·23
36	67·38	65·59	55·71	49·32	32·02	32·89	27·46	24·76
37	57·28	57·01	47·18	38·95	27·65	27·31	23·12	19·10
38	49·18	45·64	37·34	32·62	24·47	21·72	17·88	16·79
39	38·47	37·45	30·50	24·33	18·84	18·73	14·30	12·28
40	29·64	26·34	22·74	20·02	14·09	12·58	10·98	9·69
41	24·06	21·63	15·67	13·22	12·08	11·06	7·80	6·59
42	17·66	15·30	12·63	9·34	8·97	7·51	6·26	4·80
43	11·34	10·35	7·68	5·60	5·64	5·02	3·79	2·70
44	6·60	5·63	4·09	3·38	3·44	2·35	1·91	1·73
45	3·63	2·74	2·24	1·90	1·89	1·41	0·98	0·94
46	1·81	1·28	1·06	0·97	0·77	0·68	0·39	0·49
47	0·64	0·77	0·36	0·36	0·25	0·36	0·14	0·17
48	0·33	0·25	0·14	0·18	0·13	0·11	0·05	0·07
49	0·04	0·12	0·05	0·09	...	0·07	0·04	0·09
50	...	0·01	0·01	0·02	...	0·01	...	...
52	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·01	...

* 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 1972, and during the three years around each census since 1933:—

Table 79. Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, New South Wales

Reproduction Rate	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72	1972
Gross ..	1·061	1·379	1·470	1·613	1·325 _r	1·343	1·319
Net ..	0·968	1·308	1·414	1·561 _r	1·284 _r	1·302	1·279

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 70).

Table 80. 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
1962	46,894	38,545	85,439	19.93	23.77	21.44
1963	46,866	37,199	84,065	19.55	22.68	20.77
1964	45,363	35,155	80,518	18.58	21.25	19.61
1965	44,889	33,180	78,069	18.02	19.85	18.71
1966	45,514	32,262	77,776	17.90	19.12 _r	18.35
1967	45,993	32,848	78,841	17.79 _r	19.27	18.35 _r
1968	47,977	33,719	81,696	18.22 _r	19.56 _r	18.72 _r
1969	51,135	34,901	86,036	18.98 _r	20.00	19.35 _r
1970	53,333	35,115	88,448	19.35 _r	19.86 _r	19.52 _r
1971	60,395	38,071	98,466	21.46	21.25	21.35
1972	58,674	36,604	95,278	20.53	20.23	20.39

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

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

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

Until 1971 the crude birth rate in the Sydney Statistical Division was consistently lower than in the remainder of the State, but the difference had been decreasing steadily. In 1971, for the first time, the rate was higher in the Sydney Statistical Division—this trend continued in 1972, the rate in the Sydney Statistical Division being 1.5 per cent higher than that in the remainder of the State.

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 1972. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements given in Table 92. (The summary contained in Table 91 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures.)

Table 81. Live Births, by Age of Mother, N.S.W., 1972

Age Group (years)	Nuptial Live Births			Ex-nuptial Live Births			All Live Births		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 15	1	1	2	29	22	51	0	23	53
15-19	3,727	3,523	7,250	2,084	1,931	4,015	5,811	5,454	11,265
20-24	14,709	13,784	28,493	1,518	1,443	2,961	16,227	15,227	31,454
25-29	15,716	14,917	30,633	790	750	1,540	16,506	15,667	32,173
30-34	6,676	6,401	13,077	396	337	733	7,072	6,738	13,810
35-39	2,382	2,342	4,724	172	168	340	2,554	2,510	5,064
40-44	623	622	1,245	55	54	109	678	676	1,354
45-49	41	47	88	5	8	13	46	55	101
50 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Total	43,875	41,637	85,512	5,053	4,713	9,766	48,928	46,350	95,278

Similar information for single years of age is published in the *Population and Vital Statistics Part 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 1972, classified according to age of mother:—

Table 82. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W., 1972
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	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1.00
15-19	5,889	1,228	85	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,205	1.20
20-24	14,964	9,867	2,682	614	99	22	6	...	...	...	...	28,254	1.63
25-29	9,539	11,601	6,194	2,063	631	196	53	26	5	1	...	30,309	2.14
30-34	2,080	3,455	3,625	2,133	966	393	164	64	33	11	11	12,935	2.93
35-39	556	843	1,021	894	556	346	203	105	65	38	27	4,654	3.73
40-44	123	169	207	191	172	126	78	59	44	20	33	1,222	4.50
45-49	8	11	8	12	12	10	9	6	4	1	7	88	5.24
50 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	33,161	27,174	13,822	5,909	2,437	1,093	513	260	151	71	78	84,669	2.14
Proportion per cent of Total Married Mothers	39.17	32.09	16.32	6.98	2.88	1.29	0.61	0.31	0.18	0.08	0.09	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 the *Population and Vital Statistics Part 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 83. 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
1967	1.21	1.67	2.33	3.17	3.94	4.76	5.86	2.33
1968	1.20	1.65	2.29	3.14	3.95	4.73	5.44	2.28
1969	1.21	1.65	2.24	3.09	3.90	4.75	5.62	2.24
1970	1.20	1.65	2.22	3.03	3.95	4.69	6.09	2.22
1971	1.18	1.63	2.20	3.01	3.84	4.68	5.37	2.18
1972	1.20	1.63	2.14	2.93	3.73	4.50	5.24	2.14

* 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.

† Includes mothers aged less than 15 years or more than 49 years.

In 1894, 51 per cent of the children born represented the fourth or later child. By 1907 this proportion had fallen to 39 per cent, and when the information was next recorded, in 1938, to 23 per cent. The decline continued during World War II, and in 1947 the proportion was only 16.4 per cent. After 1947, the proportion gradually increased to 22.0 per cent in 1962, but has since declined each year to 12.4 per cent in 1972. 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 95,278 births registered during 1972 (exclusive of those still-born), 48,928 were males and 46,350 were females, the proportion being 106 males to 100 females. In the last one hundred years, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, the smallest proportion being 102 males to 100 females (which was recorded last in 1901).

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

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

Table 84. Masculinity of Live Births, N.S.W.

Period	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births			Year	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births		
	Nuptial Live Births	Ex-nuptial Live Births	All Live Births		Nuptial Live Births	Ex-nuptial Live Births	All Live Births
1911-15	105.0	104.3	105.0	1961	104.7	108.7	104.9
1916-20	105.3	106.1	105.3	1962	106.2	107.4	106.2 ^r
1921-25	104.4	107.1	104.5	1963	105.1	103.9	105.0
1926-30	105.7	106.5	105.7	1964	105.8	107.8	105.9
1931-35	105.5	102.8	105.4	1965	106.3	105.5	106.3
1936-40	104.4	106.1	104.5	1966	107.0	105.8	106.9
1941-45	105.1	105.2	105.1	1967	105.1	105.8	105.1
1946-50	105.8	104.9	105.8	1968	105.0	108.0	105.3
1951-55	105.2	104.8	105.2	1969	105.1	108.3	105.3
1956-60	105.6	106.3	105.6	1970	104.3 ^r	107.3	104.6
1961-65	105.6	106.6	105.6	1971	104.1	106.2	104.3
1966-70	105.3	107.1	105.4	1972	105.4	107.2	105.6

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1972 was 9,766 which represented 10.25 per cent of the total live births and 2.09 births per 1,000 of mean population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1911 is given below:—

Table 85. Ex-nuptial Live Births, N.S.W.

Period	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population	Year	Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births	Ratio per cent to Total Live Births	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population
1911-15	2,829	5.48	1.58	1961	4,575	5.30	1.17
1916-20	2,571	4.99	1.31	1962	4,771	5.58	1.20
1921-25	2,681	4.92	1.22	1963	4,823	5.74	1.19
1926-30	2,682	5.03	1.09	1964	5,427	6.74	1.32
1931-35	2,244	4.99	0.86	1965	5,700	7.30	1.37
1936-40	2,010	4.22	0.74	1966	6,035	7.76	1.42
1941-45	2,324	4.11	0.81	1967	6,300	7.99	1.47
1946-50	2,902	4.21	0.95	1968	6,622	8.11	1.52
1951-55	2,975	4.03	0.88	1969	6,860	7.97	1.54 ^r
1956-60	3,741	4.70	1.01	1970	7,455	8.43	1.65
1961-65	5,059	6.10	1.25	1971	9,674	9.82	2.10
1966-70	6,654	8.06	1.52	1972	9,766	10.25	2.09

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births declined in the periods 1911-15 and 1916-20, remained fairly constant until it declined in the 1936-40 period, and again remained fairly constant until it rose appreciably in each period from 1956-60 to 1966-70. Between 1936 and 1957, the proportion fluctuated between 3.88 and 4.45 per cent, but since 1957 it has increased steadily each year except for 1969. In 1972, the proportion (10.25 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 in her current marriage; it includes only the first born alive or plural births. 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 86. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth, N.S.W.

Period	Confinements of Married Mothers			Proportion of First Confinements* to Total Confinements
	For First Live Birth	For Other Live Birth	Total	
				Per cent
1906-10	51,000	147,195	198,195	25·7
1911-15	68,205	173,161	241,366	28·3
1916-20	64,225	177,847	242,072	26·5
1921-25	72,949	183,237	256,186	28·5
1926-30	76,602	173,888	250,490	30·6
1931-35	67,289	144,171	211,460	31·8
1936-40	85,023	140,981	226,004	37·6
1941-45	105,659	162,702	268,361	39·4
1946-50	121,595	204,590	326,185	37·3
1951-55	117,740	232,140	349,880	33·7
1956-60	120,822	254,343	375,165	32·2
1961-65	126,941	258,976	385,917	32·9
1966-70	141,711	233,851	375,562	37·7
1967	26,555	45,296	71,851	37·0
1968	27,997	46,312	74,309	37·7
1969	29,967	48,355	78,322	38·3
1970	30,890	49,178	80,068	38·6 ^r
1971	34,694	53,193	87,887	39·5
1972	33,161	51,508	84,669	39·2

* Confinements resulting in a first live birth.

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

This trend was reversed following the end of World War II. The proportion of confinements resulting in a first live birth fell from 39·4 in the quinquennium 1941-45 to 32·2 in the quinquennium 1956-60 and remained about that percentage until 1963. This decline was due mainly to the large influx of migrants and their tendency towards having larger families. After 1963 the proportion of confinements for a first live birth increased each year up to 1971 when it reached 39·5 per cent. These increases reflect the increased number of marriages resulting from the increased numbers of births in the 1940s. In 1972 the proportion fell slightly to 39·2 per cent.

The proportion of nuptial first live births to total nuptial live births varies considerably between different divisions within the State. Since the information was first tabulated in 1936, the proportion has been consistently higher in Sydney and its environs than in the remainder of the State. In 1972, the Sydney Statistical Division (40.8 per cent), the Newcastle Statistical District (39.1 per cent), and the Wollongong Statistical District (36.9 per cent) had higher proportions than that for the rest of the State (34.3 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 the *Population and Vital Statistics Part of the Statistical Register*. A summary for 1972 is as follows:—

Table 87. Nuptial First Live Births, N.S.W., 1972: Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage

Age of Mother (years)	Duration of Existing Marriage																	Total Nuptial First Live Births
	Months											Years						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5 or more	
Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
15-19	100	162	247	401	817	1,284	1,003	294	120	187	150	140	819	142	19	4	...	5,889
20-24	57	86	118	228	459	742	748	300	276	459	414	399	4,418	3,481	1,845	680	254	14,964
25-29	26	25	28	46	68	110	112	94	117	183	140	146	1,645	1,785	1,792	1,411	1,811	9,539
30-34	4	8	11	12	21	31	40	22	37	76	57	59	439	314	215	145	589	2,080
35-39	5	5	2	6	4	5	12	10	11	12	17	15	153	73	56	23	147	556
40-44	1	4	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	5	2	7	26	20	9	5	31	123
45-49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	8
Total	193	290	408	695	1,372	2,173	1,917	723	562	922	781	766	7,501	5,817	3,937	2,268	2,836	33,161

STILL-BIRTHS

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

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

The number of still-births registered in New South Wales in 1972 was 1,151. Of these, 606 were males and 545 were females, the masculinity (111 males to 100 females) being considerably higher than amongst the live births (106 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of still-births is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1972, the rates were 17.21 ex-nuptial still-births and 11.33 nuptial still-births per 1,000 of all births (live and still) of each type.

Of the total still-births, 730 were in the Sydney Statistical Division and 421 in the remainder of the State, the rate per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 12.29 in the former and 11.37 in the latter area.

Compulsory registration of still-births became effective on 1 April 1935. Details for each of the last eleven years and for quinquennial periods from 1941 to 1965 are as follows:—

Table 88. Still-births*, New South Wales

Year	Number of Still-births					Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			Proportion of Ex-nuptial to Total Still-births	Male Still-births per 1,000 Female Still-births
	Nuptial		Ex-nuptial		Total	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females						
1941-45	3,909	3,092	215	175	7,391	25.16	32.47	25.46	5.28	1,262
1946-50	3,733	2,896	196	199	7,024	19.71	26.50	19.99	5.62	1,269
1951-55	3,231	2,647	176	139	6,193	16.34	20.74	16.52	5.09	1,223
1956-60	3,128	2,699	256	182	6,265	15.13	22.88	15.49	6.99	1,175
1961-65	2,669	2,418	231	202	5,520	12.90	16.83	13.14	7.84	1,107
1962	505	509	44	41	1,099	12.41	17.50	12.70	7.73	998
1963	566	504	52	43	1,165	13.32	19.32	13.67	8.15	1,130
1964	479	431	51	42	1,003	11.97	16.85	12.30	9.27	1,121
1965	476	408	33	30	947	12.07	10.93	11.98	6.65	1,162
1966	483	396	47	38	964	12.10	13.89	12.24	8.82	1,221
1967	407	374	49	33	863	10.65	12.85	10.83	9.50	1,120
1968†	373	350	48	35	806	9.54	12.38	9.77	10.30	1,094
1969‡	488	453	83	56	1,080	11.75	19.86	12.40	12.87	1,122
1970	576	434	67	77	1,154	12.32	18.95	12.88	12.48	1,258
1971	544	461	93	84	1,182	11.19	17.97	11.86	14.97	1,169
1972	521	459	85	86	1,151	11.33	17.21	11.94	14.86	1,112

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

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

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

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States is given in the next table; the comparison is affected to some extent by differences in the definitions of "still-birth" adopted by the various States. In this comparison the figures for 1969 to 1971 relate to still-born children of at least 28 weeks gestation and those for 1972 to still-born children of at least 20 weeks gestation.

Table 89. Still-births, Australian States

State or Country	Number				Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still)			
	1969*	1970*	1971*	1972†	1969*	1970*	1971*	1972†
New South Wales ..	857	888	893	1,151	9.86	9.94	8.99	11.94
Victoria	761	782	760	842	10.60	10.60	9.97	11.59
Queensland	295r	312	329	418	8.00r	8.24	8.16	10.54
South Australia ..	208	200	199	229	9.38	8.77r	8.58	10.37
Western Australia ..	203	211	206	258	9.69	9.67	8.43	11.50
Tasmania	79	80	67	88	9.27	9.68	7.99	11.12
Australia‡	2,464r	2,532	2,519	3,078	9.75r	9.74	9.03	11.48

* Still-births of at least 28 weeks gestation.

† Still-births of at least 20 weeks gestation.

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

PLURAL BIRTHS

During the year 1972, there were 998 cases of plural births in New South Wales. They consisted of 988 cases of twins, 9 cases of triplets, and one case of quadruplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,891 (946 males and 945 females), and 85 were still-born; the live children born as triplets numbered 26 (9 males and 17 females), and 1 was still-born; 3 of the quadruplets were born alive and 1 was still-born. Of the plural births, 113 cases of twins were ex-nuptial.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins, triplets, quadruplets, and nonuplets born in New South Wales during the years 1970 to 1972, distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial births:—

Table 90. Plural Births, N.S.W.

Particulars	Nuptial			Ex-nuptial			Total		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Cases of Twins—									
Both living	908	884	824	73	86	107	981	970	931
One living, one still-born ..	25	54	25	5	4	4	30	58	29
Both still-born	17	17	26	...	1	2	17	18	28
Total Cases of Twins ..	950	955	875	78	91	113	1,028	1,046	988
Cases of Triplets—									
All living	7	6	8	...	...	...	7	6	8
Two living, one still-born ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
One living, two still-born ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
All still-born .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Cases of Triplets ..	8	7	9	...	1	...	8	8	9
Cases of Quadruplets—									
All living	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Three living, one still-born ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total Cases of Quadruplets	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Cases of Nonuplets—									
Seven living, two still-born	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total Cases of Plural Births	959	964	885	78	92	113	1,037	1,056	998

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1972 represented 10.46 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.08 per cent of all births (both live and still).

There were 4,864 cases of twins, 44 cases of triplets, 5 cases of quadruplets, and 1 case of nonuplets in the five years 1968–1972. In this period, the number of confinements was 450,322 and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,080 cases of twins, 10 cases of triplets, and 1 case of quadruplets. 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.

Sixteen cases of quadruplets have been recorded—five between 1877 and 1897, and one in each of the years 1913, 1930, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1972. Only 1 case of nonuplets has been recorded, namely in 1971.

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 1972:—

Table 91. Confinements and Children Born, N.S.W., 1972

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 ..	84,711	9,711	83,810	9,548	901	163	84,711	9,711	94,422
Twins—									
Both living ..	824	107	1,648	214	...	...	1,648	214	1,862
One living, one still-born ..	25	4	25	4	25	4	50	8	58
Both still-born ..	26	2	...	...	52	4	52	4	56
Total Twins ..	875	113	1,673	218	77	8	1,750	226	1,976
Triplets—									
All living ..	8	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	24
Two living, one still-born ..	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3
One living, two still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All still-born ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Triplets ..	9	...	26	...	1	...	27	...	27
Quadruplets—									
Three living, one still-born ..	1	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	4
Total ..	85,596	9,824	85,512	9,766	980	171	86,492	9,937	96,429
	95,420		95,278		1,151				

The number of confinements of married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1971 and 1972 is shown in Table 92. Details for single years of age are shown in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 92. Confinements, by Age of Mother, N.S.W.

Age of Mother (years)	1971			1972		
	Number of Confinements			Number of Confinements		
	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total	Married Mothers	Unmarried Mothers	Total
Under 15	...	36	36	2	54	56
15-19	7,529	3,829	11,358	7,269	4,034	11,303
20-24	30,746	3,261	34,007	28,505	2,973	31,478
25-29	30,034	1,413	31,447	30,618	1,543	32,161
30-34	13,844	679	14,523	13,104	743	13,847
35-39	5,204	378	5,582	4,752	342	5,094
40-44	1,366	145	1,511	1,253	114	1,367
45-49	94	8	102	93	14	107
50 or more	...	1	1	...	...	...
Not stated	...	8	8	...	7	7
Total	88,817	9,758	98,575	85,596	9,824	95,420

LEGITIMATIONS

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

From 1 September 1963, the State Act was superseded by the (Commonwealth) Marriage Act, 1961-1973, which introduced uniform provisions for the whole of Australia for the legitimation of illegitimate children by the subsequent marriage of their parents. The Act provides that a child born before 1 September 1963, whose parents were not married to each other at the time of his birth but have subsequently married each other, becomes, by virtue of the marriage, the legitimate child of his parents from 1 September 1963. A child born after 1 September 1963, whose parents subsequently marry each other, becomes legitimated from the date of his birth. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the parents' marriage at the time of the child's birth, and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage.

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

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

Table 93. Legitimations, N.S.W.

Period	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1911-1920	4,016	1961	289	1967	1,341
1921-1930	4,749	1962	346	1968	1,375
1931-1940	4,518	1963	1,195	1969	1,455
1941-1950	3,080	1964	1,613	1970	1,518
1951-1960	2,809	1965	1,110	1971	1,659
1961-1970	11,593	1966	1,351	1972	1,615

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

DEATHS

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

Deaths during 1972 numbered 41,652, equal to a rate of 8.91 per 1,000 of mean population. Of the total, 23,044 were males and 18,608 females, the rate for the former being 9.84 and for the latter 7.98 per 1,000 of male and female mean population respectively. The following table shows the average annual number of deaths in quinquennial periods since 1911 and the number of deaths in each of the last 11 years, together with the rate per 1,000 of mean population.

Table 94. Deaths*, New South Wales

Period	Number of Deaths (excluding Still-births)			Death Rate†			Proportion per cent of Male to Female Rate
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Annual Average—							
1911-15	11,020	7,817	18,837	11.71	9.14	10.49	128
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.15	9.03	10.61	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.94	8.45	9.70	129
1951-55	18,217	13,918	32,135	10.70	8.27	9.49	129
1956-60	19,119	14,883	34,002	10.28	8.11	9.20	127
1961-65	20,866	16,648	37,514	10.26	8.27	9.27	124
1966-70	22,822	18,427	41,249	10.41	8.46	9.44	123
Year—							
1962	20,633	16,228	36,861	10.30	8.19	9.25	126
1963	20,594	16,632	37,226	10.13	8.26	9.20	123
1964	21,899	17,588	39,487	10.62	8.60	9.61	123
1965	21,553	17,396	38,949	10.29	8.37	9.33	123
1966	22,467	18,097	40,564	10.56	8.57	9.57	123r
1967	21,947	17,666	39,613	10.18r	8.25	9.22	123
1968	22,966	18,837	41,803	10.49r	8.66r	9.58r	121
1969	22,607	18,058	40,665	10.14r	8.15r	9.15r	124
1970	24,123	19,478	43,601	10.62r	8.62r	9.62r	123
1971	22,603	19,088	41,691	9.78	8.30	9.04	118
1972	23,044	18,608	41,652	9.84	7.98	8.91	123

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

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

The rates shown are crude rates, with no allowance for changing age or sex composition of the population from year to year. The crude death rate declined 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, and then rose again to 9.44 in the period 1966-1970. The rate declined in 1971 and in 1972 when it was 8.91 per 1,000 of mean population. 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 composition 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 composition of the population is analysed in the chapter "Population". The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published annually in the *Population and Vital Statistics Part of the Statistical Register*, and such data, summarised in broad age groups and covering each five-yearly period since 1921, are shown in the following table.

Table 95. Deaths in Age Groups*, New South Wales

Period	Age at Death—Years									Total Deaths	
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or more		Not Stated
MALES											
1921-25	11,884	1,817	2,129	3,155	4,615	5,930	9,031	10,085	9,601	55	58,302
1926-30	11,238	1,873	2,550	3,078	4,959	6,871	9,738	12,819	11,452	49	64,627
1931-35	7,341	1,748	2,322	2,507	4,217	7,433	10,103	14,249	13,845	34	63,799
1936-40	7,275	1,629	2,544	2,709	4,082	8,582	12,583	15,754	17,522	30	72,710
1941-45	7,337	1,331	1,601	1,936	3,519	8,129	15,027	17,827	20,196	13	76,916
1946-50	7,075	991	1,848	2,119	3,697	8,019	16,997	20,515	22,130	32	83,423
1951-55	5,655	1,085	2,090	2,455	4,071	8,579	17,469	24,566	24,173	30	91,083
1956-60	6,234	1,008	2,026	2,382	4,096	9,268	16,835	26,906	26,794	44	95,593
1961-65	5,724	979	2,264	2,237	4,585	10,489	19,063	27,469	31,482	39	104,331
1966-70	5,400	924	2,956	2,236	4,742	11,096	22,154	28,852	35,718	32	114,110
FEMALES											
1921-25	9,345	1,419	1,913	3,162	3,611	3,875	5,376	6,572	8,325	7	43,605
1926-30	8,738	1,422	2,182	3,011	4,040	4,525	6,139	8,717	10,111	7	48,892
1931-35	5,709	1,219	1,972	2,589	3,653	5,087	6,599	10,096	12,257	4	49,185
1936-40	5,692	1,099	1,784	2,604	3,352	5,735	7,793	11,615	16,288	2	55,964
1941-45	5,768	901	1,391	2,371	3,122	5,683	9,295	13,557	20,030	1	62,119
1946-50	5,136	669	923	1,777	2,878	5,361	9,835	14,775	22,976	7	64,337
1951-55	5,074	673	757	1,409	2,727	5,271	9,989	16,944	26,734	13	69,591
1956-60	4,608	598	704	1,229	2,800	5,292	9,356	18,697	31,129	4	74,417
1961-65	4,405	648	905	1,118	2,864	5,916	9,822	19,722	37,829	11	83,240
1966-70	3,804	620	1,010	1,137	2,833	6,436	11,379	20,219	44,696	2	92,136
PERSONS											
1921-25	21,229	3,236	4,042	6,317	8,226	9,805	14,407	16,657	17,926	62	101,907
1926-30	19,976	3,295	4,732	6,089	8,999	11,396	15,877	21,536	21,563	56	113,519
1931-35	13,050	2,967	4,294	5,096	7,870	12,520	16,702	24,345	26,102	38	112,984
1936-40	12,967	2,728	4,328	5,313	7,434	14,317	20,376	27,369	33,810	32	128,674
1941-45	13,105	2,232	2,992	4,307	6,641	13,812	24,322	31,384	40,226	14	139,035
1946-50	12,211	1,660	2,771	3,896	6,575	13,380	26,832	35,290	45,106	39	147,760
1951-55	11,639	1,758	2,847	3,864	6,798	13,850	27,458	41,510	50,907	43	160,674
1956-60	10,842	1,606	2,730	3,611	6,896	14,560	26,191	45,603	57,923	48	170,010
1961-65	10,129	1,627	3,169	3,355	7,449	16,405	28,885	47,191	69,311	50	187,571
1966-70	9,204	1,544	3,966	3,373	7,575	17,532	33,533	49,071	80,414	34	206,246

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

There has been a continued increase in the number of deaths at the higher ages, owing to an increasing proportion of population in those age groups. At the same time the number of deaths at earlier ages, particularly infant deaths, has decreased. However, these absolute figures obscure the true changes in the incidence of mortality, which are 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 1921 to 1971. The age-specific rates are calculated by relating the number of deaths in an age group to the total population in that age group. The crude rates, on the other hand, are calculated by relating all deaths to the total population and, therefore, reflect to some degree changes in the age composition of the population as well as changes in the age-specific rates.

Table 96. Age-Specific and Crude Death Rates, New South Wales

Age Group (years)	Death Rate*							Reduction per cent, 1920-22 to 1970-72
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67 _r	1970-72	
MALES								
0-4	21.50	12.52	9.81	7.27	6.00	5.04	5.41	75
5-9	1.85	1.41	0.93	0.75	0.51	0.43	0.46	75
10-14	1.58	1.23	0.78	0.70	0.51	0.45	0.41	74
15-19	2.17	1.68	1.43	1.56	1.20	1.29	1.48	32
20-24	2.70	2.29	1.61	1.84	1.62	1.69	1.78	34
25-29	3.36	2.21	1.54	1.60	1.46	1.55	1.45	57
30-34	4.11	2.80	1.94	1.92	1.64	1.62	1.50	64
35-39	5.38	3.77	2.68	2.49	2.34	2.60	2.34	57
40-44	6.77	5.33	4.24	4.00	3.89	4.05	3.58	47
45-49	9.56	7.90	7.26	6.53	6.36	6.34	6.37	33
50-54	12.30	11.61	12.02	10.91	10.72	11.07	10.54	14
55-59	18.77	17.64	18.58	19.40	17.69	18.31	17.64	6
60-64	28.37	25.68	28.82	28.95	27.84	29.47	28.72	(-) 1
65-69	43.09	39.93	44.09	43.19	43.06	45.10	44.32	(-) 3
70-74	65.82	62.26	64.75	66.96	65.50	69.82	68.70	(-) 4
75-79	104.97	95.33	100.81	100.73	97.26	104.09	106.45	(-) 1
80-84	160.03	156.58	151.01	149.52	147.50	149.57	151.52	5
85 or more	291.99	249.31	252.16	256.61	246.10	243.99	243.60	17
All Ages—Crude Rate	10.72	9.60	10.99	10.57	10.04	10.34	10.07	6
FEMALES								
0-4	16.94	10.06	7.32	5.77	4.75	3.72	3.95	77
5-9	1.64	1.18	0.64	0.52	0.38	0.38	0.31	81
10-14	1.20	0.83	0.55	0.39	0.33	0.27	0.26	78
15-19	1.61	1.34	0.61	0.66	0.47	0.54	0.58	64
20-24	2.43	2.03	0.93	0.67	0.58	0.68	0.56	77
25-29	3.45	2.43	1.49	0.87	0.71	0.68	0.65	81
30-34	3.84	2.87	1.70	1.20	1.03	0.99	0.97	75
35-39	4.67	3.75	2.41	1.75	1.52	1.70	1.56	67
40-44	5.15	4.24	3.31	2.63	2.44	2.50	2.46	52
45-49	6.73	6.03	4.83	4.49	4.01	4.05	3.89	42
50-54	9.30	8.27	7.74	6.47	5.86	6.35	5.99	36
55-59	13.09	11.61	10.58	10.17	8.58	9.44	9.13	30
60-64	18.98	17.27	16.92	14.98	13.70	14.45	13.95	27
65-69	31.79	29.54	26.69	24.58	23.03	22.74	21.83	31
70-74	50.19	46.06	45.63	41.64	38.08	38.46	38.29	24
75-79	88.17	74.82	75.13	71.12	65.64	64.16	64.34	27
80-84	141.41	125.71	127.66	115.98	107.53	111.62	106.43	25
85 or more	254.76	215.11	222.92	218.43	205.96	204.39	195.58	23
All Ages—Crude Rate	8.23	7.57	8.55	8.18	8.00	8.39	8.30	(-) 1

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

Note. The sign (-) denotes an increase per cent from 1920-22 to 1970-72.

There was a substantial reduction in most of the age-specific death rates over the period. In the case of males, the greatest improvement was at ages under 10 years (75 per cent reduction), and for females the reduction in rates was greatest at ages 5-9 and 25-29 (81 per cent reduction). For males in the age groups 60-64 to 75-79 inclusive, there was a slight increase

in the death rates over the period, the greatest increase being for ages 70-74 (4 per cent increase). In the case of females, the rate fell in all age groups, the least reduction in the rate being 23 per cent for ages 85 or more. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent than the rates for males in every age group. Although the crude rates show little change (the rate for males declined by 6 per cent and that for females rose by 1 per cent) in the period since 1920-22, the age-specific rates in 1970-72 were less than half those in 1920-22 for males aged under 15 years and from 25-39 years and for females at all ages to 44 years.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the three years around each of the censuses of 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, and 1966 is shown in the following table:—

Table 97. Expectation of Life, Australia

At Age	Males					Females				
	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67*	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67*
Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
0	63·48	66·07	67·14	67·92	67·63	67·14	70·63	72·75	74·18	74·15
10	58·01	59·04	59·53	59·93	59·50	61·02	63·11	64·78	65·92	65·75
20	48·81	49·64	50·10	50·40	49·98	51·67	53·47	55·06	56·16	56·00
30	39·90	40·40	40·90	41·12	40·72	42·77	44·08	45·43	46·49	46·34
40	31·11	31·23	31·65	31·84	31·44	34·04	34·91	36·00	36·99	36·85
50	22·83	22·67	22·92	23·13	22·76	25·58	26·14	27·03	27·92	27·83
60	15·57	15·36	15·47	15·60	15·27	17·74	18·11	18·78	19·51	19·52
70	9·59	9·55	9·59	9·77	9·52	10·97	11·14	11·62	12·19	12·23
80	5·22	5·36	5·47	5·57	5·51	6·01	6·02	6·30	6·68	6·72
90	2·98	2·74	2·93	3·02	3·05	3·05	3·08	3·24	3·48	3·53
100	1·10	†	†	†	1·82	1·02	†	†	†	2·04

* The population and deaths used in the calculations include particulars of full-blood Aborigines for the complete period. For the earlier periods particulars of full-blood Aborigines are excluded.

† Not available.

DEATHS IN SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

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

Until 1970 the crude death rate in the Sydney Statistical Division was consistently higher than in the remainder of the State. In 1970 and subsequent years, the rate has been higher in the remainder of the State. However, 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 98. 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
1962	22,597	14,264	36,861	9·60	8·80	9·25
1963	22,939	14,287	37,226	9·57	8·71	9·20
1964	24,205	15,282	39,487	9·91	9·24	9·61
1965	23,886	15,063	38,949	9·59	9·01	9·33
1966	25,114	15,450	40,564	9·88	9·16	9·57
1967	24,456	15,157	39,613	9·46 _r	8·89	9·22
1968	25,469	16,334	41,803	9·67 _r	9·48	9·58 _r
1969	24,828	15,837	40,665	9·22 _r	9·07 _r	9·15 _r
1970	26,457	17,144	43,601	9·60 _r	9·70	9·62 _r
1971	25,461	16,230	41,691	9·05	9·06	9·04
1972	25,267	16,385	41,652	8·84	9·06	8·91

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

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

DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES

The next table shows the crude death rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia for each of the last six years. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age composition of the respective populations.

Table 99. Death Rates*, Australia

State or Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
New South Wales ..	9·22	9·58	9·15	9·62	9·04	8·91
Victoria ..	8·66	9·00	8·55	8·79	8·72	8·39
Queensland ..	8·66	9·29	8·95	9·50	8·93	8·86
South Australia ..	8·17	8·83	8·19	8·75	8·23	8·21
Western Australia ..	7·71	8·15	7·69	7·59	7·57	7·04
Tasmania ..	8·60	8·64	8·59	8·18	8·42	8·21
Australia ..	8·70	9·11	8·68	9·02	8·66	8·45

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. Figures for the period 1967 to 1970 have been revised in the light of the final results of the 1971 Population Census.

The crude death rates in Australia and in various other countries in 1972 are shown in the next table. The rates for Australia compare favourably with those in other countries but care should be exercised in comparing these rates, owing to differences in the sex and age composition of the respective populations. A similar comparison for infant deaths is shown in Table 105 on page 129.)

Table 100. Crude Death Rates*, Australia and Other Countries, 1972

State or Country	Rate*	State or Country	Rate*
Western Australia	7.0	Netherlands	8.5
South Australia	8.2	New Zealand	8.5†
Tasmania	8.2	Switzerland	8.7
Victoria	8.4	Mexico	8.8
Australia	8.4	New South Wales	8.9
Queensland	8.9	Bulgaria	9.1†
New South Wales	8.9	Yugoslavia	9.1
		United States of America	9.3†
		Finland	9.6
		Italy	9.6
Japan	6.6‡	Denmark	10.2
Israel	7.2	France	10.6
Canada	7.3‡	Hungary	11.4
Poland	8.0	Germany, Federal Republic of	11.6
Spain	8.2	United Kingdom of Great Britain and	
U.S.S.R.	8.2†	Northern Ireland	11.9
Greece	8.3‡	Austria	12.6
Australia.. .. .	8.4	Germany, Democratic Republic of	13.7

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

† Figure relates to 1970.

‡ Figure relates to 1971.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

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

During the year 1972, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,663 which was equivalent to a rate of 17.45 per 1,000 live births. These figures exclude still-births, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated. The definition of still-birth for registration purposes adopted in 1935, and amended from 1 January 1969, is given on page 99. From 1 January 1968 the criterion for differentiating between a live birth and a still-birth for statistical purposes was slightly changed to accord with international recommendations (see text on page 115).

The death rate is higher for male infants than for female, the rates in 1972 being 19.97 and 14.80 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1911 and for the last six years:—

Table 101. Infantile Mortality*, N.S.W.

Period	Deaths under One Year of Age			Death Rate†		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Annual Average—						
1911-15	2,062	1,627	3,689	77.94	64.55	71.41
1916-20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
1951-55	1,049	803	1,852	27.76	22.33	25.11
1956-60	1,023	747	1,770	25.01	19.31	22.24
1961-65	964	721 ^r	1,685 ^r	22.64	17.88	20.32
1966-70‡	927	641	1,567	21.86	15.95	18.98
Year—						
1967	873	579	1,452	21.61	15.06	18.42
1968‡	869	656	1,525	20.76	16.48	18.67
1969	943	682	1,625	21.37	16.28	18.89
1970	1,067	676	1,743	23.60	15.64	19.71
1971	977	733	1,710	19.43	15.21	17.37
1972	977	686	1,663	19.97	14.80	17.45

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

† Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

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

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933, below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and below 20 per 1,000 in 1963. In 1971 the rate (17.37) was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed, there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate, and this excess has tended to increase. In the five years 1911 to 1915 the excess was 20 per cent, and in the five years 1966 to 1970 it was 37 per cent. In 1972 the excess was 35 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. Most mothers utilize the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals, and in 1971-72, 93,244 babies were born in public hospitals (including private and intermediate wards) in New South Wales—equivalent to 96 per cent of all births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters "Health Services" and "Welfare Services".

INFANTILE MORTALITY BY AGE

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1972, 68 per cent occurred within a week of birth, 74 per cent within the first month, and 85 per cent within three months. The following table 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 102. 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		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Under 1 week	698	708	686	13.09	11.72	11.69	1,204	1,147	1,133	13.61	11.65	11.89
1 week	28	36	35	0.53	0.60	0.60	51	52	54	0.58	0.53	0.57
2 weeks	19	15	17	0.36	0.25	0.29	33	26	25	0.37	0.26	0.26
3 "	14	29	15	0.26	0.48	0.26	21	35	25	0.24	0.36	0.26
Total under 1 month	759	788	753	14.23	13.05	12.83	1,309	1,260	1,237	14.80	12.80	12.98
1 month	36	47	39	0.68	0.78	0.66	55	78	71	0.62	0.79	0.75
2 months	59	48	62	1.11	0.79	1.06	89	83	100	1.01	0.84	1.05
3 "	57	61	41	1.07	1.01	0.70	86	86	67	0.97	0.87	0.70
4 "	33	31	36	0.62	0.51	0.61	50	48	49	0.57	0.49	0.51
5 "	22	20	19	0.41	0.33	0.32	37	34	39	0.42	0.35	0.41
6 "	14	14	9	0.26	0.23	0.15	31	27	21	0.35	0.27	0.22
7 "	12	17	11	0.23	0.28	0.19	19	23	20	0.21	0.23	0.21
8 "	6	10	9	0.11	0.17	0.15	13	17	15	0.15	0.17	0.16
9 "	13	12	8	0.24	0.20	0.14	20	21	15	0.23	0.21	0.16
10 "	8	8	8	0.15	0.13	0.14	19	15	13	0.21	0.15	0.14
11 "	9	13	12	0.17	0.22	0.20	15	18	16	0.17	0.18	0.17
Total under 1 year	1,028	1,069	1,007	19.28	17.70	17.16	1,743	1,710	1,663	19.71	17.37	17.45

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 the same pre-natal diseases or conditions which cause 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 88) suggests that the proportion of still-births is declining. Combined figures for still-births and deaths under 1 week are shown in Table 109, and these figures indicate more clearly the saving of life that has occurred.

More skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who die from pre-natal causes, but it is recognised that the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be reduced appreciably except through increased pre-natal care, and considerable attention is being given to the care and instruction of expectant mothers.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups, in quinquennial periods since 1911 and annually since 1962:—

Table 103. Infantile Mortality Rates* in Age Groups, N.S.W.

Period	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births at Age :—							
	Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 12 Months	Under 1 Month	Under 3 Months	Under 1 Year
1911-15	23.08	8.79	10.76	12.09	16.69	31.87	42.63	71.41
1916-20	24.28	8.18	9.47	9.68	13.67	32.46	41.93	65.28
1921-25	22.94	7.30	8.33	8.27	11.59	30.24	38.57	58.43
1926-30	23.31	6.56	6.39	7.08	11.44	29.87	36.26	54.78
1931-35	22.67	5.10	3.90	3.64	6.64	27.77	31.67	41.95
1936-40	22.77	4.97	3.46	3.48	6.50	27.74	31.20	41.18
1941-45	20.02	4.33	3.22	3.32	5.06	24.35	27.57	35.95
1946-50	17.68	2.85	2.25	2.50	3.63	20.53	22.78	28.91
1951-55	15.13	2.21	2.01	2.39	3.37	17.34	19.35	25.11
1956-60	14.03	2.02	1.79	2.13	2.27	16.04	17.83	22.24
1961-65	13.07	1.48	1.96	1.96	1.86	14.55	16.50	20.32
1966-70†	12.81	1.26	1.65	1.76	1.49	14.08	15.73	18.98
1962	13.58	1.88	1.89	1.92	2.09	15.46	17.35	21.36
1963	12.74	1.36	2.00	1.96	1.84	14.10	16.09	19.90
1964	13.14	1.17	2.05	2.06	1.88	14.31	16.36	20.29
1965	12.71	1.22	1.68	1.84	1.67	13.92	15.60	19.11
1966	12.59	1.36	1.53	1.88	1.82	13.95	15.48	19.18
1967	12.04	1.38	1.75	1.76	1.48	13.42	15.17	18.42
1968†	12.67	1.08	1.71	1.64	1.57	13.75	15.46	18.67
1969	13.03	1.33	1.65	1.58	1.30	14.35	16.00	18.89
1970	13.61	1.19	1.63	1.96	1.32	14.80	16.43	19.71
1971	11.65	1.15	1.64	1.71	1.23	12.80	14.43	17.37
1972	11.89	1.09	1.79	1.63	1.05	12.98	14.78	17.45

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

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

The improvement has been greatest in the age group 6 to 12 months, followed by ages 1 week and under 1 month, and 3 to 6 months. There has also been substantial improvement in the group aged 1 to 3 months.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY IN SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION AND
REMAINDER OF STATE**

The next table shows the number of infant deaths and the infant death rates in the Sydney Statistical Division and in the remainder of the State during the last eleven years. (The Sydney Statistical Division was delineated in 1966 to embrace the urban area of Sydney and closely associated surrounding areas—see page 70.)

Table 104. 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
1962	953	872	1,825	20.32	22.62	21.36
1963	852	821	1,673	18.18	22.07	19.90
1964	848	786	1,634	18.69	22.36	20.29
1965	818	674	1,492	18.22	20.31	19.11
1966	838	654	1,492	18.41	20.27	19.18
1967	824	628	1,452	17.92	19.12	18.42
1968‡	866	659	1,525	18.05	19.54	18.67
1969	922	703	1,625	18.03	20.14	18.89
1970	1,028	715	1,743	19.28	20.36	19.71
1971	1,069	641	1,710	17.70	16.84	17.37
1972	1,007	656	1,663	17.16	17.92	17.45

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

† Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

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

In the following table, the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States and in various other countries in 1971 are compared:—

Table 105. Infantile Mortality Rates*, Australia and Other Countries, 1971

State or Country	Rate*	State or Country	Rate*
Tasmania	13.7	New South Wales	17.4
Victoria	14.7	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18.0
South Australia	15.9	Canada	18.8
Australia	17.3	Germany, Democratic Republic of	18.8†
New South Wales	17.4	United States of America	19.2
Western Australia	19.1	Israel	22.9†
Queensland	19.2	U.S.S.R.	22.9
		Germany, Federal Republic of	23.2
		Austria	25.9†
Netherlands	11.1	Greece	27.0
Finland	11.8	Bulgaria	27.3†
Japan	12.4	Spain	27.9†
France	14.4	Italy	28.3
Denmark	14.8†	Poland	29.5
Switzerland	15.1†	Hungary	34.9
New Zealand	16.7†	Yugoslavia	55.2†
Australia	17.3	Mexico	68.5†

* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

† Figure relates to 1970.

The rates for Australia are superior to those in most other countries, but the diversity of definitions of "still-births", and the consequent effect upon the number of live births and deaths under 1 year, renders difficult a true assessment of the relative mortality of infants in various countries.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

Over the past fifty years, there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has been reduced only slightly. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been still-born.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life, comparing the experience in the Sydney Statistical Division with that in the whole State for the year 1972:—

Table 106. Infantile Mortality Rates from Principal Causes of Death, 1972

Cause of Death*	International Code Number	Deaths of Children at Ages under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births					
		Sydney Statistical Division			New South Wales		
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total under 1 Year	Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	Total under 1 Year
Infective and parasitic diseases ..	000-136	0.10	0.03	0.39	0.07	0.07	0.59
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	240-279	0.02	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.10
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	320-389	0.07	0.02	0.24	0.04	0.02	0.19
Pneumonia	480-486	0.07	0.10	1.14	0.09	0.09	1.21
Other diseases of the respiratory system	460-474, 490-519	...	0.02	0.29	...	0.02	0.28
Diseases of the digestive system ..	520-577	0.09	0.05	0.24	0.17	0.04	0.31
Congenital anomalies	740-759	2.01	0.60	3.68	1.82	0.49	3.37
Maternal conditions	760-763	0.80	...	0.84	0.99	0.04	1.05
Difficult labour and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth	764-773	4.99	0.12	5.15	5.24	0.12	5.37
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions n.e.c. and immaturity unqualified	776-777	2.90	0.07	2.97	2.84	0.07	2.92
Other causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality	774, 775, 778	0.44	0.03	0.48	0.43	0.03	0.46
Accidents, poisonings and violence	E800-E999	...	0.03	0.75	...	0.03	0.79
All other	Residual	0.20	0.05	0.85	0.19	0.03	0.81
Total .. .. .	...	11.69	1.14	17.16	11.89	1.09	17.45

* Classified on the basis of the Eighth Revision of the International List.

The changing relative importance of the various causes of infantile deaths as age advances is shown in Table 107, 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, 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 69 per cent of the deaths at ages above 1 week but under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 28 per cent, but, of these, congenital anomalies accounted for 26 per cent. In this age group deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia, accounted for 28 per cent of all deaths; infective and parasitic diseases accounted for 7 per cent; and accidents, poisonings and violence for 15 per cent. At ages 3 months and under 1 year, 29 per cent of the deaths were due to respiratory diseases, 22 per cent to congenital anomalies, and 18 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 107. Infantile Mortality: Distribution of Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1972

Cause of Death*	Inter-national Code Number	Age at Death			
		Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 1 Month	1 Month and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 1 Year
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Infective and parasitic diseases	000-136	0.62	6.73	7.02	11.76
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	240-279	0.09	1.92	1.17	1.96
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	320-389	0.35	1.92	1.17	3.92
Pneumonia	480-486	0.79	8.65	24.56	21.57
Other diseases of the respiratory system	460-474, 490-519	...	1.92	3.51	7.45
Diseases of the digestive system	520-577	1.41	3.85	1.75	2.75
Congenital anomalies	740-759	15.27	45.19	26.32	21.96
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality	760-779	79.88	24.04	1.75	0.39
Accidents, poisonings and violence	E800-E999	...	2.88	14.62	18.43
All other	Residual	1.59	2.88	18.13	9.0
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 the *Population and Vital Statistics Part of the Statistical Register*.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

There was a steady decrease in the death rate of children under 5 years of age until 1967 when the rate of 4.31 per 1,000 of the mean population under 5 years of age was the lowest ever recorded. Since 1967 the rate has fluctuated between 4.5 and 5.0 approximately and it appears to have stabilised. The rates in quinquennial periods from 1916 to 1965 and annually since 1962 are shown in the following table:—

Table 108. Deaths under 5 Years of Age*, N.S.W.

Period	Average Annual Number	Rate†	Year	Number	Rate†
1916-20	4,708	19.31	1962	2,178	5.32
1921-25	4,246	17.25	1963	1,987	4.81
1926-30	3,995	15.95	1964	1,991	4.79
1931-35	2,610	11.37	1965	1,831	4.42
1936-40	2,593	12.08	1966	1,798	4.42 _r
1941-45	2,621	10.82	1967	1,723	4.31 _r
1946-50	2,442	7.96	1968‡	1,786	4.52 _r
1951-55	2,328	6.51	1969	1,866	4.68 _r
1956-60	2,168	5.78	1970	2,031	4.98 _r
1961-65	2,026	4.95	1971	1,984	4.69
			1972	1,943	4.45

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

† Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population under 5 years of age.

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

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earlier years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. The high death rate for preventable diseases, in earlier years, was due partly to parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required, and the decrease in the rate may be attributed to more widespread knowledge of infant hygiene and mothercraft as well as advances in preventive medicine and drug therapy.

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 table on two bases:—

- (a) for still-births (for definition, see page 115) 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 109. Perinatal Mortality*, N.S.W.

Year	Mortality per 1,000 Live Births and Still-births Combined					
	Still-births plus Deaths under 1 Week			Still-births plus Deaths under 28 Days		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1941-45	49.20	40.50	44.97	54.05	44.05	49.18
1946-50	41.77	32.60	37.32	44.82	35.13	40.12
1951-55	34.30	28.36	31.40	36.62	30.37	33.58
1956-60	31.98	26.47	29.30	34.32	28.09	31.29
1961-65	27.87	24.10	26.04	29.53	25.35	27.50
1962	27.24	24.90	26.10	29.42	26.42	27.96
1963	27.98	24.40	26.23	29.40	25.65	27.57
1964	26.89	23.57	25.28	28.11	24.66	26.43
1965	26.84	22.10	24.54	28.31	23.01	25.74
1966	27.41	21.75	24.68	28.74	23.12	26.02
1967	25.13	20.16	22.73	26.94	21.11	24.10
1968	24.24	20.28	22.31	25.33	21.33	23.38
1969†	27.56	22.85	25.27	29.21	23.79	26.57
1970	30.57	21.86	26.32	31.84	22.93	27.49
1971	25.46	21.19	23.37	26.68	22.24	24.51
1972	25.64	21.62	23.69	26.65	22.77	24.76

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

† From 1 January 1969, the definition of a still-birth was amended to include foetuses of 20 to 27 weeks gestation. See text on page 115.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The classification of causes of death in Australia has been based, since 1907, on the classification introduced by the International Statistical Institute in 1893 and revised by international commissions in 1900, 1909, 1920, 1929, 1938, 1948, 1955, and 1965.

The Sixth Revision (1948) of the International Statistical Classification, which was used to classify deaths in the years 1950 to 1957, introduced major changes in the classification and (except for certain causes) affected the comparability of figures for years before 1950 with those for 1950 and later years. The difficulty of making comparisons was increased by the adoption of more flexible rules for the selection of the underlying cause of death where the death certificates contain multiple causes. A detailed classification of causes of death for 1950 according to both the Fifth Revision (1938) and the Sixth Revision (1948) was published in the *Statistical Register for 1950-51*; figures for 1950 are also shown in both bases in comparative tables in Year Book No. 55. The Seventh Revision (1955) of the Classification, which was used to classify deaths in the years 1958 to 1967, was limited to essential changes, and (except for certain causes of death) comparability was not affected significantly by its adoption. The Eighth Revision (1965), adopted for use from 1 January 1968, incorporated many changes which restrict comparability, particularly in the field of heart disease.

The International Classification (Eighth Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parenthesis in the heading to relevant tables in this chapter.

The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1972, 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 110. Causes of Death, N.S.W., 1972*

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	3	0.01	1
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	004, 006	79	0.19	17
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	008, 009	20	0.05	4
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010-012	18	0.04	4
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	013-019	...	...	...
Plague	020	...	...	...
Diphtheria	032	2	...	...
Whooping cough	033	1	...	...
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	034	10	0.02	2
Meningococcal infection	036	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis	040-043	...	...	...
Smallpox	050	1	...	...
Measles	055	...	...	...
Typhus and other rickettsioses	080-083	...	...	...
Malaria	084	10	0.02	2
Syphilis and its sequelae	090-097	100	0.24	21
All other infective and parasitic diseases	↑	100	0.24	21
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	140-209	6,891	16.54	1,475
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	68	0.16	15
Diabetes mellitus	250	698	1.68	149
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	260-269	34	0.08	7
Anaemias	280-285	84	0.20	18
Meningitis	320	20	0.05	4
Active rheumatic fever	390-392	2	...	...
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	317	0.76	68
Hypertensive disease	400-404	548	1.32	117
Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	12,817	30.77	2,743
Other forms of heart disease	420-429	1,903	4.57	407
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	6,298	15.12	1,348
Influenza	470-474	71	0.17	15
Pneumonia	480-484	943	2.26	202
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	1,567	3.76	335
Peptic ulcer	531-533	218	0.52	47
Appendicitis	540-543	17	0.04	4
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	550-553, 560	130	0.31	28
Cirrhosis of liver	571	329	0.79	70
Nephritis and nephrosis	580-584	280	0.67	60
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	46	0.11	10
Abortion	640-645	...	...	...
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	{ 630-639, 650-678	10	0.02	2
Congenital anomalies	740-759	464	1.11	99
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	{ 764-768, 772-776	243	0.58	52
Other causes of perinatal mortality	{ 760-763, 769- 771, 773-775, 777-779	693	1.66	148
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-796	293	0.70	63
All other diseases	{ Remainder of 240-738	3,351	8.05	717
Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E823	1,157	2.78	248
All other accidents	{ E800-E807 E825-F949	1,089	2.61	233
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	E950-E959	644	1.55	138
All other external causes	E960-E999	183	0.44	39
Total	000-E999	41,652	100.00	8,913

* 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 composition of the population, and degenerative diseases associated with ageing 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 associated with ageing in 1972, diseases of the heart accounted for 15,037 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 6,891, cerebrovascular disease for 6,298, hypertensive disease for 548, and nephritis and nephrosis for 280 deaths. Altogether, these five causes were responsible for 70 per cent of the total deaths in the State during 1972.

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 1972 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 due to certain infective diseases which were formerly responsible for considerable mortality, illustrates the decline in the importance of these diseases over the last thirty-six years:—

Table 111. Deaths from Certain Infective Diseases

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 133)

Period	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever (001, 002)	Tuberculosis (010-019)	Diphtheria (032)	Whooping Cough (033)	Scarlet Fever (034.1)	Poliomyelitis (040-044) (incl. late effects)	Measles (055)
1936-40	79	5,144	785	410	81	51	152
1941-45	25	4,770	452	336	45	69	160
1946-50	9	4,026	218	140	14	139	142
1951-55	10	2,134	103	32	4	275	77
1956-60	4	1,159	12	14	1	34	49
1961-65	2	820	8	6	1	37	33
1966-70	1	354	2	10	...	7	44
1968	...	66	...	3	...	1	4
1969	...	57	...	4	...	1	18
1970	...	65	...	...	...	4	4
1971	...	35	1	1	...	1	5
1972	...	38	...	2	...	4	1

The decrease in numbers of deaths from these diseases may be attributed to improved hygiene, advances in medical science, and preventive campaigns. Campaigns for the immunisation of children against diphtheria and whooping cough were introduced in the nineteen-thirties, and have received wide-spread acceptance. Immunisation against poliomyelitis was introduced in 1956 for children under 15 years, and extended in 1958 to all persons

aged under 40 years, and subsequently to all persons. Deaths from poliomyelitis in 1963 and later years were all from late effects of the disease. Compulsory examination for the detection of tuberculosis was introduced in 1950; the resultant earlier detection and improved methods of treatment have lowered the number of deaths markedly—13 of the 38 deaths in 1972 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 634 deaths were assigned in 1972.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1972, they accounted for 16.5 per cent of the total deaths in the State.

Table 112. Malignant Neoplasms (140-209)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 133)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*
	Males	Females	Persons	
1941-45	8,424	8,415	16,839	11.78
1946-50	9,835	9,415	19,250	12.63
1951-55	11,629	10,365	21,994	12.99
1956-60	13,272	11,243	24,515	13.27
1961-65	15,101	12,507	27,608	13.62
1966-70	17,510	13,987	31,497	14.40r
1968	3,535	2,789	6,324	14.49r
1969	3,551	2,867	6,418	14.44r
1970	3,793	2,988	6,781	14.77r
1971	3,790	3,015	6,805	14.76
1972	3,917	2,974	6,891	14.75

* 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 1972, 92 per cent were 45 or more years of age and 57 per cent were 65 or more.

Table 113. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths in Age Groups, 1972

Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 10	39	32	71	60-64	587	337	924
10-19	28	17	45	65-69	637	355	992
20-29	55	32	87	70-74	602	404	1,006
30-34	28	27	55	75-79	515	387	902
35-39	46	44	90	80-84	309	306	615
40-44	75	97	172	85 or more	175	224	399
45-49	165	177	342	Not stated	2	...	2
50-54	249	250	499				
55-59	405	285	690				
				Total	3,917	2,974	6,891

Although the crude death rate from this cause has been increasing steadily, this is due partly to the greater number of people surviving to 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 1947 are shown below:—

Table 114. Malignant Neoplasms: Age-Specific Death Rates

Age Group (years)	Death Rates*					Increase per cent, 1946-48 to 1970-72
	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67r	1970-72	
MALES						
0- 4	1.05	0.95	1.09	0.81	0.76	(-) 28
5- 9	0.47	0.69	0.81	0.82	0.86	83
10-14	0.46	0.72	0.78	0.67	0.55	20
15-19	0.96	1.00	0.71	0.93	0.68	(-) 29
20-24	0.88	1.09	0.86	1.06	1.17	26
25-29	1.06	1.48	1.83	1.40	1.45	37
30-34	1.50	2.18	1.90	2.38	2.22	48
35-39	2.68	2.58	3.05	3.59	3.52	31
40-44	4.71	5.18	5.21	5.85	5.59	19
45-49	8.97	9.58	9.90	10.01	11.93	33
50-54	15.65	16.80	17.82	19.05	20.47	31
55-59	25.99	31.05	33.11	31.93	36.63	41
60-64	43.36	47.72	53.00	54.52	61.37	42
65-69	66.07	72.42	78.67	81.87	91.16	38
70-74	96.62	106.02	106.70	118.92	132.93	38
75-79	138.60	142.23	137.19	154.68	181.44	31
80-84	158.22	166.53	172.55	188.80	194.27	23
85 or more	172.12	219.64	227.62	218.72	237.04	38
All Ages— Crude Rate	12.81	13.97	14.50	15.29	16.61	30
FEMALES						
0- 4	0.70	1.09	0.74	0.82	0.68	(-) 3
5- 9	0.46	0.63	0.58	0.60	0.88	91
10-14	0.32	0.39	0.57	0.50	0.60	88
15-19	0.37	0.56	0.45	0.53	0.59	59
20-24	0.46	0.42	0.74	0.69	0.65	41
25-29	1.21	1.41	1.02	1.04	0.89	(-) 26
30-34	1.69	2.54	2.35	1.81	1.91	13
35-39	4.40	4.00	3.83	3.82	3.98	(-) 10
40-44	7.33	6.82	6.86	7.02	7.12	(-) 3
45-49	12.13	12.25	11.22	11.44	12.26	1
50-54	19.74	18.00	16.30	18.33	18.02	(-) 9
55-59	27.61	26.24	23.08	24.89	27.02	(-) 2
60-64	37.03	31.85	32.20	31.46	36.08	(-) 3
65-69	48.63	47.80	46.24	41.83	45.98	(-) 5
70-74	70.66	67.84	58.41	61.60	64.08	(-) 9
75-79	96.55	95.88	81.67	78.53	85.94	(-) 11
80-84	109.70	110.69	110.01	115.17	104.62	(-) 5
85 or more	129.64	141.20	144.90	138.38	132.75	2
All Ages— Crude Rate	12.23	12.44	12.09	12.46	13.03	7

* Average annual number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

Note. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

The age-specific rates for males aged 0-4 years and 15-19 years, and for females aged 0-4, 25-29, 35-44 and 50-84 years, decreased between the 1946-48 and 1970-72 periods. The only age groups showing a much greater proportional increase than the crude rates (for all ages) were 5-9 and 30-34 years for males and 5-24 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.

While improvement in diagnosis has undoubtedly been responsible for some of the increase in recorded deaths from malignant neoplasms, the decrease in the death rate from infectious diseases with the resultant increase in the number of persons at risk would also have played a 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 115. Tuberculosis and Malignant Neoplasms: Death Rates*

Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms	Year	Tuberculosis	Malignant Neoplasms
1890	11.21	3.68	1940	3.45	11.54
1900	8.93	5.82	1950	2.10	12.48
1910	7.65	7.37	1960	0.45	13.28
1920	6.30	8.56	1970	0.14	14.97 _r
1930	4.52	9.39			

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1972 according to the site of the neoplasm is shown in the following table:—

Table 116. Malignant Neoplasms: Deaths Classified According to Site of Disease, 1972

Site of Disease	Males	Females	Persons	Site of Disease	Males	Females	Persons
Malignant Neoplasm of—				Malignant Neoplasm of—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx	89	37	126	Skin	141	77	218
Digestive organs and peritoneum ..	1,165	1,049	2,214	Brain and nervous system	97	71	168
Respiratory system	1,197	217	1,414	Other and unspecified sites ..	257	120	377
Breast	2	546	548	Neoplasms of—			
Uterus .. ..	...	311	311	Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	366	268	634
Other female genital organs .. ..	...	175	175				
Male genital organs	398	...	398	Total	3,917	2,974	6,891
Urinary organs ..	205	103	308				

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs (the largest group) are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine, the numbers in 1972 being 559 and 796 respectively. The respiratory system was the site of 31 per cent of the fatal malignant neoplasms among men in 1972, compared with only 7 per cent among women. In women the breast ranked next to the digestive organs as the most common site, accounting for 18 per cent of the deaths.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Diseases of the circulatory system have accounted for well over half the deaths in New South Wales in recent years—in 1972, the number of such deaths was 23,323, or 56.0 per cent of all deaths. While this group covers a large number of clinically distinguishable conditions, changes in the classification of diseases over the years, and improved certification of causes of death as medical knowledge has increased, make it difficult to assess the relative growth or decline in importance of individual conditions within the group. The total number of deaths caused by diseases of the circulatory system, and the rates per 10,000 of the mean population, are shown in the following table for the last eleven years:—

Table 117. Diseases of the Circulatory System (390-458)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 133)

Year	Number of Deaths			Death Rate*			Proportion of Total Deaths
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1962	11,136	9,470	20,606	55.59	47.79	51.71	Per cent
1963	11,186	9,744	20,930	55.01	48.37	51.71	55.9
1964	11,762	10,283	22,045	57.04	50.29	53.68	56.2
1965	11,739	10,419	22,158	56.04	50.12	53.09	55.8
1966	12,197	10,828	23,025	57.35	51.27	54.32	56.9
1967	11,862	10,497	22,359	55.03 _r	49.01 _r	52.03 _r	56.8
1968	12,582	11,495	24,077	57.48 _r	52.85 _r	55.17 _r	56.4
1969	12,321	10,935	23,256	55.26 _r	49.34 _r	52.31 _r	57.6
1970	12,794	11,605	24,399	56.31 _r	51.38 _r	53.86 _r	57.2
1971	11,915	11,429	23,344	51.54	49.69	50.62	56.0
1972	12,170	11,153	23,323	52.00	47.84	49.91	56.0

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

The group "diseases of the circulatory system" includes diseases of the heart, arteries, veins, and lymphatic system. In 1972, 82 per cent of the total deaths in this group were due to ischaemic heart disease (conditions of the coronary artery) (12,817 deaths) and cerebrovascular disease ("strokes") (6,298 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 1972, 63 per cent were at ages 70 or more, and 84 per cent at ages 60 or more.

MATERNAL DEATHS

All deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium are included under this heading. Maternal deaths are not numerically important, but are nevertheless of special significance. The number in 1972 was 10, corresponding to a death rate of 0.04 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 1972 (0.10) was the lowest ever recorded.

Table 118. Maternal Deaths (630-678)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 133)

Period	Number of Deaths				Rate per 1,000 Live Births					
	Including Criminal Abortion		Excluding Criminal Abortion		Including Criminal Abortion			Excluding Criminal Abortion		
	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Married Women	Single Women	Total	Married Women	Single Women	Total
1936-40	1,040	125	892	60	4.55	12.44	4.89	3.91	5.97	3.99
1941-45	858	81	752	43	3.16	6.97	3.32	2.77	3.70	2.81
1946-50	450	57	418	29	1.36	3.93	1.47	1.27	2.00	1.30
1951-55	263	30	236	17	0.74	2.02	0.79	0.67	1.14	0.69
1956-60	249	35	219	23	0.66	1.87	0.71	0.58	1.23	0.61
1961-65	131	21	120	11	0.34	0.83	0.37	0.31	0.43	0.32
1966-70	92	14	90	9	0.24	0.42	0.26	0.24	0.27	0.24
1968	22	6	21	4	0.29	0.91	0.34	0.28	0.60	0.31
1969	15	...	15	...	0.19	...	0.17	0.19	...	0.17
1970	19	3	19	1	0.23	0.40	0.25	0.23	0.13	0.23
1971	13	2	11	1	0.15	0.21	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.12
1972	10	...	10	...	0.12	...	0.10	0.12	...	0.10

Details as to conjugal condition have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period, the maternal death rate has, except in 1969 and 1972 when no single woman died, been higher among single than among married women. During the past ten years 34 per cent of the deaths of single women in this group were due to criminal abortion as compared with 4 per cent of the deaths of married women.

The ages of the 10 women who died from maternal causes in 1972 ranged from 24 to 40 years, with 3 aged 35 years or over. Two of the women had no previous issue.

Table 119. Classification of Maternal Deaths, 1972

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	1	2	0·02	0·02
Haemorrhage of pregnancy .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Ectopic pregnancy	1	1	0·02	0·01
Other complications of pregnancy .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Abortion (excluding criminal) .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Delivery complicated by haemorrhage .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Delivery with other specified complications	1	2	0·02	0·02
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	1	1	0·02	0·01
Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Puerperal pulmonary embolism .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium .. .. .	...	4	...	0·04
Total, excluding criminal abortion	4	10	0·07	0·10
Criminal abortion .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Total	4	10	0·07	0·10

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 not responsible for any maternal death in 1972.

VIOLENCE

The classification "External Violence" (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1972 totalled 3,073 (including 644 suicides, 2,246 accidents, 72 homicides, and 108 deaths from injuries where it was undetermined whether they were accidentally or purposely inflicted), and accounted for 7.4 per cent of the total deaths in the State. Deaths of males numbered 2,098 and of females 975. The death rate from these causes was 6.58 per 10,000 of mean population in 1972, compared with 6.92 in the quinquennium 1968-72.

The number of deaths and the death rates from suicide since 1941 are shown in the following table:—

Table 120. Suicide (E950-E959)

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 133)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1941-45	864	346	1,210	1·21	0·48	0·85
1946-50	1,151	419	1,570	1·51	0·55	1·03
1951-55	1,426	527	1,953	1·68	0·63	1·15
1956-60	1,650	633	2,283	1·77	0·69	1·24
1961-65	2,087	1,094	3,181	2·05	1·08	1·57
1966-70	2,097	1,082	3,179	1·91	0·99	1·45
1968	393	206	599	1·80	0·95	1·37
1969	405	184	589	1·82	0·83	1·33
1970	406	179	585	1·79	0·79	1·29
1971	397	224	621	1·72	0·97	1·35
1972	429	215	644	1·83	0·92	1·38

* 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 1968-1972, 55 were by the agency of poison (including 17 by gas), 22 by shooting, 11 by hanging, 3 by jumping from heights, 4 by drowning, and 5 by other means. The male mortality rate from suicide is about twice the female rate.

As is the case with suicides, the number of males who die from accidents each year greatly exceeds the number of females. In 1972 the ratio was more than 2 to 1.

Table 121. Accidents (E800-E949)
(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 133)

Period	Number of Deaths			Annual Death Rate*		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1941-45	4,604	1,789	6,393	6.43	2.51	4.47
1946-50	5,472	2,073	7,545	7.18	2.72	4.95
1951-55	6,842	2,709	9,551	8.04	3.22	5.64
1956-60	6,952	2,784	9,736	7.48	3.03	5.27
1961-65	7,315	3,267	10,582	7.19	3.24	5.22
1966-70	8,056	3,682	11,738	7.34 _r	3.38	5.37
1968	1,643	727	2,370	7.51	3.34 _r	5.43 _r
1969	1,561	711	2,272	7.00 _r	3.21	5.11 _r
1970	1,666	771	2,437	7.33 _r	3.41 _r	5.38 _r
1971	1,679	691	2,370	7.26	3.00	5.11
1972	1,530	716	2,246	6.53	3.07	4.81

* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Classification of accidents which occurred during 1972, according to the external cause of injury, shows that out of every 1,000 deaths from accidents, 520 were due to road vehicle accidents, 179 to falls, 72 to drowning (including drownings in water transport accidents), 17 to railway accidents, 37 to accidents caused by fire, 20 to accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances, and 12 were caused by electric current. Of the 520 deaths caused by road vehicle accidents, 515 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 1 year and under 40 years, and amongst females in the age group 1 year and under 30 years. They were responsible for 66 per cent of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years. Details relating to road accidents are published in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

Chapter 7

PRIVATE FINANCE

CURRENCY

Under the Constitution, the control of currency, coinage, and legal tender is vested in the Australian Government.

The Australian Treasurer is empowered by legislation to arrange for the making and issuing of coins of specified denominations. The minting of all Australian coins is carried out by the Royal Australian Mint, which was opened in Canberra in 1965.

Before 1910, the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions by virtue of Royal Charter or special Act of Parliament, and a tax of 2 per cent per annum was imposed by the State on the bank notes current. In 1910, the Australian Parliament authorised the issue of Australian notes, and to prevent the circulation of other notes, declared notes issued by any of the States not to be legal tender, and imposed a tax of 10 per cent per annum on the notes of the trading banks issued or re-issued after 1 July 1911. Under the Reserve Bank Act, 1959–1966, the issue of notes other than by the Reserve Bank of Australia is prohibited.

The issue of Australian notes was controlled by the Australian Treasury until 1920, when control was transferred to the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank. The Department was managed by a separate Board of Directors until 1924, and from then until 1960, by the authority controlling the Commonwealth Bank. Since 14 January 1960, the Note Issue Department has been controlled by the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank.

The assets of the Note Issue Department must be held in gold, on deposit with any bank, or in securities of the governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, or a State. A statement of the profits of the Department is shown on page 150, and the balance sheet on page 149.

DECIMAL CURRENCY SYSTEM

In 1959, the Australian 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 Government announced in 1963 that it proposed to introduce a system of decimal currency into Australia. The Currency Act, 1963, the first of the Acts necessary to give effect to the Government's proposals, provided for the existing Australian currency system to be replaced by a decimal currency system in which the monetary unit would be the dollar (\$). The new decimal system was introduced on 14 February, 1966, and replaced the £ s. d. system over a transitional period which ended on 31 July 1967.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in November 1973.

A Decimal Currency Board was appointed to advise the Australian Treasurer and to supervise certain of the arrangements for the changeover to decimal currency. The Government 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 from 9 September 1973, 1.09578 grams of fine gold.

Particulars of the decimal coins and notes on issue are given in the next table. The notes are legal tender in Australia for any amount. The cupro-nickel coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding five dollars, and the bronze coins for any amount not exceeding twenty cents.

Table 122. Australian Decimal Coins and Notes

Coins				Notes	
Denomination	Diameter (maximum)	Weight (standard)	Composition	Denomination	Colour
	Millimetres	Grams			
Bronze—					
1 cent ..	17.526	2.592	} { 97% copper 2½% zinc ½% tin	\$1	Brown
2 cents ..	21.590	5.185		\$2	Green
Cupro-nickel—					
5 cents ..	19.406	2.828	} { 75% copper 25% nickel	\$5	Mauve
10 cents ..	23.597	5.655		\$10	Blue
20 cents ..	28.499	11.310		\$20	Red
50 cents* ..	31.648	15.561		\$50†	Gold

* A 12-sided, plain-edged coin.

† On issue from 9 October 1973.

FORMER CURRENCY SYSTEM

In the pre-decimal currency system, the monetary unit was the pound (£), divided into 20 shillings (s.) each of 12 pence (d.). Particulars of this currency system were given on page 118 of Year Book No. 61.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES ON ISSUE

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

Table 123. Australian Note Issue

Denomination of Notes		Last Wednesday in June					
£ s. d. Currency System	Decimal Currency System	1946†	1956	1961	1966	1971	1972
		\$ thousand					
10s.	\$1	16,166	21 158	24,118	32,204	42,218	43,552
£1	\$2	143,430	149,726	135,682	138,164	119,284	118,451
...	\$5*	...	...	...	...	81,373	85,283
£5	\$10	158,308	323,350	372,326	369,247	521,061	560,268
£10	\$20	78,832	249,436	299,158	309,713	605,383	691,476
£20	...	18	8	4	2	...	...
£50	...	236	92	64	43	38	38
£100	...	390	100	74	41	31	31
£1,000	...	548	1,136	7,798	...	...	...
Held by—							
Public		363,346	661,018	728,306	695,298	1,191,682	1,316,451
Banks		34,582	83,988	110,918	154,117	177,706	182,648
Total		397,928	745,006	839,224	849,414	1,369,388	1,499,099

* On issue from 29 May 1967.

† Last Monday in June.

BANKING

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

Particulars of central banking business are given in Table 124, and of the activities of the development banks on pages 152 and 154.

Statistics of general banking business are given in Tables 132 to 143 in respect of (1) the major trading banks, and (2) all trading banks. The "major trading banks" comprise six private trading banks and an Australian 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 three other banks (two of them overseas institutions) whose business is either specialised and limited to a particular area or confined largely to financing overseas trade.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, seven private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks. Statistics of savings bank business are given in Tables 144 to 146.

AUSTRALIAN BANKING LEGISLATION

Banking in Australia, apart from the business of State Government banks, is controlled by Australian Government legislation. The State banks are regulated by State legislation, but are subject to certain provisions of the Australian law relating to the control of gold and foreign exchange.

The current Federal banking legislation, which is described below, was enacted in 1959 and became operative from 14 January 1960. The principal changes effected by the new legislation were:—

- (a) the reconstitution of the Central Banking Business, the Note Issue Department, and the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank as the Reserve Bank of Australia;
- (b) the establishment of a new institution, the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, with responsibilities for the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and other activities formerly undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank; and
- (c) the substitution of a Statutory Reserve Deposits system (under which trading banks are required to lodge with the central bank a specified percentage of their deposits) for the Special Accounts system (under which the amounts lodged with the central bank were related to monthly movements in the deposits held by the trading banks).

The legislation replaced by the current legislation is described on page 341 of Year Book No. 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, building societies, and merchant banks) 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 Australian 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 145); for the other non-government trading banks, the ratio may be set below, but must not exceed, the ratio set for the major trading banks. The Reserve Bank is required to inform the trading banks, at least once in every quarter, of the statutory reserve deposit ratio policy it expects to follow.

Interest is payable on the daily balances of the statutory reserves, at a rate fixed by the Reserve Bank with the Treasurer's approval. The rate has been 0.75 per cent since 1 January 1958. Amounts held in the accounts in excess of the sums required to conform with the ruling ratio must be repaid by the Reserve Bank as soon as practicable.

The Reserve Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by banks in making advances. With the approval of the Australian 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 depositors' funds may be invested. The provisions relating to savings banks are described in more detail on page 172.

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 Australian Government.

The Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959-1973, 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 reconstituted 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 146). 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 Australian 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 Australian Treasury, and seven other members, of whom at least five must not be officers of the Bank or of the Australian 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 Australian 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 Australian 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 124. Reserve Bank: Central Banking Business
(including Note Issue Department)

Averages of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ million				
LIABILITIES					
Capital and Reserves	72.1	61.3	62.6	66.2	70.2
Special Reserve—					
I.M.F. Special Drawing Rights* .. .. .	...	...	36.8	106.8	170.7
Australian Notes on Issue	990.2	1,071.2	1,175.6	1,309.4	1,448.6
Deposits of Trading Banks—					
Statutory Reserve Deposit	479.8	522.9	646.9	644.0	589.7
Term Loan Fund	38.4	41.2	22.6	24.6	49.0
Farm Development Loan Fund	26.2	34.0	14.7	26.8	36.1
Other	8.9	7.5	8.4	5.9	10.7
Deposits of Savings Banks	505.1	568.3	596.1	550.6	745.6
Other Liabilities	227.0	224.8	285.1	399.5	785.1
Total Liabilities	2,347.6	2,531.1	2,848.7	3,133.8	3,905.6
ASSETS					
Gold and Foreign Exchange	1,041.8	1,090.1	1,043.3	1,492.5	2,774.8
Australian Government Securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes	187.4	300.1	432.7	292.7	192.9
Other Securities	728.4	712.5	817.5	855.5	523.7
Australian Notes and Coin	18.0	14.0	10.2	10.5	11.1
All Other Assets	372.1	414.4	545.1	482.7	403.1
Total Assets	2,347.6	2,531.1	2,848.7	3,133.8	3,905.6

* First acquired in January 1970.

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, may make seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in marketing or processing primary produce. In lieu of making advances the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions. Advances for the purposes of the Department may be obtained from the Treasurer and the Reserve Bank; the amount due to the Treasurer at any time may not exceed \$6,000,000.

The aggregate capital of the Reserve Bank amounted to \$49,428,000 and general reserves totalled \$36,197,000 at 30 June 1972.

The balance sheet of each department of the Reserve Bank at 30 June 1972, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-departmental accounts totalling \$1,032,154,000 have been excluded, are summarised in the following table:—

Table 125. Reserve Bank: Balance Sheets at 30 June 1972

Item	Central Banking Business	Note Issue Department	Rural Credits Department	All Depart- ments*
	\$ thousand			
LIABILITIES				
Capital	40,000	...	9,428	49,428
Reserve Funds	25,568	...	10,629	36,197
Special Reserve—I.M.F. Drawing Rights ..	201,616	...	...	201,616
Australian Notes on Issue .. .. .	...	1,508,162	...	1,508,162
Deposits, Bills Payable, etc. (including Provisions)	3,540,876‡	59,200	240,753	2,808,675
Total Liabilities	3,808,060	1,567,362	260,809	4,604,078
ASSETS				
Gold and Balances held Abroad (including money at short call and Treasury Bills) ..	2,470,997	296,629	...	2,767,626
Other Overseas Securities	376,238	234,677	...	610,915
I.M.F. Special Drawing Rights	209,470	...	...	209,470
Australian Notes and Coin	12,298	...	...	12,298
Australian Government Securities†	299,210	199,544	...	498,754
Bills, Remittances in Transit	96,325	...	...	96,325
Premises	41,629	1,837	...	43,466
Loans, Advances, etc., and All Other Assets ..	301,892	834,675¶	260,809	365,224
Total Assets	3,808,060	1,567,362	260,809	4,604,078

* Excludes inter-departmental accounts, \$1,032,154,000.

† Includes Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes.

‡ Comprises Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts of Trading Banks (\$554,222,000), Term Loan Fund Accounts of Trading Banks (\$47,937,000), Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts of Trading Banks (\$36,026,000), Other Deposits of Trading Banks (\$4,973,000), Deposits of Savings Banks (\$802,846,000), Deposits of Overseas Institutions (\$154,955,000), and Other Deposits and Provisions for Contingencies (\$1,939,896,000).

¶ Includes interest-bearing deposit with the Central Bank, \$820,401,000.

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 Australian Treasury;

Note Issue Department: All to the Australian Treasury;

Rural Credits Department: Half to Rural Credits Development Fund (to be used for the promotion for primary production) and half to the Department's reserve fund.

The profits of the Central Banking Business in each year from 1967–68 were allocated to the Bank's reserve fund and the Treasury in the following proportions:—

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
			<i>Per cent</i>		
<i>Reserve Fund</i>	29.0	51.1	41.1	35.4	100.0
<i>Australian Treasury</i>	71.0	48.9	58.9	64.6	...

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

Table 126. Reserve Bank: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand				
NET PROFITS					
Central Banking Business	4,452	5,664	8,874	11,292	4,905
Note Issue Department	23,042	23,786	36,343	46,878	25,178
Rural Credits Department	1,471	1,626	1,856	1,641	1,499
Total	28,964	31,076	47,073	59,811	31,582
DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFITS					
Central Banking Reserves	1,289	2,896	3,649	4,000	4,905
Australian Treasury	26,205	26,555	41,568	54,170	25,178
Rural Credits Department—					
Reserves	735	813	928	821	750
Development Fund	735	813	928	821	750
Total	28,964	31,076	47,073	59,811	31,582

COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which was constituted on 14 January 1960, under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959–1973, controls the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Each of the three banks under

the control of the Corporation has its own statutory functions and responsibilities and its separate identity within the framework of the Corporation. The Corporation and the banks under its control are guaranteed by the Australian 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 Australian 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 148 in respect of the Reserve Bank. The Board must keep the Government informed of the policy of the Corporation and the banking policy of the banks under its control. If there is a difference of opinion which cannot be reconciled, the Governor-General-in-Council may, by order, determine the policy to be followed.

An Executive Committee of the Board, comprising the Managing Director of the Corporation and four other members of the Board, is appointed for each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation. The Chairman of the Board may not be a member of an executive committee, and the Secretary of the Treasury may be a member only of the committee for the Savings Bank. The Committee for a bank must ensure that the bank follows the policy laid down for it and complies with directions issued to it by the Board.

The Corporation is managed, under the Board, by the Managing Director and his Deputy, and each of the banks under the control of the Corporation is managed, under the Managing Director of the Corporation, by a general manager. The Managing Director and the Deputy Managing Director of the Corporation, and the general manager of each of the banks, are appointed by the Governor-General.

The balance sheets of the Corporation and the banks under its control at 30 June 1972, are summarised in Table 127. The profits of the banks in each of the last five years are shown in Table 128.

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Trading Bank commenced business on 3 December 1953, when it took over the assets, liabilities, and trading business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank. It was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14 January 1960.

The Trading Bank is empowered to carry on general banking business, is required to develop and expand its business, and, subject to the Treasurer's consent, it may arrange for other banks to amalgamate with it. It is subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959-1967 (see page 146), and since 1959-60 has been liable for Federal tax on incomes.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank, in Victoria, on 15 July 1912 and in the other States within the following six months. Operations in New South Wales commenced on 13 January 1913. The department was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9 June 1928, but remained under the control of the management of the Commonwealth Bank. The Savings Bank was brought under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation on 14 January 1960.

Since 14 January 1960, the Savings Bank has been subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1959-1967. Regulations under this Act (see page 172) 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 95 per cent of the Bank's valuation of the security, subject to a maximum of \$12,500 for periods up to 25 years.

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Commonwealth Development Bank was constituted under the Commonwealth Banks Act, 1959-1973, and commenced operations on 14 January 1960. It was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and is under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation.

The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers and to persons seeking to establish or develop industrial undertakings (particularly small undertakings), in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank is required to have regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. The Bank is also required to give advice and assistance to promote the efficient organisation and conduct of primary production and industrial undertakings. It may not finance the purchase of goods which are not intended for use in the borrower's business.

Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase. At 30 June 1972, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to \$239,715,000 (primary production \$201,822,000; industrial undertakings, \$37,893,000) and the outstanding balances on hire purchase agreements to \$50,600,000.

The Bank is subject to the Banking Act, 1959-1967, but it is not required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank. It must obtain the Treasurer's consent before borrowing overseas or before incurring indebtedness to the Reserve Bank in excess of \$4,000,000.

BALANCE SHEETS AND PROFITS OF COMMONWEALTH BANKING CORPORATION

The balance sheets of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the banks under its control at 30 June 1972, and an aggregate balance sheet from which inter-bank accounts have been excluded, are summarised in the next table:—

Table 127. Commonwealth Banking Corporation and Banks under its Control: Balance Sheets at 30 June 1972

Item	Commonwealth Banking Corporation	Commonwealth Trading Bank	Commonwealth Savings Bank	Commonwealth Development Bank	Total*
	\$ thousand				
LIABILITIES					
Capital .. .. .	...	14,858†	...	61,714‡	76,572
Reserve Funds .. .. .	...	23,914	45,954	32,531	102,400
Balances due to Other Banks ..	...	22,276	...	159,803	22,279
Deposits, Bills Payable, and All Other Liabilities	34,481	2,207,046	3,553,793	41,994	5,768,324
Total Liabilities	34,481	2,268,095	3,599,747	296,042	5,969,574
ASSETS					
Cash Balances, Cash at Bankers, and Money at Short Call† ..	1,854	84,626	454,902	1,735	501,791
Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with Reserve Bank ..	...	121,476	...	...	121,476
Australian Government Securities, including Treasury Bills	10,724	454,165	1,866,291	497	2,331,676
Loans, Advances, etc. .. .. .	...	1,174,041	1,173,825	290,412	2,477,551
Premises	19,213	16,955	60,167	...	96,335
Other Assets	2,689	416,832	44,563	4,197	440,746
Total Assets	34,481	2,268,095	3,599,747	296,842	5,969,574

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

† Includes \$11,200,000 held by the Trading Bank at short call overseas, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market (Trading Bank, \$40,395,000 and Development Bank, \$800,000), cash with Reserve Bank (Savings Bank, \$369,760,000), and deposits with Australian trading banks (Savings Bank, \$80,620,000).

‡ 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 Australian 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 Australian 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 Australian 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 128. Banks under the Control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation: Net Profits

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand				
NET PROFITS					
Commonwealth Trading Bank ..	3,432	3,559	4,624	4,672	4,602
Commonwealth Savings Bank ..	5,390	2,980	4,225	9,205	10,734
Commonwealth Development Bank ..	2,086	1,946	2,069	1,785	1,493
Total	10,908	8,485	10,919	15,661	16,829
DISTRIBUTION OF NET PROFITS					
Reserve Funds	5,688	4,754	5,893	7,445	7,551
Australian Treasury	3,602	2,808	3,824	5,660	6,058
State Authorities	1,617	923	1,202	2,555	3,219
Total	10,908	8,485	10,919	15,661	16,829

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 Federal 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 Australian Treasurer. The Bank commenced operations on 29 March 1968.

The Resources Bank's initial capital of \$5,250,000 comprised share capital of \$3,000,000 and loan capital amounting to \$2,250,000. The share capital was subscribed by the major trading banks, and the loan capital by the Reserve Bank (\$2,100,000), the Rural Bank of N.S.W. (\$100,000), and the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia (\$50,000). Additional loans (called subordinated bank loans) may be provided by the trading banks (60 per cent) and the Reserve Bank (40 per cent, up to a maximum of \$18,900,000). It is expected that the Reserve Bank's share of the loan capital and subordinated bank loans will be repaid progressively. Short-term bridging loans may also be made to the Resources Bank by the trading banks and the Reserve Bank.

The Bank obtains funds from the public by accepting term deposits (minimum deposit \$10,000) for periods of four or five years, and by the issue of marketable registered securities (known as Transferable Deposits) in multiples of \$100 for terms ranging from five to ten years. Particulars of the rates of interest offered by the Bank are given on page 177.

Loans made by the Bank are usually for periods of from five to ten years, on terms which require progressive reduction of the principal during the currency of the loan. In general, the minimum loan is for \$500,000. By 30 September 1972, the Bank had approved loans totalling about \$416,000,000, of which \$337,000,000 had been drawn.

The net profit of the Resources Bank was \$1,018,000 in 1970-71 and \$2,251,000 in 1971-72. The balance sheet of the Bank at 30 September in each of the last two years is shown in the next table.

Table 129. Australian Resources Development Bank: Balance Sheet at 30 September 1971 and 1972

Liabilities	1971	1972	Assets	1971	1972
	\$ thous.			\$ thous.	
Issued Share Capital	3,000	3,000	Cash at Bankers	114	134
Loans from other Banks—			Loans to Authorised Dealers in the Short-term Money Market	9,430	9,970
Loan Capital	2,250	2,250	Treasury Notes	196	697
Subordinated Loans*	40,000	47,250	Loans and Advances	289,821	337,472
Bridging Loans	5,500	...	Other Assets	3,498	15,852
Deposits—					
Transferable Certificates of Deposit	156,036	253,814			
Overseas	73,921	35,333			
Term Deposits	1,770	1,719			
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	1,973	...			
Reserve Fund and other Liabilities	18,610	20,759			
Total Liabilities	303,060	364,124	Total Assets	303,060	364,124

* Deposits and other funds invested by the public with the Bank have priority in right of repayment.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are given on page 708 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

The Bank was reconstituted in 1947, and restrictions on its lending activities were then removed. It comprises a General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business, and a Government Agency Department, which administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three full-time commissioners (one of whom is President) appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to ability and good behaviour, and two part-time commissioners appointed for a maximum period of five years.

At 30 June 1972, there were 179 branches and 17 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 130. Rural Bank: General Department Balance Sheet and Profit

Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$ thousand			
LIABILITIES AT 30 JUNE				
Inscribed Stock and Debentures	18,135	18,129	18,126	18,418
General Reserve	12,663	13,452	14,360	15,344
Special Reserve	31,133	32,818	34,709	37,771
Deposits, Other Liabilities, and Reserves for Contingencies	342,265	361,590	408,651	474,806
Re-establishment and Employment Act	307	248	210	174
Total Liabilities	404,503	426,237	476,055	546,513
ASSETS AT 30 JUNE				
Cash and Bank Balances ..	8,237	7,135	7,395	6,140
Money at Short Call or on Short Term	33,077	10,925	28,353	41,338
Cheques, etc., and Balances with and due by other Banks	11,565	19,535	22,014	16,063
Government and Public Securities	78,093	81,776	91,855	112,182
Loans and Advances	241,607	271,453	290,659	326,793
Bank Premises and Sites ..	14,415	16,213	17,379	20,408
Sundry Debtors and Other Assets	17,508	19,200	18,400	23,588
Total Assets	404,503	426,237	476,055	546,513
NET PROFIT				
Total	1,292	1,577	1,816	1,969

From 1968-69 one half of the General Bank Department's net profits in each year must be paid into the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the balance into the Bank's General Reserve; prior to 1968-69 the whole of net profits was paid into the General Reserve.

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner to 30 June 1972, totalled \$40,991,000 of which \$37,771,000 has been credited to a special reserve. The share of the profits received was \$1,891,000 in 1970-71 and \$3,062,000 in 1971-72.

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, Australian Government securities, and (from 1969) certain New South Wales public authorities' securities (provided they are listed on a recognised stock exchange in Australia).

GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating, under the control of a central authority, certain lending activities formerly conducted through State Government departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, in terms of which various agencies have been created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. The cost of administering the agencies is payable to the Bank by the Government, and revenue earnings are payable to the State Treasurer. Collections on account of principal sums due by borrowers (except for building and housing) may be retained by the Department for the purpose of making further advances.

Three of the existing agencies are concerned with building and housing. One of these ceased to make new advances in 1942, when its functions were transferred to the Housing Commission. The Sale of Homes Agency, however, commenced making new advances in 1954, and the Building Society Agency in 1956. The Sale of Homes Agency arranges the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission, while the Building Society Agency makes advances to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. Further particulars of these agencies are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The other agencies within the Government Agency Department are concerned with rural finance. Particulars of their activities are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The financial operations of the various agencies during the last three years are summarised in the following table.

Table 131. Rural Bank of New South Wales: Government Agency Department

Agency	Revenue Collections	Administrative Expenses	Advances		
			Made during Year	Repaid during Year	Outstanding at 30 June
\$ thousand					
1969-70					
Advances to Settlers ..	119	176	528	637	2,685
Rural Industries ..	459	257	731	2,595	18,898
Rural Reconstruction ..	264	326	2,620	1,063	10,656
Irrigation ..	4,473	271	1,986	1,333	17,109
Closer Settlement ..	1	1	...	2	36
Government Housing ..	...	...	...	...	1
Building Relief ..	...	...	...	...	1
Sale of Homes ..	6,884	659	17,705	4,867	148,433
Building Society ..	5,875	321	21,420	8,726	128,729
Total, All Agencies ..	18,076	2,010	44,990	19,223	326,547
1970-71					
Advances to Settlers ..	115	205	732	552	2,868
Rural Industries ..	476	385	2,488	2,003	19,535
Rural Reconstruction ..	340	548	3,285	826	13,312
Irrigation ..	5,054	315	1,925	1,120	18,328
Closer Settlement ..	1	1	...	3	34
Government Housing ..	...	...	...	...	...
Building Relief ..	...	...	...	...	1
Sale of Homes ..	7,762	787	22,709	5,520	164,607
Building Society ..	6,827	400	24,804	9,213	144,320
Total, All Agencies ..	20,575	2,641	55,942	19,237	363,006
1971-72					
Advances to Settlers ..	176	186	1,853	540	4,234
Rural Industries ..	693	327	1,889	2,037	19,633
Rural Reconstruction ..	645	1,050	14,870	1,394	27,231
Irrigation ..	5,678	307	1,966	1,271	19,780
Closer Settlement ..	1	...	...	2	32
Government Housing ..	...	...	...	...	...
Building Relief ..	...	...	...	...	1
Sale of Homes ..	8,882	917	25,660	7,111	181,889
Building Society ..	7,989	447	28,575	12,448	160,449
Total, All Agencies ..	24,065	3,235	74,813	24,805	413,249

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30 June comprise principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as no charge is made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

TRADING BANKS

Thirteen trading banks (fourteen prior to 20 December 1972) conduct business in Australia. They comprise nine 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, eight private banks and two government banks conduct business in New South Wales. The Bank of China (renamed the International Commercial Bank of China from 1 December 1972) ceased operations in Australia on 20 December 1972.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June 1972, 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 132. Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June 1972

Bank	In New South Wales			In Australia*		
	Branches †	Deposits	Loans and Advances‡	Branches †	Deposits	Loans and Advances‡
No.	\$ million		No.	\$ million		
Commonwealth Trading Bank¶	360	874.8	519.6	784	1,727.2	1,104.8
Bank of N.S.W.	393	1,065.0	796.7	906	1,864.4	1,345.2
Commercial of Sydney	279	401.1	332.3	510	654.8	445.1
Commercial of Australia	128	162.3	110.7	486	688.6	466.6
National of Australasia	133	182.9	173.5	727	1,077.1	734.2
Bank of Adelaide	1	6.3	6.5	97	112.6	74.3
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group§	286	478.1	362.8	1,011	1,594.7	1,086.9
Major Trading Banks	1,580	3,170.5	2,302.1	4,521	7,719.3	5,257.0
Rural Bank of N.S.W.¶	178	412.4	327.9	178	412.4	327.9
Bank of New Zealand	1	9.1	6.2	2	12.2	9.4
Banque Nationale de Paris	2	20.4	20.7	5	35.9	31.7
Bank of China	1	4.3	0.1	1	4.3	0.1
Banks Operating in N.S.W.	1,762	3,616.7	2,657.0	4,707	8,184.1	5,626.1
State Bank (South Australia)¶¶	...	...	...	35	39.8	158.7||
Rural (Western Australia)¶¶ . . . .	...	...	...	63	79.8	75.5
Bank of Queensland . . . . .	...	...	...	6	18.5	15.3
Total, All Banks	1,762	3,616.7	2,657.0	4,811	8,322.2	5,875.7

* Includes Papua New Guinea (All Banks: Branches, 36; Deposits, \$46.6m.; and Loans and Advances, \$116.9m.).

† Excludes agencies numbering 349 in New South Wales, 1,397 in Australia and 12 in Papua New Guinea.

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

¶ Government bank.

§ Formed on 1 October 1970 to take over banking business of former Australia and New Zealand Bank and English, Scottish and Australian Bank.

|| Includes capital provided by South Australian State Government.

The trading banks' liabilities and assets within Australia in each of the last nine years are summarised in the following two tables.

Table 133. 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—						
1964	2,847.0	1,338.4	4,185.4	22.0	81.7	4,289.1
1965	2,995.0	1,678.6	4,673.7	23.6	101.4	4,798.7
1966	2,983.8	1,943.3	4,927.0	38.3	128.7	5,094.0
1967	3,157.3	2,086.7	5,244.0	26.1	141.1	5,411.2
1968	3,328.4	2,274.6	5,603.1	26.8	134.1	5,763.9
1969	3,560.9	2,515.9	6,076.7	69.2	152.8	6,298.7
1970	3,807.2	2,809.7	6,616.8	156.7	219.2	6,992.7
1971	3,907.9	2,922.9 _r	6,830.7	260.9	297.2 _r	7,388.7
1972	4,104.8	3,413.5	7,518.3	329.3	333.2	8,180.7
Month of June—						
1964	2,879.1	1,499.1	4,378.2	23.1	85.1	4,486.4
1965	2,955.3	1,791.1	4,746.4	34.6	124.0	4,904.9
1966	2,989.9	2,002.6	4,992.4	25.8	139.2	5,157.4
1967	3,135.7	2,129.1	5,264.8	30.3	129.5	5,424.5
1968	3,396.1	2,301.8	5,697.9	41.5	147.1	5,886.6
1969	3,623.9	2,653.2	6,277.1	99.2	174.9	6,551.2
1970	3,768.7	2,854.6	6,623.2	244.0	281.8	7,149.1
1971	3,984.7	2,927.4	6,912.0	305.0	351.0	7,568.0
1972	4,286.4	3,432.9	7,719.3	354.3	371.9	8,445.4
ALL TRADING BANKS						
Year ended June—						
1964	3,007.3	1,422.7	4,430.0	25.9	173.9	4,629.8
1965	3,167.2	1,784.7	4,951.9	28.5	203.9	5,184.3
1966	3,158.7	2,073.0	5,231.7	46.1	239.9	5,517.7
1967	3,351.1	2,226.9	5,578.0	35.7	262.9	5,876.6
1968	3,536.1	2,442.5	5,978.6	37.9	267.2	6,283.8
1969	3,784.1	2,706.0	6,490.2	80.2	295.6	6,866.0
1970	4,040.6	3,039.4	7,080.0	169.4	371.5	7,620.9
1971	4,151.2	3,188.7	7,339.8	274.9 _r	465.1 _r	8,079.8 _r
1972	4,372.0	3,718.6	8,090.6	345.6	513.1	8,949.3
Month of June—						
1964	3,044.5	1,604.8	4,649.3	26.7	180.5	4,856.5
1965	3,128.7	1,909.7	5,038.4	39.4	229.6	5,307.4
1966	3,172.4	2,136.0	5,308.4	35.0	253.9	5,597.3
1967	3,338.9	2,274.8	5,613.7	39.6	256.1	5,909.4
1968	3,614.0	2,472.9	6,086.9	54.2	284.5	6,425.6
1969	3,855.1	2,850.5	6,705.6	111.5	322.2	7,139.3
1970	4,001.8	3,097.2	7,098.9	257.7	439.4	7,796.0
1971	4,254.7	3,176.5	7,431.2	320.8	526.1	8,278.0
1972	4,580.0	3,742.1	8,322.1	372.0	559.3	9,253.4

* Includes Papua New Guinea.

† Includes short-term loans from Reserve Bank.

‡ Excludes shareholders' funds.

Table 134. Trading Banks: Assets in Australia*

Period	Cash Items	Australian Government Securities		Other (including local and semi-govt.) Securities	Statutory Reserve Deposit with Reserve Bank	Loans to Authorised Dealers in Short-term Money Market	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted†	Other Assets‡	Total Assets within Australia
		Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes	Other						
Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million									

MAJOR TRADING BANKS

Year ended June—									
1964	137.1	109.6	866.2	69.0	530.3	64.4	2,212.7	299.0	4,288.3
1965	144.6	114.1	932.3	76.6	700.6	74.6	2,430.1	299.4	4,772.5
1966	160.8	87.7	987.4	81.6	606.8	70.6	2,708.7	339.6	5,043.2
1967	152.4	85.4	1,169.4	91.3	475.1	82.3	2,970.8	398.3	5,424.9
1968	153.5	84.5	1,190.9	103.2	478.6	75.3	3,350.3	392.9	5,829.2
1969	152.6	92.3	1,244.0	119.4	521.5	87.8	3,733.6	433.1	6,384.4
1970	157.0	118.9	1,256.1	144.6	645.0	95.5	4,161.6	488.4	7,067.0
1971	168.7	218.7	1,153.5	168.5	642.0	93.9	4,505.0r	599.4	7,549.9r
1972	179.2	262.7	1,506.2	229.9	587.4	146.0	4,911.5	641.1	8,464.0
Month of June—									
1964	136.1	50.4	865.3	73.0	677.7	56.6	2,333.2	274.9	4,467.2
1965	159.9	20.6	871.2	79.3	656.1	77.4	2,631.1	331.6	4,827.1
1966	150.2	38.5	1,019.0	87.1	472.6	61.0	2,844.6	417.1	5,090.1
1967	160.0	24.1	1,065.8	95.9	474.0	73.5	3,180.9	397.2	5,471.5
1968	150.4	25.1	1,071.8	107.6	456.5	74.0	3,597.7	441.4	5,924.4
1969	149.4	47.5	1,240.6	131.7	565.9	77.9	3,952.2	443.3	6,608.5
1970	162.2	51.5	1,142.1	150.8	676.7	74.4	4,400.9	556.0	7,214.6
1971	170.9	108.1	1,193.4	180.7	617.8	118.0	4,770.0	630.5	7,789.2
1972	178.3	110.5	1,542.6	247.0	555.7	205.6	5,257.0	614.0	8,710.7

ALL TRADING BANKS

Year ended June—									
1964	143.6	114.5	929.7	78.3	531.4	73.9	2,487.9	326.3	4,685.5
1965	151.7	121.0	1,017.7	83.6	701.6	85.1	2,732.0	328.6	5,221.2
1966	170.7	89.1	1,080.7	91.7	607.8	83.8	3,040.1	371.6	5,535.4
1967	161.7	89.3	1,284.4	103.0	476.1	98.5	3,319.3	430.0	5,962.1
1968	164.4	92.8	1,309.3	117.0	479.8	89.7	3,751.0	426.8	6,430.9
1969	162.9	99.3	1,375.6	140.6	522.9	107.5	4,158.9	469.6	7,037.2
1970	168.2	126.7	1,393.6	170.1	646.9	120.3	4,634.5	528.7	7,788.9
1971	179.4	225.3	1,303.2	195.7r	644.0	120.4	5,028.2r	647.0r	8,343.2r
1972	194.6	268.7	1,675.5	260.2	589.6	177.6	5,490.1	696.6	9,352.9
Month of June—									
1964	144.0	53.4	959.1	80.8	678.8	67.3	2,609.9	302.8	4,896.0
1965	168.4	22.2	952.0	84.8	657.2	93.7	2,955.1	363.1	5,296.5
1966	162.8	40.0	1,116.6	98.6	473.5	74.8	3,182.8	449.9	5,598.9
1967	172.3	24.6	1,187.0	105.0	475.2	88.8	3,547.8	430.1	6,030.8
1968	161.4	27.5	1,188.5	123.7	457.8	87.7	4,019.8	477.2	6,543.6
1969	158.5	52.9	1,389.6	154.2	567.6	94.9	4,383.6	481.2	7,282.4
1970	171.9	54.3	1,275.2	175.4	678.7	102.8	4,902.6	599.6	7,960.5
1971	181.8	110.8	1,339.5	207.1	619.8	142.0	5,316.8	682.1	8,599.9
1972	190.1	116.7	1,702.9	272.8	558.2	249.8	5,875.7	677.6	9,643.7

* Includes Papua New Guinea.

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

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

Deposits on current account may be withdrawn on demand; for the most part they do not bear interest, but some of them (including some deposits of governments and of other banks, and the deposits of some non-profit organisations) are interest-bearing. Fixed deposits bear interest, and are made for fixed terms of up to forty-eight months. In June 1972, total deposits in Australia with the major trading banks amounted to \$7,719,253,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 50 per cent, current bearing-interest deposits 6 per cent, and fixed deposits 44 per cent; government balances included in the total deposits amounted to \$378,115,000, of which current not-bearing-interest deposits represented 9 per cent, current bearing-interest deposits 19 per cent, and fixed deposits 72 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 1972, comprised gold coin (\$209,000), other coin (\$14,934,000), Australian notes (\$159,779,000), and balances (other than Statutory Reserve Deposits, Term Loan Funds and Farm Development Loan Funds) with the Reserve Bank (\$3,410,000). Treasury Notes and Treasury Bills are short-term Australian 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 146). The Reserve Deposits are used, in conjunction with a liquidity convention (the L.G.S. ratio described below), as a means of control over bank credit. The statutory reserve deposit ratio (the ratio between the funds required to be held on deposit with the Reserve Bank and banks' total Australian deposits) was fixed at 16.5 per cent on 14 January 1960. Changes in the ratio in recent years 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
1964—		1968—		1972—	
Jan. 8 ..	12.0	Feb. 19 ..	8.4	Nov. 8 ..	6.6
Feb. 5 ..	14.0	Apr. 9 ..	8.0		
Mar. 4 ..	15.5	Oct. 23 ..	8.5	1973—	
July 13 ..	14.8	Nov. 15 ..	9.0	Apr. 17 ..	7.1
Oct. 14 ..	15.8			Apr. 30 ..	7.6
		1969—		Aug. 2 ..	8.0
1965—		Aug. 18 ..	9.5	Aug. 28 ..	9.0
Apr. 5 ..	14.8	Oct. 3 ..	10.0		
May 5 ..	13.8				
Dec. 7 ..	12.8	1970—			
		Sept. 29 ..	9.4		
1966—					
Apr. 5 ..	10.4	1971—			
Apr. 26 ..	9.4	Apr. 15 ..	8.9		
Dec. 6 ..	8.9	Dec. 20 ..	7.1		

The reductions in the statutory reserve deposit ratio in July 1964, December 1966, February and April 1968 and November 1972, and part of the reductions in May 1965 (0.4 per cent), on 5 April 1966 (0.9 per cent), and on 20 December 1971 (0.8 per cent), were made to permit transfers of funds from the banks' Statutory Reserve Deposit Accounts to their Term Loan Fund accounts or Farm Development Loan Fund accounts with the Central Bank. The movement shown for 2 August 1973 is the net effect of an increase in the ratio of 1 per cent and a decrease of 0.6 per cent to permit transfers as described above.

The Central Bank implements its Statutory Reserve policy in conjunction with a convention, established in its present form in 1956, 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 and, since November 1972, for a wider range of purposes such as the purchase of rural properties, debt reconstruction, and assistance in retaining farming enterprises where death of the proprietor creates financial difficulties. 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 124; the balances outstanding on loans made from the accounts are shown for the last six years in Table 135.

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 135. 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						
1967	128.3	27.1	1,472.8	4,512.9	260.0	21.3	2,861.9
1968	107.1	25.8	1,591.2	4,983.9	300.2	45.1	3,216.3
1969	193.2	30.0	1,611.0	5,295.2	367.7	66.6	3,464.9
1970	247.3	20.0	1,697.0	5,595.8	492.7	79.4	3,722.2
1971	204.9	25.8	1,853.3	5,984.1	606.1	89.6	4,032.1
1972	263.6	48.6	2,771.8	7,023.6	722.5	113.0	4,429.1

* Compiled by Reserve Bank of Australia.

† Excludes temporary advances to woolbuyers and loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market.

‡ Excludes term loans and farm development loans.

New and increased lending commitments (mainly new and increased overdraft limits) represent the gross new lending approved by the banks. Broad estimates of cancellations and reductions of existing overdraft limits in a year may be made, in respect of "Other Loans, Advances, etc.", by subtracting the overdraft limits outstanding at the end of the year from the sum of (a) overdraft limits outstanding at the end of the previous year and (b) new and increased lending commitments entered into in the year. Movements in overdraft limits from year to year show the net addition to these limits in the year; estimates of unused overdraft limits at the end of each year may be made by subtracting "Other Loans, Advances, etc." outstanding from the overdraft limits outstanding.

Important factors affecting the level of deposits of the trading banks are movements in international reserves, changes in government expenditure, and the advance policy followed by the banks themselves. 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 136. 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	Australian and State Government Securities			
			Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes*	Other		
Ratio per cent to Total Deposits—Average of Weekly Figures						
1962	64.0	3.8	0.7	20.0	10.7	56.5
1963	62.0	3.4	1.4	19.1	11.6	57.2
1964	59.8	3.1	1.2	19.8	15.5	53.3
1965	55.9	3.4	0.4	18.4	13.8	55.4
1966	53.5	3.0	0.8	20.4	9.5	57.0
1967	53.5	3.0	0.5	20.2	9.0	60.4
1968	53.0	2.6	0.4	18.8	8.0	63.1
1969	51.4	2.4	0.8	19.8	9.0	63.0
1970	51.0	2.4	0.8	17.2	10.2	66.4
1971	51.1	2.5	1.6	17.3	8.9	69.0
1972	49.7	2.3	1.4	20.0	7.2	68.1

* 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 132 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 137. Trading Banks: Deposits and Advances in New South Wales

Period	Deposits				Total Deposits	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted*
	Current		Fixed			
	Australian and State Governments	Other	Australian and State Governments	Other		
Average of Weekly Figures—\$ million						
MAJOR TRADING BANKS						
Year ended June—						
1964	27.8	1,106.0	53.8	448.9	1,636.5	910.2
1965	24.8	1,170.5	65.3	574.0	1,834.6	1,004.8
1966	24.1	1,154.6	75.1	681.4	1,935.2	1,142.7
1967	24.6	1,209.8	67.9	722.5	2,024.8	1,262.6
1968	18.8	1,278.6	94.9	795.6	2,187.9	1,418.5
1969	14.5	1,391.3	108.3	869.4	2,383.5	1,581.6
1970	17.8	1,498.3	135.4	961.2	2,612.8	1,784.0
1971	22.3	1,564.6	136.0	1,060.2	2,783.1	1,912.3
1972	20.2	1,659.3	144.8	1,263.9	3,088.3	2,092.2
Month of June—						
1964	22.0	1,117.6	68.1	498.8	1,706.5	982.4
1965	31.4	1,160.1	71.5	624.4	1,887.4	1,105.1
1966	17.2	1,155.5	69.6	702.0	1,944.3	1,201.3
1967	23.4	1,209.6	68.4	740.6	2,041.9	1,341.9
1968	21.4	1,311.8	88.5	810.4	2,232.1	1,507.0
1969	19.8	1,425.3	104.9	918.2	2,468.2	1,705.6
1970	29.8	1,488.8	138.7	988.1	2,645.4	1,884.9
1971	67.2	1,586.7	84.6	1,110.5	2,848.9	2,017.0
1972	33.5	1,731.7	105.3	1,300.0	3,170.5	2,302.1
ALL TRADING BANKS						
Year ended June—						
1964	40.6	1,206.4	80.9	489.3	1,817.2	1,088.6
1965	39.4	1,279.4	98.9	623.8	2,041.6	1,191.0
1966	41.0	1,260.5	114.0	742.8	2,158.3	1,338.6
1967	42.6	1,326.8	101.9	793.5	2,264.7	1,463.8
1968	35.7	1,406.0	135.0	878.4	2,455.1	1,650.5
1969	27.8	1,535.0	153.7	962.8	2,679.3	1,825.4
1970	31.8	1,650.7	191.2	1,068.1	2,941.8	2,057.4
1971	38.4	1,723.9	197.6	1,192.6	3,152.5	2,209.2
1972	38.2	1,837.4	212.9	1,425.7	3,514.2	2,422.0
Month of June—						
1964	35.8	1,222.6	110.5	542.1	1,911.0	1,152.9
1965	49.8	1,270.3	109.5	679.3	2,108.9	1,302.4
1966	38.2	1,264.3	105.5	766.8	2,174.7	1,399.0
1967	43.9	1,336.4	101.9	815.5	2,297.7	1,551.5
1968	41.6	1,444.8	124.9	896.7	2,507.9	1,753.2
1969	32.4	1,581.0	147.9	1,018.7	2,780.0	1,956.5
1970	47.2	1,642.3	192.1	1,104.0	2,985.6	2,172.1
1971	96.7	1,759.8	124.3	1,249.7	3,230.5	2,326.7
1972	59.5	1,924.3	153.0	1,479.8	3,616.7	2,657.0

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

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADING BANK ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in Australia in July 1971 and 1972 has been compiled from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in Table 132:—

Table 138. Major Trading Banks: Classification of Advances* Outstanding, Australia†

Classification	Advances* Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—			
	1971		1972	
	Term Loans‡	Total	Term Loans‡	Total
	\$ million			
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	75.6	410.2	72.0	364.1
Wheat Growing	28.2	135.8	26.4	126.4
Dairying and Pig Raising	26.5	111.0	32.7	110.7
Other	81.4	336.8	98.3	361.3
Total	211.7‡	993.9	229.3‡	962.5
Manufacturing	154.2	843.5	207.3	879.2
Transport, Storage, and Communication	15.7	90.1	23.0	94.5
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	0.1	42.4	...	44.3
Pastoral Finance Companies	2.2	70.0	2.1	33.3
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	0.7	55.1	1.7	42.0
Other	0.6	67.6	1.4	191.3
Total	3.6	235.2	5.3	311.0
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	10.8	331.7	12.4	363.0
Wholesale Trade	16.0	254.9	19.4	241.0
Temporary Advances to Woolbuyers .. .. .	...	111.2	...	119.9
Total	26.8	697.8	31.8	723.9
Building and Construction	14.0	152.1	9.3	167.3
Other Businesses: Mining	208.3	357.1	255.5	426.0
Other	54.9	460.1	61.8	581.2
Unclassified	1.8	51.2	7.2	59.3
Total Business Advances—				
Companies	478.5¶	2,437.2	597.8¶	2,696.3
Other	123.0¶	1,443.6	119.7¶	1,508.6
Total	691.0‡	3,880.8	830.5‡	4,204.8
Advances to Public Authorities	1.5	62.3	0.8	68.1
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home .. .. .	...	294.8	0.1	340.7
Other (including Personal Loans)	0.3	527.5	0.8	691.9
Total	0.4	822.3	0.9	1,032.6
Advances to Non-profit Organisations	2.8	69.3	3.2	72.1
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	695.7‡	4,834.7	835.5‡	5,377.6
Non-resident Borrowers .. .. .	...	4.2	...	6.8
Total Advances	695.7‡	4,839.0	835.5‡	5,384.5

* Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market), advances, and bills discounted.

† Includes Papua New Guinea.

‡ Includes farm development loans: \$89.6 m. in 1971; \$113.0 m. in 1972 (Sheep Grazing, \$33.4 m. and \$35.5 m. respectively; Wheat Growing, \$10.3 m. and \$11.5 m.; Dairying and Pig Raising, \$12.9 m. and \$18.9 m.; Other Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying, \$33.0 m. and \$47.0 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 163.

"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" 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 Australian 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 139. Major Trading Banks: Classification of New and Increased Lending Commitments*, Australia

Classification	1970-71		1971-72	
	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	48·3‡	166·5	78·7‡	205·4
Manufacturing	54·1	235·4	94·3	422·3
Finance	0·7	122·6	2·2	137·4
Commerce	24·8	259·8	15·3	365·2
Building and Construction	6·2	88·6	8·4	158·1
Personal Loans, Advances, etc.—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	...	187·6	...	309·8
Other (including Personal Loans) .. .. .	...	341·5	...	539·1
All Other Loans, Advances, etc.	96·7	451·1	113·5	634·3
Total, All New and Increased Lending Commitments	230·7‡	1,853·3	312·2‡	2,771·8

* Compiled by Reserve Bank of Australia.

† Excludes commitments in respect of temporary advances to woolbuyers.

‡ Farm development loans component: \$25·8m. in 1970-71; \$48·6 m. in 1971-72.

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 164), in conjunction with the statistics of overdraft limits outstanding (given in Table 140), 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 1971 and 1972. 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 140. 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—	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
	\$ million			
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	381.7	348.9	334.6	292.1
Wheat Growing	122.8	115.9	107.6	100.0
Dairying and Pig Raising	103.8	96.8	84.5	78.0
Other	313.3	337.9	255.4	263.0
Total	921.5	899.5	782.2	733.2
Manufacturing	1,256.7	1,500.0	689.3	671.9
Transport, Storage, and Communication	107.5	118.6	74.4	71.5
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	67.7	84.8	42.3	44.3
Pastoral Finance Companies	147.2	122.7	67.8	31.2
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	95.0	117.8	54.4	40.3
Other	99.2	154.5	67.0	189.9
Total	409.0	479.8	231.6	305.7
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	485.6	540.1	320.9	350.6
Wholesale Trade	399.6	441.9	238.9	221.6
Total	885.2	982.0	559.8	572.2
Building and Construction	196.1	257.9	138.1	158.0
Other Businesses: Mining	212.2	277.5	148.8	170.5
Other	593.3	730.5	405.2	519.4
Unclassified	52.8	70.5	49.4	52.1
Total Business Advances	4,634.4	5,316.2	3,078.6	3,254.4
Advances to Public Authorities	236.0	279.4	60.8	67.3
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	347.5	421.8	294.8	340.6
Other (including Personal Loans)	641.7	851.5	527.2	691.1
Total	989.1	1,273.3	821.9	1,031.7
Advances to Non-profit Organisations	119.9	146.0	66.5	68.9
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	5,979.4	7,014.9	4,027.8	4,422.3
Non-resident Borrowers	4.7	8.7	4.2	6.8
Total Advances	5,984.1	7,023.6	4,032.1	4,429.1

* Excludes limits in respect of term loans, farm development loans, and temporary advances to woolbuyers.

† Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market, term loans, and farm development loans), advances (excluding temporary advances to woolbuyers), and bills discounted.

‡ Includes Papua 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 141. Major Trading Banks: Classification of Advances* Outstanding, New South Wales†

Classification	Advances* Outstanding on Second Wednesday in July in—			
	1969	1970	1971	1972
\$ million				
Resident Borrowers—				
Business Advances—				
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying—				
Sheep Grazing	220.2	236.2	224.3	205.0
Wheat Growing	36.3	40.6	38.7	38.6
Dairying and Pig Raising	28.5	28.4	26.3	27.9
Other	70.0	81.2	98.9	107.6
Total	355.1	386.4	388.2	379.1
Manufacturing	305.2	325.8	385.1	415.8
Transport, Storage, and Communication	31.4	37.1	39.0	42.2
Finance—				
Building and Housing Societies	23.1	20.4	22.0	25.9
Pastoral Finance Companies	19.0	15.1	18.1	13.4
Hire Purchase and other Finance Companies	14.7	21.1	30.9	25.6
Other	24.8	20.7	29.3	74.6
Total	81.6	77.3	100.3	139.5
Commerce—				
Retail Trade	134.4	132.0	129.3	140.5
Wholesale Trade‡	185.8	184.3	178.8	187.0
Total	320.2	316.3	308.0	327.5
Building and Construction	60.9	64.1	66.6	75.1
Other Businesses: Mining	65.5	135.6	143.2	176.3
Other	149.0	176.5	200.9	272.7
Unclassified	21.6	20.3	22.4	32.0
Total Business Advances—				
Companies	892.8	1,001.1	1,115.2	1,282.1
Other	497.7	538.3	538.6	578.0
Total	1,390.5	1,539.4	1,653.8	1,860.1
Advances to Public Authorities	10.3	7.4	18.9	30.9
Personal Advances (main purpose)—				
For Building or Purchasing Own Home	146.3	150.2	151.2	179.0
Other (including Personal Loans)	185.6	213.7	237.2	314.7
Total	331.9	363.9	388.4	493.6
Advances to Non-profit Organisations	31.3	30.2	30.4	36.0
Total Advances to Resident Borrowers	1,764.0	1,940.9	2,091.5	2,420.6
Non-resident Borrowers	1.5	2.4	1.9	4.8
Total Advances	1,765.4	1,943.3	2,093.4	2,425.4

* Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in short-term money market), advances, and bills discounted.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Includes temporary advances to woolbuyers.

A classification of the deposits held in Australia by the major trading banks in July 1971 and 1972 is shown in the next table. The classification corresponds with that used for advances.

Table 142. Major Trading Banks: Classification of Deposits Held in Australia* on Second Wednesday in July

Classification	1971	1972
	\$ million	
FIXED DEPOSITS		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	347.1	361.7
Manufacturing	92.6	114.1
Transport, Storage, and Communication	23.6	25.3
Finance	158.8	231.2
Commerce	101.2	106.9
Building and Construction	62.4	65.2
Other Businesses	194.7	238.4
Unclassified	40.5	27.3
Total Business Deposits	1,021.0	1,170.1
Deposits of Public Authorities	253.4	377.2
Personal Deposits	1,281.7	1,399.0
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	118.0	129.1
Deposits of Non-residents	37.9	50.6
Total Fixed Deposits	2,712.0	3,126.0
CURRENT DEPOSITS		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	382.0	431.2
Manufacturing	222.1	249.5
Transport, Storage, and Communication	73.2	75.6
Finance	267.1	321.0
Commerce	356.8	369.5
Building and Construction	142.6	158.1
Other Businesses	734.0	843.2
Unclassified	59.6	86.8
Total Business Deposits	2,237.4	2,534.9
Deposits of Public Authorities	152.2	175.1
Personal Deposits	1,059.1	1,166.7
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	200.4	232.7
Deposits of Non-residents	64.9	82.2
Total Current Deposits	3,714.1	4,191.5
TOTAL DEPOSITS		
Business Deposits—		
Agriculture, Dairying, and Grazing	729.1	792.8
Manufacturing	314.7	363.6
Transport, Storage, and Communication	96.8	100.9
Finance	425.9	552.1
Commerce	458.0	476.5
Building and Construction	205.0	223.4
Other Businesses	928.7	1,081.6
Unclassified	100.1	114.1
Total Business Deposits	3,258.4	3,705.0
Deposits of Public Authorities	405.6	552.3
Personal Deposits	2,340.8	2,565.7
Deposits of Non-profit Organisations	318.4	361.7
Deposits of Non-residents	102.9	132.8
Total Deposits	6,426.1	7,311.5

* Includes Papua 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 132. 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 the Australian and State 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 143. Debits to Customers' Accounts with Trading Banks
(Excluding accounts of the Australian and State Governments at City Branches in State Capitals)

Month	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Weekly Averages—\$ million							
NEW SOUTH WALES								
July	934.2	976.5	1,075.2	1,269.6	1,530.6	1,738.6	2,159.2	2,182.4
August .. .	850.8	909.9	979.9	1,083.0	1,329.5	1,555.9	2,034.4	2,065.4
September ..	908.8	896.8	975.7	1,145.3	1,423.7	1,654.9	2,033.0	2,279.5
October .. .	909.5	910.3	1,052.7	1,143.9	1,448.4	1,760.7	2,096.2	2,186.9
November ..	948.6	955.3	1,120.5	1,237.5	1,523.3	1,847.2	2,159.2	2,373.4
December ..	1,001.8	982.8	1,109.3	1,296.4	1,651.3	2,006.2	2,276.4	2,380.4
January .. .	880.2	922.9	1,045.9	1,116.4	1,384.1	1,657.4	2,085.3	2,203.6
February .. .	930.8	857.3	1,104.9	1,338.2	1,720.6	2,015.4	2,235.5	2,417.8
March	938.6	961.6	1,028.4	1,355.7	1,563.2	2,097.6	2,148.0	2,463.0
April	873.3	949.7	1,164.8	1,353.5	1,537.7	1,941.9	1,988.7	2,396.9
May	999.1	1,026.8	1,170.1	1,373.3	1,632.8	2,059.8	2,201.3	2,706.2
June	1,015.6	1,010.1	1,140.9	1,437.0	1,620.2	2,055.5	2,318.0	2,606.6
Year	935.2	949.0	1,080.2	1,257.9	1,526.2	1,865.6	2,148.6	2,363.0
Increase on previous year %	13.4	1.5	13.8	16.5	21.3	22.2	15.2	10.0
AUSTRALIA								
Year	2,329.3	2,386.7	2,668.9	3,038.0	3,612.6	4,294.9	4,910.4	5,372.8
Increase on previous year %	12.3	2.5	11.8	13.8	18.9 ^r	18.9	14.3	9.4

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 the seven private banks have branches in all States.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank is controlled by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation (see page 152). 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 144. Savings Banks: Deposits in Australia

At end of June	Operative Accounts	Depositors' Balances					
		Commonwealth Savings Bank	State and Trustee Savings Banks	Private Savings Banks	Total		
					Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Operative Account
	Thousands	\$ thousand			\$	\$	
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	488.80 _r	438.95
1968	13,823	2,622,607	1,550,349	2,048,593	6,221,549	518.56 _r	450.09
1969	14,534	2,785,598	1,657,112	2,264,373	6,707,083	547.66 _r	461.48
1970	15,291	2,923,633	1,749,367	2,431,693	7,104,693	569.03 _r	464.63
1971	16,019	3,111,531	1,867,628	2,655,354	7,634,513	599.80 _r	476.59
1972	16,726	3,389,031	2,035,508	2,966,860	8,391,399	647.53	501.70

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, Australian and State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Federal or State authority, loans guaranteed by the Australian or a State Government, 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, Australian or State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Federal 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 1972, loans, etc., for housing accounted for \$2,620,582,000 (91 per cent) of the loans and advances outstanding.

Table 145. 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	Government†	Other				
\$ thousand									
1962	9,868	318,988	111,816	1,665,130	703,888	27,580	750,142	60,514	3,647,926
1963	9,472	366,232	119,034	1,827,192	835,522	39,010	874,644	68,510	4,139,616
1964	10,128	430,204	123,068	1,994,346	955,558	34,208	1,093,816	76,586	4,717,914
1965	10,762	430,278	117,538	2,066,114	1,092,320	28,842	1,316,964	87,524	5,150,342
1966	10,712	419,203	129,027	2,125,831	1,198,811	34,185	1,534,993	93,121	5,545,883
1967	12,349	492,494	136,296	2,184,489	1,328,548	50,510	1,771,000	101,656	6,077,342
1968	13,265	497,193	145,489	2,271,142	1,486,549	23,890	2,017,355	112,644	6,567,527
1969	16,587	536,022	152,725	2,300,619	1,651,693	31,160	2,263,354	128,075	7,080,236
1970	17,542	612,846	135,131	2,261,401	1,800,910	37,065	2,339,767	299,072	7,503,784
1971	18,253	615,529	106,228	2,353,413	1,960,587	79,390	2,603,126	338,008	8,074,444
1972	18,974	802,862	161,816	2,406,740	2,149,604	67,465	2,889,907	375,131	8,872,498

* Includes assets in Papua New Guinea and Norfolk Island.

† Includes Australian and State Government Securities (including Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes).

SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Savings bank business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and seven private savings banks (including one overseas institution). It had been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from 1931 (when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution) until 1956 (when the first private savings bank was opened). At 30 June 1972, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,637 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 146. Savings Banks: Deposits in New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Operative Accounts at end of Year	Transactions during Year			Depositors' Balances at end of Year		
		Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest added	Amount	Per Head of Population	Per Operative Account
	Thousands	\$ thousand			\$	\$	\$
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	1,711,644	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	462.64r	434.40
1968	4,807	2,693,992	2,619,260	66,714	2,125,781	488.17r	442.23
1969	5,042	3,040,231	2,959,026	75,432	2,282,418	514.74r	452.68
1970	5,279	3,394,041	3,357,103	81,466	2,400,821	531.98r	454.79
1971	5,492	3,891,993r	3,824,909r	86,256r	2,554,161	556.52r	465.07
1972	5,688	4,386,821	4,279,511	92,201	2,753,672	590.71	484.12

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 Australian Government securities with currencies not exceeding five years (three years before April 1969)—but limited amounts are held in a group of assets comprising commercial bills accepted or endorsed by a trading bank, bank certificates of deposit maturing within five years, and non-bank bills maturing within 180 days and a small part may be held in such other assets as the dealers may choose.

Authorised dealers are required to have a certain minimum paid-up capital to support their portfolios of securities. In addition, until 1 February 1972, they were required to lodge with the Bank part of their capital, in the form of money market securities, as general backing for their operations. These lodgments (commonly referred to as "margins") were required to be equivalent, on market values, to at least $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the dealer's total holdings of Treasury Notes, plus 1 per cent of his holdings of other securities maturing in one year, plus 2 per cent of securities maturing within one to two years, plus 4 per cent of securities more than two years from maturity. From 1 February 1972, authorised dealers are no longer required to lodge "margins" with the Reserve Bank.

Each authorised dealer must observe a "gearing" ratio of loans accepted to shareholders' funds, as determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank has established a line of credit in favour of each dealer, under which he may borrow in the last resort from the Bank, against lodgment of Australian 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 147. 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				
1968: June	87.7	406.5	494.2	527.0	3.00	6.75	3.75	5.40	4.29
Dec.	120.8	416.7	537.5	567.3	1.00	6.25	3.25	6.00	4.18
1969: June	94.9	398.7	493.6	549.5	2.00	7.50	4.00	6.75	4.59
Dec.	144.4	426.0	570.4	596.8	2.00	7.75	3.00	7.00	4.40
1970: June	102.8	464.2	567.0	617.3	3.50	8.80	4.50	8.50	6.12
Dec.	137.3	469.1	506.4	626.1	1.00	9.00	3.50	7.00	4.90
1971: June	142.0	555.2	697.2	739.8	2.00	9.50	4.00	8.00	5.91
Dec.	189.7	688.0	877.7	892.4	2.00	9.00	3.00	7.60	5.17
1972: June	249.8	741.5	991.3	1,035.6	2.00	8.25	4.25	6.60	5.18
Dec.	220.8	862.9	1,083.7	1,110.2†	0.50	7.50	3.00	5.90	4.12

* Average of weekly figures.

† Comprises Australian Government securities (face value \$1,051.3 m.), commercial bills (\$17.6m.), and bank certificates of deposit (\$41.3m.).

INTEREST RATES

YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The trend in the yields on Australian Government securities is illustrated in the following table. The yields quoted have been compiled by the Reserve Bank from prices of the 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 148. Yields on Rebateable* Australian Government Securities in Australia

Year	Year ended 30 June			Month of June		
	2-year Securities	10-year Securities	20-year Securities	2-year Securities	10-year Securities	20-year Securities
Rate per cent per annum						
1962	4.59	4.97	5.12	4.43	4.81	4.95
1963	4.21	4.66	4.90	3.88	4.37	4.57
1964	3.92	4.36	4.57	4.36	4.58	4.75
1965	4.66	4.88	5.09	4.95	5.15	5.25
1966	4.98	5.15	5.25	4.94	5.17	5.25
1967	4.68	5.08	5.25	4.52	5.03	5.25
1968	4.72	5.07	5.25	4.84	5.11	5.25
1969	4.81	5.04	5.15	5.01	5.35	5.48
1970	5.60	5.88	5.94	6.40	6.52	6.60
1971	6.11	6.43	6.48	6.00	6.40	6.41
1972	5.15	5.87	n.a.	4.58	5.43	n.a.

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

Interest on Australian Government securities is subject to tax on incomes at current rates of tax, but a rebate of tax (amounting to 10 cents for each \$1 of interest included in taxable income) is allowed in respect of securities issued before 1 November 1968. In May 1973, the yields on securities issued before 1 November 1968 (rebateable securities) and those issued since that date (non-rebateable securities) were:

Rebateable Securities: 2-year, 5.60 per cent; 5-year, 5.53 per cent; 10-year, 5.85 per cent.

Non-rebateable Securities: 2-year, 5.56 per cent; 5-year, 5.92 per cent; 10-year, 6.20 per cent; 20-year, 6.50 per cent.

Treasury Notes are short-dated securities which have been on issue since July 1962, when they replaced seasonal Treasury Securities (on issue in selected months from November 1959 to June 1962). They are available for public subscription in amounts of \$10,000 or more, are issued at a discount, and have a currency of either 13 weeks or (since July 1967) 26 weeks. The Reserve Bank re-discounts Treasury Notes at a rate fixed at the time of the transaction. A rebate of tax, equal to the rebate mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was allowed on Treasury Notes issued before 14 February, 1966.

The interest yields on the issue price of Treasury Notes since 1969 have been as follows:—

Date of Change	Yield per cent p.a.		Date of Change	Yield per cent p.a.	
	13-week Notes	26-week Notes		13-week Notes	26-week Notes
1969: Jan. 24 ..	4.54	4.62	1972: June 15 ..	4.50	4.66
Apr. 11 ..	4.58	4.70	July 7 ..	4.22	4.43
May 23 ..	4.67	4.78	July 14 ..	4.13	4.34
June 6 ..	4.79	4.91	Sept. 8 ..	4.01	4.22
1970: Feb. 5 ..	4.95	5.10	Oct. 27 ..	3.93	4.14
Apr. 13 ..	5.41	5.48	Dec. 29 ..	3.85	4.05
Aug. 11 ..	5.65	5.80	1973: Mar. 16 ..	3.97	4.18
1971: Apr. 22 ..	5.49	5.65	Apr. 6 ..	4.09	4.30
June 11 ..	5.37	5.57	Apr. 13 ..	4.22	4.43
Nov. 12 ..	5.08	5.25	May 9 ..	4.75	4.93
1972: Jan. 7 ..	4.83	4.99	June 22 ..	4.91	5.10
Feb. 4 ..	4.63	4.78	July 9 ..	5.04	5.23

With the introduction of Treasury Notes, trading banks greatly reduced their holdings of 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 Australian Treasurer, make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by banks or other persons in the course of banking business. No such regulations have been issued, and the rates of interest paid and charged by banks are fixed by agreement between the trading banks and the Reserve Bank.

The trends during recent years (up to June 1973) 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 149. 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					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
5 per cent or less	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.7	5.4
Between 5 and 5½ per cent	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9
5½ per cent	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.1	...	0.2
Between 5½ and 6 per cent	4.4	4.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4
6 per cent	10.0	7.9	4.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Between 6 and 6½ per cent	9.8	8.5	8.6	2.6	2.1	2.8
6½ per cent	9.8	9.3	7.7	1.4	1.4	6.0
Between 6½ and 7 per cent	16.8	17.0	10.1	5.7	5.0	4.8
7 per cent	11.1	11.0	17.0	10.1	9.3	5.5
Between 7 and 7½ per cent	32.6	36.1	11.1	9.3	7.7	12.0
7½ per cent .. .. .	...	...	34.5	9.0	8.5	8.7
Between 7½ and 8 per cent .. .. .	...	...	...	13.1	13.1	45.4
8 per cent	0.1	0.3	0.4	7.0	6.7	0.9
Between 8 per cent and up to 8½ per cent	...	...	...	35.4	37.2	1.1
More than 8½ per cent† .. .. .	...	0.4	1.0	2.2	4.4	5.8
Total Advances	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Excludes term loans, farm development loans, short-term money market 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 150. Bank Interest Rates

Per cent per annum

Month of Change	Trading Banks							
	Fixed Deposits					Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (b)	Loans and Advances	
	Under \$50,000 (a)				\$50,000 or more (a)		Over-draft	Unsecured Personal Loans (flat rate)
	3 but less than 12 months	12 but less than 24 months	2 but less than 4 years	4 years	30 days to 4 years			
1969: Aug.	4.50	4.70(g)-5.00(h)			5.00(i)	5.00	7.75	6.25
1970: Mar.	4.80	5.00(g)-5.30(h)			5.30(j)	5.50	8.25	6.50
Dec.	5.00(k)		6.00(l)	6.50	6.50(m)			
1972: Feb.	4.30	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.50(h)	6.50(h)	7.75	6.25
1973: Aug.	4.50	5.00	6.50	6.00	8.00(h)	(o)	9.50	7.25
Sept.	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50				

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 3 Months' Notice (d)	On Demand			
	First \$4,000	\$4,001 to Limit (c)		To \$6,000	\$6,001 to \$20,000 (e)		
1969: Aug.	3.75	3.75		3.50	2.00	5.00-6.25	5.50-6.00
Dec.			4.70				
1970: April		4.25	5.00		3.50	6.25-7.00	5.50-6.00
1971: May			5.25				
1972: Mar.			5.00				
1973: Oct.		6.00	7.00			7.25-8.00	7.25-9.75

Month of Change	Development Banks						Reserve Bank Rural Credits Department	
	Commonwealth Development Bank		Australian Resources Development Bank				Government Guaranteed Loans	Other Loans
	Rural Loans	Industrial Loans	Term Deposits		Transferable Deposits			
			4 years	5 years	5 years	10 years		
1969: Aug.	6.25	6.75 6.50	5.50	5.75	5.75(f)(p)	6.00(f)	5.00	5.25
Oct.			6.00	6.25	6.25(p)	6.50		
Dec.								
1970: Mar.		7.25	6.50	6.75	6.50	6.75		
April								
June					7.50	7.75		
1971: Sept.					7.40			
1972: Mar.			5.75	6.00	6.50	6.75		
Sept.					6.20			
1973: Mar.			8.00	8.00	6.10	6.50		
Nov.								

(a) Until 8 March 1970 \$100,000. (b) Amounts of \$50,000 or more for periods of 3 months to 4 years (2 years prior to September 1973). (c) Maximum amount on which interest is paid is \$20,000 (\$10,000 from March 1967 to March 1970). (d) Maximum rate on balance. (e) Interest on deposits over \$20,000 is 2.0 per cent. (f) Rate current in August 1969. (g) 12 months, but less than 18 months. (h) 18 months to 24 months. (i) 12 to 24 months. Other rates were: 30 days but less than 3 months, 4.70 per cent; 3 but less than 6 months, 4.80 per cent; and 6 but less than 12 months, 4.90 per cent. (j) 30 days to 2 years. (k) 3 but less than 18 months. (l) 3 but less than 4 years. Rate for period of over 2 but less than 3 years was 5.60 per cent. (m) 4 years. Rates for period over 2 but less than 4 years, 6.00 per cent; 30 days to 24 months, 5.50 per cent. (n) Maximum. From February 1972 banks were allowed greater flexibility in negotiations with depositors. (o) The ceiling on rates payable was removed from September 1973. (p) 6 year term.

DEBENTURE STOCK AND UNSECURED NOTES

Debentures and unsecured notes have become established forms of capital raising, particularly by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital. The terms and rates of interest vary from time to time and from company to company. The rates of interest offered at the end of June in each of the last six years on first-ranking debentures of finance companies associated with major trading banks are shown in the next table:—

Table 151. Rates of Interest Offered on Debentures of Finance Companies Associated with Major Trading Banks*

Currency of Debenture (Years)	At end of June					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Per cent per annum					
One	5.25-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.00	6.25-7.50	6.75-7.50	6.00-6.50
Two	5.75-6.50	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.75-8.00	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.00
Five	6.50-7.50	6.75-7.00	7.00	7.50-8.25	8.00-8.50	7.25-7.75

* 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 mortgagors who were corporations (other than banks or building societies) or individuals. Where identifiable, collateral mortgages and mortgages taken by governmental agencies, are omitted.

Table 152. Weighted Average Interest Rates on First Mortgages of Real Estate

Year ended June	Rate per cent	Year ended June	Rate per cent	Month*	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
					Rate per cent			
1939	5.4	1961	8.7	July	9.2	9.3	9.9	10.8
1949	4.4	1962	8.9	August	9.2	9.2	10.4	10.9
1951	4.4	1963	8.9	September	9.1	9.3	10.4	10.9
1952	4.4	1964	8.6	October	9.1	9.5	10.4	11.0
1953	4.7	1965	8.7	November	9.2	9.6	10.2	11.2
1954	4.9	1966	8.8	December	9.3	9.6	10.5	11.2
1955	5.2	1967	9.1	January	9.3	9.6	10.7	11.6
1956	5.8	1968	9.2	February	9.2	9.7	10.7	11.4
1957	6.8	1969	9.2	March	9.3	9.8	10.8	11.3
1958	7.3	1970	9.6	April	9.2	9.8	10.7	10.8
1959	7.4	1971	10.6	May	9.3	9.8	10.8	10.8
1960	8.3	1972	11.1	June	9.3	9.8	10.8	10.8

* Three-monthly moving average ended in month shown.

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate" corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 150. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are usually made at lower rates than advances from other sources.

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) was established by the Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970 and commenced operations on 1 February 1971. Within the objectives and broad policy guidelines defined in the Act, the Corporation operates independently of the Australian Government as a commercial enterprise governed by its own Board of Directors. It is not subject to direction by or on behalf of the Government.

The Corporation has a capital of \$100 million to be subscribed solely by the Government. The capital was initially paid to \$25 million but further instalments of \$12.5 million each were paid on 5 June 1972 and 31 July 1972, bringing the paid-up capital of the Corporation to date to \$50 million.

The central objectives of the Corporation are to promote the development of industries in Australia and support local participation in the ownership and control of industries and resources. Consistent with these objectives and the principle that A.I.D.C. must operate on a commercial basis and assist only in ventures which can demonstrate sound prospects, the Corporation provides finance for essentially Australian-owned firms (including local firms with foreign partners) engaged in new development, or expansion, in the manufacturing, processing, and mining industries. At 30 June 1973 finance was obtained by the Corporation principally from overseas borrowings.

The Corporation's financial participation in a venture is governed by the prevailing terms and conditions under which it can itself obtain loan finance from overseas. The capital of the Corporation is provided as a base for its borrowings and is not directly used for assistance to industry projects. The Corporation participates in the financing of a development only at the invitation of the enterprise concerned and in the manner dictated by the needs of the project. Its assistance may be given in a variety of ways, such as loan investments or guarantees, or by temporarily taking a minority equity position.

In the year ended 30 June 1972, 90 proposals throughout Australia were examined, of which 26 were approved (4 in the Engineering industry group; 4 in the Electrical group; 6 in the Food and Beverages group; 1 in the Chemicals and Plastics group; 3 in the Other Manufacturing group; and 8 in the Mining and Mineral Processing group), 25 were declined, 13 were withdrawn or lapsed, and 26 were still under investigation. For the 26 projects approved, the Corporation entered into financial commitments of various kinds totalling \$53.7 million, of which \$34.9 million was current at the end of the financial year. This commitment of approximately \$35 million comprised outstanding loan and equity advances of just over \$11 million, contingent liabilities in the form of current guarantees, indemnities, and underwriting commitments for a further \$8 million, and \$15 million committed but not drawn as at 30 June 1972.

OVERSEAS EXCHANGE

Australia's central reserves of international currency are held by the Reserve Bank. Under the Banking Act, 1959-1967, banks operating in

Australia are required to transfer to the Reserve Bank, in exchange for Australian currency, the excess of foreign currency received in respect of their Australian business over the amount needed as working balances. The Reserve Bank may sell foreign currency to a bank which is likely to suffer a shortage of the currency.

Regulations under the Banking Act provide for the control of foreign exchange transactions (including the fixing of rates of exchange) and place restrictions on the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) from Australia, the transfer from Australia of securities in any form, and dealings in foreign securities. A system of licensing is applied to overseas exports to ensure that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency and within a period approved by the Reserve Bank. Funds to pay for goods imported into Australia from overseas are made available without restriction. Borrowing from overseas countries by Australian companies, banks, etc. and certain types of deposits held in Australia by overseas residents, are permitted only for periods of over two years and subject to lodging 25 per cent of the amounts received with the Reserve Bank in the form of an interest free non-assignable deposit. In October 1973, the proportion to be lodged with the Reserve Bank was increased to 33½ per cent.

The Reserve Bank administers the exchange control on behalf of the Australian Treasurer, but considerable discretionary powers are delegated to the trading banks authorised, as agents of the Reserve Bank, to handle foreign exchange transactions.

All gold held in Australia, except gold coin to the value of \$50, wrought gold, and gold held for commercial use, must, in terms of the Banking Act, be delivered to the Reserve Bank.

Statistics of Australia's reserves of international currency (gold and net foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions) at the end of each of the last eleven years, as compiled by the Reserve Bank, are shown in the following table:—

Table 153. Gold and Net Foreign Assets of Official and Banking Institutions

At end of June	Official Reserve Assets						Total Official Reserve Assets	Other Foreign Assets (Net)	Total, Gold and Net Foreign Asset Holding
	Gold	I.M.F.		Foreign Exchange					
		Special Drawing Rights	Gold Tranche	Dollars (United States)	Sterling	Total Foreign Exchange*			
	\$A million								
1962	158.3	...	66.2	50.5	838.5	890.5	1,115.1	47.0	1,162.1
1963	178.6	...	89.3	84.1	889.6	974.9	1,242.8	70.3	1,313.1
1964	194.6	...	89.3	98.1	1,311.7	1,411.4	1,695.3	67.5	1,762.8
1965	205.0	...	111.6	120.2	965.1	1,086.7	1,403.3	64.0	1,467.3
1966	198.3	...	151.8	161.9	934.2	1,096.9	1,447.0	79.5	1,526.5
1967	204.5	...	178.1	208.9	722.6	932.2	1,314.7	62.0	1,376.7
1968	229.9	...	248.9	188.7	604.9	798.3	1,277.1	68.3	1,345.4
1969	230.5	...	203.5	368.2	586.0	985.7	1,419.7	94.0	1,513.7
1970	240.9	78.6	216.8	370.9	617.1	1,001.8	1,538.1	99.9	1,638.0
1971	227.1	146.4	186.4	696.4	947.1	1,720.2	2,280.1	33.6	2,313.7
1972	232.9	209.5	149.5	1,344.5	1,656.7	3,172.5	3,764.4	(-3)2	3,761.2

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

The statistics of gold and net foreign assets include two components of Australia's drawing rights with the International Monetary Fund—the Gold Tranche and (since January 1970) Special Drawing Rights (SDR's)—but they exclude a third component—the Credit Tranche. At the end of June in the years covered by Table 153, the Credit Tranche amounted to: 1962 to 1965, \$357.1 m.; 1966 to 1970, \$446.4 m.; 1971 and 1972, \$593.8 m.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Australia became a member of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in August 1947. Its subscription (quota) to the Fund was originally fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000, but was increased in September 1959 to U.S. \$300,000,000, in May 1960 to U.S. \$400,000,000, in February 1966 to U.S. \$500,000,000 and in December 1970 to U.S. \$665,000,000. Since March 1972 all accounts of the Fund have been expressed in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) rather than in U.S. dollars (see below) the unit value of SDRs is equivalent to 0.888671 grams of fine gold. Australia's quota to the Fund is SDR 665,000,000 which at rates of exchange prevailing in May 1973 is equivalent to U.S. \$802,200,000.

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. \$59,800,000).

Australia's subscription to the International Monetary Fund has been paid in full—in gold to the value of SDR 166,000,000, and in Australian currency to the value of SDR 499,000,000.

Only SDR 53,300,000 of the capital subscription to the International Bank has been called. The amount paid comprised gold to the value of SDR 5,300,000 and Australian currency to the value of SDR 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) include 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 drawn foreign currency from the Fund on three occasions (in 1949–50, in 1952–53, and in 1960–61)—but it has subsequently re-purchased the Australian currency used in these transactions. At 30 June 1973, Australia's entitlement to purchase foreign currency amounted to SDR 831,200,000 (equivalent to \$A707,800,000), and comprised a Gold Tranche of SDR 166,200,000 and a Credit Tranche of SDR 665,000,000.

Special Drawing Rights, as a form of international reserves were created by the International Monetary Fund for the use of member countries when they have a balance of payments need. The first issue of Special Drawing Rights (made in January 1970) was allocated to participating countries in proportion to their quota with the Fund. If a country has a balance of payments deficit, it may exchange Special Drawing Rights for convertible currencies with another country, or it may ask the Fund to designate the country (or countries) which may be called upon to make such an exchange. The Fund imposes a charge on allocations of Special Drawing Rights, but it allows participating countries interest, at the same rate as the charge, on their holdings of the Rights; on a net basis, the charge payable by a country is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on the value of the Rights it has exchanged for convertible currencies. Australia's initial allocation of Special Drawing Rights amounted to SDR 84,000,000; further allocations of SDR 71,200,000 and SDR 70,500,000 were received in January 1971 and January 1972 respectively.

Loans totalling \$417,730,000 in United States currency were arranged with the International Bank between 1950-51 and 1961-62. At 30 June 1972, the amount owing to the Bank was U.S. \$75,392,000.

OVERSEAS EXCHANGE RATES

From December 1931 to November 1967, the relationship between the currencies of Australia and the United Kingdom was fixed at \$A2.5 to £stg.1. Australia (and all other members of the sterling area except Pakistan) had followed the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced in September 1949; the par value of \$A1, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, was thereby reduced by 30.5 per cent from \$U.S.1.612 to \$U.S.1.12. Australia did not follow the United Kingdom in the sterling devaluation announced in November 1967, and the new parity between the two currencies was fixed at \$A2.143 to £stg.1.

In December 1971, the United States of America announced a 7.89 per cent devaluation of the U.S. dollar, to be achieved by raising the official price of gold by 8.57 per cent (from \$U.S.35 to \$U.S.38 per fine oz.). Australia and many other countries then fixed new official parity rates for their respective currencies—and the rules of the International Monetary Fund were revised to permit exchange rates to fluctuate within margins of $\pm 2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (instead of ± 1 per cent) around the official parity rates.

From 22 December 1971, the new official parity between the currencies of Australia and the United States of America was fixed at \$U.S.1.216 to \$A1, representing an increase of 8.57 per cent over the previous parity of \$U.S.1.12 to \$A1. Concurrently, Australia fixed market limits for buying and selling U.S. dollars centred on a mid-point of \$U.S.1.1910 equals \$A1 (i.e. 6.34 per cent above the previous official parity), with the selling rate limited to \$U.S.1.1886 to \$A1 (representing the official parity rate of \$U.S.1.216 less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent). This fixed relationship with the U.S. dollar was to apply in future, rather than the traditional link with the £ sterling.

On 23 December 1972, the Australian Government revalued the Australian dollar—the I.M.F. parity of the Australian dollar, expressed in terms of the U.S. dollar, was changed from \$A1 = \$U.S.1.2160 to \$A1 = \$U.S.1.2750 (representing an appreciation of 4.85 per cent). At the same time, the market rate was fixed at the new parity, giving an overall appreciation of 7.05 per cent over the previous market rate of \$A1 = \$U.S.1.1910.

Following a period of intense speculation in the world money markets, the United States Government, on 12 February 1973, devalued the U.S. dollar by 10 per cent (by raising the official price of gold from \$U.S.38 to \$U.S.42.22 per fine oz.). The Australian dollar retained its I.M.F. parity, and, consequently the parity of the Australian dollar, expressed in terms of the U.S. dollar, changed from \$A1 = \$U.S.1.2750 to \$A1 = \$U.S.1.4167 (representing an appreciation of 11.1 per cent).

This rate was subsequently altered when, on 9 September 1973, the Australian Government revalued the Australian dollar by 5 per cent (by setting a new I.M.F. parity of \$A28.3848 per fine oz. of gold). On this basis, the U.S. dollar equivalent of the Australian dollar was changed from \$U.S.1.4167 to \$U.S.1.4875.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and a number of important overseas centres is shown in the next table. The rates quoted are the mean of daily buying and selling rates during each month for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Table 154. Overseas Exchange Rates

Australia on—	Basis of Quotation	June						Jan. †
		1949	968	1969	1970	1971	1972‡	1973‡
London ..	\$A to £stg. 1 ..	2.505	2.147¶	2.147	2.147	2.147	2.184§	1.818§
New Zealand ..	\$A to \$N.Z. 1* ..	1.243	1.000¶	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.938
New York ..	U.S. \$ to \$A1 ..	1.61	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.19	1.42
Canada ..	Can. \$ to \$A1 ..	1.61	1.20	1.20	1.16§	1.15§	1.17§	1.41§
Belgium ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	70.51	55.36	55.98	55.44	56.00	52.36||	53.31§||
Denmark ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	7.72	8.30	8.37	8.38	8.44	8.27	8.827§
France ..	Francs to \$A1 † ..	437.92	5.52	5.53	6.17¶	6.23	5.78||	6.02§||
Holland ..	Florins to \$A1 ..	4.27	4.02	4.06	4.05	4.01§	3.82	3.88
Italy ..	Lire to \$A1 ..	n.a.	691.5	697.5	702.5	703.5	692.0	864.0§||
Norway ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	7.98	7.94	7.94	7.99	8.01	7.79	7.78§
Sweden ..	Kroner to \$A1 ..	5.78	5.74	5.74	5.85	5.82	5.65	5.97§
Switzerland ..	Francs to \$A1 ..	6.92	4.78	4.80	4.82	4.61¶	4.55	4.33§
West Germany ..	D'marks to \$A1 ..	n.a.	4.44	4.45	4.06¶	3.96§	3.78	3.67§
Hong Kong ..	H.K.\$ to \$A1 ..	6.45	6.81	6.80	6.79	6.79	6.67	7.19
India ..	Rupees to \$A1 ..	5.32	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.50	10.22§
Japan ..	Yen to \$A1 ..	n.a.	401.74	399.07	400.69	402.59	361.91	374.11§
Malaysia ..	Mal.\$ to \$A1 ..	3.40	3.42	3.40	3.44	3.43	3.36	3.49§
Pakistan ..	Rupees to \$A1 ..	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	5.32	n.a.	n.a.

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

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

‡ For changes which affected the relationship of the Australian dollar to U.S. dollar (and other currencies) between December 1971 and September 1973, see preceding text.

¶ Variation from previous month shown was due mainly to a change in "parity" since that month.

§ Exchange rate "floating".

|| Separate daily rates quoted for international trade transactions.

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. The price was increased to \$31.25 on 1 May 1954, and reduced to \$29.80 on 23 December 1972, and to \$28.38 (equivalent to \$0.91 per gram fine) on 9 September 1973, to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Under arrangements operative since 1951, the Gold Producers' Association Ltd. is permitted to purchase newly-mined gold from the Reserve Bank at the official price, and to sell it for industrial purposes on overseas and (since May 1968) Australian premium markets. The net profits from the sales are distributed to members of the Association in proportion to their gold output.

The average gold prices per oz fine in the London Gold Market, and the average prices per oz fine realised for Australian gold sold on premium markets in recent years, are shown below. The annual prices shown for sales in the premium markets are averages of prices realised in the months in which sales were made.

<i>London Gold Market</i>			
<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Average of Daily Prices</i>	<i>U.S. Dollar Equivalent at Mint Par Rate of Exchange</i>	<i>Australian Gold Sold on Premium Markets*</i>
			\$A
1967	£stg. 12 12 0	35-28	31-47
1968: 1 July-17 Nov.	£stg. 12 12 9	35-38	} 32-45
	18 Nov.-14 March†	35-06	
	\$U.S. 39-90		
1969	\$U.S. 37-81		36-74
1970	\$U.S. 37-40		33-52
1971	\$U.S. 37-84		33-76
1972	\$U.S. 46-89		39-74

* Overseas premium markets until April 1968.

† The £ sterling was devalued by 14.3 per cent on 18 November 1967. The London Gold Market was closed from 15 March 1968; it reopened on 1 April for transactions in non-monetary gold only (prices quoted in U.S. dollars).

INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961-1973. This Act, which came into operation on 1 July 1962, is substantially uniform, in form and content, with the companies legislation of the other States and the Australian Capital Territory. Since 1 June 1971, the responsibility for the general administration of the Companies Act in New South Wales is vested in the Corporate Affairs Commission, comprising a Com-

missioner appointed by the Governor for a maximum of seven years and two Assistant Commissioners.

Five or more persons may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two. The formation of an 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 in Australia by a corporation), to carry on 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.

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 (a) to the amount unpaid on shares, (b) by guarantee, or (c) by both the amount unpaid on shares and guarantee; or they may be (2) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited; or (3) 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.

Debentures must be issued for every loan or deposit by the public (except deposits with banks, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, certain pastoral finance companies, and life insurance companies). Companies issuing debentures to the public must provide for the appointment of prescribed trustees (the Public Trustee, a statutory corporation, or a life insurance or banking corporation) for the debenture holders, and must comply with other special provisions of the Act. The Act specifically regulates management companies which offer to the public interests (other than shares or debentures) in financial or business undertakings, etc. or investment contracts. Provision is made in the Act for appointment of a Companies Auditors' Board.

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.

Particulars of the registrations of companies incorporated in New South Wales are shown for recent years in the next table:—

Table 155. 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.	
1967	72	4,662	162,538	3	5,030	294	163,700	1	1,000
1968	90	6,038	245,706	3	2,510	434	478,954	3	1,010
1969	105	7,989	400,685	63	128,669	481	880,974	46	113,360
1970	142	11,121	423,957	117	211,910	636	1,095,459	113	430,435
1971	257	10,646	222,368	85	83,980	595	406,150	13	13,122
1972	831	9,935	219,642	54	50,539	608	660,555	4	4,370

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 370 in 1967, 467 in 1968, 530 in 1969, 670 in 1970, 627 in 1971, and 600 in 1972.

The number of companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales at the end of 1971 and 1972 was as follows:—

<i>Companies Incorporated in New South Wales—</i>	1971	1972
<i>Limited Companies: Public</i>	1,724	1,813
<i>Proprietary</i>	92,943	101,301
<i>Guarantee</i>	1,806	2,619
<i>No-Liability Companies</i>	227	214
<i>Total Incorporated in New South Wales</i>	96,700	105,947
<i>Foreign Companies (original registration outside New South Wales)</i>	6,582	6,869

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*)—excluding companies incorporated in Australian overseas territories, have been collected since 1954–55. Separate details of the capital raisings by those companies registered in New South Wales are not available.

For listed companies, the statistics include all amounts raised through the issue of ordinary and preference shares, debentures (other than mortgages over specific assets), and registered notes and by the acceptance of deposits. For unlisted companies, the statistics include only the amounts raised through the issue of shares (other than issues of nominal value \$200 or less since 1 July 1970) or by way of loans secured by charges over the companies' entire assets. Borrowings by bank overdraft, temporary advances, loans accepted by authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and deposits accepted by banks, insurance and pastoral companies, and building societies are excluded from the statistics.

The statistics show both the amount of new capital issues commenced in a period and the amount of new money raised. *New money raised* is the net amount of cash transferred from the investing public to the issuing companies, and comprises the total amount of cash received by the issuing companies less those amounts (cash subscribed by associated companies and other cash subscriptions used to redeem shares, debentures, etc., or to purchase existing shares, debentures, etc. in other companies) not involving a net transfer of funds from the investing public. The "investing public" includes life insurance companies, and government and private superannuation funds, but excludes other government agencies.

The amount of new money raised by Australian companies during the last six years is shown in the next table:—

Table 156. New Money Raised by Australian Companies

Year ended 30 June	Listed Companies				Unlisted Companies†			Total New Money Raised
	Share Capital	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits*		Total	Share Capital	Secured Loans‡	Total	
		12 months or less Currency	Over 12 months Currency					
\$ million								
1967	112.4	47.5	152.9	312.8	40.4	36.4	76.8	389.6
1968	122.9	77.9	270.9	471.6	50.8	18.1	68.9	540.5
1969	338.5	134.0 _r	315.0 _r	787.5 _r	68.4	32.5	100.9	888.4 _r
1970	456.8	162.8	318.6	938.3	79.5	19.6	99.1	1,037.4
1971	361.2 _r	168.6 _r	347.9 _r	877.7 _r	70.9 _r	18.7	89.6 _r	967.3 _r
1972	255.0	183.8	541.1	979.9	63.2	31.9	95.1	1,075.0

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

† See note †, Table 157.

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

In 1971–72, listed companies raised \$121,500,000 of new money (\$48,000,000 through issues of shares, \$73,500,000 through issues of debentures, etc.) from life insurance companies, and superannuation funds. The balance came from other sections of the investing public.

For many years, capital was usually raised by the issue of shares. Debentures and unsecured notes have gained in popularity, partly because the interest charge (except for interest paid prior to 27 October 1970 on convertible notes issued after 15 November 1960) is an allowable deduction from gross income for income tax purposes. Both debentures and notes have become an established form of capital raising by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital.

The following table shows particulars of share capital issues in recent years. The issues made for a consideration other than cash include bonus issues, conversion issues, issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies, etc. Sales of existing shares of unlisted companies to qualify the companies for listing on stock exchanges and the proceeds of sales of forfeited share in mining companies are excluded from the table.

Table 157. New Share Capital Issues and Raisings by Australian Companies

Year ended 30 June	Issues Commenced in Year*					Calls Paid in Year on Previous Issues	Cash Received in Year			
	Issues	Amount (including Premiums)			Cash Uncalled at end of Year		Total	New Money		Total
		For Cash	Other Consid- eration†	Total				On Ordinary Shares	On Pre- ference Shares	
	No.	\$ million								

LISTED COMPANIES

1967	355	165.8	148.0	313.7	42.7	28.7	151.6	104.3	8.1	112.4
1968	434	201.8	79.3	281.0	67.1	35.4	170.1	n.a.	n.a.	122.9
1969	792	717.3	209.9	927.2	277.0	42.0	482.2	335.4	3.2	338.5
1970	1,125	787.2	282.8	1,069.8	229.7	107.2	664.5	n.a.	n.a.	456.8
1971 ^r	918	545.4	446.3	991.7	185.2	94.4	454.6	361.2	...	361.2
1972	607	256.5	398.8	655.4	47.8	133.5	342.2	n.a.	n.a.	255.0

UNLISTED COMPANIES‡

1967	20,586	214.0	178.8	392.7	74.7	11.2	150.6	35.9	4.4	40.4
1968	24,838	209.1	190.9	400.1	37.2	37.2	209.2	46.8	3.9	50.8
1969	28,974	375.3	343.8	718.8	94.5	18.2	299.0	62.6	5.7	68.4
1970	37,128 ^r	518.2 ^r	290.9	809.1 ^r	95.5	31.7 ^r	454.5 ^r	76.7	2.7	79.5
1971 ^r	10,489	488.6	233.1	721.6	102.9	74.6	460.2	67.4	3.5	70.9
1972	11,707	417.1	350.2	767.2	27.5	74.3	463.8	56.2	7.0	63.2

* In the case of cash issues, the whole issue is included in the first year in which any of the proceeds were received; in the case of issues for other consideration, in the year in which allotment was made.

† Includes bonus and conversion issues and issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies.

‡ Excludes issues by companies incorporated in Australian overseas territories.

The amount of premiums on shares, less any discounts allowed thereon, included in the total amount of the issues made by the listed companies was \$63,200,000 in 1966-67, \$85,500,000 in 1967-68, \$248,100,000 in 1968-69, \$255,500,000 in 1969-70, \$206,700,000 in 1970-71, and \$78,000,000 in 1971-72. In respect of the unlisted companies, the amount was \$9,200,000 in 1966-67, \$7,700,000 in 1967-68, \$29,700,000 in 1968-69, \$36,800,000 in 1969-70, \$17,900,000 in 1970-71, and \$40,100,000 in 1971-72.

Share subscriptions to Australian companies by overseas investors are included in the previous table, but the amount of new money received from such sources is not known. The total amount of share issues (comprising issues for cash and for other consideration and including premiums) to overseas investors has been estimated approximately as follows:—

Year ended 30 June	Listed Companies \$A million	Unlisted Companies \$A million
1967	34.6	117.6
1968	29.0	79.0
1969	72.2	251.2
1970	99.6	127.8
1971	179.4 ^r	189.6 ^r
1972	88.7	n.a.

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 1970-71 being 15.4 per cent and 79.5 per cent and in 1971-72, 13.6 per cent and 74.5 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 158. New Capital Raised through Debentures, etc., by Australian Companies

Year ended 30 June	Listed Companies			Unlisted Companies*		
	Debentures, Registered Notes, and Deposits †			Secured Loans‡		
	New Money	Other¶	Total Amount Raised¶	New Money	Other ¶	Total Amount Raised¶
	\$ million					
1967	200.4	898.9	1,099.3	36.4	37.9	74.3
1968	348.7	1,045.2	1,393.9	18.1	48.2	66.3
1969	449.1 _r	1,388.5 _r	1,838.4 _r	32.5	62.8	95.3
1970	481.5	2,085.7	2,567.2	19.6	75.4	95.0
1971	516.4 _r	2,676.7 _r	3,193.1 _r	18.7	66.5	85.1
1972	724.9	2,925.5	3,650.3	31.9	95.2	127.1

* See note †, Table 157.

† See note †, Table 156.

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

¶ Includes capital raised for other than cash consideration.

STOCK EXCHANGES AND STOCK MARKETS

There are two recognised stock exchanges in New South Wales. The main one is conducted in Sydney, and the other in Newcastle.

The legislation affecting the securities industry in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961-1973 (see page 184), and the Securities Industry Act, 1970-1971. 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.

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.

The Act prescribes that four classes of persons engaged in the securities industry must be licensed, viz.:—

- (a) *Dealers* (except persons who deal in securities only through a licensed dealer, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, public statutory corporations, the State Superannuation Board, and the Transport Retirement Board);
- (b) *Representatives of Dealers*;
- (c) *Investment Advisers* (except licensed dealers, banks, trustee companies, life insurance companies, solicitors and accountants who give investment advice only incidentally to the practice of their profession, newspaper publishers who have no interest in any of the securities on which advice is given in their papers and who meet certain other conditions, and any other class of investment advisers prescribed by regulation); and
- (d) *Representatives of Investment Advisers*.

All licences are renewable annually. Stockbrokers are required to contribute to the fidelity fund of their stock exchange, whilst other licensed dealers must lodge a security of \$10,000 with the Commission.

Penalties are prescribed for attempts to manipulate a stock market by:

- (a) creating a false or misleading appearance of active trading in any securities, or of the market for, or the price of, securities;
- (b) engaging in transactions which have the effect of raising or lowering the price of a class of securities for the purpose of inducing the purchase or sale of such securities by others;
- (c) engaging in fictitious transactions for the purchase or sale of securities;
- (d) making false or misleading statements about any securities.

A person convicted of any of these offences is also liable to pay compensation to persons suffering loss as a result of his acts or transactions.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923–1972, the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967–1972, and the Credit Union Act, 1969. In terms of these Acts, co-operative societies may engage in all forms of economic activity except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Co-operative societies may be of various kinds—(a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products;

(b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service (e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.); (e) building societies to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) credit unions to make loans to members; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions or associations.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability, except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

Further details of the co-operative movement are given in the chapters "Welfare Services", "Agriculture", and "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30 June 1971 was 3,962, including 6 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901. There were 148 trading, 190 rural, 2,981 building, 3 investment, 1 community settlement, 185 community advancement societies, and 411 credit unions. In addition, there were 41 associations of co-operative societies and 2 unions of co-operative associations. Of these societies, 64 were in liquidation at 30 June 1971.

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 159, 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 1970-71, for \$199,532,000 or 68.8 per cent of the total turnover of societies engaged in the assembling, marketing, and handling of primary products, and those dealing in fruit and vegetables accounted for \$31,731,000 or 10.9 per cent of the total. Other societies in this group, with total turnover amounting to \$58,914,000 were concerned with rice, fish, wool, meat and livestock, millet, and poultry. Box-making accounted for \$1,082,000 or 46.5 per cent, and dairy equipment and supplies for \$383,000 or 16.5 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 47.8 per cent and general wholesalers for 30.8 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 159. Co-operative Rural and Trading Societies

Particulars	Societies (active)	Members	Members' Funds			Turnover	Net Surplus
			Share Capital	Reserves	Total		
	No.	No.	\$ thousand				
RURAL PRODUCTION							
1969-70							
Co-operative Farms ..	2	13	97	(-) 642	(-) 545	268	(-) 49
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	128	115,043	25,654	21,091	46,745	283,217	4,334
Agricultural Services ..	27	1,340	376	290	666	2,690	487
Total, Rural ..	157	116,396	26,126	20,739	46,865	286,175	4,772
1970-71							
Co-operative Farms ..	2	14	97	(-) 827	(-) 730	349	(-) 1
Assembling (and/or processing) and Marketing of Primary Products ..	126	114,130	26,198	21,044	47,243	290,177	4,299
Agricultural Services ..	27	1,270	376	325	700	2,325	47
Total, Rural ..	155	115,414	26,671	20,542	47,213	292,851	4,346
COMMERCIAL SERVICES							
1969-70							
General Wholesalers ..	4	373	719	403	1,122	9,672	123
Retail Stores* ..	74	145,479	11,622	4,371	15,993	46,295	2,910
Home Construction ..	11	584	56	65	121	526	2
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	59	100,887	1,974	417	2,391	17,538	698
Other Services ..	11	1,276	429	(-) 86	343	1,232	(-) 80
Total, Trading ..	159	248,599	14,800	5,169	19,969	75,264	3,653
1970-71							
General Wholesalers ..	6	401	1,248	101	1,348	30,053	(-) 54
Retail Stores* ..	70	152,757	12,288	4,486	16,774	46,623	3,275
Home Construction ..	10	366	21	57	78	150	...
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers ..	59	113,043	2,341	515	2,856	20,458	1,043
Other Services ..	9	1,318	303	64	367	317	4
Total, Trading ..	154	267,885	16,200	5,223	21,423	97,601	4,268

* 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 70 societies operating in 1970-71, four in the Newcastle and adjacent coalfields districts had a turnover of \$26,700,000, while 66 societies in the rest of the State had a turnover of \$19,900,000.

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, 1923-1972), 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 160. Co-operative Building Societies

Particulars	Permanent and Non-terminating Societies		Starr-Bowkett Societies		Terminating Societies*	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
Societies at 30 June	67	69	83	79	2,610	2,766
Members at 30 June	261,091	397,039	31,337	29,690	80,017	78,060
	\$ thousand					
Assets at 30 June—						
Advances on Mortgage	499,951 _r	622,945	17,556	19,010	442,016 [†]	434,042 [†]
Public Securities and Cash	74,617 _r	121,549				
Other Investments	1,105	3,350	} 3,739	3,824	1,932	2,316
Land and Buildings	7,462 _r	13,820				
Other	2,082 _r	3,070				
Total Assets	585,217 _r	764,734	21,295	22,834	443,947	436,358
Liabilities at 30 June—						
Share Capital	492,354 _r	684,292				
Members' Subscriptions			17,954	19,190	84,037 [‡]	69,714 [‡]
Reserve Funds and Surplus	4,924 _r	12,578	2,265	2,455	12,882	10,637
Deposits	15,233 _r	12,511				
Advances—						
Under Commonwealth—States Housing Agreements					128,729	} 354,985
From Other Lenders	53,664 _r	46,552			217,171	
Other	14,042 _r	8,801	1,076	1,188	1,129	
Total Liabilities	585,217 _r	764,734	21,295	22,834	443,947	436,358
Loans Made during Year	178,170	183,196	3,610	3,977	43,371	44,965
Loans Repaid during Year	43,625	59,228	2,501	2,512	33,214 [¶]	35,879 [¶]

* 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 (\$27,107,000 in 1969-70 and \$22,330,000 in 1970-71).

¶ Reduction in members' indebtedness—for actuarial-type societies and the series-type society, estimated by deducting the amount owing to societies at the end of the year from the sum of the amount owing to societies at the beginning of the year and the advances made by the societies during the year; for non-actuarial-type societies, repayments of principal in respect of credit foncier type loans and premiums paid on insurance policies in respect of endowment assurance type loans. The estimates take account of the transactions of actuarial-type societies terminated during the year.

Permanent and non-terminating building societies obtain their funds from the general public (namely by the issue of shares which give the purchaser the right, under certain conditions, to withdraw his capital on short notice) and from lending institutions (by way of advances or deposits). Most of the societies make advances on credit foncier terms.

Actuarial-type terminating building societies obtain their funds from banks and other financial institutions and, since 1 July 1956, from loan moneys made available under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all the societies is guaranteed by the State Government. The societies make advances as their members apply for them. When all advances have been made and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up and a member's equity in the society (his subscriptions, the interest allowed thereon, and his share of any surplus of the society) is offset against his indebtedness.

Non-actuarial-type terminating building societies (first formed in 1965) obtain their funds from insurance companies, and make loans to members on either credit foncier terms or on an endowment insurance basis. In the latter case, the member is required to effect endowment insurance for an amount equal to the amount of the loan; on maturity of the policy the sum insured is offset against the loan.

CREDIT UNIONS

From 1 July 1969 the affairs of Credit Unions in New South Wales have been conducted in accordance with the Credit Union Act, 1969.

Credit unions utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits) and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for a wide variety of purposes. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

The first credit union was formed in 1945. Details of the operations of the unions during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 161. Credit Unions: Finances

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Number of Unions *	229	260	282	308	353	381
Number of Members	111,479	133,118	156,228	183,903	229,133	280,358
	\$ thousand					
Liabilities—						
Share Capital	1,013	1,112	1,275	1,497	1,849	2,198
Deposits	24,619	32,935	42,473	55,750	73,565	98,369
Other	2,182	2,861	3,168	4,181	6,088	7,833
Total	27,815	36,909	46,915	61,428	81,503	108,400
Assets—						
Loans to Members ..	24,152	31,264	40,122	52,608	70,637	94,062
Other	3,663	5,645	6,793	8,820	10,866	14,338
Total	27,815	36,909	46,915	61,428	81,503	108,400
Operations during year—						
Loans Made	19,045	25,725	31,551	42,221	54,470	70,858
Loans Repaid	13,606	18,676	22,879	29,765	38,671	48,204
Income	2,268	3,066	3,904	5,057	6,931	9,499
Working Expenses ..	2,078	2,805	3,572	4,725	6,524	9,127

* 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, 1912-1967. The societies are required to register with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and to furnish to him periodical returns giving details relating to membership, sickness and mortality benefits, and finances. In this chapter, reference is made to the finances of the societies which provide medical, hospital, sick pay, funeral, and similar benefits. Other matters relating to friendly societies and to miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act are discussed in the chapter "Welfare Services".

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision, and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once every five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by an actuarial certificate. Rates of contribution to other funds are subject to the approval of the Registrar.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specified purpose.

The growth of the funds of friendly societies during the last six years is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 162. Friendly Societies*: Accumulated Funds

At 30 June	Sickness and Funeral Funds	Medical Funds	Hospital Funds	Manage- ment Funds	Other Funds	Total
\$ thousand						
1966	14,679	3,277	2,591	1,977	2,118	24,642
1967	15,138	3,830	2,901	2,084	2,168	26,119
1968	15,454	4,457	4,041	2,226	2,293	28,470
1969	15,662	4,644	4,850	2,432	2,611	30,200
1970	16,102	4,680	5,588	2,900	2,503	31,773
1971	16,800	5,072	7,991	2,923	2,672	35,458

* Societies which provide recognised benefits (hospital and medical benefits, sick pay, and funeral donations). Other societies, such as dispensaries, medical institutions, and accident societies are excluded. Figures include branches in Australian Capital Territory.

At 30 June 1971, the head office funds of 9 societies amounted to \$29,873,000, representing 84.3 per cent of the accumulated funds of all friendly societies proper at that date. Approximately 66 per cent of head office funds was invested in mortgages, 2.5 per cent in government and semi-government securities, and 9.1 per cent in other investments. In June 1948, only 35 per cent of head office funds was invested in mortgages, while 50 per cent was held in government securities and shares and debentures.

The receipts and expenditure of friendly societies during recent years are summarised in the next table. Australian 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 Government. 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 Government benefits.

Table 163. Friendly Societies*: Receipts and Expenditure

Particulars	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	\$ thousand						
SOCIETIES' OWN FUNDS							
Receipts†—							
Contributions and Fees—							
Sickness and Funeral Funds ..	835	866	882	934	1,041	1,076	1,307
Medical Fund	4,019	4,899	5,147	5,729	6,015	6,339	8,693
Hospital Fund	4,407	4,450	5,298	6,737	7,632	9,335	9,960
Management Fund	1,613	1,742	1,805	2,125	2,326	2,561	3,008
Other Funds	202	201	186	135	143	389 _r	611
Total	11,076	12,158	13,318	15,660	17,157	19,700 _r	23,579
Interest	1,045	1,097	1,177	1,296	1,336	1,514	1,952
Other	380	651	732	1,494	571	801	676
Total Receipts‡	12,501	13,906	15,227	18,450	19,065	22,014 _r	26,208
Expenditure—							
Benefits Paid—							
Sick Pay	423	398	399	443	470	551	621
Funeral Donations	572	577	674	577	555	607	690
Medical	3,950	4,459	4,738	5,488	5,977	6,661	9,091
Hospital	4,248	4,432	5,186	6,592	7,129	9,453	9,141
Other	152	169	157	150	133	490 _r	715
Total	9,345	10,035	11,154	13,250	14,264	17,762 _r	20,260
Administration	2,087	2,273	2,403	2,725	2,918	3,226	3,845
Other	1,266	190	109	164	125	146	158
Total Expenditure‡	12,698	12,498	13,666	16,139	17,308	21,134 _r	24,263
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT BENEFITS‡							
Reimbursements by Australian Government to—							
Medical Fund	2,696	3,333	3,282	3,762	3,934	4,428	8,414
Hospital Fund	1,365	1,378	1,338	1,575	1,530	2,983	3,368
Total	4,061	4,711	4,621	5,337	5,464	7,412	11,783
Benefits paid on behalf of Australian Government—							
Medical	2,809	3,280	3,365	3,806	4,028	4,317	7,878
Hospital	1,297	1,348	1,343	1,492	1,462	2,402	2,165
Total	4,106	4,628	4,707	5,298	5,489	6,719	10,043

* See note *, Table 162.

† From 1970-71 receipts are on an income basis rather than the cash basis previously used.

‡ Excludes inter-fund transfers.

§ See text above table.

INSURANCE

The statistics of life insurance and of fire, marine, and general insurance given in this section, relate to the business of private and State Government Insurance Offices. Further particulars of Workers' Compensation Insurance are given in the chapter "Employment". Particulars of two specialised insurance schemes conducted by Commonwealth authorities, viz., the housing loans insurance scheme and the export payments insurance scheme, are given in the chapters "Housing and Building" and "Overseas Trade" respectively.

The conduct of life insurance business in Australia by private offices is controlled in terms of the (Federal) Life Insurance Act, 1945-1973 (see below). In New South Wales, State laws regarding insurance mainly comprise laws dealing with workers' compensation and insurance of motor vehicle owners against third-party risk. The operations of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales, which conducts both life and general insurance business, are controlled by the Government Insurance Act, 1927-1965.

LIFE INSURANCE

The (Federal) Life Insurance Act, 1945-1973, superseded State enactments as from 20 June 1945. Under this Act, life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by a Life Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. After investigation he may, subject to a right of appeal to the High Court, issue directions to a company or apply to the Court for the appointment of a judicial manager or for an order to wind up the company.

Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must lodge deposits (maximum \$100,000) with the Treasurer, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations, and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy, or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. However, a company may transfer liabilities and assets relating to a class (or part of a class) of life insurance to a new statutory fund set up in respect of that business. The assets of a statutory fund must not be mortgaged or charged except to secure a temporary bank overdraft and they must not be invested in any other organisation carrying on life insurance business. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at least every five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation.

A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policyholders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation. Of any surplus derived from participating policies registered in Australia, the allocation for distribution to shareholders may not exceed 25 per cent of the amount allocated to the holders of those policies.

Rates of premium must be approved by an actuary. Rules govern the assignment or mortgage of policies, the protection of policies against creditors in the event of bankruptcy, and the determination of surrender

values and forfeitures. A policyholder is entitled to a paid-up policy if he has paid three years' premiums, and to the surrender value in cash if the policy has been in force for six years. The amount payable on the death of a child under ten years of age is limited. A company must maintain a register of policies in each State in which it operates; a policyholder may elect to have a policy registered in a State other than that in which he resides.

In 1971 there were 48 life insurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act. Life business was also transacted by the New South Wales and Queensland Government Insurance Offices, which are not subject to the Federal Act. Of the offices, 11 conducted ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business, 32 conducted ordinary and superannuation business, 4 conducted ordinary business only and 1 was registered but not operating. Thirty-five of the offices were companies incorporated outside Australia or subsidiaries of such companies.

Statistics of life insurance are obtained from returns supplied by each life office to the Life Insurance Commissioner. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which in most instances falls in September or December.

The statistics given below for New South Wales relate to policies on life offices' New South Wales registers. In recent years, many policyholders resident in New South Wales have elected to have their policies registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

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

Table 164. Life Insurances in Force in New South Wales
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary and Superannuation Business				Industrial Business			
	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions*	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thousand			No.	\$ thousand		
1961	1,464,876	2,545,305	222,329	78,553	1,191,127	270,835	12,316	12,357
1962	1,476,143	2,795,804 ^r	254,270	83,838 ^r	1,148,198	286,592 ^r	14,121	12,828
1963	1,506,218	3,024,524 ^r	291,630 ^r	88,950 ^r	1,102,222	300,548	16,562	13,170
1964	1,531,751	3,286,522 ^r	330,253	94,789 ^r	1,063,308	317,899	19,271	13,649
1965	1,560,934 ^r	3,575,671 ^r	371,477	101,380 ^r	1,028,306	336,356	22,302	14,207
1966	1,603,993	3,852,851	419,977	107,561	990,324	355,926	26,097	14,770
1967	1,631,718	4,183,893	466,442	114,966	976,212	380,205	30,627	15,608
1968	1,667,992	4,611,316	535,320	126,159	960,132	402,163	35,309	16,370
1969	1,699,800	5,242,474 ^r	598,284	140,407	949,906	430,227	40,543	17,390
1970	1,688,116	5,968,882 ^r	659,796	156,391	936,757	463,553 ^r	45,958	18,436
1971	1,723,224	6,831,811	726,435	174,784	923,113	502,074	51,769	19,558

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

Insurances effected in conjunction with the establishment by employers of staff superannuation and retirement schemes have contributed significantly to the rapid growth in business in recent years, the sum assured under superannuation policies in force amounting to \$458,141,000 in 1964, \$485,559,000 in 1965, \$494,042,000 in 1966, \$509,414,000 in 1967, \$527,100,000 in 1968, \$621,323,000 in 1969, \$737,294,000 in 1970, and \$875,199,000 in 1971.

Industrial insurances are those upon which premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months and are receivable through collectors.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1971 is shown in the following table. Whole-life insurances are those payable at death only; endowment insurances are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

Table 165. Life Insurances in Force in New South Wales, 1971

Particulars	Insurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies	
	Whole-life Insurances	Endowment Insurances	Other Insurances	Endowments	Total		
ORDINARY BUSINESS							
Policies No.	648,769	758,836	38,776	34,333	1,480,714	627	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	3,412,660	1,533,328	922,617	88,007	5,956,612	326†	
Bonus Additions* .. \$ thous.	401,529	252,488	1,105	5,332	660,455	6	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	63,043	70,590	5,733	8,675	148,042	5	
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies No.	6,301	231,022	1,435	3,752	242,510	181	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	77,344	355,486	426,297	16,072	875,199	3,566†	
Bonus Additions* .. \$ thous.	8,749	56,398	163	671	65,980	...	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	2,279	14,483	9,153	827	26,742	1,145	
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies No.	111,387	795,888	...	15,838	923,113	...	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	25,469	472,520‡	...	4,085	502,074	...	
Bonus Additions .. \$ thous.	2,982	47,914	...	874	51,769	...	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	1,036	18,285	32	205	19,558	...	

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

† Amount per annum.

‡ Includes temporary insurance.

NEW LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

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

Table 166. Life Insurances: New Business in New South Wales
(Excluding Annuities)

Year	Ordinary and Superannuation Business			Industrial Business		
	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums	Policies	Sum Assured	Annual Premiums
	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1961	141,944	445,591	11,695	73,059	36,386	1,581
1962	137,229	484,970	12,181 _r	62,450	43,187	1,795
1963	140,087	484,365 _r	12,214 _r	51,491	44,035	1,755
1964	135,910	520,451	13,079 _r	49,299	46,249	1,813
1965	136,871	553,192	14,019 _r	51,548	49,180	1,954
1966	154,312	583,417	14,735	52,163	53,500	2,096
1967	142,678	646,911	16,139	54,012	56,611	2,234
1968	147,745	771,048	20,046	50,160	57,315	2,267
1969	167,624	1,016,057	24,427	52,899	65,260	2,571
1970	148,377	1,186,911	27,636	50,527	75,620	2,772
1971	160,744	1,385,457	31,689	48,032	85,702	2,953

The new policies issued in 1971 comprised the following types:—

Table 167. Life Insurances: Classification of New Business in N.S.W., 1971

Particulars	Insurance and Endowment Policies					Annuity Policies	
	Whole-life Insurances	Endowment Insurances	Other Insurances	Endowments	Total		
ORDINARY BUSINESS							
Policies No.	87,384	47,638	6,814	6,855	148,691	13	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	705,670	156,079	248,235	20,823	1,130,807	18*	
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	34	1,184	32	1,005	2,255	146	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	11,962	9,039	1,347	2,223	24,570	...	
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies No.	639	10,533	304	577	12,053	27	
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	12,417	59,984	177,194	5,054	254,650	930*	
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	...	82	115	79	276	201	
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	368	2,535	3,914	301	7,119	329	
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies No.	2,251	45,781	...	...	48,032	...
Sum Assured .. \$ thous.	2,521	83,181†	...	...	85,702	...
Single Premiums .. \$ thous.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Premiums .. \$ thous.	105	2,832	16	...	2,953	...	

* Amount per annum.

† Includes temporary Insurance.

The particulars of ordinary and superannuation business policies given in Tables 164 to 168 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 1971 numbered 153; the sum assured was \$72,083,000, and the annual premiums \$796,000.

DISCONTINUANCES OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1971:—

Table 168. Life Insurances: Discontinuances in New South Wales, 1971

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	6,868	15,754	626	1,500	2,659	120	5,536	1,425	58
Maturity	25,652	25,152	1,661	3,627	2,921	292	20,694	4,030	180
Surrender	39,371	147,067	4,361	10,797	67,567	2,096	19,506	14,469	599
Forfeiture	19,899	137,344	2,336	181	3,116	51	13,802	25,531	842
Transfer	5,189	45,175	900	2,358	10,963	407	2,141	1,708	70
Other*	570	33,891	41	9,624	29,519	402	(—) 3	18	82
Total	97,549	404,383	9,926	28,087	116,745	3,366	61,676	47,181	1,832
Annuities	54	10†	(—) 2	11	275†	157	...	...	...

* Includes conversions to or from other classes of business.

† Amount per annum.

In Table 168, the item "transfer" represents net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers. Policies lapsed after having overdue premiums advanced out of the surrender value are recorded as surrenders and not as forfeitures. Reinstatements are deducted from the causes under which the policies were discontinued.

PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC. IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Complete revenue accounts in respect of life insurance business in New South Wales are not available, because it is not practicable to allocate items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. to the various registers maintained by the life offices. Returns collected by the Life 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 169. Life Insurances: Premiums, Claims, etc. in New South Wales

Year	Premium Income	Claims, etc.						Total
		Death	Maturity	Other Claims	Surrenders	Annuities	Cash Bonuses	
\$ thousand								
ORDINARY BUSINESS								
1969	122,715	19,409	26,510	432	17,568	316	395	64,621
1970	126,812	21,133	30,463	447	21,495	314	401	74,253
1971	152,029	22,147	34,559	422	24,579	306	431	82,445
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS								
1969	21,771	1,976	2,649	55	5,007	259	10	9,956
1970	25,606	2,704	3,527	(—) 30	7,539	392	62	14,194
1971	25,061	2,821	3,393	(—) 15	5,269	122	90	11,681
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS								
1969	16,504	1,417	4,068	14	2,590	...	...	8,089
1970	17,606	1,730	4,226	6	2,761	...	...	8,723
1971	18,583	1,787	4,738	9	2,905	...	...	9,440

LIFE INSURANCE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following summary of revenue and expenditure shows the nature and magnitude of the operations in the last four years of the life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act and of the two State Government offices. The particulars refer to the business of the offices in Australia and overseas, except in the case of eleven overseas offices, for which only the Australian branch business is included. Accident and general insurance business, which some offices transact, is omitted, the statement being confined to the statutory life funds maintained in respect of ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business.

Table 170. Life Insurance Offices*: Revenue Accounts

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971		
					Ordinary Business	Super-annuation Business	Industrial Business
					\$ million		
Premiums	711.1	790.4	894.6	1,020.7	695.2	271.7	53.8
Consideration for Annuities ..	21.9	22.0	24.1	28.2	11.9	16.4	...
Interest, Dividends, Rents† ..	310.2	346.9	389.7	437.6	315.4	94.3	27.9
Profit on Realisation and Re-valuation of Assets	30.0	18.3	22.1	34.4	23.4	8.5	2.6
Transfers from Reserves or Profit and Loss Accounts	2.2	7.4	9.1	17.5	15.8	1.6	...
Values Allowed on Conversion from Other Classes of Life Business	14.8	19.7	39.5	41.8	14.3	27.6	...
Other Credits	11.2	9.1	9.4	5.7	5.0	0.5	0.1
Total Credits to Revenue Account‡	1,101.3	1,213.8	1,388.5	1,586.0	1,080.9	420.6	84.4
Payments on Policies—							
Claims: Death	109.5	113.3	129.8	140.9	108.0	27.8	5.0
Maturity	133.2	146.7	169.6	190.4	135.8	38.1	16.6
Other	¶	3.8	6.1	8.9	4.3	4.6	...
Surrenders	105.9	127.6	154.9	180.0	105.0	66.8	8.2
Annuities	7.4	8.2	8.1	9.5	4.6	4.8	...
Bonuses Paid in Cash	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.8	2.6	1.2	...
Total Payments on Policies ..	359.4	403.0	472.0	533.6	360.3	143.4	29.9
Management	76.5	85.5	98.0	118.3	87.7	20.4	10.3
Commission	63.6	72.9	84.5	102.3	84.4	9.3	8.6
Taxes§	5.7	7.2	8.4	10.5	8.4	1.4	0.7
Depreciation and loss on Sale of Assets	12.6	18.5	23.8	33.3	17.7	13.9	1.7
Transfer to Profit and Loss Account, including shareholders' dividends	1.8	2.0	3.1	2.3	2.1	0.2	...
Transfers to Reserves	4.3	9.2	7.7	10.4	4.9	5.3	0.3
Values Allowed on Conversion from Other Classes of Life Business	14.7	19.7	39.5	41.8	1.6	40.2	...
Other Debits	72.0§	2.6	3.9	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.1
Total Debits to Revenue Account‡	610.6	620.6	740.8	854.6	568.4	234.7	51.5

* See text preceding table.

† After deducting taxes and rates thereon (amounting in 1971 to \$34.6 m. for ordinary and super-annuation business and \$3.2 m. for industrial business).

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

¶ In 1968 "Other" claims included with "Death".

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

Of the premium income (including consideration for annuities) totalling \$1,048,952,000 for total ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business in 1971, \$867,504,000 or 83 per cent was derived from business in Australia, whilst the premiums from business in New South Wales amounted to \$195,674,000 or 23 per cent of the total in Australia. The cost of claims, surrenders, annuities, and cash bonuses totalled \$533,558,000 of which \$427,651,000 or 80 per cent related to Australian business; in respect of New South Wales, the amount was \$103,565,000, representing 24 per cent of the Australian total.

LIFE INSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life insurance funds of the offices registered under the Life Insurance Act

and of the life offices of the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments:—

Table 171. Life Insurance Offices*: Balance Sheets

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ million					
LIABILITIES						
Insurance Funds, including Investment and Contingency Reserves, etc.	4,887.6	5,233.1	5,728.4	6,320.1	6,972.7	7,816.4
Claims Unpaid	51.0	51.1	56.8	62.7	71.3	109.5
Premiums in Advance and in Suspense	4.2	4.7	4.8	7.0	7.9	7.5
Deposits	48.2	36.7	46.0	50.0	35.7	47.6
Bank Overdraft	24.3	33.2	35.8	45.1	50.4	47.9
Other	59.5	61.3	75.0	87.8	100.2	146.0
Total Liabilities	5,074.8	5,420.2	5,946.8	6,572.8	7,238.1	8,174.8
ASSETS						
Loans: On Mortgage—						
To Building Societies	21.3	19.5	18.7	16.8	14.4	15.1
Other	1,370.0	1,398.7	1,472.2	1,568.7	1,624.6	1,663.3
On Policies	183.9	200.2	223.0	249.8	284.0	318.5
Other	20.0	21.8	32.0	38.0	41.4	53.6
Government Securities—						
Australian	984.8	1,128.6	1,208.6	1,224.7	1,314.4	1,468.4
Other	277.7	285.9	294.8	303.0	340.4	392.6
Local and Semi-Government Securities	402.3	386.0	433.8	528.9	591.5	688.2
Debentures and Notes of Companies	515.4	585.2	665.8	723.5	778.9	854.9
Preference Shares	94.3	93.8	97.1	99.7	97.4	100.7
Ordinary Shares—						
Controlled Companies	11.7	12.0	13.9	18.2	24.5	39.1
Other Companies	535.9	585.7	687.0	827.7	967.4	1,131.5
Other Investments	17.1	3.4	5.5	0.2	0.8	1.0
Total Loans and Investments	4,434.1	4,720.7	5,152.6	5,599.3	6,079.6	6,727.1†
Property, Furniture, Equipment	490.6	536.3	612.8	766.6	920.6	1,143.4
Outstanding Premiums‡	85.2	88.9	95.3	102.9	116.2	137.0
Cash and Deposits	6.5	8.4	14.3	22.1	30.5	37.6
Other	58.3	65.8	71.8	81.8	91.3	129.7
Total Assets	5,074.8	5,420.2	5,946.8	6,572.8	7,238.1	8,174.8¶

* Refers to the life insurance business (both Australian and overseas) of companies with head offices in Australia and the Australian branch business of eleven companies with head offices overseas.

† Includes advances of premiums.

‡ Includes \$5,345.2m. held in Australia.

¶ Includes \$6,563.8m. held in Australia.

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 25 per cent, and property, etc. for 18 per cent, of the total assets in 1971.

FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The supervision of general (non-life) insurance in Australia was brought under the control of an Insurance Commissioner by the Insurance Act, 1973. The Act provides for a comprehensive system of supervision of general insurance and lays down minimum standards of financial soundness which must be met both by existing companies and new companies wishing to commence general insurance business in Australia.

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 172 to 174. These have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies with offices situated within the State and the Australian Capital Territory. The return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. Statistics shown for a particular financial year relate, therefore, to those annual accounts which had a balance date falling at any time within that year.

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 172. 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.					Taxation §	Total
			Claims, including Provision for Outstanding Claims ¶	Contribution to Fire Brigades	Commission and Agents' Charges	Expenses of Management	§ thousand		
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	25,437	198,209	6,889	25,556	44,797	8,664	283,516	
1968-69	321,262	29,676	221,338	7,936	27,861	50,117	7,126	314,378	
1969-70	356,995	34,007	253,788	8,254	30,776r	56,216	8,577	357,611r	
1970-71	396,254	40,711	286,438	9,390	33,316r	62,483	9,316	400,943r	
1971-72	474,755	47,133	319,747	11,234	38,898	74,254	11,795	455,928	

* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry.

† Includes business underwritten in the Australian Capital Territory. In 1971-72 this amounted to: Premiums, All Classes, \$3,936,000; Claims, All Classes, \$1,483,000; Total Claims, Expenses etc., \$2,839,000.

‡ See text following table.

¶ From investments in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

§ Includes income tax, pay-roll tax, licence fees, and stamp duty.

The income from interest, dividends, rents, etc. is derived from investments within the State and the Australian Capital Territory. Such investments are made from capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and these cannot be apportioned equitably over the different States and countries in which the companies operate. The investment income recorded in New South Wales, therefore, does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

The next table shows the premiums and claims in each of the last three years for each class of general insurance:—

Table 173. General Insurance, N.S.W.*: Premiums and Claims, by Class of Insurance

Group	Class of Insurance	Premiums†			Claims‡		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
		S thousand					
A	Fire	40,749	43,889	50,113	20,097	27,505	23,821
	Householders' Comprehensive	25,191	28,982	34,137	9,447	10,308	13,340
	Sprinkler Leakage	81	208	108	49	173	156
	Loss of Profits	5,272	6,354	8,157	1,703	2,352	1,084
	Hailstone	2,707	2,160	1,660	3,578	2,298	1,988
	Total, Group A ..	73,999	81,593	94,175	34,873	42,636	40,389
B	Marine	18,087	21,556	20,845	9,727	11,817	10,692
C	Motor Vehicle	90,361	98,792	118,090	70,859	77,336	86,634
	Motor Cycle	481	746	1,133	362	334	677
	Compulsory Third Party	64,283	67,119	70,244	67,884	73,733	77,888
	Total, Group C ..	155,124	166,658	189,467	139,105	151,402	165,199
D	Workers' Compensation‡	61,079§	66,661§	97,577§	47,368	54,598	72,913
E	Personal Accident	10,706	12,378	15,076	4,459	5,228	5,897
	Public Risk Third Party	9,497	11,736	13,712	4,794	6,584	5,923
	General Property	472	604	716	246	349	466
	Plate Glass	1,231	1,346	1,502	726	800	911
	Boiler	2,215	2,787	2,504	573	665	1,919
	Livestock	693	689	787	374	377	396
	Burglary	7,170	7,758	8,690	3,751	3,788	4,190
	Guarantee	643	801	972	77	285	182
	Pluvius	124	93	87	58	81	40
	Aviation	4,456	6,755	10,220	1,362	1,719	1,317
	All Risks	3,512	4,316	5,355	2,922	3,013	3,421
	Contractors' All Risks¶	2,176	3,862	4,838	1,655	1,376	2,709
	Television	583	300	76	271	42	40
	Other	5,228	6,361	8,156	1,446	1,680	3,142
	Total, Group E ..	48,706	59,787	72,691	22,714	25,985	30,553
	Total, All Classes†	356,995	396,254	474,755	253,788	286,438	319,747

* Includes business underwritten in the Australian Capital Territory. In 1971-72 this amounted to: Premiums, All Classes, \$3,936,000; Claims, All Classes, \$1,483,000.

† See text preceding Table 172.

‡ Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry.

¶ Includes Material Damage and Public Liability.

§ 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".

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 173 in accordance with an allocation made by the insurance companies. The contribution to fire brigades, shown in Table 172, is levied on premiums in respect of fire risks. Investment income and taxation charges, also shown in Table 172, are not distributed among the groups.

Table 174. General Insurance, N.S.W.*: Commission and Agents' Charges and Expenses of Management

Group	Class of Insurance	Commission and Agents' Charges			Expenses of Management		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
		\$ thousand					
A	Fire	11,623r	12,226r	14,324	16,334	18,583	20,990
B	Marine	2,199r	2,629r	2,388	2,665	2,968	3,166
C	Motor Vehicle and Cycle ..	7,710r	7,794	8,958	16,663	17,957	21,192
D	Workers' Compensation ..	2,688	2,772	4,011	11,585	12,609	16,863
E	Other	6,556r	7,896r	9,218	8,970	10,364	12,043
Total, All Classes		30,776r	33,316r	38,898	56,216	62,483	74,254

*Includes business underwritten in the Australian Capital Territory. In 1971-72 this amounted to: Commission and Agents' Charges, All Classes, \$347,000; Expenses of Management, All Classes, \$681,000.

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are given in the chapter "Employment".

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1 February 1943. Particulars are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in 1926, when it was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employees and other classes of general insurance for government departments, semi-governmental authorities, and government employees and contractors. In 1942, its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general and life insurance—governmental and other.

The Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the Office are guaranteed by the State.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office, transacted in the year ended 30 June 1972, is shown in the following table:—

Table 175. Government Insurance Office: General Insurance Branch—Revenue and Expenditure, 1971–72

Particulars	Workers' Compensation	Fire	General Accident	Marine	Total
	\$ thousand				
Premiums	13,023	7,567	79,999	243	100,832
Interest and Rents	2,431	1,128	16,609	68	20,236
Total Revenue	15,454	8,695	96,608	311	121,068
Claims	12,607	2,746	84,535	60	99,947
Fire Brigade Contributions .. .. .	...	655	88	...	743
Other Expenses	994*	1,542	4,095	86	6,718*
Taxation	269	918	1,373	78	2,638
Total Expenditure	13,870	5,861	90,091	224	110,046
Surplus or Deficit (—)	1,584	2,835	6,517	88	11,023

* Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission (\$149,000).

Premiums for motor vehicle compulsory third-party insurance accounted for 80 per cent of the total premiums of the General Accident Department in 1971–72.

The net profit in 1971–72 was \$11,023,000, made up of a profit of \$2,712,000 on motor vehicle third-party insurance and an aggregate profit of \$8,311,000 on all other departments. The latter sum was distributed as follows—bonuses to policy holders, \$5,358,000 and transfers to accumulated funds, \$2,954,000. The Government Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1941, requires that the funds of the Office at the close of each year, in excess of the amount determined as reasonably required, be paid to the Treasury for use in extending and improving hospital facilities; these allocations totalled \$3,800,000 to 30 June 1972.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business amounted to \$335,693,000 at 30 June 1972, including Australian Government securities, \$75,569,000, local and semi-government securities, \$103,216,000, company shares, debentures, etc., \$53,746,000, loans on mortgage, \$80,303,000, and fixed deposit, \$5,500,000. Reserves and revenue account balance amounted to \$43,860,000, but these were offset by an accumulated trading loss of \$20,169,000 on motor vehicle third-party insurance, leaving accumulated funds at \$23,692,000. Provisions and current liabilities at 30 June 1972 were \$312,001,000, which included \$249,786,000 for unadjusted claims, largely in respect of motor vehicle third-party insurance.

The life insurance branch of the Office was established in 1942. Particulars of the operations of the branch in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 176. Government Insurance Office: Life Insurance Branch

Year ended 30 June	Revenue from Premiums	Expenditure		Life Insurance Fund at 30 June	New Business	
		Claims and Surrenders	Management and Agency Expenses		Policies	Sum Assured
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.
1967	5,137	2,142	717	40,302	9,623	20,114
1968	6,293	2,217	787	46,195	9,528	26,184
1969	7,983	2,511	1,212	53,606	12,447	35,854
1970	10,042	3,270	1,341	62,810	9,432	56,232
1971	10,438	4,064	1,460	72,281	7,789	57,958
1972	12,795	5,327	1,682	83,301	10,921	68,116

PENSION SCHEMES

Particulars of the following groups of contributory pension or superannuation schemes in New South Wales or Australia are given in this section:

- (1) Government Pension Schemes,
- (2) Pensions for Mine Workers,
- (3) Private Superannuation Schemes.

GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEMES

The Australian 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 Australian Government was commenced in November 1922. Contributions by employees are deducted from their salaries, during service, and contributions by the Australian Government as employer are paid at the rate of \$65 per unit per annum when the officers retire on pension. There is provision for payment of Government subsidy to the Fund if the average interest yield on its investment falls below 3½ per cent in any year.

An employee contributes for a number of pension units in accordance with his salary (in general, at the rate of one unit for each \$130 of salary up to \$11,049 and one unit for each \$163 of salary in excess of \$11,049 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. From 1 July 1973 (retrospective to 1 July 1971) pensions are adjusted annually by the application of movements in the Consumer Price Index between March quarters multiplied by the factor 1.4, subject to the proviso that the percentage increase does not exceed the percentage increase in the statistics of Average Weekly Earnings for the corresponding period.

Since 1969 it has been possible for certain officers who pay over 7½ per cent of their salary in superannuation contributions to take up non-contributory units. These units, which have a value of \$65 per annum on retirement at age 65 may be taken up by officers who qualify if they are aged 40 years or more and if they have fulfilled certain conditions to show that they have made a reasonable minimum contribution towards providing for a post-retirement pension.

Pension is payable when the contributor retires on or after attaining retiring age or, in cases of invalidity or incapacity, at an earlier age. Benefit for the widow or dependent widower of a contributor or pensioner is five-eighths of the pension to which the contributor or pensioner was entitled, except in the case of a male contributor who elected in December 1959 to contribute for his widow to receive only half the pension. Benefit for dependent children (children who are under the age of 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years attending a school, college, or university) is payable on the death of the contributor or pensioner, at the rate of \$208 per annum (a minimum of \$520 if both parents are deceased).

If retrenched, a contributor is entitled to receive a lump sum or pension which is the actuarial equivalent of contributions paid by him and an appropriate amount to represent employer contributions. Where service is terminated by resignation or dismissal, the contributor receives a refund of his contributions. If a contributor dies before retirement and is not survived by a widow, dependent widower or eligible children, a refund of the full amount of contributions is paid to his or her personal representative.

In 1937, a Provident Account was created as part of the Superannuation Fund for the benefit of employees who fail to pass the medical examination and therefore cannot contribute to the Pension Scheme. Contributions are at the rate of 5 per cent of salary.

Benefit from the Provident Account on retirement at 60 or more years of age, on retrenchment, or on retirement owing to invalidity, is in the form of a lump sum equal to three times the sum of the contributions paid and compound interest thereon. A minimum of half the contributor's annual salary is payable in respect of retrenchment or on retirement owing to invalidity. On the death before retirement of a contributor to the Account, benefit (or half his annual salary, whichever is greater) is paid to the widow or dependent widower or, if not survived by a widow or dependent widower, to the dependent children. On resignation or discharge, a contributor receives an amount equal to his contributions with compound interest; similar benefit is payable to personal representatives on the death of a contributor without dependants. In 1971 the Superannuation Act was amended to provide for the portability and preservation of superannuation rights on transfer to, or from other schemes, subject to certain conditions. The next table shows the number of contributors and the contributions received and payments made by the Superannuation Fund and Provident Account in recent years. At 30 June 1972, the assets of the Fund exceeded \$547 million.

Table 177. Commonwealth Superannuation Fund and Provident Account

Year ended 30 June	Superannuation Fund				Provident Account			
	Contributors *	Contributions by Employees	Government Payments	Benefit Payments from Fund	Contributors *	Contributions by Employees	Government Payments	Benefit Payments from Account
1967	136,794	\$ thous. 27,392	\$ thous. 21,514	\$ thous. 30,579	15,105	\$ thous. 2,370	\$ thous. 1,891	\$ thous. 3,067
1968	146,057	29,906	27,633	37,534	16,588	2,685	1,750	2,979
1969	153,430	32,805	31,364	42,918	17,367	3,007	2,468	4,107
1970	160,689	38,510	33,544	49,628	18,498	3,457	2,634	4,449
1971	169,934	46,200	37,095	51,722	20,211	4,080	2,880	4,929
1972	174,355	56,083	50,855	66,457	22,247	5,266	3,519	5,736

* At 30 June.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army and Air Force has operated since 1948. Details of this scheme are outlined on page 270 of Year Book No. 62. A new scheme—retrospective to 1 October 1972—was implemented by the Defence Forces Retirement and Death Benefits Act, 1973. The funds of the former scheme, called the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund, were transferred to the Australian Government, and all pensions which would have been paid from the Fund after 1 October 1972 are paid by the Australian Government.

Under the existing scheme, contributions are set at a rate of 5.5 per cent of the member's annual rate of pay. Retirement pay is expressed as a percentage of final pay, dependent on the number of years served by the contributor. Contributions are payable to, and benefits are payable by, the Australian Government. In addition to pensions payable to contributors, their widows, or their children, the existing scheme provides a number of extra benefits, such as provision for commutation of retirement pay; extension of reversionary benefits in certain circumstances to de facto widows and to illegitimate children, and extension of eligibility to dependent widowers of female members.

At 30 June 1972, there were 80,765 contributors to, and 11,162 pensioners of, the former Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund; assets of the Fund exceeded \$136 million.

State Superannuation Fund

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies commenced on 1 July 1919. Originally, the Fund was based on regular compulsory contributions in equal proportions by the employing authorities and the employees. The scheme was amended, as from 1 July 1929, to provide that contributions to the Superannuation Fund by the Government and two of the corporate bodies (viz., the Sydney Harbour Trust and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission) would be made in the form of pension subsidy as pensions became due, and not as regular contributions during the service of the employee concerned. It was subsequently prescribed that the contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions would be repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund. In terms of legislation in 1944 the State Treasury paid to the Fund \$7,664,000 (by annual instalments between 1945 and 1959) which together with interest earnings, has been applied, since 1961–62, in reduction of the Government's annual liability for matured pensions. Under the same legislation the original principle of regular contributions by the Crown was restored in respect of pension units for which employees' contributions commenced on or after 1 July 1944.

Each employee contributes for a number of pension units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Contribution by permanent employees is generally compulsory, but since 1944, a satisfactory medical report has been a condition of acceptance of new contributors. A limited benefits scheme was introduced in 1960 for employees who fail to pass the medical examination.

The value of a pension unit has been \$2.75 per week since January 1971. Since 1970, there has been no maximum number of pension units specified by the **Superannuation Act**.

Unless an employee's service is terminated sooner, pension is payable and normal contributions cease at age 60 years, or at age 55 years in the case of a woman who has contributed for retirement at this age. Since 1969 it has been possible for a pensioner over age 60 years to commute part of his pension (i.e. that part above the maximum means test level set by the Commonwealth Age Pension Scheme) into a lump sum payment. The basis of commutation is that for each \$1 a fortnight of pension commuted, a lump sum of \$250 is payable; in cases where pension payments have already been made, an amount equal to one-third of the total of these payments is deducted from the lump sum. The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is paid a pension at two-thirds of the rate for which her husband contributed, and she too, since 1969, may elect to commute part of this pension into a lump sum payment. Pension is payable in respect of the children of a deceased contributor or pensioner until they reach 18 years of age (23 years if "students") at the rate of \$4 per week (\$10 if both parents are dead, or if the mother is not entitled to a pension).

On resignation, dismissal, or discharge, an employee receives a refund of his contributions to the Fund. On the death before retirement of an unmarried male, a widower, or a female contributor, the refund is payable to the personal representative of the deceased.

The following table shows details of the State Superannuation Fund for the last five years:—

Table 178. State Superannuation Fund

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand				
Income—					
Contributions:					
Employees	15,891	17,249	20,350	26,528	32,250
Employers	21,969	23,465	27,042	34,650	42,259
Investment Interest	21,385	24,199	27,227	30,322	34,788
Other	28	43	45	36	37
Total Income	59,273	64,955	74,664	91,536	109,333
Expenditure—					
Pensions	21,157	23,316	25,325	29,477	35,740
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death)*	5	7	8,911	8,980	25,361
Refunds of Contributions	2,385	2,835	3,699	3,844r	3,867
Administration	372	477	602	613r	756
Other	1,034	1,042	606	688r	918
Total Expenditure†	24,953	27,677	39,143	43,603	66,643
	Number				
Contributors Current	63,684	66,700	69,136r	70,298	76,385
Pensions Current	13,070	13,572	14,043	14,466	15,218

* See text above table. Since 1969 it has been possible for a pensioner to commute part of his pension into a lump sum payment.

† Excludes transfers to Investment Fluctuation Reserve (\$187,000, \$203,000, \$221,000, \$225,000 and \$227,000 in the years covered by the table); balances in this reserve being \$1,909,000 at 30 June 1971 and \$2,075,000 at 30 June 1972.

The Fund's accumulated funds at 30 June 1972 amounted to \$550,361,000; investments at that date were \$556,269,000 (comprising government securities, \$320,247,000, company securities, \$94,779,000, secured loans, \$110,579,000, and land and buildings, \$30,663,000), and cash on hand and at call, \$2,100,000.

Since 1970 a minimum pension scheme has been introduced for pensioners and their widows on low pensions. Under this scheme these pension recipients receive a payment sufficient to bring their income up to the maximum means test level set by the Commonwealth Age Pension Scheme. The additional cost of these payments is borne, through the employing authorities, by the State Government.

At 30 June 1972, there were approximately 52,000 male and 24,000 female contributors to the Fund.

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Funds.

Police Superannuation and Reward Fund

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent of salary. The proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods are paid to the Fund. The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. The pension for police (and police-women since March 1965) who have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service less 3 per cent, up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary less 3 per cent. The pensions being paid to existing pensioners were increased on four occasions in the years from 1952 to 1966, to take account of the difference between the existing pension and that which would be payable to a member of the Police Force of equivalent rank and service retiring in that year. In 1970 further increases were granted to certain pensioners (including disabled members) and pensions were provided for widows of pensioners who died before 12 April 1966. All police must retire at the age of 60 years except the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years and Assistant Commissioners, for whom the age of retirement is 62 years. Widows of pensioners who have died since April 1966, are entitled to pension at half-rate. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependants of police who die while in the service.

Contributors to the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund numbered 7,706 in June 1972, and comprised 7,600 men and 106 women.

Particulars of income and expenditure for the last five years are shown in the next table.

Table 179. Police Superannuation and Reward Fund

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	£ thousand				
Income—					
Contributions:					
Employees	978	1,034	1,194	1,320	1,625
Employer*	2,786	2,941	3,136	3,202	3,129
Investment Interest .. .. .	...	...	5	...	...
Other	15	14	...	26	21
Total Income	3,780	3,988	4,335	4,548	4,775
Expenditure—					
Pensions	3,557	3,738	3,865	4,047 ^r	4,431
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death)	97	84	215	294	158
Refunds of Contributions	125	165	255	206	186
Other	1	1	1	...	...
Total Expenditure	3,780	3,988	4,335	4,548 ^r	4,775
	Number				
Contributors Current	6,935	7,066	7,125	7,294	7,706
Pensions Current	1,694	1,747	1,769	1,962	2,013

* Paid by the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Transport Retirement Fund

The Transport Retirement Fund was set up on 1 July 1968 to take over the contributors, assets, and liabilities of the Railways Retirement Fund. It provides benefits for all employees in the Public Transport Commission (formerly the Departments of Railways and Government Transport) and the Department of Motor Transport who commenced employment on or after 1 January 1968. Special constables and parking police employed by the Police Department are also covered by the Fund. Former contributors to the Railways Retirement Fund were automatically transferred to the Transport Retirement Fund from its inception, while contributors to the Railways Superannuation Account and employees covered by the gratuity scheme of the Government Transport (now the Omnibus Division of the Public Transport Commission) and Motor Transport Departments (see page 216) were given the option, during the year ended 30 June 1969, of transferring to the Fund.

Under the Transport Retirement Fund scheme, employees contribute for a lump-sum retirement benefit at rates based on the amount of benefit sought and the age at which contributions commence. Employees under 30 years of age must contribute at a rate which will provide for a benefit at age 65 equal to at least twice their annual wage. Special provisions have been made for contributors who are 30 years of age or more. The maximum benefit for which an employee may contribute is five times his annual wage, subject to a maximum benefit of \$50,000 and subject to his contributions not exceeding 5 per cent of his annual wage. On retirement from age 60 onwards, a contributory may elect to convert the whole or part of the lump-sum

benefit to either a life-time pension for himself alone, or to a smaller pension for himself with five-eighths of that pension for his widow.

Contributions to the Fund attract compound interest at 4½ per cent per annum. The Fund provides, after a minimum of 10 years' service, a benefit of 2½-times the sum of the employee contributions, plus interest, on retirement from age 60 onwards, on death after age 60, or on retirement from invalidity at any age. A benefit of double the employee contributions, plus interest, is payable on death before age 60, or on death with less than 10 years' service. Subject to employee contributions reaching a specified level, the minimum benefit in the case of death or retirement from invalidity is \$1,000. For a slightly higher rate of contribution, the minimum benefit of \$1,000 is increased by \$100 for each year of service, provided that the amount does not exceed the benefit for age 60 retirement. Where a contributor resigns, is dismissed, or is retrenched with less than 10 years' service he receives a refund of contributions.

The employer is required to contribute 50 per cent of the total benefit where the contributor dies before age 60 or with less than 10 years' service, and in all other cases, 60 per cent. There is a State Government guarantee to subsidise the fund if the average earning rate of the Fund falls below 4½ per cent in any year.

Particulars of the income and expenditure of the Transport Retirement Fund are given in the next table:—

Table 180. Transport Retirement Fund

Particulars	Year ended 30 June		
	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand		
Income—			
Contributions:			
Employees	1,945*	2,329	2,787
Employers	444*	305*	352
Investment Interest	1,208	1,438	1,700
Total Income	3,597	4,072	4,839
Expenditure—			
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death)	393	492	612
Refunds of Contributions	310	239	277
Administration	138	127	134
Other	484	554	591
Total Expenditure	1,325	1,411	1,614
	Number		
Contributors Current	21,637	23,692	25,720

* Includes initial credits received for employees transferring from other schemes (Employees: \$5,000 in 1969-70; Employers: \$199,000 in 1969-70 and \$3,000 in 1970-71).

At 30 June 1972, the Fund's accumulated funds amounted to \$17,426,000 and its long-term liability to the Railways (representing employer's liability paid in advance) was \$8,571,000. Investments of the Fund at that date

totalled \$25,243,000 (comprising government securities, \$11,482,000 company securities, \$4,855,000 secured loans, \$8,206,000, and land and buildings, \$700,000) and the cash balance was \$475,000.

Government Railways Superannuation Account

The Superannuation Account covers those employees (and ex-employees who had transferred, with continuation of superannuation rights, to certain other government authorities) who did not elect to join the Railways Retirement Fund in June 1964 or the Transport Retirement Fund during the year ended 30 June 1969.

Employees covered by the Superannuation Account contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent of the first \$1,600 of their wages or salary, subject to a maximum contribution of \$1.01 a fortnight, the employing authorities providing all that is necessary beyond these contributions. The amount of pension payable is one-fortieth of the average annual salary during the term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service. Where an employee has 40 or more years of service, the average annual salary during the last 40 years before retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of \$1,600 per annum. Since 1967 pensioners have been paid a minimum of \$416 per annum or such lower sum as would entitle them to a full Commonwealth age pension. Particulars of the income and expenditure of the Government Railways Superannuation Account and of the number of pensions current in the last five years are given in the next table:—

Table 181. Government Railways Superannuation Account

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand				
Income—					
Contributions:					
Employees	695	630	503	448	428
Employers*	10,891	11,586	11,871	12,133	12,823
Investment Interest	11	10	6	5	8
Other	1	1	1	1	1
Total Income	11,598	12,227	12,381	12,587	13,259
Expenditure—					
Pensions	11,488	11,792	12,044	12,227	12,922
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death) and Gratuities	174	176	156	177	149
Refunds of Contributions	142	128	96	73	54
Other	2	2	2	1	1
Total Expenditure	11,806	12,098	12,298	12,478	13,126
	Number				
Contributors Current	24,898	18,820	17,104	15,985	14,880
Pensions Current	14,149	13,907	13,723	13,378	13,198

* Includes contributions by Railways (\$9,366,000, \$9,971,000, \$10,242,000, \$10,543,000 and \$11,321,000 in the years covered by the table); contributions are also made by the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Division), the Department of Motor Transport, and the Electricity Commission.

The cash balance of the Fund at 30 June 1972 was \$407,000.

Omnibus and Motor Transport Employees' Gratuities Scheme

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948 and continued to take new entrants until 31 December 1967, employees of the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Division) and the Department of Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds are entitled, after ten years' service, to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. If retirement is before the age of 60 and for reasons other than incapacity, the gratuity is equal to a week's salary for each year of service, with a limit of 13 weeks; in other cases, it is equal to two weeks' salary for each year of service, without limit. The scheme is non-contributory.

Local Government Superannuation Schemes

Schemes of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities, public hospitals, and certain other undertakings are administered by the Local Government Superannuation Board.

Prior to 1 January 1969, employees were required to effect with approved life offices, through the Board, endowment insurance policies maturing at age 65 or previous death. A provident fund was available for those employees who were debarred from insurance on account of age or other circumstances. Liability for the insurance premiums and provident fund contributions is shared by employers and employees, in equal proportions.

For employees still covered by this insurance scheme the scale of compulsory insurance cover ranges from \$400 to \$2,000 according to age and salary, but after August 1959, new employees with an annual salary exceeding \$1,300 were required to effect cover of at least \$2,000. There is provision for optional cover up to a maximum (compulsory and optional cover combined) of \$12,000 (\$4,000 before September 1959).

Particulars of the Insurance Account and the Provident Fund for the last five years are given in the next two tables:—

Table 182. Local Government Superannuation Scheme: Insurance Account

Particulars	Year ended 31 March				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousands				
Income—					
Contributions towards Premiums:					
Employees	3,141	3,320	3,137	2,367	2,412
Employers	3,081	3,271	3,066	2,294	2,312
Matured Policies, and Surrenders	1,181	1,322	1,569	1,791	1,649
Other .. .. .	..	17	10	..	75
Total Income	7,403	7,930	7,782	6,452	6,448
Expenditure—					
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement*)	354	460	481	668	778
Refund of Contributions	722	749	974	1,021	810
Premiums to Insurance Companies	6,204	6,591	6,183	4,645	4,773
Other	123	130	143	118	87
Total Expenditure	7,403	7,930	7,782	6,452	6,448
	Number				
Contributors Current	36,318	36,839	29,054	24,860	23,625

* Death claims, paid by insurance company direct to estates of deceased, amounted to \$549,000, \$770,000, \$712,000, \$672,000, and \$610,000 in the years covered by the table.

Table 183. Local Government Superannuation Scheme: Provident Fund

Particulars	Year ended 31 March				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand				
Income—					
Contributions:					
Employees	4,754	5,326	5,036	4,073	3,887
Employers	4,754	5,326	5,036	4,073	3,887
Investment Interest	2,039	2,289	2,576	2,750	2,950
Other	294	344	395	607	555
Total Income	11,841	13,284	13,044	11,503	11,279
Expenditure—					
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement or Death)	612	609	645	860	822
Refund of Contributions	6,393	7,811	8,053	7,833	6,513
Other	951	249	2,101	1,083	711
Total Expenditure	7,957	8,669	10,799	9,775	8,046
	Number				
Contributors Current	35,614	35,911	28,937	22,489	19,122

For the provident fund, the minimum contribution payable by employees is 7 per cent of their salary. In September 1959, provision was made for optional contributions up to a maximum (compulsory and optional contributions combined) of 15 per cent of salary.

From 1 January 1969, the scheme outlined above for local and other government employees has been closed to new entrants, and all new employees who complete twelve months' service are required to contribute to the Local Government Superannuation Benefits Fund. Contributors under the former scheme were given the opportunity of transferring to the Fund.

Contributions to the Fund are fixed at 8.75 per cent of annual salary, of which the employer pays 5.25 per cent and the employee 3.5 per cent. Retirement benefits represent the accumulation of 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.

Until March 1971 a consortium of life insurance offices managed the Benefits Fund and was responsible for the investment of all accumulated contributors' funds and annual cash flows. From 1 April 1971, a revised agreement was entered into with the life offices whereby the Local Government Superannuation Board manages contributors' funds and the role of the life offices is to invest 90 per cent of accumulated contributors' funds as at 31 March 1971 and of the annual cash flow of the Fund.

Particulars of the Superannuation Benefits Fund during its first four years of operation are given in the following table.

Table 184. Local Government Superannuation Benefits Fund

Particulars	Year ended 31 March			
	1969*	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand			
Income—				
Contributions towards Premiums:				
Employees	5	1,473	3,133	4,413
Employers	7	2,210	4,700	6,620
Investment Income .. .. .	...	...	...	4,058
Transfers from Contributors' Fund .. .. .	...	508	2,156	228
Total Income	12	4,191	9,988	15,320
Expenditure—				
Lump Sum Payments (Retirement, Disablement, or Death) .. .. .	...	97	511	1,150
Refunds of Contributions .. .. .	...	155	653	949
Refunds to Employing Authorities .. .. .	...	256	992	1,834
Administration .. .. .	...	64	102	203
Transfers to Contributors' Fund	12	3,619	7,731	10,790
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	393
Total Expenditure	12	4,191	9,988	15,320
	Number			
Contributors Current	745	18,583	29,778	37,309

* Three months ended 31 March 1969.

PENSIONS FOR MINE WORKERS

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Minister for Mines as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and shale mines in New South Wales. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension on compulsory retirement on account of age. Others eligible include mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1 February 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1 January 1920. On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant and each dependent child or step-child.

The maximum weekly rate of pension at 30 June 1973, was \$25.75 for a retired mine worker and \$24.75 for a widow. Supplementary allowances are payable for dependants—\$16.00 for a wife or one female dependant over 16 years of age, and \$4.50 for each dependent child under 16 years of age. The maximum amount of pension and allowances is subject to deduction of any invalid, age, or widow's pension received. In addition, if a pensioner under age 60 years, or any dependant for whom he may receive allowance, engages in employment, his pension, including allowances, is reduced by any excess of average earnings of the pensioner and dependants over \$37.50 a week, except that where the income of the wife exceeds \$37.50 per week, no wife's allowance is payable.

An amendment to the Coal and Oil Shale Mine Workers (Superannuation) Act in 1970 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., was \$1.42 per week during 1972-73. Mine owners contribute at the rate of four and a half times the amount payable by each employee.

Contributions are paid into, and pensions paid from, the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the Fund has received an annual contribution from the State Government of \$160,000 (\$320,000 in 1965-66 only). In accordance with the 1970 amendment, this annual contribution will be reduced from 1972 progressively by \$16,000 each year for the next 10 years.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund in the last five years are shown in the next table. The number of pensions in force in June 1972 was 9,229.

Table 185. Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
\$ thousand					
Income—					
Contributions—					
State Treasury	160	160	160	160	144
Mine Owners	3,407	3,621	3,714	4,140	4,579
Mine Workers	764	867	825	924	1,020
Interest	657	696	760	811	925
Total Income	4,989	5,344	5,459	6,035	6,667
Expenditure—					
Pensions	4,295	4,051	4,694	5,277	5,743
Administration, etc.	111	103	122	144	242
Transfer to Reserve	500*	1,100*	644	615	683
Total Expenditure	4,907	5,255	5,459	6,035	6,667

* Provision for Reserve.

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation, are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1971-72 contributions by mine owners totalled \$439,000, and subsidy payments \$580,000. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 383 in June 1972.

PRIVATE SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

In 1955-56, 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63 sample surveys were conducted of pension and retiring allowance schemes in private businesses subject to pay-roll tax, other than in rural industries, private domestic service, and certain businesses such as accountants, trade associations, consultant engineers, etc. Australian Government airlines and banks were included where they had their own funds separately from the Commonwealth superannuation funds, but statutory coal miners' pension funds were excluded. In these surveys (and in a similar survey in 1951-52) details were obtained for membership, contributions, benefits, and assets, etc. for three types of pension and retiring allowance schemes. They were—(a) schemes operated through life insurance offices, (b) schemes operated through separately constituted funds, and (c) direct payments of pensions and retiring allowances. Results of these surveys were published in the Official Year Book of Australia for 1965 and earlier years.

For the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 and from 1963-64 to 1971-72 details of contributions and other income, benefits and other expenditure, and assets, were collected from a number of selected larger schemes operated through separately constituted funds; in order to improve the coverage of this collection, the number of schemes included was increased from 1964-65. The separately constituted private superannuation funds covered (since 1964-65) by the annual surveys accounted, in 1962-63, for about 72 per cent of total contributions, 71 per cent of the income, 68 per cent of the expenditure, and 77 per cent of the assets of all the separately constituted funds covered by the 1962-63 sample survey.

Results of the *Survey of Selected Private Pension Funds* for the last five years are shown in the next table. Since these surveys were not representative samples, it is not known to what extent their share of the whole field has changed since the 1962-63 sample survey; nor is the pattern of income, expenditure, and asset distribution of the funds included in these surveys necessarily representative of the whole field. Assets of these selected separately constituted private pension funds in 1971-72 totalled \$1,461,000,000, of which 28.7 per cent comprised shares in companies, 21.4 per cent company debentures, 17.8 per cent Australian Government securities, 14.6 per cent local and semi-government securities, and 17.5 per cent other assets. As a breakdown by individual States is not available, the statistics shown in the table relate to all the selected funds in Australia.

Table 186. Income and Expenditure of Selected Separately Constituted Private Pension Funds in Australia

Item	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$ million				
INCOME					
Contributions—					
Employees	29.4	32.3	36.2	40.9 _r	46.7
Employers	52.7	58.1	68.1	77.3	87.4
Interest on Commonwealth, local and semi-government securities	20.3	21.9	23.6	26.1 _r	29.7
Other interest, dividends, and rent	30.8	36.0	41.6 _r	47.1 _r	53.3
Profit on sale or revaluation of assets	16.1	18.7	5.0	4.0 _r	16.2
Other income*	6.3 _r	7.1 _r	3.3 _r	3.5	9.1
Total Income	155.6	174.1	177.8	199.0_r	242.3
EXPENDITURE					
Pensions paid to—					
Former employees	15.3 _r	17.0	18.7 _r	21.3 _r	26.4
Widows or children	2.6	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.4
Lump sum payments to—					
Former employees—					
On retirement	13.1 _r	14.7	18.1	22.4 _r	30.6
On resignation or dismissal	10.7	12.7	15.9	16.9 _r	19.4
Widows or children	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.8 _r	4.3
Loss on sale or revaluation of assets	1.1	1.6	3.8	7.2	3.0
Other expenditure†	3.3 _r	3.4	8.1 _r	5.6	5.4
Total Expenditure	49.0	55.9	71.2	81.3	93.4
Increase in Funds	106.6	118.2	106.6	117.7_r	148.9

* Includes receipts from life insurance offices, sub-underwriting commissions, etc.

† Includes administrative expenses payable from funds, payments to life insurance offices, etc.

FINANCE COMPANIES

Statistics of finance companies relate to the lending operations of companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, other consumer and commercial loans, and factoring. Companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities are included in the statistics if the major portion of their assets relates 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, in financing the operations of related companies, or whose outstanding balances on an Australia-wide basis are less than \$500,000 (before July 1971, \$100,000), 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, most 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 *instalment credit for retail sales* are defined in the statistics of finance companies in the same way as for statistics of instalment credit (see page 226). They cover all types of instalment credit schemes which involve repayments by regular predetermined instalments, and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales. (It should be noted that the group "non-retail finance businesses", as identified for purposes of the statistics of instalment credit for retail sales, does not correspond with finance companies as defined in this section, partly because the former group includes unincorporated businesses, and partly because some finance companies which finance the sales of particular retailers are included in "retail businesses" in the instalment credit statistics.)

Wholesale finance relates mainly to the financing of motor dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes, and includes some transactions which are not strictly hire purchase contracts. *Personal loans* are loans, other than instalment credit for retail sales and loans secured by mortgage, to persons in their private capacity. *Other consumer and commercial loans* cover 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 1966-67 in the following table:—

Table 187. Finance Companies*: Amount Financed†, by Type of Agreement, N.S.W. and Australia

Year ended 30 June	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	Wholesale Finance	Personal Loans	Commercial Loans Repayable at Call or Within 90 Days‡	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans	Factoring	Total
\$ million							
NEW SOUTH WALES							
1967‡	279.6r	269.9	43.8r	250.8	204.1	28.1	1,076.1
1968‡	324.9r	318.7	50.3r	288.2	232.3	36.8	1,251.1
1969‡	373.0r	364.0	59.4r	386.0	326.2	41.5	1,550.1
1970‡	412.5r	417.4	78.8r	430.5	448.9	46.5	1,834.6
1971	440.7r	437.3	84.7r	508.4r	573.3r	42.8	2,087.2r
1972	448.9	498.8	98.4	620.1	772.9	43.5	2,482.6
AUSTRALIA							
1967	685.5r	719.0	99.2r	319.8	411.5	68.0	2,303.0
1968	811.0r	855.8	122.0r	371.1	496.0r	75.5r	2,731.3r
1969	914.2r	944.4	132.1r	496.9	683.7r	75.7	3,247.0r
1970	1,037.4r	1,059.7	152.4r	572.5r	939.1r	91.6	3,852.7r
1971	1,124.8r	1,134.6	162.6r	865.8r	1,120.0r	97.6	4,505.3r
1972	1,122.2	1,294.0	206.4r	1,198.5	1,491.6	98.5	5,411.3

* See text above table.

† Excludes hiring charges, interest, insurance, and initial deposits. For purchases of existing finance agreements and trade debts, comprises cash paid to the seller.

‡ Includes Australian Capital Territory.

§ Includes inter-company lending and notes, debentures and deposits. Excludes loans etc. to other finance companies.

Statistics of cash collections and other liquidations of amounts due to finance companies are shown in the next table. Cash collections cover capital repayments and payments on account of hiring charges, interest, and insurance. Other liquidations include bad debts written off and rebates for early payouts. Accounting practice regarding the inclusion in balances outstanding of unmatured charges, interest, and insurance differs between finance companies and type of agreement, and for this reason the particulars of liquidations of balances given in Table 188, and of balances outstanding given in Table 189, for Other Consumer and Commercial Loans, distinguish between contracts including charges and contracts excluding charges.

Table 188. Finance Companies*: Collections and Other Liquidations of Balances, by Type of Agreement, N.S.W. and Australia

Year ended 30 June	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales		Wholesale Finance	Personal Loans	Com- mercial Loans Repayable at Call or within 90 days	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans		Factoring	Total, † All Contracts
	Cash Collec- tions	Other Liqui- dations				Contracts Including Charges ‡	Contracts Excluding Charges ‡		
\$ million									
NEW SOUTH WALES									
1967†	330.5r	14.2	265.6	¶	267.2	142.5	125.1	31.2r	1,176.4r
1968†	352.8r	11.7	309.0	¶	271.5	153.8	137.9	41.8r	1,278.5r
1969†	394.2r	15.9	358.6	¶	401.9	178.4	187.2	48.9	1,585.1
1970†	433.0r	22.4	414.8	¶	401.3	218.5	236.0	54.1	1,780.0
1971	467.6r	26.6	429.4	88.4	509.6r	139.7¶	309.3¶	48.3	2,019.0r
1972	509.6	31.3	490.8	96.3	572.4	192.7	455.9	51.4	2,400.2
AUSTRALIA									
1967	821.9r	31.5	704.6	¶	339.5	310.5	239.3	76.1r	2,523.4r
1968	878.3r	29.9	836.6	¶	351.7	342.1	280.7	83.1r	2,802.5r
1969	981.5r	38.2	934.8	¶	503.6	398.7	390.0	87.9	3,334.6r
1970	1,103.0r	50.5	1,053.1	¶	543.5r	466.1	522.7	103.6	3,842.5r
1971	1,226.9r	75.9	1,127.6r	174.7	836.8r	335.8¶	667.5¶	114.4	4,559.7r
1972	1,315.0	92.0	1,268.7	199.0	1,110.3	444.4	871.5	115.4	5,416.3

* See text above Table 187.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See text above table.

¶ Before 1970-71 Personal Loans were included in Other Consumer and Commercial Loans.

The following table shows the balances outstanding, by type of agreement, at the end of each of the last six years. For the reasons stated above, separate particulars are shown for contracts including charges and contracts excluding charges. The figures for contracts excluding charges include any charges in respect of these contracts which had accrued but were unpaid at the end of the period.

Table 189. Finance Companies*: Balances Outstanding by Type of Agreement, N.S.W. and Australia

At end of June	Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	Wholesale Finance	Personal Loans	Commercial Loans Repayable at Call or within 90 days	Other Consumer and Commercial Loans		Factoring	Total, All Contracts
					Contracts including charges †	Contracts excluding charges ‡		
\$ million								
NEW SOUTH WALES								
1967†	434.2r	37.6	¶	27.1r	250.8	142.9	9.3r	901.8r
1968†	481.5r	49.7	¶	44.6	277.7	173.5	10.0r	1,037.1r
1969†	544.5r	58.2	¶	27.1	312.3	244.1	11.2	1,197.3r
1970†	616.8r	66.0	¶	58.0	361.3	369.9	11.6	1,483.6r
1971	656.9r	75.8	100.9	55.9r	332.5¶	481.3¶	12.7	1,716.0r
1972	690.4	88.9	128.8	106.5	423.8	658.7	10.7	2,107.8
AUSTRALIA								
1967	1,082.8r	100.8	¶	47.3r	547.5	311.1	19.5r	2,108.9r
1968	1,215.2r	127.6	¶	64.8	635.4	379.6	21.5r	2,444.1r
1969	1,368.6r	146.7	¶	53.9	736.9	497.9	22.6	2,826.5r
1970	1,561.5r	167.6	¶	79.0r	850.5	739.0	26.9	3,424.5r
1971	1,732.4r	193.4r	218.3	108.2r	843.6¶	930.2¶	27.8	4,053.9r
1972	1,791.6	237.0	278.4	213.1	1,028.1	1,259.4	25.7	4,833.3

* See text above Table 187.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See text above previous table.

¶ Before 1970-71, Personal Loans were included in Other Consumer and Commercial Loans.

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

Year ended 30 June	New South Wales				Australia			
	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. †	Plant and Machinery †	Household and Personal Goods †	Total, All Groups	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. †	Plant and Machinery †	Household and Personal Goods †	Total, All Groups
\$ million								
1967†	193.0r	18.2	68.5	279.6r	513.4r	51.3	120.8	685.5r
1968†	227.4r	17.7	79.7	324.9r	615.0r	59.0	136.9	811.0r
1969†	259.8r	28.9	84.3	373.0r	693.6r	78.0	142.6	914.2r
1970†	299.7r	27.9	84.8	412.5r	804.7r	80.4	152.2	1,037.4r
1971	327.5r	19.8	93.2	440.7r	889.1r	67.8	167.8r	1,124.8r
1972	333.2	21.7	94.0	448.9	891.4	61.8	169.0	1,122.2

* See text above Table 187.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See note ¶, Table 192.

INSTALMENT CREDIT

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed comprehensively by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960–1970.

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 which State's law 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 unless the vendor has reasonable grounds for believing that husband and wife are living separately, or the purchaser's spouse is outside New South Wales.

Where a vendor re-possesses goods covered by a hire purchase agreement, the total payments and other consideration provided by the purchaser, the value of the goods at the time of re-possession, and statutory rebates in respect of unexpired terms charges and insurance premiums are set against the purchaser's liability under the agreement plus costs of re-possession, etc.; any excess over the purchaser's liability plus costs of re-possession, etc. is recoverable by the purchaser, and any deficiency by the vendor. Under certain conditions, the purchaser may secure the return of goods re-possessed. Provision is made for the re-opening of agreements on the application of purchaser or guarantor to a competent court. A purchaser's interests under an agreement may be assigned with the vendor's consent, but consent may be dispensed with if it is withheld unreasonably.

Terms charges—calculated as percentages of the cash price less deposit paid plus cost of delivery and, in some cases, cost of insurance and other fees—may not exceed prescribed amounts if the agreement provides for payment of more than eight instalments in one year. The maximum charge is 7 per cent per annum if the goods covered by the agreement comprise industrial machinery, farm equipment, or a motor vehicle (9 per cent if such goods are second-hand), 9 per cent if a motor cycle, and 10 per cent if the goods are of other kinds. If the terms charges exceed the prescribed maximum charges, the purchaser may elect to treat the agreement as void, or have his liability reduced by the full amount of the terms charges. The rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation, and the vendor may not require a purchaser to insure with any particular insurer.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957-1960. The provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, and maximum credit charges and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

The available statistics of instalment credit cover credit schemes which involve repayment by regular predetermined instalments and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of goods. They embrace hire purchase, time-payment, budget account, and personal loan schemes, but do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not payable by regular predetermined instalments, the financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, and services (e.g. repair work and travel), and rental and leasing schemes.

The growth in recent years in the debt outstanding under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales and Australia is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 191. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales: Balances Outstanding*, N.S.W.† and Australia

At 30 June	New South Wales †					Australia
	Type of Credit		Type of Business‡		Total Instalment Credit	Total Instalment Credit
	Hire Purchase	Other Instalment Credit	Retail Businesses¶	Non-retail Finance Businesses		
	\$ million					
1967	446.1	116.3	146.6	415.8	562.4	1,443.2
1968	477.8	131.2	150.5	458.6	609.0	1,575.8
1969	526.3	146.0	155.2	517.0	672.3	1,733.2
1970	585.8	147.8r	157.6r	576.0r	733.5r	1,907.5r
1971	635.8	171.3r	165.4	641.7r	807.1r	2,076.5r
1972	654.7	185.6	169.6	670.7	840.3	2,135.3

* Includes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Type of business on whose paper the agreement was written, even if the agreement was subsequently assigned, discounted, or mortgaged with another type of business.

¶ Includes subsidiary finance businesses set up by retailers primarily for financing their retail sales.

The amount financed under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales during the last six years is dissected, in the next table, by broad commodity groups, type of credit, and type of business.

Table 192. Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, N.S.W.*: Amount Financed†, by Type of Credit and Type of Business

Year ended 30 June	Type of Credit		Type of Business		Total Instalment Credit
	Hire Purchase	Other Instalment Credit	Retail Businesses‡	Non-retail Finance Businesses	
\$ million					
MOTOR VEHICLES, TRACTORS, ETC.¶					
1967	202.3	6.6	5.9	203.0	208.9
1968	233.9	10.7	6.8	237.7	244.5
1969	266.2	9.5 _r	8.2	267.6 _r	275.8 _r
1970	302.2 _r	12.4 _r	7.1	307.6 _r	314.7 _r
1971	342.5	20.2 _r	6.6	356.0 _r	362.6 _r
1972	345.0	23.7	4.8	363.9	368.7
PLANT AND MACHINERY¶					
1967	33.2	0.7	0.4	33.5	33.9
1968	33.5	0.8	0.3	34.1	34.4
1969	44.1	1.7	0.2	45.6	45.8
1970	41.1	1.8	0.2	42.6	42.9
1971	34.0	3.0	0.2	36.8	37.0
1972	34.8	1.0	...	35.8	35.8
HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL GOODS¶					
1967	37.8	105.4	110.8	32.4	143.2
1968	38.1	112.8	115.7	35.2	150.9
1969	36.9	116.4	116.8	36.4	153.2
1970	36.2	121.2 _r	121.4 _r	35.9	157.3 _r
1971	34.5 _r	130.5 _r	129.3 _r	35.6 _r	164.9 _r
1972	33.0	135.9	133.5	35.3	168.8
TOTAL, ALL GROUPS					
1967	273.3	112.7	117.1	268.9	386.0
1968	305.5	124.3	122.8	307.0	429.8
1969	347.1	127.6 _r	125.1	349.6 _r	474.7 _r
1970	379.5	135.4 _r	128.8 _r	386.1 _r	514.9 _r
1971	411.0 _r	153.6 _r	136.1 _r	428.4 _r	564.6 _r
1972	412.8	160.7	138.4	435.1	573.5

* 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.

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

Year ended 30 June	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.†	Plant and Machinery†	Household and Personal Goods†	Total, All Groups
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS (thousand)				
1967	174.7	17.9	241.9	434.5
1968	192.1	16.1	224.1	432.4
1969	205.2	19.3	205.6	430.1
1970	218.6 _r	16.1	192.7 _r	427.4 _r
1971	229.1 _r	14.2	178.9 _r	422.2 _r
1972	215.4	13.6	165.6	394.6
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED (\$ million)‡				
1967	307.0	50.1	46.3	403.4
1968	356.4	49.4	46.6	452.4
1969	393.2	66.5	45.5	505.2
1970	440.5 _r	60.1	44.6	545.2 _r
1971	491.1	49.3	41.9 _r	582.3 _r
1972	493.6	50.5	39.9	584.0
AMOUNT FINANCED (\$ million)¶				
1967	202.3	33.2	37.8	273.3
1968	233.9	33.5	38.1	305.6
1969	266.2	44.1	36.9	347.1
1970	302.2 _r	41.1	36.2	379.5
1971	342.5	34.0	34.5 _r	411.0 _r
1972	345.0	34.8	33.0	412.8

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† See note ¶, previous table.

‡ Value at net cash or list price, excluding hiring charges and insurance.

¶ Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

CASH ORDERS

Cash order traders are subject to the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1961, 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 1,682 at 31 March 1972.

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 (Federal) Bankruptcy Act, 1966–1970 (which repealed the Bankruptcy Act, 1924–1965, on 4 March 1968), a sequestration order may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of the indebtedness is not less than \$500. A debtor may also become a bankrupt by the presentation, to the Registrar in Bankruptcy, of a petition against himself. Upon bankruptcy, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is made under Part X of the Act for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, in the form of a deed of assignment, deed of arrangement, or composition. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety".

The following statement shows particulars of bankruptcies (comprising sequestrations and debtors' petitions), orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates, deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement, and compositions in New South Wales under the relevant (Federal) 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 194. Bankruptcy Proceedings in New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Bankruptcies—						
Number	606	550	492	526	613	602
Liabilities \$ thous.	4,569	3,504	4,405	5,510	5,724	4,066
Assets \$ thous.	1,833	1,766	1,664	1,499	2,589	1,259
Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates—						
Number	7	17	7	10	13	10
Liabilities \$ thous.	64	197	113	62	178	307
Assets \$ thous.	27	110	30	13	99	68
Arrangements with Creditors without Sequestration—						
Deeds, Compositions, etc. under Parts XI and XII of the Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1965—						
Number	57	38*	...	...	...	...
Liabilities \$ thous.	1,125	2,320*	...	...	...	...
Assets \$ thous.	777	1,249*	...	...	...	...
Deeds and Compositions under Part X of the Bankruptcy Act, 1966-1970—						
Deeds of Assignment—						
Number .. .. .	...	8†	36	30	39	43
Liabilities \$ thous.	...	269†	1,679	976	1,114	1,261
Assets \$ thous.	...	107†	880	373	918	745
Deeds of Arrangement—						
Number .. .. .	...	3†	12	24	21	10
Liabilities \$ thous.	...	33†	517	703	1,178	314
Assets \$ thous.	...	21†	158	765	1,608	591
Compositions—						
Number .. .. .	...	3†	14	16	8	19
Liabilities \$ thous.	...	66†	499	556	132	145
Assets \$ thous.	...	116†	218	116	44	105
Total: Number	670	619	561	606	694	684
Liabilities \$ thous.	5,758	6,389	7,212	7,806	8,326	6,093
Assets \$ thous.	2,636	3,369	2,951	2,765	5,258	2,768

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

† Covers the period 4 March to 30 June 1968.

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE

The sale by instalment contract of land in subdivisions comprising more than four lots is regulated by the Land Vendors Act, 1964. Except where a subdivision has been registered before the commencement of the Act, such land must be under (or in process of being brought under) the Real Property Act (see below). Before offering lots for sale, the vendor must arrange for a trustee approved by the Minister to be appointed to protect the interests of the purchasers, and must obtain certificates of compliance with the Local Government Act and of the local council's approval of the subdivision. The instalment contract must be in approved form, and the vendor, before accepting a preliminary deposit, must give the purchaser prescribed particulars of title and a statutory notice setting out the matters to which a prospective purchaser of land should have regard. Within seven days of the payment of a preliminary deposit, the vendor must give the

purchaser a copy of the instalment contract and an undertaking to pay, up to a prescribed amount, the costs incurred by the purchaser in obtaining legal advice on the terms of the contract or particulars of title. Preliminary deposits and instalments must be paid to the trustee until 15 per cent of the purchase price has been paid. After paying 15 per cent of the purchase price, or after receiving notice that the vendor intends to encumber the land to his detriment, the purchaser may require transfer of the title to him, in return for an approved mortgage securing the balance of the purchase money. Instalments under the mortgage must be for the same amounts and be payable at the same times as under the instalment contract.

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are unexceptionable. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act, unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The following table shows, for each of the last eleven years, the number of, and amount of consideration in, transfers of private real estate—that is of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the Real Property Act or the Registration of Deeds Act. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

Table 195. Real Estate Conveyances and Transfers

Year ended 30 June	Number			Amount of Consideration
	With Consideration Shown	With No Consideration Shown*	Total	
				\$ thous.
1962	91,688	7,170	98,858	691,208
1963	98,818	7,107	105,925	787,700
1964	109,703	7,728	117,431	986,029
1965	116,892	7,499	124,391	1,095,927
1966	115,121	7,373	122,494	1,057,646†
1967	114,337	7,455	121,792	1,103,375
1968	120,652	7,695	128,347	1,320,516
1969	125,592	7,500	133,092	1,528,128
1970	144,415	7,757	152,172	2,031,021
1971	143,090	7,874	150,964	2,246,700
1972	149,981	8,185	158,166	2,559,767

* For example, gifts and transfers under wills.

† See text below.

When a parcel of land comprising two or more lots is sold, the total consideration for the parcel may be shown in the transfer document relating to each lot. From 1965–66, the resultant overstatements which have been identified have been excluded from the amount of consideration shown in the table; these overstatements amounted to \$39,429,000 in 1965–66, \$38,424,000 in 1966–67, \$46,006,000 in 1967–68, \$50,587,000 in 1968–69, \$95,352,000 in 1969–70, \$72,016,000 in 1970–71, and \$55,136,000 in 1971–72.

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 196. Mortgages Registered*

Year ended 30 June	Mortgages of Real Estate		Mortgages of Livestock and Liens on Wool and Growing Crops					
	Number	Consideration†	Liens on Crops		Liens on Wool and Livestock Mortgages		Total	
			Number	Consideration†	Number	Consideration†	Number	Consideration†
				\$ thous.		\$ thous.		\$ thous.		$ thous.
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	3,105	10,034	4,021	15,912
1969	114,472	883,405	1,055	5,676	2,336	9,496	3,391	15,172
1970	121,614	1,128,680	775	3,891	2,351	7,195	3,126	11,086
1971	119,181	1,363,788	773	4,444	2,913	6,942	3,686	11,386
1972	127,753	1,606,768	985	9,352	2,731	10,643	3,716	19,995

* Excludes, where identified, mortgages which are collateral with other mortgages.

† See text below.

‡ The amount of a loan secured by both lien on wool and mortgage on sheep is counted once only.

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the documents, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages, the amount is omitted, and the totals shown in the table are therefore understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 152.

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

Year ended 30 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								
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	677	28,876
1970	9,740	2,310	6,464	3,824	3,230	1,183	687	27,438
1971	9,194	2,348	6,637	4,343	3,727	1,288	657	28,194
1972	8,490	2,668	5,830	4,198	3,727	1,451	716	27,080
VALUE* (\$ thousand)								
1963	24,154	1,056	32,818	41,980	58,004	46,836	68,112	272,961
1964	32,739	1,088	38,316	50,407	69,529	53,838	79,639	325,555
1965	50,630	1,107	36,104	38,373	67,677	58,233	96,989	349,112
1966	54,212	1,865	40,154	42,547	81,826	70,255	95,706	386,565
1967	64,801	1,201	40,317	48,378	93,698	74,575	106,591	429,559
1968	62,593	1,235	38,243	47,748	93,205	80,041	121,845	444,910
1969	74,913	1,405	37,781	48,438	88,429	78,681	117,063	446,711
1970	64,531	1,330	35,782	53,596	97,477	81,249	130,939	464,904
1971	66,309	1,415	35,857	61,201	114,895	89,944	135,013	504,634
1972	78,916	1,263	31,327	60,572	115,826	100,780	128,508	517,193

* Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of a specified person. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25 November 1952. See text below.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, including property which, within three years prior to death, was vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest or transferred as a gift, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc. In the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the estate also includes the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Estates not liable for duty comprise:—

- (a) those of persons who were members of the Australian armed services if they died while serving overseas in "special areas" (e.g. Malaya, South Vietnam), or if their death within twelve months of returning to Australia was due to injuries received or disease contracted in the "special area";
- (b) those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) not exceeding \$2,000 in value; and

(c) those (of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death) not exceeding \$30,000 if passing to the widow, widower, children under 21 years, wholly dependent adult children, wholly dependent widowed father, or wholly dependent widowed mother of the deceased.

Exemption (c) was \$20,000 before 9 December 1970, \$10,000 before 6 November 1963, and \$5,000 before 31 December 1958.

On 25 November 1952, the value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of a specified person became assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property, but is assessed as a separate estate. Particulars of the non-aggregated estates assessed for duty in the last three years, which are omitted from the previous table, are given in the following table:—

Table 198. Non-aggregated Estates Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Value of Estate	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount	Number of Estates	Amount
		\$ thousand		\$ thousand		\$ thousand
Not Liable for Duty	569	5,964	435	5,474	507	7,078
Liable for Duty—						
Under \$2,001	17	13	18	16	40	18
\$2,001 to \$10,000	74	410	87	486	73	420
\$10,001 to \$20,000	32	466	65	915	52	748
\$20,001 to \$50,000	76	2,697	94	3,383	68	2,312
\$50,001 to \$100,000	34	2,690	50	3,388	50	3,464
Over \$100,000	10	1,493	13	2,262	15	1,950
Total, Liable and Not Liable ..	812	13,733	762	15,924	805	15,991

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

PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities:—

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

The governmental revenue of the Australian Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, taxes on income and sales, and estate and gift duties. Its expenditure on government account is mainly in connection with defence and repatriation services, an extensive group of social services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, meteorological services, subsidies, payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Business undertakings and financial institutions owned by the Australian Government derive revenue from charges imposed for the use of the services they administer and from financing operations. In the main, their gross revenue is not included in government revenue, but some of them are required to pay part of their net revenue to governmental revenue.

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from Australian Government contributions under the States Grants Acts and the Financial Agreement, and from State taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.—see page 249), 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.

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.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in December 1973.

Both the State and Australian 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 Australian Government and States, described on page 289.

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 \$400,000) of the Australian Loan Council.

TAXATION

Taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) collections in Australia during 1971-72 were as follows:—

	\$ Million	Per cent of Total
Australian Government Authorities ..	7,937.0	81.0
State Government Authorities ..	1,414.4	14.4
Local Government Authorities ..	444.9	4.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
All Governmental Authorities in Australia	9,796.3	100.0

Total taxation collections shown above represented approximately \$760 per head of population in Australia (\$615 for Australian Government Authorities, \$110 for State Government Authorities, and \$34 for Local Government Authorities).

The main taxes collected by the Australian Government in Australia are described below; those by the State Government of New South Wales (shown in Table 208) are given on pages 250 to 258. The system of local rating in the State is described in the chapter "Local Government", but statistics of local taxation (rates, etc.) are shown conjointly with State taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) in Tables 208 and 209.

The amount of Federal taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenues collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States. Federal income tax paid by persons in more than one State is included in assessments made by the Central Office, and is not allocated to the individual States.

FEDERAL TAXES

INCOME TAX

Taxation on incomes has been imposed by the Australian Government since 1915-16. Under a uniform tax arrangement introduced in July 1942, Federal tax, levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, replaced the separate taxes formerly levied by the Australian Government and each of the States. Since then, the Australian Government has been the only authority in Australia levying income tax. (From 1950-51 to 1964-65, the Federal tax levy was described formally as Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.)

The amount of Federal income tax collected in each of the last ten years is shown in the table on the next page. In 1971-72, 71 per cent of the total collections was obtained from individuals, 28 per cent from companies, and 1 per cent from withholding tax.

Table 199. Income Tax Collections in Australia

Year ended 30 June	From Individuals	From Companies	Withholding Tax	Total Collections	Year ended 30 June	From Individuals	From Companies	Withholding Tax	Total Collections
	\$ million					\$ million			
1963	1,083	520	18	1,621	1968	2,175	837	23	3,035
1964	1,272	586	16	1,874	1969	2,379	1,007	33	3,419
1965	1,571	709	16	2,296	1970	2,858	1,151	46	4,056
1966	1,731	801	17	2,550	1971	3,178	1,395	48	4,622
1967	1,923	785	23	2,730	1972	3,769	1,477	58	5,304

Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived in Australia; on dividends from sources outside Australia; on interest from sources outside Australia, where reciprocal taxation agreements with other countries limit the tax imposed by the country in which it is derived; 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, and interest where reciprocal taxation agreements apply, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon.

Non-residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

A withholding tax on dividends, introduced from 1 July 1960, is imposed at a flat rate on dividends which are subject to taxation and which are payable by companies resident in Australia (and, from 20 July 1972, in Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island and Christmas Island), to non-residents who are not actively engaged, through a permanent establishment, in business in Australia. The rate of tax is 15c per \$ on dividends flowing to countries with which Australia has a reciprocal taxation agreement (see below) and 30c per \$ on other dividends. A withholding tax on interest, introduced from 1 January 1968, is imposed at a flat rate of 10 per cent on interest payable from sources within Australia to non-residents of Australia. Withholding tax is the final liability of the overseas taxpayer for Australian tax on the dividends and interest.

Agreements between Australia and the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand, Singapore, and Japan, provide for the avoidance of double taxation of income, originating in one country and accruing to a resident of the other country.

Income Taxation of Resident Individuals

"Pay as you earn" System. Since July 1944, the taxation on incomes of individuals has been on the "pay as you earn" system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments on a prescribed scale during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from salaries and wages. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum a provisional tax which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year, and the instalments or provisional payments are then adjusted.

Assessable Income is gross income excluding exempt incomes.

Exempt Incomes. Certain incomes are exempt from income tax. These include the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors, and official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international

organisations; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific and similar institutions not carried on for gain; the pay and allowances earned by members of the Defence Forces during war service; income from gold mining; scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); child endowment; unemployment and sickness benefits; war pensions; and social service and repatriation pensions paid to men aged under 65 years or to women aged under 60 years (except those paid to women by reason of their being wives of men aged 65 years or more).

One-fifth of the net income derived from mining for prescribed minerals is exempt from tax. Principal minerals to which this concession applies include the following: asbestos, bauxite, radio-active ores, rutile and zircon; and ores of copper, nickel, and tin.

There is a general exemption from tax where the taxable income does not exceed \$1,040.

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	364
(b) Housekeeper caring for dependent children under age 16 years, for invalid spouse, or for invalid relative (not normally allowed if foregoing deduction claimed) ..	364
(c) Parents and parents-in-law dependent on taxpayer, each	364
(d) Children under age 16 years: One child	260
Each other child	208
(e) Children, aged 16 to 25 years, at school or university (full-time), each	260
(f) Invalid relative (child, brother, or sister), age 16 years or more, each	260

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.

The extent to which concessional deductions for dependants reduce net income to the general exemption level operating in each year since 1957-58 is illustrated in the following table.

Table 200. Limits of Income not Subject to Tax*

Individuals with the following Dependants	1957-58 to 1962-63	1963-64 to 1966-67	1967-68 to 1971-72	1972-73 and 1973-74
	\$	\$	\$	\$
None	208	416	416	1,040
Wife	494	702	728	1,404
Wife and one child	676	884	936	1,664
Wife and two children	806	1,014	1,092	1,872
Wife and three children	936	1,144	1,248	2,080
Wife and four children	1,066	1,274	1,404	2,288

* Assuming no concessional deductions other than those in respect of dependants.

Other deductions of a concessional nature are listed below. All these deductions are allowed to residents of Australia, but only deductions (h) to (k) 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. Life insurance premiums on a policy on which the first premium was paid on or after 1 January 1973 are not deductible, if the benefits (other than death benefits) become payable, or the policy is surrendered, within ten years of the commencement of the risk. Contributions made on or after 1 January 1973 to a superannuation fund are deductible only if the fund meets prescribed tests.
- (d) Payments to medical or hospital benefit funds in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse, or children.
- (e) Education expenses up to \$400 for each of the taxpayer's children or other dependants under 25 years receiving full-time education.
- (f) Self-education expenses, up to \$400, for fees, books and equipment for a course of education undertaken for subsequent use in a profession, business, or trade, or in the course of employment.
- (g) Certain legal and court costs incurred in child adoption.
- (h) Rates and land tax, up to \$300, on a taxpayer's principal residence.
- (i) Gifts of \$2 and upwards made to approved public institutions and funds and to the Government for defence purposes.
- (j) One-third of the amount of calls made prior to 8 May 1973 on shares in companies engaged in Australia in afforestation or mining or prospecting for gold, silver, certain other metals, and oil.
- (k) Share capital invited prior to 8 May 1973 for oil exploration purposes, or for prospecting or mining for minerals other than gold or uranium, in Australia and Papua New Guinea, less any deduction allowed under (j), 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 Australian Government securities and certain State and semi-government securities issued before 1 November 1968; the rebate is 10c for each \$1 of interest.

A rebate of \$156 is given to aged persons (males aged 65 or more and to females aged 60 or more) and to wives (aged less than 60) of aged males. The rebate is reduced by 25c per \$1 of taxable income (including pensions other than war pensions) in excess of \$3,224.

Net Income is calculated by deducting from assessable income the allowable expenses incurred in earning it, and amounts allowable as special deductions under Sections 62AA, 62AB, 75, and 76 of the Income Tax Assessment Act (certain expenditure of a capital nature in the manufacturing and primary industries).

Taxable Income is calculated by deducting from net income amounts allowable as concessional deductions, gifts, rates and taxes, zone allowances etc.

The term "actual income" was used for classifying taxpayers by size of income in 1969-70 and earlier years. *Actual income* is net income with the addition of exempt incomes and amounts allowed as special deductions under Sections 62AA, 62AB, 75, and 76 of the Income Tax Assessment Act (see "net income" above). For the year 1970-71 the classification of taxpayers by size of income has been based on net income. This change of classification does not greatly affect year-to-year comparisons as the total of the amounts excluded in 1970-71 is not considerable in the context of the total amount of net income.

Rates of Income Tax. The rates of tax imposed on income derived by individuals in the year 1973-74 are shown in the next table.

Table 201. 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 \$
1,040	1,199	45.62*	9.8*	4,800	5,599	850.70	33.3
1,200	1,399	61.30	11.3	5,600	6,399	1,117.10	35.7
1,400	1,599	83.90	12.7	6,400	7,199	1,402.70	37.9
1,600	1,799	109.30	14.1	7,200	7,999	1,705.90	39.9
1,800	1,999	137.50	15.4	8,000	8,799	2,025.10	41.8
2,000	2,399	168.30	17.2	8,800	9,999	2,359.50	44.1
2,400	2,799	237.10	19.6	10,000	11,999	2,888.70	48.2
2,800	3,199	315.50	22.0	12,000	15,999	3,852.70	54.6
3,200	3,599	403.50	24.4	16,000	19,999	6,036.70	60.3
3,600	3,999	501.10	26.8	20,000	39,999	8,448.70	64.0
4,000	4,799	608.30	30.3	40,000 or more		21,248.70	66.7

* These rates apply to taxable incomes above \$1,120. The tax payable on taxable incomes of \$1,041 to \$1,120 is two-thirds the excess of the income over \$1,040.

Amount of Tax Payable. Examples of the amount of tax payable by individuals on incomes derived in 1973-74 are shown in the following table.

Table 202. Examples of Income Tax Payable by Individuals, 1973-74

Net Income	Person without Dependents	Person with Dependents		
		Wife	Wife and Child	Wife and Two Children
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1,200	61.30	...	...	...
1,600	109.30	65.36	...	...
2,000	168.30	114.37	81.18	58.16
2,500	256.70	191.69	149.20	118.88
3,000	359.50	283.35	232.97	197.19
3,500	476.70	389.42	332.22	289.62
4,000	608.30	510.74	446.44	396.46
5,000	917.30	801.00	722.22	659.20
6,000	1,259.90	1,129.95	1,042.50	973.24
8,000	2,025.10	1,879.86	1,776.12	1,693.77
10,000	2,888.70	2,728.17	2,613.51	2,521.78
12,000	3,852.70	3,677.25	3,551.93	3,451.67
16,000	6,036.70	5,837.95	5,695.99	5,582.42
20,000	8,448.70	8,229.20	8,072.42	7,947.00
25,000	11,648.70	11,415.74	11,249.34	11,116.22
30,000	14,848.70	14,615.74	14,455.34	14,316.22
40,000	21,248.70	21,015.74	20,849.34	20,716.22

The "net incomes" shown in the preceding table are amounts of income before any deductions of a concessional nature have been made (see page 238). In calculating the tax payable, no allowance has been made for concessional deductions other than for the dependents indicated in the headings.

Examples of the amounts of tax payable by a person with a dependent wife for each of the income years from 1963-64 to 1973-74 are shown in the next table:—

Table 203. Examples of Income Tax Payable by a Person with a Dependent Wife

Net Income	Income Year						
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 and 1966-67	1967-68 to 1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 and 1973-74
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
800	10.00	10.50	10.50	9.07	8.31	8.46	...
1,000	24.00	25.30	25.45	23.27	21.13	21.51	...
1,200	42.60	44.80	45.31	42.43	38.37	39.07	...
1,600	90.50	95.30	97.04	93.25	84.22	85.75	65.36
2,000	151.10	159.10	162.72	158.02	142.48	145.08	114.37
2,500	246.00	258.90	265.18	259.42	233.66	237.93	191.69
3,000	357.60	376.40	385.53	378.97	341.27	347.51	283.35
4,000	627.70	660.70	677.20	668.64	602.13	613.14	510.74
6,000	1,320.00	1,389.50	1,423.78	1,412.80	1,272.09	1,295.35	1,129.95
10,000	3,092.00	3,254.70	3,335.99	3,322.21	2,990.36	3,045.05	2,728.17
20,000	8,609.90	9,063.00	9,288.29	9,272.20	8,847.61	9,009.45	8,229.20

Assessments for Individuals. An analysis of income tax assessments for New South Wales individuals over the 6 years to 1970-71 is summarised in next two tables. The first of these two tables contains classifications of taxpayers and the amount of income tax assessed according to the grade of the taxpayer's income. The second table shows the proportion per cent of total taxpayers and total tax assessed included in each of these grades of income.

Table 204. Income Tax Assessments for New South Wales Individuals: Number of Taxpayers and Tax Assessed, by Grade of Income

Grade of Income* (\$)	Income Year					
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Number of Taxpayers						
417 to 599	50,761	46,744	45,665	46,294	44,813	42,509
600 " 799	64,938	60,548	59,839	60,482	60,967	56,821
800 " 999	73,634	68,053	64,384	58,828	58,462	58,259
1,000 " 1,199	88,149	84,217	74,609	66,408	62,737	58,974
1,200 " 1,399	95,024	89,363	80,273	71,925	65,353	60,574
1,400 " 1,599	103,295	99,266	91,052	79,957	72,235	64,486
1,600 " 1,799	104,706	104,629	96,337	88,982	79,747	68,673
1,800 " 1,999	100,137	101,682	99,384	93,003	84,256	74,198
2,000 " 2,199	103,229	91,421	97,591	95,889	89,348	81,490
2,200 " 2,399	102,635	100,218	96,926	92,618	90,038	80,114
2,400 " 2,599	102,687	101,286	96,565	92,651	90,288	82,563
2,600 " 2,799	103,193	100,016	96,272	91,775	91,196	84,337
2,800 " 2,999	97,146	96,113	94,180	90,157	86,137	84,499
3,000 " 3,999	322,186	348,827	384,245	400,749	401,997	388,136
4,000 " 5,999	180,217	231,333	269,113	348,639	415,158	500,470
6,000 " 7,999	39,660	51,801	59,453	81,624	104,764	154,161
8,000 " 9,999	15,129	18,967	21,170	27,443	33,608	48,692
10,000 " 19,999	15,867	19,914	22,175	28,327	33,179	42,631
20,000 " 29,999	1,784	2,173	2,514	3,198	3,778	4,625
30,000 or more	710	808	1,105	1,236	1,551	1,770
Total	1,765,087	1,825,379	1,852,852	1,920,185	1,969,612	2,037,982
Tax Assessed (\$ thousand)						
417 to 599	553	498	477	488	453	401
600 " 799	1,352	1,257	1,241	1,249	1,279	1,101
800 " 999	2,673	2,450	2,355	2,143	2,152	1,964
1,000 " 1,199	4,814	4,615	4,117	3,695	3,518	3,041
1,200 " 1,399	7,209	6,784	6,157	5,543	5,113	4,332
1,400 " 1,599	10,332	9,952	9,309	8,143	7,324	5,974
1,600 " 1,799	13,190	13,310	12,407	11,595	10,281	8,005
1,800 " 1,999	14,972	15,558	15,606	14,964	13,405	10,745
2,000 " 2,199	17,977	17,912	18,067	18,076	17,065	14,250
2,200 " 2,399	20,567	20,565	20,487	20,093	20,308	16,595
2,400 " 2,599	23,264	23,172	22,638	22,826	23,451	19,965
2,600 " 2,799	25,909	25,961	25,203	25,234	26,571	23,294
2,800 " 2,999	27,217	28,185	27,574	27,489	27,621	26,122
3,000 " 3,999	122,015	135,760	150,478	161,733	169,869	156,258
4,000 " 5,999	121,751	155,444	181,007	239,678	294,758	339,848
6,000 " 7,999	51,758	66,368	74,769	101,410	132,054	182,235
8,000 " 9,999	31,821	38,776	42,603	53,650	66,190	88,461
10,000 " 19,999	65,968	80,113	88,092	108,238	126,913	150,273
20,000 " 29,999	18,256	21,971	24,545	30,759	35,440	43,867
30,000 or more	16,060	18,631	26,756	27,350	36,398	40,299
Total	597,659	687,281	753,887	884,355	1,020,161	1,137,031

* "Actual" income for years 1965-66 to 1969-70, "net" income for 1970-71 (see page 240).

Table 205. Income Tax Assessments for New South Wales Individuals: Proportions of Number of Taxpayers and Tax Assessed, by Grade of Income

Grade of Income* (\$)	Income Year					
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Proportion per cent of Total Taxpayers						
417 to 599	2.88	2.56	2.46	2.41	2.27	2.09
600 " 799	3.68	3.32	3.23	3.15	3.11	2.79
800 " 999	4.17	3.73	3.48	3.06	2.97	2.86
1,000 " 1,199	5.00	4.61	4.03	3.46	3.18	2.89
1,200 " 1,399	5.38	4.90	4.33	3.75	3.32	2.97
1,400 " 1,599	5.85	5.44	4.91	4.16	3.67	3.16
1,600 " 1,799	5.93	5.73	5.20	4.63	4.05	3.37
1,800 " 1,999	5.67	5.57	5.37	4.84	4.28	3.64
2,000 " 2,199	5.85	5.44	5.27	4.99	4.53	4.00
2,200 " 2,399	5.82	5.49	5.23	4.82	4.57	3.93
2,400 " 2,599	5.82	5.55	5.21	4.83	4.58	4.05
2,600 " 2,799	5.85	5.48	5.19	4.78	4.63	4.14
2,800 " 2,999	5.50	5.27	5.08	4.70	4.37	4.15
3,000 " 3,999	18.25	19.11	20.74	20.87	20.41	19.04
4,000 " 5,999	10.21	12.67	14.53	18.16	21.08	24.56
6,000 " 7,999	2.24	2.84	3.21	4.25	5.32	7.56
8,000 " 9,999	0.86	1.04	1.14	1.43	1.71	2.39
10,000 " 19,999	0.90	1.09	1.20	1.48	1.68	2.09
20,000 " 29,999	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.19	0.23
30,000 or more	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.09
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion per cent of Total Tax Assessed						
417 to 599	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03
600 " 799	0.23	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.10
800 " 999	0.45	0.36	0.31	0.24	0.21	0.17
1,000 " 1,199	0.81	0.67	0.55	0.42	0.35	0.27
1,200 " 1,399	1.21	0.99	0.82	0.63	0.50	0.38
1,400 " 1,599	1.73	1.45	1.23	0.92	0.72	0.53
1,600 " 1,799	2.20	1.94	1.64	1.31	1.01	0.70
1,800 " 1,999	2.50	2.26	2.07	1.69	1.31	0.94
2,000 " 2,199	3.01	2.61	2.40	2.04	1.67	1.25
2,200 " 2,399	3.44	2.99	2.72	2.27	1.99	1.46
2,400 " 2,599	3.89	3.37	3.00	2.58	2.30	1.76
2,600 " 2,799	4.34	3.78	3.34	2.85	2.61	2.05
2,800 " 2,999	4.55	4.10	3.66	3.11	2.71	2.30
3,000 " 3,999	20.42	19.75	19.96	18.29	16.65	13.74
4,000 " 5,999	20.37	22.62	24.01	27.10	28.89	29.89
6,000 " 7,999	8.66	9.66	9.92	11.47	12.94	16.03
8,000 " 9,999	5.32	5.64	5.65	6.07	6.49	7.78
10,000 " 19,999	11.04	11.66	11.68	12.24	12.44	13.22
20,000 " 29,999	3.05	3.20	3.26	3.48	3.47	3.86
30,000 or more	2.69	2.70	3.55	3.09	3.57	3.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* "Actual" income for years 1965-66 to 1969-70, "net" income for 1970-71 (see page 240).

A comparison of the assessments of tax on incomes of individuals in New South Wales and in Australia is shown in the following table:—

Table 206. Income Tax Assessment for Individuals

Grade of Income*	1969-70 Income			1970-71 Income		
	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed	Taxpayers	Taxable Income	Tax Assessed
	\$ Number	\$ thousand		Number	\$ thousand	
NEW SOUTH WALES						
417 to 599	44,813	22,192	453	42,509	21,070	401
600 " 799	60,967	39,918	1,279	56,821	37,317	1,101
800 " 999	58,462	48,413	2,152	58,259	48,291	1,964
1,000 " 1,199	62,737	62,695	3,518	58,974	59,093	3,041
1,200 " 1,399	65,353	76,723	5,113	60,574	71,139	4,332
1,400 " 1,599	72,235	97,501	7,324	64,486	87,234	5,974
1,600 " 1,799	79,747	121,736	10,281	68,673	104,790	8,005
1,800 " 1,999	84,256	143,175	13,405	74,198	126,597	10,745
2,000 " 2,199	89,348	166,566	17,065	81,490	153,256	14,250
2,200 " 2,399	90,038	182,510	20,308	80,114	164,014	16,595
2,400 " 2,599	90,288	196,836	23,451	82,563	183,165	19,965
2,600 " 2,799	91,196	211,331	26,571	84,337	200,891	23,294
2,800 " 2,999	86,137	210,658	27,621	84,499	214,330	26,122
3,000 " 3,999	401,997	1,143,395	169,869	388,136	1,137,945	156,258
4,000 " 5,999	415,158	1,574,630	294,758	500,470	1,960,271	339,848
6,000 " 7,999	104,764	558,232	132,054	154,161	837,183	182,235
8,000 " 9,999	33,608	236,635	66,190	48,692	344,978	88,461
10,000 " 19,999	33,179	359,208	126,913	42,631	456,716	150,273
20,000 " 29,999	3,778	77,507	35,440	4,625	96,145	43,867
30,000 or more	1,551	66,684	36,398	1,770	71,305	40,299
Total	1,969,612	5,596,545	1,020,161	2,037,982	6,375,730	1,137,031
AUSTRALIA						
417 to 599	131,879	65,201	1,341	125,849	62,307	1,186
600 " 799	171,709	111,519	3,546	165,191	107,675	3,175
800 " 999	167,120	137,593	6,132	162,961	134,387	5,524
1,000 " 1,199	184,271	182,109	10,152	170,432	168,898	8,629
1,200 " 1,399	195,401	226,609	14,966	179,330	208,260	12,540
1,400 " 1,599	209,823	280,060	20,841	190,750	255,215	17,269
1,600 " 1,799	228,329	344,869	28,848	203,195	307,196	23,206
1,800 " 1,999	237,698	399,615	37,139	217,508	367,739	30,922
2,000 " 2,199	246,669	454,579	46,192	229,209	427,184	39,382
2,200 " 2,399	243,994	487,094	53,614	227,274	460,878	46,208
2,400 " 2,599	243,829	521,174	61,193	226,008	494,839	53,309
2,600 " 2,799	244,652	555,340	68,720	230,011	538,419	61,509
2,800 " 2,999	239,232	573,481	74,007	229,094	569,610	68,171
3,000 " 3,999	1,100,359	3,072,053	450,391	1,089,160	3,137,296	424,318
4,000 " 5,999	1,060,822	3,973,555	737,150	1,284,172	4,954,817	847,727
6,000 " 7,999	275,544	1,462,127	344,938	385,638	2,077,548	448,092
8,000 " 9,999	85,392	627,996	175,662	127,980	903,065	229,740
10,000 " 19,999	86,974	944,008	337,285	110,083	1,183,319	387,830
20,000 " 29,999	10,462	216,289	100,958	12,212	255,740	117,004
30,000 or more	4,341	187,482	105,898	4,664	192,071	108,878
Total	5,372,500	14,822,755	2,678,973	5,570,721	16,806,463	2,934,618

* "Actual" income for years 1965-66 to 1969-70, "net" income for 1970-71 (see page 240).

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 1971-72 and 1972-73 are shown in the following table:—

Table 207. Rates of Income Tax Payable by Companies

Type of Company	1971-72 Income		1972-73 Income	
	On first \$10,000 of Taxable Income	On Balance of Taxable Income	On first \$10,000 of Taxable Income	On Balance of Taxable Income
	Cents per \$ of taxable income			
Public Companies—				
Mutual Life Assurance Companies	37·5	42·5	47·5	47·5
Co-operative Companies	42·5	47·5	42·5	47·5
Non-profit Companies—				
Friendly Society Dispensaries	37·5	37·5	37·5	37·5
Other	42·5	47·5	42·5	47·5
Other Public Companies	47·5	47·5	47·5	47·5
Private Companies—				
Primary Tax	37·5	42·5	45·0	45·0
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) 50 per cent of the net non-property income. No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

FEDERAL ESTATE DUTIES

The Estate Duty Assessment Act, 1914-1972, provides for the imposition of a Federal duty on the estates of deceased persons. In assessing the duty, the value of an estate is first determined by deducting from gross value, including that of certain notional property, the following amounts:—

- (a) debts and taxes due at date of death,
- (b) probate and succession duties payable under a State Act, and
- (c) bequests and gifts made within three years of death for religious, scientific, or public educational, etc., purposes in Australia.

Where the whole of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children or grandchildren of the deceased, there is a statutory exemption of \$40,000 (\$48,000 for qualifying estates of primary producers) from the value of the estate for duty, and the exemption diminishes by \$2 for every \$8 of value above \$40,000 (\$48,000 for primary producers); in other cases the exemption is \$20,000 (\$24,000 for qualifying estates of primary producers) diminishing by \$2 for every \$8 above \$20,000 (or \$24,000 for primary producers). Proportionate deductions are made when only part of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children, or grandchildren.

The liability of an estate to duty may be reduced by the amount of one or more rebates of duty, viz.:

- (a) Where inclusion of gifts (other than those referred to above) in the value of an estate causes an increase in the estate duty payable, a rebate of that increase or the amount of Federal gift duty, whichever is the lesser;
- (b) A rebate of up to 50 per cent of estate duty may be allowable if the deceased is a beneficiary in an estate (upon which duty is payable or has been paid) of a person who pre-deceased him by not more than 5 years;
- (c) Where personal property situated outside Australia at the time of death is also subject to estate duty elsewhere, a rebate is allowable of the lesser of duty paid outside Australia or the Federal duty payable;
- (d) Where a deceased person's estate comprises at least 50 per cent of rural property and his gross income in the five years prior to death has been principally from primary production, there is a rebate of duty attributable to rural property. The rebate is 50 per cent for estates up to \$140,000, progressively reducing above this value to nil for estates of \$220,000 or more.

The rates of duty on estates of persons dying on or after 3 December 1941 are as follows:--

<i>Value for Duty of the Estate</i>	<i>Rates of Duty</i> Per cent of value for duty
Not exceeding \$ 20,000 .. .	3 per cent.
\$ 20,001 to \$ 40,000 .. .	3 per cent increasing by $\frac{3}{1000}$ per cent for every \$ 200 of value in excess of \$ 20,000.
\$ 40,001 to \$ 240,000 .. .	6 per cent increasing by $\frac{2}{1000}$ per cent for every \$ 200 of value in excess of \$ 40,000.
\$ 240,001 to \$ 999,999 .. .	26 per cent increasing by $\frac{1}{2000}$ 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 Federal estate duty collected in Australia was \$70,073,000 in 1970-71, \$67,206,000 in 1971-72, and \$66,350,000 in 1972-73.

GIFT DUTY

A gift duty has been imposed by the Australian Government on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28 October 1941 without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Gifts by residents are subject to duty if the property concerned is situated in or out of Australia, and gifts by non-residents, if the property is in Australia.

Duty is not payable unless the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds \$10,000 (\$4,000 before August 1972). 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.

The amount of gift duty collected in Australia was \$7,795,000 in 1970-71, \$8,530,000 in 1971-72, and \$6,941,000 in 1972-73.

FEDERAL PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on pay-rolls throughout Australia was introduced by the Australian Government in July 1941, but under the 1971 Pay-roll Tax Agreement with the States, this tax was transferred by the Australian Government to the States as from 1 September 1971. However, the Australian Government still continues to levy the tax in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

Net receipts of pay-roll tax by the Australian Government were \$247,677,000 in 1970-71, \$910,070,000 in 1971-72, and \$6,338,000 in 1972-73. Figures from 1971-72 exclude export incentive payments, previously granted as a rebate of pay-roll tax (see page 341).

CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND PRIMAGE DUTIES

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Australian Parliament. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the *ad valorem* primage duty are published in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected in Australia amounted to \$1,519,032,000 in 1970-71, \$1,679,885,000 in 1971-72, and \$1,781,865,000 in 1972-73.

SALES TAX

Sales tax has been imposed by the Australian Government since 1. August 1930. It applies to goods only, and not to personal or professional services as such, or to sales of realty or intangible property.

It is a single stage tax which is designed substantially to fall on sales by manufacturers and wholesalers to retailers. The intention is that goods which are produced in, or imported into, Australia for use or consumption here shall bear the tax unless they are specifically exempted from it. Goods which are secondhand because of use in Australia are not ordinarily taxed, but this provision does not apply to goods which have gone into use overseas. Exports are exempt from tax.

The levy is not limited to sales only, but extends also to importations by retailers and consumers, leases of goods not previously taxed and the application of goods to a taxpayer's own use. It is payable on the "sale value", which is, broadly, the equivalent of a fair wholesale price.

Goods which are exempt from sales tax, and those which are taxable at rates other than the general rate, are included in schedules to the Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act. Many commodities including most foodstuffs, drugs and medicines, building materials and primary products are exempt from tax, as is most machinery and equipment used in agricultural, building, and manufacturing industries.

The rates of tax which have been imposed since August 1961 are as follows:—

<i>Date of Change</i>	<i>General Rate Per cent</i>	<i>Other Rates Per cent</i>
1961—16 August	12½	2½, 16¾, 25, 30
1962—7 February	12½	2½, 22½, 25
1964—12 August	12½	2½, 25
1968—14 August	15	2½, 25
1970—19 August	15	2½, 27½

The system of quoting sales tax certificates plays an important part in avoiding the double taxing of goods and in the deferment of the tax payment until the goods pass from the last wholesaler. There are also rebate provisions in the law designed to avoid double taxation.

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was \$633,159,000 in 1970-71, \$682,801,000 in 1971-72, and \$764,969,000 in 1972-73.

LEVIES AND CHARGES ON PRIMARY PRODUCTS

The proceeds of levies and charges imposed by the Australian Government on the production, sale, or export of certain primary products (e.g. wool, wheat, meat, livestock slaughtered, dairy produce, poultry, and canned, dried, and fresh fruit), and on man hours worked in the stevedoring industry, are used for the special purposes of the industry concerned, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation for general revenue purposes. Particulars of the main levies and charges on primary products are given in the chapters "Agriculture", "Pastoral Industry", and "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION

The concept of taxation adopted in the table below includes all levies designed to raise revenue for general government purposes—all compulsory payments (i.e. fees, fines, penalties, etc.) to a government authority which do not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit have been included.

Table 208. State and Local Taxation in New South Wales

Type of Tax	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$ thousand				
STATE—					
Pay-roll Tax .. .. .	...	...	...	...	126,767
Stamp Duties, n.e.i.	56,775	74,768	105,027	98,322	98,751
Death Duties	48,206	52,156	55,424	60,900	58,293
Land Tax	35,711	33,802	32,544	40,398	46,220
Liquor Licences	14,067	16,056	16,445	18,240	18,929
Lottery Taxes*	16,705	17,247	18,043	18,803	19,894
Poker Machine Taxes	23,063	26,294	30,425	34,803	38,324
Racing Taxes†	15,385	18,366	21,463	23,885	28,890
Motor Vehicle Taxes‡	69,018	75,590	81,624	86,084	110,616
Fire Brigade Contributions¶	7,572	8,793	9,578	9,821	13,852
Licences and Registration Fees, n.e.i.	1,477	1,508	1,852	2,158	2,683
Other Taxes, Fees, Fines, etc.	11,232	13,039	14,745	17,697	20,135
Total State Taxes Paid To—					
Consolidated Revenue Fund	193,399	220,716	259,242	273,098	413,929
Trust and Other Funds	98,869	108,710	119,103	127,952	152,948
N.S.W. Fire Board	6,943	8,193	8,825	9,054	13,033
State Planning Authority .. .. .	...	...	...	1,007	3,444
Total State Taxation	299,211	337,619	387,170	411,111	583,354
LOCAL AUTHORITY§—					
Ordinary Services Rates and Charges	136,516	145,289	158,673	171,611	181,258
Licences and Registration Fees	3,292	3,731	4,177	4,357	4,840
Total Local Authority Taxation	139,808	149,020	162,850	175,968	186,098
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION	439,019	486,639	550,020	587,079	769,452

* Gross profits etc. of State Lotteries less administrative costs.

† Includes stamp duty on betting tickets. For details see Table 212.

‡ Taxes on ownership and operation of motor vehicles—all amounts, except stamp duty on vehicle registrations (\$5,398,000 in 1971-72), are paid to special road and traffic funds.

¶ Paid by insurance companies.

§ Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding—for details see Table 248.

State taxation collections paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund comprise—

- (a) State Pay-roll Tax,
- (b) Death Duties,
- (c) Stamp Duties (except for small amounts, e.g. \$197,000 in 1971-72 paid into special accounts),
- (d) Land Tax (excluding \$3,444,000 in 1971-72 paid to State Planning Authority),

- (e) Racing Taxes (except for small amounts paid to a special account until March 1971—see note †, Table 212).
- (f) Lottery Taxes—\$10,339,000, \$10,689,000, \$11,065,000, \$11,201,000 and \$11,495,000 for the years covered by the above table; the balance of lottery taxes is apportioned to the Opera House Account,
- (g) Liquor licence fees,
- (h) Other taxes, fees, fines (except for relatively small amounts paid to special accounts).

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

Table 209. State and Local Taxes, N.S.W., per Head of Population

Type of Tax	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
STATE—					
Pay-roll tax .. .. .	...	...	...	...	27.28
Stamp Duties, n.e.i. .. .	13.12	16.99	23.39	21.51	21.25
Death Duties .. .	11.14	11.85	12.34	13.32	12.54
Land Tax .. .	8.25	7.68	7.25	8.84	9.95
Liquor Licences .. .	3.25	3.65	3.66	3.99	4.07
Lottery Taxes .. .	3.86	3.92	4.02	4.11	4.28
Poker Machine Taxes .. .	5.33	5.97	6.78	7.61	8.25
Racing Taxes .. .	3.55	4.17	4.78	5.23	6.22
Motor Vehicle Taxes .. .	15.94	17.17	18.18	18.83	23.80
Fire Brigade Contributions .. .	1.75	2.00	2.13	2.15	2.98
Licences and Registration Fees, n.e.i. .. .	0.34	0.34	0.41	0.47	0.58
Other Taxes, Fees, Fines, etc. .. .	2.59	2.96	3.28	3.87	4.33
Total State Taxes Paid To—					
Consolidated Revenue Fund .. .	44.67	50.13	57.74	59.73	89.08
Trust and Other Funds .. .	22.83	24.69	26.53	27.99	32.91
N.S.W. Fire Board .. .	1.60	1.86	1.97	1.98	2.80
State Planning Authority .. .	...	...	...	0.22	0.74
Total State Taxation .. .	69.12	76.70	86.22	89.93	125.54
LOCAL AUTHORITY—					
Ordinary Services Rates and Charges .. .	31.53	33.00	35.34	37.54	39.00
Licences and Registration Fees .. .	0.76	0.85	0.93	0.95	1.04
Total Local Authority Taxation .. .	32.29	33.85	36.27	38.49	40.04
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION .. .	101.39	110.55	122.50	128.41	165.59

The more important taxes collected by the State Government are described on the following pages, and the system of local rating is outlined in the chapter "Local Government".

STATE PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on wages paid or payable by employers has been imposed by the State since 1 September 1971; a similar tax has also operated since then under basically uniform legislation in the other five States. Previously, payroll tax had been imposed and collected throughout Australia only by the Australian Government (see page 247).

As well as private employers, State Government departments, State undertakings, local government authorities (in respect of business activities only) and certain Australian Government authorities are subject to the State tax. However, the State Governor, official representatives of other countries, public and non-profit private hospitals, certain non-profit private schools, and religious or benevolent institutions are exempt from the tax.

The tax is levied at the rate of 4½ per cent on the amount by which wages (in respect of services rendered in New South Wales) exceed \$20,800 per annum. "Wages" include salaries and wages, commission, bonuses and

allowances in cash or kind. Payment of the tax is made on a periodical (generally monthly) return basis, but employers are entitled to a refund if, in the financial year, taxable wages do not exceed \$20,800.

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 1973 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
Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note—	
(a) payable on demand	5c
(b) payable otherwise than on demand	5c for each \$50 or part of \$50.
Cheque	6c
Installment Purchase Arrangements	Amount equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.
Transfer and Conveyance on Sale of Property other than Shares—	
(a) consideration not more than \$100	\$1.25
(b) consideration more than \$100 and up to \$14,000	\$1.25 for each \$100 or part of \$100.
(c) consideration more than \$14,000 and up to \$30,000	\$1.25 for each \$100 up to \$14,000, plus \$1.50 for each \$100 or part of \$100 over \$14,000.
(d) consideration more than \$30,000 and up to \$50,000	\$1.75 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(e) consideration more than \$50,000 and up to \$100,000	\$2.00 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(f) consideration more than \$100,000 and up to \$250,000	\$2.25 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(g) consideration more than \$250,000	\$2.50 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
Transfer of Shares by sale (effected by brokers)—	
Buyer and Seller, each:	
(a) consideration less than \$100	7c for every \$25 or part of \$25
(b) consideration \$100 or more	30c for every \$100 or part of \$100

The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 208.

STATE DEATH DUTIES

Death duties have been imposed by the State since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death and, in the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the value of personal property outside New South Wales. Irrespective of domicile at death, an estate includes every specialty debt secured to the deceased over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situated outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty so paid or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less. Deductions are allowed in respect of the value of any interest which had been acquired for valuable consideration by the surviving joint tenant in property which was jointly owned, and of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Since 25 November 1952, duty has also been levied on any property in which the deceased or any other person had an estate or interest ceasing on the death of the deceased (referred to as property subject to a "limited interest"). The purpose of this provision is to enable death duty to be collected in respect of property placed under settlement.

Property subject to a limited interest is assessed for death duty as a separate estate, and is subject to the same rules regarding domicile as other estates (see above). No duty is payable if the value of the property subject to a limited interest does not exceed \$40,000, if it was included in the dutiable estate of the person who created the limited interest, and if it passes to that person's widow, widower, children, grandchildren, wholly dependent widowed father, or wholly dependent widowed mother on the cessation of the limited interest. A reduction is made in the amount of duty if the person for whose life the interest was created dies within eleven years after the death of the person who created it. If death is within five years, no duty is payable; if death occurs within six years, an allowance of 60 per cent of the duty is made, falling by 10 per cent each year thereafter to 10 per cent where death occurs in the eleventh year. Generally, the exemptions and rates of duty indicated below apply to this class of property as well as to ordinary estates.

Death duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act; and there are separate scales for the bequests of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total value of the estate. For example, if the dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is \$40,000, the rate of duty is 6½ per cent on the portion passing to public hospitals, etc., 8 per cent on the portion passing to widow or lineal issue, 10 per cent on that passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of such, and 13 per cent on other property.

Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed \$2,000—nor on property passing to widow, widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, wholly dependent widowed father, or wholly dependent widowed mother, if the value of the estate does not exceed \$30,000. No duty is payable on the estates of persons who were members of the Australian armed services if they died while serving overseas in "special areas" (e.g., Malaya, South Vietnam), or if their death within twelve months of returning to Australia was due to injuries received or disease contracted in the "special area".

The rates of death duty at 30 June 1973 are summarised in the following table:—

Table 210. 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	2½%	4%	6%	9%
	Rising by ¼ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$120,001 to \$122,000	17%	18½%	20½%	23½%
	Rising by ¼ † per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 to \$152,000	20%	22%	24%	27%
	Rising by ½ 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 ½ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$100,001 to \$102,000	20%	25%		
	Rising by ½ † per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$130,001 to \$132,000	23%	30%		
	Rising by ½ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 and over	25%	32%		

* For property subject to a limited interest, the degrees of kinship in these columns relate to kinship with the person who created the limited interest or (if the rate of duty applicable is lower) with the deceased life tenant.

† The rate in Column A rises by ¼ per cent per \$2,000.

NOTE. In certain cases, the rates in this table are subject to concession and allowances—see text.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of an estate after tax is not less than the corresponding value of an estate at the top of the next lower value grade.

If the value of an estate—local domicile—does not exceed \$40,000, property passing to a widow, a widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, wholly dependent widowed father, or a widowed mother is dutiable as follows.

Final Balance of Estate	Rate of Duty
\$	
30,000 or under ..	Exempt.
30,001 to 32,000 ..	50% of the rates in Column B or C of Table
32,001 to 34,000 ..	60% " " "
34,001 to 36,000 ..	70% " " "
36,001 to 38,000 ..	80% " " "
38,001 to 40,000 ..	90% " " "

Particulars of the amount of death duty collected in each of the last five years are shown in Table 208. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown on page 233.

STATE LAND TAX

A tax on the freehold lands in New South Wales, and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1 November 1956. A tax on freehold tenures in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, where local rates are not imposed, was abolished on 31 October 1956. Particulars of the latter tax were given on page 411 of Year Book No. 55.

The land tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate unimproved capital values of all lands held by a person, company, etc., on 31 December each year. No tax is payable if (a) the aggregate value of lands used for primary production is \$45,000 or less (b) land (up to an area of 2,100 square metres) is used and occupied for residential purposes (and for no other purpose) by the owner, or (c) the aggregate value of other lands is \$21,000 or less. In determining the amount on which land tax is levied in respect of lands of higher value, a deduction of \$45,000, or \$21,000, respectively, less \$3 for every \$1 by which the unimproved capital value exceeds this amount, is allowed. A further deduction (of \$18 for each registered ewe owned at 31 December preceding the year of tax) is allowed to owners of registered sheep studs.

The rates of land tax levied at 30 June 1973 are summarised in the following table:—

Table 211. Rates of Land Tax, New South Wales

Taxable Value		Tax on Amount in First Column	Tax on each complete \$1 of Balance of Taxable Value
Not less than—	Not more than—		
\$	\$	\$	Cents
...	5,000	...	0·3
5,000	10,000	15.0	0·45
10,000	20,000	37.5	0·6
20,000	30,000	97.5	0·75
30,000	40,000	172.5	0·9
40,000	50,000	262.5	1·05
50,000	60,000	367.5	1·2
60,000	70,000	487.5	1·35
70,000	80,000	622.5	1·5
80,000	90,000	772.5	1·65
90,000	100,000	937.5	1·8
100,000	110,000	1,117.5	1·95
110,000	120,000	1,312.5	2·1
120,000	130,000	1,522.5	2·25
130,000 and over		1,747.5	2·4

Certain lands other than those previously mentioned 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 208.

LIQUEUR LICENCES

The sale of intoxicating liquor in N.S.W. is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912-1973. The kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and fees current in December 1973 are summarised in the chapter "Wholesale and Retail Trade". The amount of fees assessed for the main classes of licences in the last eight years is also shown in that chapter.

POKER MACHINE LICENCES

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 19 September 1956. For this purpose, a non-proprietary club is defined as an association or company of not less than sixty persons (if established at a place within fifteen miles of the General Post Office, Sydney) or of not less than thirty persons (if established elsewhere), formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, and similar purposes, which applies its profits and other income to the purposes for which it was established and which prohibits payment of dividends, profits, etc. to its members.

The clubs must pay annual licence taxes on the machines. The basic licence tax per machine at 19 September 1956, and at each subsequent date of change, is shown below:—

Machine operated by insertion of—	Annual Tax on Each Machine			
	From 19 September 1956	From 1 January 1960	From 1 July 1966	
	\$	\$	Single- coin Machine	Multiple- coin Machine
5 cents	100	100	100	600
10 cents	200	200	200	1,200
20 cents—				
First 2 Machines	500	1,000	1,100	6,600
3rd to 5th Machine			1,200	6,700
6th to 10th Machine	700	1,400	1,800	7,300
11th to 20th Machine			2,400	7,900
Machines in excess of 20			3,000	8,500

Since 1964-65, concessions of the basic tax have been granted in the light of a club's net takings (gross receipts less prizes awarded) from poker machines—if net takings are less than \$30,000 per annum the tax is reduced by half, but if the net takings exceed \$30,000, the amount of tax is reduced by one-half less the excess of the takings over \$30,000. Other concessions are allowed to new clubs with a small membership.

A supplementary tax, which was introduced in December 1962, is levied on a club's net revenue (gross receipts less prizes awarded, maintenance, depreciation allowance, and basic licence tax paid) derived from poker machines, if the net revenue exceeds a certain amount per annum. The rates at which the supplementary tax has been levied are shown below:—

Period	Net Revenue per Annum where no Supplementary Tax is Payable	Net Revenue per Annum where Supplementary Tax is Payable	Rate of Supplementary Tax on Net Revenue
Dec. 1962–Nov. 1966	\$10,000 or less ..	\$10,001 to \$20,000	12½ per cent of twice the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$10,000.
Dec. 1966–Nov. 1969	\$10,000 or less ..	\$20,001 and over .. \$10,001 to \$20,000	12½ per cent of the net revenue. 12½ per cent of twice the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$10,000.
Dec. 1969–Nov. 1970	\$17,000 or less ..	\$20,001 to \$20,600 \$20,601 and over .. \$17,001 to \$34,000	\$2,500. 15 per cent of the net revenue. 12½ per cent of twice the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$17,000.
Dec. 1970–Nov. 1972	\$20,000 or less ..	\$34,001 to \$35,000 \$35,001 and over .. \$20,001 to \$40,000	\$4,250. 15 per cent of the net revenue. 12½ per cent of twice the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$20,000,
From Dec. 1972 ..	\$30,000 or less ..	\$40,001 to \$41,200 \$41,201 and over .. \$30,001 to \$40,000	\$5,000. 15 per cent of the net revenue. 12½ per cent of four times the amount by which the net revenue exceeds \$30,000.
		\$40,001 to \$41,200 \$41,201 and over ..	\$5,000. 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.

In 1972–73, proceeds from the basic licence tax were \$9,364,000 (\$8,848,000 in 1971–72) and from the supplementary tax, \$33,221,000 (\$29,476,000 in 1971–72); of these amounts, \$1,000,000 in both years was paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance to the New South Wales Hospital Fund. The amount of tax collected in each of the last five years is shown in Table 208.

STATE TAXES ON RACING

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on racing clubs and associations, on bookmakers, and on totalizator investments.

Taxes on Racing Clubs and Associations

All racing clubs and associations impose a licence or registration fee on bookmakers. Metropolitan horse racing clubs (since 1 January 1948) and country racing associations (since 1 August 1957) also impose a charge of 1 per cent and ½ per cent, respectively, on bookmakers' turnover. From

the proceeds of these fees and charges, clubs operating racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, must remit 50 per cent as tax to the State Government; and those operating racecourses in the remainder of the State must remit 20 per cent.

Taxes on Bookmakers

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. From 1 November 1955 to 13 February 1966, the rates of duty were 1½c for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock and 5/6c in the other parts of the racecourse; since 14 February 1966, they have been 2c and 1c, respectively.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1 October 1932 as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate has been 1 per cent since 19 September 1952.

Totalizator Tax

Totalizator tax is payable by registered racing clubs and associations which, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalizator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid as tax to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club. The rate of commission has been 13 per cent since 15 December 1968 and on 1 January 1972, the rate of commission on doubles betting was increased to 14 per cent. The Government's share is 8 per cent (9 per cent for doubles) for all metropolitan meetings and 5 per cent (6 per cent for doubles) for meetings in other centres; unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends are also payable to the Treasury.

A Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government in 1964 to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales. The Board, which is authorised to establish local branches throughout the State, commenced operations on 9 December 1964. In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments of the club's totalizator; the Board may also, however, conduct its own pool of investments. Of the total betting investments placed with the Board, 5½ per cent (6½ per cent for doubles betting) is remitted to the State Treasury and 7½ per cent is credited to the Board as commission. Since January 1972 part of the amount remitted to the Treasury (equal to 0.5 per cent of the total investments) is paid to a Special Deposits Account to provide for improvements to racecourses.

The next table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing and betting in the last five years.

Table 212. State Taxes on Racing

Year ended 30 June	Racing Clubs and Associations	Book-makers' Licences	Book-makers' Turnover	Betting Tickets (Stamp Duty)	Totalizator		Total*
					On-course *	Off-course *	
\$ thousand							
1968	912	64	2,833	453	3,057	8,067	15,385
1969	938	61	2,825	457	3,341	10,743	18,366
1970	991	57	3,109	467	3,693	13,146	21,463
1971	977	59	3,147	462	4,030	15,210	23,885
1972	1,061	60	3,458	473	5,170	18,668	28,890

* Excludes unclaimed dividends. In 1971-72 these amounted to \$215,000 for on-course and \$2,370,000 for off-course totalizators.

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Recreation and Gambling".

STATE MOTOR TAX

Taxes are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees and charges, the amounts collected, and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic". The amounts of motor tax, etc. collected in recent years are shown in Tables 208 and 222.

FEDERAL GRANTS TO THE STATES

With the introduction of the uniform tax arrangements in July 1942 (see page 236), the Australian Government began to make annual tax reimbursement grants in aid of general revenues to the States. The methods of determining the grants are described on page 788 of Year Book No. 52 (covering the years 1942-43 to 1947-48), and on page 172 of Year Book No. 57 (covering the years 1948-49 to 1958-59).

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Financial assistance grants by the Australian Government 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 and other minor grants to various States. The method of determining the financial assistance grants is described on page 82 of Year Book No. 61 (for grants between 1959-60 and 1964-65), and on page 168 of Year Book No. 62 (for grants between 1965-66 and 1970-71).

Currently, the annual grant payable to a State is based, in general terms, on the following formula:

- (a) varying the basic grant paid to it in the previous year (grant plus \$2,000,000 in the case of Queensland) in proportion to the movement in the population of the State during the twelve months ending on 31 December in the financial year to which the grant relates;
- (b) increasing the resultant amount by the percentage by which the average wage per person employed in Australia rose between the March year ending in the financial year preceding the year of grant and the March year ending in the year of grant; and
- (c) increasing the resultant amount by a "betterment" factor of 1.8 per cent.

The actual amount payable in a particular year however, is arrived at after applying other adjustments agreed to at meetings between the State Premiers and the Australian Government. In 1971-72 and 1972-73 the formula grants were reduced following the transfer of Pay-roll Tax by the Australian Government to the States. Details of this and other adjustments made to the 1971-72 formula grant, in arriving at the 1972-73 grant, are shown in the following table.

Table 213. Calculation of Financial Assistance Grants, 1972-73

Grant	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	\$ thousand						
Base Grants—							
1971-72 Formula Grants ..	545,753	405,929	256,479	176,688	179,238	75,006	1,639,092
Addition to Queensland's Base* ..	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
Adjustment for Pay-roll Tax ..	(-)126,021	(-)87,683	(-)34,029	(-)24,837	(-)24,227	(-) 8,154	(-)304,951
Total Base Grants ..	419,732	318,246	224,450	151,851	155,041	66,852	1,336,141
Additions under Formula† ..	48,631	37,619	29,768	17,550	19,074	7,551	160,194
Additional \$112 million‡	37,164	27,700	17,728	12,029	12,284	5,094	112,000
Additional Grants to particular States ..	16,436¶	12,522¶	...	...	10,000§	...	38,958
Total, Financial Assistance Grants ..	521,963	396,087	271,946	181,430	196,369	79,498	1,647,293

* Annual increase to Queensland's base formula grant (determined earlier at Premiers' Conferences).

† Represents adjustment for population movement, for movement in average wages, and for the "betterment" factor of 1.8 per cent—see text preceding table.

‡ These additional grants, agreed to at the June 1972 Premiers' Conference, have been permanently built into the formula grants.

¶ Equal to \$3.50 per capita of the State's estimated population at 31 December 1972.

§ Includes a special temporary addition of \$3.5 million.

At the June 1973 Premiers' Conference, the Australian Government's offer to take full financial responsibility for tertiary education from 1 January 1974 was accepted by the States, and it was agreed to reduce the financial assistance grants accordingly. The estimated reductions for all States combined are \$111,800,000 for 1973-74 and \$229,700,000 for 1974-75.

The financial assistance grants to the States in the years 1967-68 to 1972-73 and the estimated grant for 1973-74 are shown in the following table:—

Table 214. Financial Assistance Grants to States

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
AMOUNT OF GRANT (\$ thousand)							
1967-68	302,827	228,254	139,601	102,738	96,152	37,968	907,539
1968-69	333,393	250,563	155,963	112,768	123,796	41,710	1,018,193
1969-70	373,908	280,008	176,522	125,706	138,835	46,340	1,141,319
1970-71	470,835	351,024	216,672	151,602	163,313	65,071	1,418,518
1971-72	462,204	348,464	231,603	158,491	170,960	69,156	1,440,878
1972-73	521,963	396,087	271,946	181,430	196,369	79,498	1,647,293
1973-74†	564,200	422,000	305,500	197,300	213,800	87,800	1,790,600
AMOUNT PER HEAD OF POPULATION* (\$)							
1967-68	70.50	69.71	82.11	92.57	109.36	101.19	78.01
1968-69	76.48	75.38	90.20	100.52	135.30	109.88	86.08
1969-70	84.19	82.72	100.14	110.33	145.41	120.40	94.57
1970-71	104.11	101.90	120.86	130.92	164.73	167.84	115.36
1971-72	100.45	99.49	126.76	135.03	165.90	177.14	113.25
1972-73	111.97	111.66	145.48	152.91	186.45	202.70	113.37
1973-74†	119.98	117.66	159.54	164.54	200.94	221.72	139.16

* Amount per head of population at 1 July in year shown. Figures for 1967-68 to 1969-70 have been adjusted in the light of the final results of the 1971 census of population.

† Estimate.

OTHER AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO THE STATE

The Australian Government also provides grants to all States for other current purposes and for capital purposes. The following table shows all grants which have been made to New South Wales in the years 1968-69 to 1972-73. Grants, other than Financial Assistance Grants, are varied and numerous, and have been grouped under functional headings for current or capital purposes.

Table 215. Australian Government Grants to New South Wales for Current and Capital Purposes

Purpose	Year ended 30 June				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 _p
\$ thousand					
FOR CURRENT PURPOSES					
Financial Assistance Grants*	333,393	373,908	470,835	462,204	521,963
General Public Services	928	1,690	1,602	1,675	2,149
Education	18,194	25,689	36,224	41,974	52,955
Health	4,354	4,802	4,178	3,202	3,867
Social Security and Welfare	17	28	272	10,811	38,764
Housing and Community Amenities	...	...	...	1,368	2,292
Economic Services†	955	1,365	1,648	2,341	2,975
Other Purposes*	16,518	13,579	18,739	22,108	26,431
Total Grants for Current Purposes	374,359	421,061	533,498	545,683	651,396
FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES					
General Public Services	35	5	2	214	10
Education	18,654	25,598	24,199	29,517	35,988
Health	2,496	2,554	1,641	1,446	945
Social Security and Welfare	30	490	1,865	3,460	2,884
Housing and Community Amenities	525	864	1,350	1,500	2,624
Economic Services†	52,527	61,072	73,691	83,173	96,345
Other Purposes	...	...	63,610	69,690	79,051
Total Grants for Capital Purposes	74,267	90,583	166,358	189,000	217,846
Total Grants to New South Wales	448,626	511,644	699,856	734,683	869,242

* See text below table.

† Primarily services to the rural industries and (for capital purposes) contributions under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act.

The basic aim of the classification in the above table is to bring together transactions with like objectives or purposes. In this way it aims to reveal the share of resources devoted to particular objectives.

Detailed definitions and descriptions of the "purpose" classification in the above table are shown in this Bureau's publication "*Public Authority Finance: Authorities of the Australian Government, 1972-73, No. 11*" (Reference 5.12). Financial Assistance Grants—shown in the above table—are usually classified under the heading "Other Purposes", as they are grants by one government to another which do not require the allocation of matching funds by the recipient and may be spent at the recipient's discretion.

STATE FINANCE

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales are listed in Table 224. The chief operating accounts are as follows:—

The *Consolidated Revenue Fund* was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this Fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the Fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

Particulars of the *Government Railways Fund* are given in the chapter "Railways", of the *Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Trust Funds* in the chapter "Omnibuses and Ferries", and of the *Maritime Services Board Fund* in the chapter "Shipping".

The *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 (including Australian Government and other moneys received for specific purposes) and working balances of State departments and undertakings. Funds held in this Account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposits Account balances is shown on page 274.

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 216. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State Revenue Budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis.

In aggregating the "cash" and "income and expenditure" accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges, which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecouped remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is also included as an accrued charge in the "income and expenditure" accounts of the undertakings. In the table below, such unrecouped amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings.

Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from inter-fund payments in the nature of grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the business undertakings.

The payments which are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings, and which are therefore omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund in Table 216, comprise:—

- (a) debts charges (amounting to \$1,792,000, \$1,859,000, \$9,887,000, \$4,893,000, \$29,300,000, and \$35,830,000 in the years covered by the table); and
- (b) grants (amounting to \$2,400,000, \$4,322,000, \$3,625,000, \$2,600,000, \$8,150,000, and \$5,630,000 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 (1966-67 to 1970-71) and \$2,100,000 (1971-72) 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 216. State Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget †
		Railways	Omnibuses	Harbour Services*	Total	
\$ thousand						
REVENUE						
1967	572,813	217,635	27,209	17,678	262,522	830,685
1968	615,503	228,166	27,624	20,333	276,124	888,077
1969	684,595‡	231,760	30,979	22,959	285,698	966,743
1970	771,843‡	250,488	32,599	25,000	308,087	1,076,381
1971	933,367‡	255,099	32,035	30,297	317,432	1,247,249
1972	1,096,052‡	269,968	37,000	30,371	337,339	1,429,341
EXPENDITURE						
Expenses (excluding Debt Charges)						
1967	498,759	185,306	30,927	13,514	229,747	723,855
1968	530,803	195,380	32,389	15,852	243,621	770,874
1969	590,703‡	205,746	34,859	18,039	258,644	845,797
1970	672,862‡	218,307	36,565	19,679	274,552	943,864
1971	803,845‡	243,600	41,640	25,148	310,388	1,110,682
1972	942,614‡	264,474	43,969	23,995	332,439	1,271,003
Interest and Exchange on Interest¶						
1967	60,720	26,311	1,575	3,199	31,084	91,804
1968	65,853	26,602	1,621	3,504	31,728	97,580
1969	71,127	27,609	1,648	3,807	33,064	104,191
1970	80,921	28,433	1,733	4,176	34,342	115,263
1971	82,961	30,929	1,962	4,224	37,116	120,077
1972	100,088	30,843	2,130	5,082	38,055	138,142
Contributions to National Debt Sinking Fund§						
1967	11,267	5,828	201	876	6,905	18,172
1968	11,851	6,174	214	924	7,312	19,163
1969	12,708	6,390	224	1,020	7,635	20,342
1970	13,778	6,557	239	1,081	7,877	21,655
1971	15,409	7,048	262	1,155	8,465	23,875
1972	16,902	7,258	281	1,239	8,778	25,680
Total Expenditure						
1967	570,746	217,444	32,703	17,589	267,736	833,832
1968	608,507	228,157	34,224	20,280	282,661	887,618
1969	674,538‡	239,744	36,732	22,866	299,342	970,330
1970	767,562‡	253,297	38,537	24,937	316,771	1,080,782
1971	902,215‡	281,578	43,864	30,527	355,969	1,254,634
1972	1,059,603‡	302,576	46,380	30,316	379,272	1,434,825

* Business undertaking activities of Maritime Services Board at Ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers—see text preceding table

‡ Amounts of \$1,766,000 in 1968-69 and 1969-70, \$2,824,000 in 1970-71, and \$2,494,000 in 1971-72 (representing repayments through the Consolidated Revenue Fund of drought relief loans made from Australian Government advances) and \$13,107,000 in 1971-72 (representing State pay-roll tax payments by State Government Departments) have been deducted from revenue and expenditure.

¶ Includes interest on special Australian Government advances.

§ Includes repayments of special Australian Government 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 217. State Revenue Accounts: Surplus and Deficits

Year ended 30 June	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Business Undertakings				Total Budget
		Railways	Omnibuses	Harbour Services	Total	
\$ thousand						
1963	4,995	57	(-) 4,793	113	(-) 4,623	372
1964	4,557	427	(-) 4,535	95	(-) 4,013	544
1965	(-) 380	176	(-) 4,938	72	(-) 4,690	(-) 5,070
1966	13,095	(-) 12,251	(-) 5,625	95	(-) 17,782	(-) 4,687
1967	2,068	191	(-) 5,494	89	(-) 5,214	(-) 3,146
1968	6,997	10	(-) 6,600	53	(-) 6,537	459
1969	10,057	(-) 7,984	(-) 5,753	93	(-) 13,645	(-) 3,587
1970	4,282	(-) 2,809	(-) 5,938	64	(-) 8,684	(-) 4,402
1971	31,152	(-) 26,478	(-) 11,829	(-) 229	(-) 38,537	(-) 7,385
1972	36,449	(-) 32,608	(-) 9,381	55	(-) 41,933	(-) 5,485

NOTE. (-) signifies deficit.

GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

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

Table 218. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Receipts

Classification	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
\$ thousand					
Receipts from Australian Government for—					
Interest on Public Debt	5,835	5,835	5,835	9,635	13,434
General Purpose Grants—					
Financial Assistance Grants	302,827	333,393	373,908	470,835	462,204
Special Revenue Assistance	5,090	3,990	4,735	14,140	18,313
Other* .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	15,903	17,500
Special Drought Assistance†	7,648	8,529	.. .. .	4,950	10,395
Hospital Benefits	1,203	1,293	1,562	1,722	2,050
Tuberculosis Campaign	3,864	4,353	4,034	4,256	3,073
Mental Institutions	271	164	98	91	130
Pharmaceutical Benefits	6,117	6,450	7,858	8,983	10,700
Blood Transfusion Service	168	171	190	197	254
Supply of Milk to School Children	3,357	3,380	3,458	3,497	3,662
Cattle Tick Eradication	288	310	382	388	450
Herd Recording	71	71	71	71	71
Home Care Services	12	12	.. .. .	234	161
Courses of Advanced Education	538	613	944	3,305	3,582
Education of Migrant Children .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	774	1,179
Investigation of Water Resources	152	127	162	.. .. .	.. .. .
Other	140	715	1,132	1,011	1,258
Total of foregoing	337,581	369,405	404,389	539,992	548,417
Taxes‡	193,399	220,716	259,242	273,098	413,929
Land Revenue	22,917	22,402	27,893	31,297	26,503
Receipts for Services Rendered	40,169	43,806	52,975	55,049	69,768
Interest Receipts	9,490	9,948	12,725	15,611	16,650
Other	11,947	18,318	14,620	18,320	20,785
Total Receipts	615,503	684,595¶	771,843¶	933,367¶	1,096,052¶

* Part of "Grants for Capital Purposes — Other Purposes" shown in Table 215.

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

‡ See text following Table 209 for details.

¶ See note ‡, Table 216.

Receipts from the Australian Government constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 50 per cent of the total receipts in 1971-72, whilst State taxation represented 38 per cent, land revenue 2 per cent, and other receipts 10 per cent.

Certain Federal grants (such as contributions to sinking funds 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 218. The system of Federal 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 219. Governmental Revenue from Land, Minerals, and Forests

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand				
Alienations	3,374	4,037	5,628	6,246	8,474
Leases: War Service Land Settlement	1,079	1,156	1,097	58*	66
Other	2,873	3,411	3,370	3,265	3,684
Western Lands (Leases, etc.)	778	809	733	580	754
Mining Occupation—					
Royalty on Minerals—					
Coal	1,937	2,072	2,302	2,405	2,395
Silver-Lead-Zinc	8,636	6,504	9,808	13,633	5,680
Other Minerals	456	492	632	696	753
Total Royalty	11,030	9,068	12,743	16,734	8,827
Other	199	259	456	429	217
Forestry	3,267	3,270	3,492	3,534	3,973
Miscellaneous	318	393	364	451	508
Total, Land Revenue	22,917	22,402	27,893	31,297	26,503

* From 1 July 1970, revenue from the closer settlement leases (which amounted to \$1,021,000 in the previous year) was paid to the Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund.

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 1971-72 amounted to \$8,699,000 of which \$7,688,000 was derived from royalties, licences and permits, \$904,000 from timber-getting operations carried on by the Commission, and \$102,000 from timber inspection fees. Surplus funds from

timber-getting (which amounted to \$410,000 in 1971-72, 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 219 is the net amount credited to consolidated revenue after transfers to the special fund; the transfers amounted to \$3,978,000 in 1971-72.

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 220. Governmental Revenue: Receipts for Services Rendered

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand				
Harbour, Tonnage, and Light Rates, Pilotage, etc.*	6,525	6,836	8,143	7,435	8,915
Agricultural Colleges and Farms	227	255	273	280	351
Fees—					
Registrar-General	3,663	3,737	4,960	5,586	6,926
Corporate Affairs Commission†	2,091	2,581	3,208	3,646	4,460
Law Courts*	2,611	2,692	2,750	2,961	3,422
Public Trustee	1,128	1,254	1,295	1,591	1,584
Valuation of Land	1,290	1,357	1,365	1,569	1,621
Department of Education	3,929	4,146	5,505	6,077	7,689
Scaffolding and Lifts Inspection	508	580	661	649	835
Weights and Measures Inspection	102	94	156	160	171
Other	583	638	680	708	805
Meat Inspection	757	922	1,300	1,301	1,625
Charge for Architectural Services	2,893	3,478	4,708	3,957	4,508
Police Services—Traffic Control*	7,273	7,891	8,033	8,440	13,082
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions	1,789	2,441	4,146	4,344	5,246
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals	1,611	1,543	1,625	1,724	2,094
Australian Government	862	833	864	1,311	2,487
Other	2,326	2,529	3,303	3,310	3,947
Total	40,169	43,806	52,975	55,049	69,768

* See text following table.

† Prior to July 1971, these fees were collected by Registrar of Companies.

Tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc. collected at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay are paid into the Maritime Services Board Fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. Harbour and tonnage rates collected at other ports and navigation service fees (pilotage, harbour and light rates, etc.) collected at all ports are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which are met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay.

A proportion of the fees received by law courts has been transferred to a Suitors' Fund in the Special Deposits Account to meet the costs of appeals to courts on questions of law in certain circumstances. The amounts shown above exclude such transfers, which totalled \$118,000 in 1971-72.

The cost of police supervision of traffic is borne by the special roads funds, principally the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, which recoup the Consolidated Revenue Fund for these services. A part of the amount recouped, representing pay-roll tax on police salaries, is set off against Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, and the balance is shown as a receipt of that Fund.

Interest Received and Other Receipts

"Interest received", broadly stated, consists of interest (\$11,626,000 in 1971-72) on the State's credit balances (including fixed deposits) with banks, and interest on funds, other than general loan account funds, advanced to various semi-government bodies. Interest payable by the business undertakings and by other bodies outside the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on loan moneys forming part of the public debt of the State, although payable to that Fund, is mostly offset against the expenditure from the Fund on interest, and is not shown as receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

"Other" receipts include rents, sales of produce, etc., repayments to credit of votes for previous years, and contributions by the Opera House Account and State instrumentalities, etc.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The Governmental expenditure from revenue during the last five years is summarised in the following table. The ordinary departmental expenditure is classified according to functions.

Table 221. Consolidated Revenue Fund: Payments

Classification	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand				
Ordinary Departmental—					
Legislature and General Administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below)	43,364	48,573†	56,981	65,155	76,886
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety	64,975	71,228	80,394	92,507	111,205
Regulation of Trade and Industry	3,037	3,244	3,656	4,255	4,882
Education	225,666	250,151	290,977	350,847	413,563
Science, Art, and Research	4,222	4,308	5,930	6,603	7,726
Public Health and Recreation	97,102	111,760	130,748	157,053	179,762
Social Amelioration	17,366	18,675	20,294	22,776	31,618
War Obligations	1,491	1,543	1,721	1,771	2,145
Development and Maintenance of State Resources	64,429	72,544	73,250	88,233	93,307
Local Government	9,151	8,676	8,913	14,644	21,519
Total Ordinary Departmental	530,803	590,703†	672,862†	803,845†	942,614†
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	62,908	67,921	77,915	80,077	97,331
Exchange on Interest	1,539	1,589	1,368	1,258	1,016
Sinking Fund	11,603	12,452	13,518	15,144	16,303
Total Public Debt Charges*	76,050	81,962	92,801	96,480	114,650
Federal Advances—					
Interest	1,406	1,617	1,638	1,626	1,740
Principal Repaid	248	256	260	265	599
Total Federal Advances	1,653	1,873	1,898	1,891	2,340
Total Payments	608,507	674,538†	767,562†	902,215†	1,059,603†

* Excludes payments by Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by business undertakings (see page 262).

† See note ‡, Table 216.

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 \$411,811,000 (or 78 per cent) between 1967-68 and 1971-72. Expenditure on education (which rose by 83 per cent between 1967-68 and 1971-72, and in 1971-72 represented 44 per cent of the total expenditure) and expenditure on public health (which rose by 85 per cent and in 1971-72 represented 19 per cent of the total) are the two largest items of ordinary departmental expenditure. Together, they accounted for 66 per cent of the total increase in ordinary departmental expenditure since 1967-68. Salaries and wages paid in 1971-72 amounted to \$500,327,000, or 53 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 1971-72, expenditure on primary and secondary education amounted to \$331,381,000, on technical colleges and colleges of advanced education to \$46,185,000, and on grants to universities to \$35,998,000. 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 \$112,849,000 in 1971-72. 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 1971-72 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) \$28,818,000; public works \$22,744,000; land settlement \$10,437,000; forestry \$6,351,000; navigation \$3,521,000; tourist bureau and tourist resorts \$1,616,000; water conservation and irrigation \$5,630,000; and assistance to Public Transport Commission \$4,050,000 (\$3,700,000 to Rail Division and \$350,000 to the Bus Division). 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 228.

The cost of police services, \$64,970,000 in 1971-72, is the major item within the function "maintenance of law, order, and public safety". Other items in 1971-72 included the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice \$23,573,000, prisons \$13,257,000, custody and care of delinquent

children \$4,145,000, prevention of fire and flood and provision of bathing safeguards, etc., \$2,982,000, and salaries of the judiciary \$1,816,000.

Of the expenditure of \$76,886,000 in 1971-72 on the Legislature and general administration, \$4,613,000 was for the Legislature, etc., \$204,000 for electoral services, and \$457,000 for grant towards losses of Sydney Harbour Transport Board.

The item "Federal Advances" represents payments in respect of special advances from the Australian Government for railway standardisation, war service land settlement, provision of coal-loading facilities at ports, and water conservation works. Payments in respect of Federal 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 years 1969-70 to 1971-72 is given on the next page.

A road maintenance charge has been imposed, since 1 May 1958, on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for intrastate or interstate journeys. The charge is imposed at the rate of 0.27c per ton-mile travelled on public roads in New South Wales, the ton-mileage being calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent of its load-capacity. The proceeds of the charge are paid to the Main Roads Department, to be applied only to the maintenance of public roads.

Further particulars of the taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The funds shown in Table 222 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.

Table 222. Road and Traffic Funds: Receipts and Payments

Receipts				Payments			
Item	Year ended 30 June			Item	Year ended 30 June		
	1970	1971	1972		1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand				\$ thousand		
ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC FUND							
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. ..	16,621	17,344	23,884	Administration, Traffic and Transport Control ..	14,185	15,783	21,787
Miscellaneous ..	650	1,095	1,218	Traffic Facilities ..	2,672	2,830	3,145
				Traffic Accident Research Unit ..	197	...	350
Total* ..	17,271	18,440	25,102	Total*† ..	17,055	18,613	25,282
PUBLIC VEHICLES FUND (SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT)							
Tax on Public Motor Vehicles Omnibus Service Licence Fees ..	585	600	762	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	33	585	294
				Paid to Dept. of Govt. Transport ..	519	466	533
					32	34	34
Total† ..	656	672	833	Total ..	584	1,085	862
STATE TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION FUND							
Licence Fees ..	476	484	517	Administration and Transport Control ..	2,799	3,062	3,604
Commercial Motor Transport Charges—				Paid to Railways ..	1,800	2,000	3,000
Passengers ..	94	131	95	Paid to Dept. of Govt. Transport ..	2	1	1
Goods ..	4,599	4,950	5,387				
Permits, etc. ..	33	34	58				
Miscellaneous ..	26	39	30				
Total ..	5,228	5,638	6,087	Total ..	4,601	5,063	6,605
MAIN ROADS SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS							
Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles) ..	38,601	40,697	56,831	Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	54,473	57,539	74,518
Road Maintenance Charge ..	15,872	16,841	17,687				
Total ..	54,473	57,539	74,518	Total ..	54,473	57,539	74,518
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RESEARCH ACCOUNT							
Sale of Special Number Plates ..	161	159	222	Traffic Accident Research Unit ..	187	191	126
Commonwealth Roads Grant ..	...	150	300				
Total ..	161	309	522	Total ..	187	191	126
TOTAL, ALL FUNDS							
Motor Tax ..	39,186	41,298	57,592	Administration, etc. ..	16,984	18,845	25,391
Registration Fees, Drivers' Licences, etc. ..	16,621	17,344	23,884	Traffic Facilities ..	2,706	3,415	3,439
Special Licences and Charges on Commercial Motor Vehicles ..	21,144	22,512	23,816	Paid to Road-making Authorities ..	54,992	58,005	75,051
Commonwealth Roads Grant ..	...	150	300	Paid to Railways and Dept. of Govt. Transport ..	1,834	2,035	3,036
Miscellaneous ..	837	1,293	1,470	Traffic Accident Research Unit ..	385	191	476
Total Receipts*†	77,788	82,597	107,062	Total Payments*†	76,901	82,491	107,392

* Contributions by the Australian Government for traffic safety purposes etc. (\$1,000 in 1969-70 and 1970-71, and \$38,000 in 1971-72) have been deducted from both receipts and payments.

† Excludes transfers from Road Transport and Traffic Fund to Public Vehicles Fund (\$367,000 in 1969-70).

STATE ENTERPRISES

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as business undertakings—the railways, motor omnibus services, and harbour services. The capital of these enterprises has been provided, for the most part, from State loan funds, but the railways and the Maritime Services Board provide for renewal of assets from revenue and the Maritime Services Board has (since 1966-67) borrowed relatively small amounts from the public. The financial operations of the undertakings are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury, and these, combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, form the State Revenue Budget as shown on page 263.

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. Six of the enterprises (the Electricity Commission, the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority, the Housing Commission, the Grain Elevators Board, and the Fish Authority) have supplemented State Funds by borrowing from the public.

The revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) during 1971-72 are summarised in the next table:—

Table 223. State Enterprises: Revenue and Expenditure, 1971-72

Enterprise	Revenue	Expenditure			Total	Surplus or Deficit (—)
		Working Expenses	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Depreciation*		
\$ thousand						
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	223,828	133,760	34,481	56,429	224,671	(—) 843
State Coal Mines	13,794	11,351||	311	2,345	14,007	(—) 213
Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking [†]	20,475	21,704	381	356	22,441	(—) 1,966
State Brickworks [†]	3,137	2,966	16	115	3,098	39**
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	9,206	9,144	195	408	9,747	(—) 541
Dairy Industry Authority of N.S.W.	65,074	64,785	...	74	64,859	216
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority	1,062	988	30	5	1,023	39
Water Supply—						
South West Tablelands [‡]	371	452	173	51	676	(—) 305
Juncat [‡]	51	60	24	12	96	(—) 44
Fish River [‡]	624	117	488	86	691	(—) 67
Housing Commission	51,115	20,392	22,656	3,495	46,543	4,572 ^{††}
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	1,330	1,315	96	159	1,571	(—) 241
Grain Elevators Board [¶]	16,818	8,848	3,985	2,685	15,518	1,300
N.S.W. Fish Authority [§]	666	583	9	35	627	39

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

† Year ended 31 March 1972.

‡ Year ended 31 December 1971.

¶ Year ended 31 October 1972.

§ Year ended 30 September 1972.

^{||} Includes provision for mine development, \$285,000.

** Includes provision for dividends to employees under profit-sharing schemes, \$34,000

†† Result after allowing for rebates of rents, \$1,911,000.

The Electricity Commission of New South Wales operates generating stations and supplies bulk electricity to distributing authorities. Further particulars of its operations are given in the chapter "Electricity and Gas".

Coal mines at Awaba, Liddell, Munmorah, and Wyee were operated by the State Mines Control Authority until 30 June 1973. From 1 July 1973, the four mines were transferred to the Electricity Commission of New South Wales and are managed by a subsidiary company of the Commission. The particulars shown in the last table cover the operations of the four mines in 1971-72, and the administrative expenses of the State Mines Control Authority.

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking carries out engineering work, shipbuilding, and repairs on behalf of the Australian and State Governments and private firms.

The State Brickworks operates brick yards at Homebush and Blacktown and supplies bricks for State public works and to the general public.

The Metropolitan Meat Industry Board controls the slaughter of stock and sale of meat in the metropolitan area, its main sources of revenue being fees and charges for slaughtering and the use of cold storage facilities and receipts from the sale of by-products.

Particulars of both the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales and the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority are given in the chapter "Wholesale and Retail Trade".

The South-West Tablelands Water Supply Authority supplies water to various towns along its two pipeline systems—the Cootamundra, Temora, West Wyalong system and the Murrumburrah, Young, Grenfell system. Junee Water Supply Authority supplies water to Junee Municipal Council, the Rail Division of the Public Transport Commission, and to various minor consumers. The bulk of water sales of the Fish River Water Supply Authority is to the Electricity Commission, with four councils (Blue Mountains, Lithgow, Blaxland, and Oberon) also using the Supply's facilities.

Further particulars of the Housing Commission are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board operates certain Sydney Harbour ferry services. Further particulars are given in the chapter "Omnibuses and Ferries".

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".

Further particulars of the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority are given in the chapter "Fisheries".

LEDGER BALANCES

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The various accounts open at 30 June in each of the last five years are shown below. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys".

Table 224. State Accounts: Ledger Balances at 30 June

Account	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand				
Credit Balances—					
General Loan .. .. .	...	...	280	748	...
Government Railways	7,235	8,716	9,053	3,815	4,887
Government Railways Renewals	32,752	31,114	30,158	28,284	18,620
Metropolitan Transport Trust	1,231	1,539	2,074	1,907	2,398
Newcastle and District Transport Trust	183	130	253	469	502
Road Transport and Traffic	31	36	40	37	36
Road Transport and Traffic—Advance Payments .. .. .	...	787	763	540	1,276
State Transport (Co-ordination)	696	198	824	1,400	881
Maritime Services Board	3,730	3,898	3,744	3,619	722
Maritime Services Board Renewals	679	65	26	236	301
Special Deposits	133,501	147,857	176,998	166,866	166,404
Special Accounts—Supreme Court Moneys	949	1,130	1,156	1,108	1,358
Miners' Accident Relief	154	154	154	154	154
Closer Settlement	4,342	3,677	2,930	†	†
Total Credit Balances	185,482	199,300	228,454	209,183	197,538
Debit Balances—					
Consolidated Revenue	10,180	13,635	13,246	15,544	15,555
General Loan	128	2,154	...	...	729
Advances for Departmental Working Accounts, and other purposes, and Advances to be recovered	2,898	2,898	2,898	2,898	2,898
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—Advance	4,056	3,711	3,354	4,904	4,328
Amounts not transferred to Public Accounts	1,324	725	2,549	2,260	1,710
Total Debit Balances	18,586	23,123	22,046	25,605	25,221
Net Credit Balance held in—					
New South Wales: Current Accounts	1,049	(—) 475	12,523	9,943	5,319
Fixed Deposits	143,900	153,650	168,100	147,000	138,500
London: Cash at Bankers*	1,087	1,060	1,143	1,160	1,032
Remittances in Transit	1,448	1,405	1,475	947	1,130
Securities	19,412	20,538	23,167	24,529	26,335
Total Net Credit Balance	166,896	176,178	206,408	183,578	172,317

* At 31 May.

† Balance of account transferred to Special Deposit Account on 1 July 1970.

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account", in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the overdrafts on others.

The Special Deposits Account comprises a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g., working balances of State Departments and undertakings and trust moneys (including Australian Government and other moneys received for specific purposes). The Special Accounts mainly comprise trust moneys of the Supreme Court and the Public Trustee. A dissection of the funds held in these accounts is given in Table 225.

The Closer Settlement Fund was maintained as a separate account until 30 June 1970, and its transactions were not included in the ordinary revenue budget of the State. On 1 July 1970 the Fund was closed and the cash balance thereof (amounting to \$2,930,000) was transferred to the new Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund within the Special Deposits Account. Details of the Fund are shown on pages 182 and 183 of Year Book No. 62.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered" was used for many years as the medium for drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and certain advances of a recoverable nature. Since 1952-53 however, capital for Departmental Working Accounts has been provided largely from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and since June 1958, recoverable advances have been made from the Advances to be Recovered Account in the Special Deposits Account. The debit balance at 30 June 1972, in the "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered Account" comprises the unfunded balance of advances made prior to 1932-33 to the now defunct Family Endowment Fund.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account. These advances, amounting to \$12,990,000, were made to the Board between April 1925 and June 1929, and are being paid by half-yearly instalments of \$242,000, including principal and interest, until 1 January 1978.

The Fixed Deposit Account is the medium for the withdrawal, for deposit with banks at interest, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variation in receipts—and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works.

The following table dissects the cash balances of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts as between those consisting of Government funds, such as departmental working accounts, and trust moneys representing Treasury liabilities. Balances held on fixed deposit are excluded.

Table 225. Special Deposits and Special Accounts at 30 June

Balance	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand				
Cash*—					
Trust Funds†			81,713	74,327	67,839
Departmental Working Funds‡	115,192	128,603	47,796	37,463	39,172
Funds of Statutory Authorities‡					
Securities	19,258	20,384	23,013	24,375	26,181
Total	134,450	148,987	178,154	167,974	167,762

* Dissection in this table corresponds with a new grouping of individual accounts within the Special Deposits Account.

† Includes Australian Government and other moneys held for specific purposes.

‡ Other than Trust Funds.

STATE LOAN FUNDS

In addition to State loan moneys raised under the Financial Agreement, 1927 (which are credited to the State's General Loan Account—see below) repayable advances have been received by New South Wales from the Australian Government under separate agreements for various specific purposes. Among these were the Commonwealth—State Housing Agreements, which commenced in 1945–46 and continued until 1970–71 when under new arrangements from July 1971, all loan funds required for housing were included as part of the borrowings under the Financial Agreement. The amounts received under these agreements (which are not reflected in the State's public debt shown later in this chapter) during the five years 1968–69 to 1972–73 are shown in the following table:—

Table 226. Repayable Advances Received by New South Wales

Purpose	Year ended 30 June				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	£ thousand				
Defence-Housing for Servicemen	1,558	3,211	2,848	5,545	3,539
Housing and Community Amenities*	43,750	46,500	48,300	...	3,500
Economic Services . . . . .	...	...	...	...	650
Forest Resources Management	1,200	1,800	1,401	...	3,237
Assistance to Agricultural and Pastoral Industries . . . . .	...	...	3,874	8,750	11,045
Rail Transport . . . . .	...	...	...	...	650
Other Purposes	5,160	...	122	17,500	15,000
Total Gross Advances	51,668	51,511	56,545	31,795	37,621

* See text preceding table.

Certain State authorities (apart from the State enterprises shown in Table 223 and the Water Boards shown in the chapter "Local Government") have statutory power, subject to Loan Council approval, to raise loans from the public by issuing their own securities, which are also not reflected in the State's public debt. The authorities concerned are the Housing Commission of New South Wales, Commissioner for Main Roads, Minister for Decentralisation and Development, Maritime Services Board, and State Planning Authority of New South Wales.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN RAISINGS

The public borrowings of the Australian and State Governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement, 1927. All borrowings for or on behalf of the Australian and State Governments are arranged by the Australian Government, in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council, and are secured by the issue of Australian Government securities. Each State is liable to the Australian Government for the loans raised on its behalf.

Inscription and management of Government securities are conducted by the Australian 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 \$582,000 in 1971–72.)

The expenses (underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc.) incidental to the issue of loans are paid from the proceeds of the loans. In 1971-72, the New South Wales share of these expenses amounted to \$729,000.

Loans placed on the market by the Australian Government for public subscription in Australia are classified into three main categories, viz. Cash Loans, Conversion Loans, and Special Bonds.

Cash loans are offered at varying rates of interest and dates of maturity. The share of new raisings allocated to New South Wales in recent years is as follows:—

Year	Month in which Loan opened	Range of Interest Rates	Range of Years of Maturity	Share of New Raisings allocated to New South Wales
		per cent		\$ thous.
1969-70	September	5.4 - 6.0	1970 - 2005	41,320
	February	5.6 - 6.0	1971 - 2005	37,982
	May	6.5 - 7.0	1973 - 1989	15,092
1970-71	August	6.5 - 7.0	1973 - 1989	12,862
	November	6.4 - 7.0	1972 - 1989	20,643
	May	6.4 - 7.0	1974 - 2001	58,542
1971-72	July	6.4 - 7.0	1974 - 2005	46,599
	September	6.3 - 7.0	1974 - 2005*	71,687
	November	5.7 - 6.7	1974 - 1991	45,934
	February	5.3 - 6.0	1975 - 2005	27,671
1972 73	August	4.9 - 6.0	1975 - 2005	64,011
	November	4.8 - 6.0	1975 - 2005	72,069
	February	4.8 - 6.0	1976 - 2005	38,873
	May	5.6 - 6.5	1975 - 2003	25,680

Conversion loans are offered to holders of maturing existing loans at varying rates of interest and dates of maturity.

Usually, cash loans are offered at the same time as conversion loans, so that, if necessary, proceeds of cash loans can be used to redeem maturing loans not converted into new loans. Both cash and conversion loans are normally open for subscription for a few weeks three or four times each year.

Special bonds are issued in separate series, each of which is open for continuous subscription over a period. The bonds are redeemable at the option of the holder, on one month's notice, at any time after a date specified for each series, and the interest rate and redemption value increase during the term of the bonds. Holdings of special bonds are limited to \$50,000 per person (\$30,000 before September 1971, \$20,000 before November 1968 and \$10,000 before January 1960). Particulars of each series of bonds on issue in recent years are:

Series	Open for Subscription	Maximum Interest Rates	Maximum Redemption Value	Date of Maturity	Share allocated to New South Wales
		per cent	per cent		\$ thous.
T	4- 7-69 to 30- 4-70	6.0	103	1- 6-77	3,496
U	1- 5-70 to 4-11-70	7.0	103	1- 4-78	11,331
V	5-11-70 to 7- 9-71	7.0	103	1-10-78	22,312
W	8- 9-71 to 11-11-71	7.0	105	1- 8-82	...
X	12-11-71 to 3- 2-72	6.7	105	1- 8-82	...
Y	4- 2-72 to 6-11-72	6.0	105	1- 1-83	...
Z	7-11-72 to 8- 5-73	6.0	105	1- 1-83	5,171

Special loans, additional to the loans raised by public subscription, were raised by the Australian Government in each year from 1951–52 to 1961–62 and from 1964–65 to 1971–72, to make up the difference between ordinary loan proceeds and the approved loan programmes of the Australian and State Governments. 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 \$355,000,000 in 1969–70, \$199,908,000 in 1970–71, \$31,670,000 in 1971–72, and \$91,000,000 in 1972–73. 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:—

<i>Allocated to—</i>	1969-70 \$ thous.	1970-71 \$ thous.	1971-72 \$ thous.	1972-73 \$ thous.
Australian Government	60,155	89,388	...	4,857
New South Wales	96,700	34,464	10,876	27,481
Other States	198,145	76,056	20,794	58,662
Total	<u>355,000</u>	<u>199,908</u>	<u>31,670</u>	<u>91,000</u>

General Loan Account

Moneys raised on loan by the State (apart from the Commonwealth advances and certain other borrowing referred to above) are credited to the General Loan Account. These comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired by means of loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local government and statutory authorities. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

Proceeds from the Australian Government grant assisting to finance those State capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (see item "Other Purposes" in Table 215 under the heading "For Capital Purposes") are also credited mainly to the General Loan Account.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans (mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans), the payment of flotation expenses and stamp duty on the transfer of stock issued in London, and transfers to Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the accumulated deficits of that Fund.

In the following two tables, Australian Government grants to New South Wales for Science Laboratories and Technical Training paid to State Schools and Colleges, Advanced Education Projects and State Teachers' College Projects, 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 \$8,275,000 in 1967-68, \$8,505,000 in 1968-69, \$16,325,000 in 1969-70, \$16,944,000 in 1970-71, and \$14,741,000 in 1971-72.

A summary of transactions of the General Loan Account for the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 is given in the next table. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments are deducted to obtain net loan expenditure or net amount added to accumulated loan expenditure outstanding.

Table 227. General Loan Account

Year	Receipts		Expenditure				
	Loan Raisings *	Australian Government Grants †	Works and Services			Stamp Duty, Loan Flotation Expenses	Towards Consolidated Revenue Fund Deficit
			Gross Expenditure ‡	Repayments ‡	Net Expenditure		
\$ thousand							
1967-68	172,240	...	189,938	19,883	170,055	962	...
1968-69	182,070	...	209,097	25,562	183,535	560	...
1969-70	194,590	...	211,184	23,022	188,162	394	3,600
1970-71	148,900	47,707‡	214,931	23,486	191,445	694	4,000
1971-72	214,020	71,170	301,453	20,547	280,906	761	5,000

* Excludes conversion and renewal loans.

† See text preceding table.

‡ Excludes \$15,903,000 credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund towards meeting the budgetary deficit in 1970-71.

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during recent years are given in the table on the next page.

Gross loan expenditure on works and services rose from \$189,938,000 in 1967-68 to \$301,453,000 in 1971-72, and averaged \$225,321,000 per annum during the five years 1967-68 to 1971-72. During these years expenditure on buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes averaged \$58,143,000; on railways \$25,810,000; on hospitals and charitable institutions \$25,575,000; on electricity \$16,192,000; and on water conservation and irrigation \$20,902,000. Together these amounts represented 65 per cent of the gross loan expenditure over the period. In 1971-72, buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes absorbed 32 per cent of the gross loan expenditure; railways 13 per cent; hospitals and charitable institutions 14 per cent; water conservation and irrigation 10 per cent; and electricity 8 per cent.

Table 228. Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure

Work or Service	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand				
GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE					
Railways	26,800	24,500	24,000	24,000	29,750
Omnibuses	1,100	940	2,165	2,230	2,250
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	100	100	200	220	450
Harbours and Rivers	11,437	13,444	11,908	11,247	13,148
Roads, Bridges, and Punts	4,700	4,855	2,085	2,330	2,106
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage	21,218	21,626	21,610	21,738	26,601
Water Conservation and Irrigation—					
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc.	1,601	1,730	2,275	2,308	2,297
Gogeldrie Weir and Coleambally Irrigation Area	964	1,899	1,682	1,626	728
Blowering Dam	4,026	678	58	(—) 215	(—) 363
Burrendong Dam	579	(—) 6	53	...	...
Copeton Dam	379	3,597	4,176	8,150	10,814
Pindari Dam	565	3,352	285	1,133	1,010
Lake Menindee Storage	324	279	90	10	...
Wyangala Storage Reservoir	5,214	1,001	1,224	1,058	412
Other	4,274	5,536	12,039	9,483	8,185
Land and Agriculture—					
War (1939–1945) Service Settlement	29	50	16	...	...
General Closer Settlement Scheme	2,771	2,400	2,583	2,550	2,050
Forestry	2,770	3,600	4,300	4,350	4,350
Soil Conservation	565	616	622	671	859
Other	700	900	1,100	1,700	1,700
Grain Elevators and Equipment	1,700	2,700	1,500	900	500
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority .. .. .	...	...	500	400	970
Industrial Undertakings, etc.—					
Electricity	15,060	15,280	16,905	16,867	16,850
Coal Mines, Tourist Resorts, Shipbuilding, Brickworks, Abattoirs, etc.	1,943	1,895	484	509	542
Housing*	52	1,910	954	910	56,090*
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—					
Administrative	4,817	4,865	5,443	4,325	5,830
Courts, Police Stations and Gaols	2,036	3,321	5,513	6,418	6,227
Educational and Scientific	48,408	56,724	55,784	58,733	71,065
Hospitals and Charitable	21,482	25,029	25,186	25,763	30,413
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc.	648	1,082	1,050	1,100	1,410
Miscellaneous	1,144	1,756	1,960	821	1,617
Assistance to Country Industries	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,375	2,500
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities—					
County of Cumberland Planning Scheme—					
Subsidy	1,260	1,300	1,200	950	918
Other	223	137	175	70	150
Other	50	...	59	202	24
Total Gross Loan Expenditure†	189,938	209,097	211,184	214,931	301,453
REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT					
Railways	5,902	3,745	1,639	661	159
Omnibuses	210	144	257	231	211
Harbours and Rivers	1,113	2,201	109	1,929	1,035
Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage	4,123	4,614	5,215	5,652	6,134
Water Conservation and Irrigation	1,318	3,351	5,532	8,073	6,183
Land and Agriculture	2,931	3,198	5,747	3,606	3,153
Grain Elevators and Equipment	445	530	665	740	785
Industrial Undertakings, etc.	1,123	5,185	273	224	233
Housing	551	557	573	578	247
Public Buildings, Sites, etc.†	2,146	2,005	2,878	1,756	2,281
Other	21	31	134	36	126
Total Repayments†	19,883	25,562	23,022	23,486	20,547
Total Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services	170,055	183,535	188,162	191,445	280,906

* From 1971-72, includes advances to the Housing Commission and the Home Builders Account which, in previous years, were financed from Commonwealth advances under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements; in 1970-71 these amounted to \$51,148,000.

† See text preceding Table 227.

A broad view of the field of the State capital investment, represented by the aggregate (net) loan expenditure from 1853 to 1972 is given below:—

<i>Work or Service—</i>	<i>\$ Million</i>	<i>Per cent of Total</i>
Railways	841·8	21·7
Other Transport	58·6	1·5
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	340·3	8·8
Water Conservation and Irrigation	329·0	8·5
Harbours and Rivers	204·2	5·3
Roads and Bridges	86·2	2·2
Electricity Undertakings	469·7	12·1
Other Industrial Undertakings	28·0	0·7
Grain Elevators	27·0	0·7
Land and Agriculture	134·0	3·5
Housing	72·9	1·9
Educational and Scientific Building and Sites	730·3	18·9
Hospitals etc.	335·7	8·7
Other Public Buildings and Sites	143·5	3·7
County of Cumberland Planning Scheme	11·9	0·3
Unemployment Relief	31·5	0·8
All Other	29·2	0·8
Total Accumulated Loan Expenditure	3,873·7	100·0

It is apparent from the above summary that a large proportion of the loan expenditure has been devoted to the establishment of assets which provide essential aids to industry and community services, and constitute valuable assets. Normally, these assets return sufficient revenue to pay a large proportion of the interest, sinking fund, etc., on the public debt. Some, however, are of a developmental character, and promote the growth of settlement and industry without earning any part of the capital debt charges on money spent in their construction.

At 30 June 1972, the accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to \$3,873,726,000, and the public debt of the State was \$3,359,428,000. The difference between the two amounts is due to a number of factors, such as the financing of works and services by means of overdraft pending the raising of loans, the inclusion in the public debt of certain items which are not recorded in the General Loan Account, and the redemption of public debt from the sinking fund.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28 December, the first loan amounting to \$98,000 was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854.

The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, and particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are given on page 282 of this issue.

In Tables 229 to 232, the Australian currency equivalent of overseas debt outstanding and the interest liability thereon has varied over the years because of changes in the exchange rate between Australian currency and the currency in which the debt and interest charges are repayable. Since 1947, the rates used in the tables to convert the respective currencies (other than debt domiciled in Canada from June 1970 and Netherlands from June 1971) were the mint par rates of exchange notified to the International Monetary Fund. The Canadian dollar and the Netherlands guilder went onto a floating exchange rate in June 1970 and May 1971 respectively, and, from these dates, exchange rates actually current at 30 June were used.

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to the fluctuations in exchange rates mentioned 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 overseas debt has, therefore, declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund, and as a result of repayment of maturing London loans from locally raised loans. At 30 June 1972, 95.2 per cent of the public debt was held in Australia, 3.6 per cent in London, 1.0 per cent in New York, and 0.2 per cent in other overseas centres.

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

Table 229. Public Debt of New South Wales*: Domicile

At 30 June	Domicile of Public Debt										Total Public Debt		Proportion of Total Public Debt		
	Australia	Overseast					Netherlands	Total Overseas	Amount	Per Head of Population	Australia	Overseas			
		London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	Overseas							Per cent	Per cent	
												\$	\$	Per cent	Per cent
1901	25,382	109,341	...	...	...	...	109,341	134,722	98.69	18.84	81.16
1906	39,454	131,830	...	...	...	...	131,830	171,283	115.38	23.03	76.97
1911	59,937	131,111	...	...	...	...	131,111	191,048	114.98	31.37	68.63
1916	86,781	174,307	...	...	...	...	174,307	261,088	137.98	33.24	66.76
1921	133,335	216,835	...	...	...	...	216,835	350,170	166.48	38.08	61.92
1926	163,652	280,645	...	...	...	...	280,645	444,297	189.58	36.83	63.17
1931	215,003	431,561	...	...	...	...	467,507	682,511	267.18	31.50	68.50
1936	344,199	403,593	...	...	...	...	435,534	779,733	292.48	44.14	55.86
1941	395,924	37,182	...	...	...	...	433,924	829,848	296.56	47.71	52.29
1946	394,396	361,688	...	...	...	...	396,003	790,399	268.42	49.90	50.10
1951	656,707	307,358	...	...	...	...	354,911	1,011,618	308.61	64.92	35.08
1956	1,130,522	305,280	...	...	...	...	352,045	1,482,567	417.12	76.25	23.75
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	...	...	...	...	342,474	1,849,414	482.57	81.95	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	...	...	...	2,561	355,630	2,056,620	516.08	82.71	17.29	
1963	1,797,293	281,049	4,333	4,333	3,233	2,561	369,717	2,167,009	535.37	83.57	17.06				
1964	1,908,292	288,820	4,177	3,233	3,233	2,561	375,089	2,283,381	556.21	83.57	16.43				
1965	2,050,273	256,931	4,065	3,233	3,233	2,561	357,087	2,407,364	576.98	85.17	14.83				
1966	2,180,713	255,643	3,820	3,233	3,233	2,561	351,216	2,431,929	598.02†	86.12	13.88				
1967	2,333,082	254,493	3,602	3,233	3,233	2,561	333,823	2,666,906	619.21†	87.48	12.52				
1968	2,497,750	200,917	3,380	3,233	3,233	2,390	275,065	2,772,815	632.72†	90.08	9.92				
1969	2,663,764	198,569	3,328	3,233	3,233	2,220	267,554	2,931,318	655.10†	90.90	9.10				
1970	2,824,216	190,538	3,318	3,233	3,233	2,049	254,482	3,078,698	674.12†	91.73	8.27				
1971	2,972,030	170,086	3,162	3,462†	3,462†	1,907	220,849	3,192,879	699.98†	93.08	6.92				
1972	3,196,564	119,160†	2,928†	3,462†	3,462†	1,791†	162,864	3,359,428	722.85	95.15	4.85				

* Australian and State Government Securities on issue.
 † Overseas debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 281.
 ‡ Amounts payable in overseas currencies are as follows:—London £ 57,775,000; New York \$ U.S. 42,307,000; Canada \$ Can. 4,428,000; Switzerland Sw. fr. 15,833,000; and Netherlands f 6,923,000.

DOMICILE AND RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT

The following table shows the amount of New South Wales public debt in the various registers and the rates of interest at 30 June 1972:—

Table 230. Public Debt of New South Wales* at 30 June 1972:
Domicile and Rates of Interest

Nominal Rate of Interest	Domicile of Public Debt				Total Public Debt†	Annual Interest Liability‡
	Australia	London†	New York†	Other Overseas†		
	\$ thousand					
Per cent						
7, and under 7½	224,217	...	...	...	224,217	15,695
6½, and under 7	100,551	...	...	...	100,551	6,837
6½, " " 6½	264,729	...	...	...	264,729	17,285
6½, " " 6½	247,316	...	...	...	247,316	15,767
6, " " 6½	135,766	57,172	...	...	192,939	11,576
Total, 6% and under 7%	748,363	57,172	...	...	805,535	51,465
5½, and under 6	138,197	...	...	2,928‡	141,126	8,188
5½, " " 5½	52,223	25,301	26,220	...	103,744	5,740
5½, " " 5½	908,607	...	4,590	...	913,197	48,269
5, " " 5½	843,869	...	1,849	1,791¶	847,509	42,420
Total, 5% and under 6%	1,942,897	25,301	32,659	4,719	2,005,576	104,617
4½, and under 5	26,230	...	2,863	...	29,093	1,382
4½, " " 4½	105,072	...	...	3,462§	108,534	4,907
4½, " " 4½	114,664	...	...	...	114,664	4,873
4, " " 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 4% and under 5%	245,966	...	2,863	3,462	252,291	11,162
3½, and under 4	1	...	...	...	1	...
3½, " " 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...
3½, " " 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...
3, " " 3½	9,921	17,229	...	...	27,151	815
Total, 3% and under 4%	9,922	17,229	...	...	27,152	815
2½, and under 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2½, " " 2½	338	19,454	...	...	19,792	496
2½, " " 2½	779	...	...	...	779	18
2, " " 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 2% and under 3%	1,118	19,454	...	...	20,571	514
1% Matured	24,034 48	...	4	...	24,034 52	240 ...
Total	3,196,564	119,160	35,522	8,181	3,359,428	184,510

* Australian Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 281.

‡ Debt repayable in Canada.

¶ Debt repayable in the Netherlands.

§ Debt repayable in Switzerland.

The debt of \$24,034,000 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 \$28,206,000.

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

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1939	1952	1965	1970	1971	1972
Australia—						
Debt† \$ thous.	376,826	777,571	2,050,277	2,824,216	2,972,030	3,196,564
Annual Interest .. \$ thous.	12,836	22,502	93,461	143,776	159,945	176,359
Average Rate .. Per cent	3·41	2·89	4·56	5·09	5·38	5·52
London—						
Debt† \$ thous.	396,880	307,214	256,931	190,538	170,086	119,160
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	14,752	9,376	11,764	8,951	8,091	5,825
Average Rate .. Per cent	3·72	3·05	4·58	4·70	4·76	4·89
New York—						
Debt† \$ thous.	30,830	47,015	90,297	55,345	42,230	35,522
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	1,494	1,582	4,514	2,894	2,272	1,912
Average Rate .. Per cent	4·85	3·37	5·00	5·23	5·38	5·38
Canada—						
Debt† \$ thous.	...	...	4,065	3,318	3,162	2,928
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	234	191	182	168
Average Rate .. Per cent	...	...	5·75	5·75	5·75	5·74
Switzerland—						
Debt† \$ thous.	...	...	3,233	3,233	3,462	3,462
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	145	145	156	156
Average Rate .. Per cent	...	...	4·50	4·50	4·50	4·51
Netherlands—						
Debt† \$ thous.	...	...	2,561	2,049	1,907	1,791
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	...	...	128	102	95	90
Average Rate .. Per cent	...	...	5·00	5·00	5·00	5·03
Total—						
Debt† \$ thous.	804,536	1,131,800	2,407,364	3,078,698	3,192,879	3,359,428
Annual Interest† .. \$ thous.	29,082	33,460	110,247	156,060	170,741	184,510
Average Rate .. Per cent	3·61	2·96	4·58	5·07	5·35	5·49

* Australian Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 281.

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 on page 276.

The yields on Government securities sold on stock exchanges in Australia, and the rates of discount on seasonal Treasury securities and Treasury Notes, are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

DOMICILE AND TERM OF PUBLIC DEBT

The dates of repayment of the public debt extend to the year 2006, and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably. This is seen from the following table, in which the debt outstanding at 30 June 1972 in Australia and overseas, is classified according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

Table 232. Public Debt of New South Wales* at 30 June 1972:
Domicile and Dates of Maturity

Year of Maturity (ended 30 June)	Domicile of Public Debt						Total Public Debt†
	Australia	London†	New York†	Canada†	Switzer- land†	Nether- lands†	
\$ thousand							
1973	250,484	3,323	2,863	...	...	...	256,670
1974	335,472	10,240	...	...	...	...	345,713
1975	184,896	19,454	...	...	...	...	204,350
1976	293,731	...	...	...	3,462	...	297,193
1977	121,259	28,617	...	...	...	...	149,876
1978	172,559	12,083	...	...	...	...	184,642
1979	149,356	9,417	1,849	...	...	...	160,622
1980	92,270	...	2,289	...	...	...	94,559
1981	106,609	28,555	2,301	2,928	...	...	140,394
1982	110,421	7,466	7,855	...	...	1,791	127,533
1983	48,340	...	6,661	...	...	...	55,001
1984	109,154	...	...	...	...	...	109,154
1985	154,319	...	11,704	...	...	...	166,024
1986	103,533	...	...	...	...	...	103,533
1987	81,115	...	...	...	...	...	81,115
1988	131,641	...	...	...	...	...	131,641
1989	189,275	...	...	...	...	...	189,275
1990	135,479	...	...	...	...	...	135,479
1992	119,382	...	...	...	...	...	119,382
1995	11,158	...	...	...	...	...	11,158
2000	8,646	...	...	...	...	...	8,646
2001	36,549	...	...	...	...	...	36,549
2002	58,588	...	...	...	...	...	58,588
2004	108,671	...	...	...	...	...	108,671
2006	72,568	...	...	...	...	...	72,568
Interminable	487	...	...	...	...	...	487
Government Option	10,553	...	...	...	...	...	10,553
Overdue	48	4	...	...	...	...	52
Total Public Debt	3,196,564	119,160	35,522	2,928	3,462	1,791	3,359,428

* Australian Government Securities on issue.

† Overseas debt has been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 281.

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 (\$201,957,000 repayable in Australia), which are redeemable at the bondholder's option on one month's notice, and other loans (\$115,838,000 repayable in London, \$35,522,000 repayable in New York, \$2,928,000 repayable in Canada, and \$3,462,000 repayable in Switzerland), which are redeemable at the Government's option on notice ranging up to three months being given. The debt of \$10,553,000 shown as redeemable at Government option has no dates of maturity, but the Government must give 12 months' notice of redemption.

Table 234 on the following page indicates the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the years 1967-68 to 1971-72. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those raised by public subscription. Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund, and the loan account are also shown. Particulars of Treasury Bills issued and redeemed within the same financial year are excluded from the table.

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc., engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval, and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30 June 1971, and 1972 are summarised in the following table. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans.

Table 233. Loans Guaranteed by the State

Corporation or Body	Guaranteed Loans, etc. Outstanding at 30 June	
	1971	1972
	\$ thousand	\$ thousand
Loans Raised by—		
Broken Hill Water Board	4,930	4,691
Cobar Water Board	2,119	2,098
County Councils	34,533	35,058
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	162,443	179,293
Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W.	38,784	40,585
Hospitals Commission of N.S.W.	10,886	14,308
Housing Commission of N.S.W.	1,600	1,895
Hunter District Water Board	83,035	88,649
Hunter Valley Conservation Trust	129	122
Main Roads Department	44,425	50,577
Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.	1,328	1,583
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board	1,727	1,999
Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority .. .. .	..	100
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	481,169	531,276
Minister for Decentralisation and Development	1,490	1,747
Rural Bank of N.S.W.	18,032	18,331
Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority	4,483	11,378
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority	4,677	8,143
Total	895,791	991,833
Overdraft and Advances of—		
Co-operative Building Societies	189,416	179,775
Other Co-operative Societies	1,854	1,732
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board .. .. .	..	..
Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.	360	360
Trustees of Labour Council of N.S.W.	1,869	1,909
Other	3	4
Total	193,502	183,780

Table 234. Transactions on Public Debt* of New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand				

LOANS RAISED

Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed and Converted Stocks ..	244,535‡	159,632	258,829	351,398	312,074
Discounts	100	11	...	2	...
Total Face Value of Conversion and Renewal Loans ..	244,635‡	159,643	258,829	351,400	312,074
New Loans—					
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed	172,240	182,070	194,590	148,900	214,020
Discounts	192	90	...	29	39
Total Face Value of New Loans	172,432	182,160	194,590	148,929	214,059
Total Face Value of Conversions, Renewals, and New Loans	417,067‡	341,803	453,419	500,329	526,133

LOANS REPAYED

From Conversion and Renewal Loans—					
Australia	241,369	159,225	258,431	326,517	270,845
Overseas	2,792	...	...	23,991	38,368
From Sinking Fund and Revenue Accounts†—					
Australia	11,030	16,564	34,536	25,997	30,755
Overseas	20,301	7,511	13,232	9,912	11,448
Total Loans Repaid	275,492	183,300	306,199	386,417	351,415

NET INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT

Australia	164,668	166,014	160,452	147,815	224,534
Overseas	(—) 58,758‡	(—) 7,511	(—)13,072‡	(—)33,633‡	(—) 57,985‡
Total Net Increase	105,910	158,502	147,380	114,181	166,549

* Australian Government Securities on issue. Transactions on the public debt domiciled overseas have been converted to Australian currency equivalent—see text on page 281.

† Redemptions from Sinking Fund are shown in Table 238.

‡ Includes loans raised to repay loans overseas (\$2,800,000).

‡ Includes adjustment in the Public Debt domiciled overseas as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates.

THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE

The *annual interest charge* on the public debt of New South Wales at 30 June 1972 is shown in Table 230 as \$184,510,000. 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 235. Interest and Exchange on Public Debt of N.S.W. and Temporary Advances: Amount Actually Paid

Year ended 30 June	Amount of Interest Paid On—				Total Interest Paid	
	Public Debt Held in Australia	Public Debt Held Overseas*	Total Public Debt*	Moneys in Temporary Possession and Bank Advances	Amount*	Per Head of Population
	\$ thousand					\$
1901	711	3,983	4,694	303	4,997	3.68
1911	1,830	4,643	6,473	162	6,635	4.03
1921	5,381	8,844	14,225	833	15,059	7.21
1931†	11,035	16,754	27,789	1,537	29,327	11.52
1941	13,176	16,563	29,739	693	30,432	10.91
1946	12,408	15,362	27,769	514	28,283	9.64
1951	17,922	11,351	29,273	327	29,600	9.14
1956	37,736	11,296	49,031	382	49,414	14.02
1961	62,853	13,820	76,673	517	77,189	19.92
1966	95,738	16,822	112,560	871	113,431	26.97
1968	112,995	14,554	127,549	551	128,100	29.47r
1969	122,552	13,276	135,828	1,137	136,965	30.92r
1970	135,054	12,862	147,916	1,095	149,010	32.90r
1971	147,034	11,921	158,955	1,581	160,537	35.19
1972	167,622	10,493	178,115	1,681	179,796	38.69

* 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 239.

Table 236. Public Debt: Interest* Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$ thousand			
Railways	27,398	28,228	30,729	30,647
Omnibuses	1,648	1,733	1,962	2,130
Maritime Services Board	3,705	4,068	4,098	4,958
Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund .. .. .	...	...	4,000	2,500
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	19,383	20,433	22,109	23,670
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	7,123	7,779	8,600	9,435
Hunter District Water Board	748	772	821	878
Sydney Harbour Bridge	769	765	776	778
Main Roads Department	1,959	2,163	2,354	2,533
Grain Elevators Board	1,113	1,249	1,308	1,348
Other	2,710	2,537	2,443	2,571
Total	66,557	69,727	79,201	81,448

* 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.

FEDERAL DEBT ASSISTANCE

Financial Agreement, 1927

The Financial Agreement between the Australian Government and States was brought into operation from 1 July 1927. The provisions of the Agreement are outlined on page 682 of the Year Book for 1930-31, and are given in detail at page 21 of the Commonwealth Year Book No. 31.

In terms of the Agreement, the Australian Government took over the debts of the States on 1 July 1929, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The Australian Government 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 Australian Government after federation.

The Australian Government agreed to pay, as agent for the States, the interest due on the public debt of the States, and to contribute, for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927, \$15,169,824 per annum towards the interest. During this period, the States are to reimburse the Australian Government

for the balance of the interest paid on their behalf, and thereafter, for the whole of the interest. The contribution by the Australian Government towards the interest on State debts is equal to the amount paid by the Australian Government 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 Australian Government, in accordance with the decisions of the Council, which consists of a Minister of the Australian Government 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 Australian Government 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.

Debt Charges Assistance Grants

At the June 1970 Premiers' Conference the Australian Government undertook to make grants to meet the interest and sinking fund contributions on \$200 million of all States' debt in 1970-71 and on an additional \$200 million each year from 1971-72 to 1974-75 so that, from the commencement of 1974-75, the Australian Government will have taken over full responsibility for the debt charges on \$1,000 million of existing State debt. The grants are to meet interest and sinking fund charges on a number of specified securities representing State debt. The formal transfer of the \$1,000 million debt from the States to the Australian Government will be effected in June 1975.

The grants received by New South Wales to date are as follows:—

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
3,800	7,600	11,399

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 Australian Government and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced from 1 July 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Contributions in respect of the net debt outstanding on 1 July 1927 are payable for a period of 58 years at the rate of 0.375 per cent per annum, the Australian Government contributing 0.125 per cent and the State 0.25 per cent. The rate on new loans raised after 1 July 1927, other than revenue deficiency loans, is 0.5 per cent for a period of 53 years, the contributions being shared equally by the Australian Government 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 Australian Government and the State) until 30 June 1944, when the rate was increased to 1 per cent (Australian

Government 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 six years 1966-67 to 1971-72, and the aggregate since 1 July 1928, are summarised in the following table. The payments shown for re-purchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, the exchange on overseas remittances being included in the net cost of securities acquired in London, New York, and Canada.

Table 237. National Debt Sinking Fund: Transactions on Account of New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	RECEIPTS						Total Receipts
	Contributions by—				Interest		
	Australian Government	New South Wales Government					
		On Loans Issued	4.5% on Cancelled Securities	Total			
	\$ thousand						
1967	6,368	7,269	15,466	22,734	23	29,125	
1968	6,826	7,727	16,535	24,262	54	31,142	
1969	7,214	8,115	17,850	25,964	(—) 24	33,154	
1970	7,723	8,624	18,979	27,603	341	35,667	
1971	8,124	9,172	20,880	30,051	70	38,246	
1972	8,673	9,868	22,317	32,186	102	40,961	
Total, 1929-1972	131,657	181,138	283,126	464,263	1,685	598,543*	
Year ended 30 June	PAYMENTS						Cash Balance at 30 June
	(Net Cost, in Australian currency, of Securities Re-purchased and Redeemed)						
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Netherlands	Total	
	\$ thousand						
1967	23,836	1,023	3,990	214	...	29,064	1,036
1968	11,021	15,090	4,434	200	172	30,916	1,263
1969	16,559	1,966	4,446	46	173	23,189	11,228
1970	34,481	6,797	4,235	137	172	45,821	1,073
1971	25,989	4,089	4,569	145	173	34,965	4,354
1972	30,746	6,179	3,837	154	180	41,096	4,219
Total, 1929-1972	415,597	176,420	1,437	870	594,324	...	

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

The face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed is shown in the following table. During the forty-four 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 \$99.17, the average price for 1971-72 being \$99.97. It is not possible to make similar calculations for securities domiciled overseas because of exchange rate fluctuations.

Table 238. National Debt Sinking Fund: Face Value of Securities Re-purchased and Redeemed on account of N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Netherlands
	\$A thous.	£stg. thous.	U.S.\$ thous.	Can.\$ thous.	Guilders thous.
1967	23,856	460	4,588	264	
1968	11,030	6,919	5,365	268	692
1969	16,564	1,096	5,532	64	692
1970	34,536	3,748	5,444	205	692
1971	25,997	2,099	5,686	188	692
1972	30,755	2,997	4,991	208	692
Total, 1929-1972	419,093	51,432	75,996	1,850	3,460

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 236.

Table 239. National Debt Sinking Fund: Contributions Chargeable to State Undertakings

Undertakings, etc.	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$ thousand			
Railways	6,294	6,461	6,952	7,163
Motor Omnibuses	224	239	262	281
Maritime Services Board	772	826	880	957
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	2,422	2,602	2,834	3,032
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board	605	634	671	700
Hunter District Water Board	142	149	157	164
Sydney Harbour Bridge	367	385	408	426
Main Roads Department	214	237	259	279
Grain Elevators Board	250	220	234	266
Other	509	603	345	368
Total	11,799	12,357	13,024	13,635

Chapter 9

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906. A consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State. Other statutes, which are supplementary to the system of local government, relate to water supply, sewerage, gas and electricity services, main roads, and the valuation of land.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842. Its civic affairs were governed by the Sydney Corporation Act until 1 January 1949, when the Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Local government extends over nine-tenths of New South Wales, including the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and more than two-thirds of the sparsely-populated Western Division. The area and population of these districts are shown in the chapter "Population".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. Municipalities, the earlier form of corporation, are usually centres of population smaller in extent than shires. Shires are, for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as towns and villages. Municipalities may be subdivided into wards, and shires into ridings.

New local government areas may be constituted, and the boundaries of existing areas may be changed, on the proclamation of the Governor. The Local Government Boundaries Commission, which was established in 1963, examines proposals for the constitution of new areas and the alteration of boundaries of existing areas, and makes recommendations on these proposals to the Minister for Local Government.

There were 193 municipalities when shires, numbering 134, were first incorporated in 1906. The numbers varied as new areas were constituted and existing areas were amalgamated, and at the end of 1930 there were 181 municipalities and 138 shires. Since then, there have been numerous amalgamations of local government areas, resulting mainly from the creation of the City of Greater Newcastle in 1938, the City of Greater Wollongong in 1947, and the Shoalhaven Shire in 1948, and from the reconstitution of areas in the County of Cumberland in 1949 and in the Grafton district in 1957. At 31 December 1973, there were 90 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

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of population and has a population of at least 15,000 persons. Twenty-three municipalities have been proclaimed as cities, including seven proclaimed under other Acts before the Local Government Act came into force.

The local government areas in New South Wales at 31 December 1973 may be grouped as follows:—

City of Sydney, which embraces a little over 13 square kilometres containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on Sydney Harbour between Rushcutters Bay and Darling Harbour;

City of Newcastle, 213 square kilometres in area;

City of Wollongong, 714 square kilometres in area;

Other Municipalities, of which 35 are wholly within the Sydney Statistical Division and 52 are wholly (or, in the case of the City of Blue Mountains, partly) outside the Division—the municipalities (excluding the whole of the City of Blue Mountains) in the Sydney Statistical Division cover an area of 2,400 square kilometres and other municipalities (which include most of the principal towns of the State) cover 5,821 square kilometres;

Shires, of which 4 (covering an area of 1,528 square kilometres) are wholly within the Sydney Statistical Division and 129 (covering 694,960 square kilometres) are outside the Division. The shires range in area from 264 square kilometres (Warringah) to 51,395 square kilometres (Central Darling).

More than one-half of the former area of the City of Sydney was transferred to a newly-created municipality (South Sydney) and other contiguous municipalities on 1 August 1968.

Each municipality and shire is governed by an elected council.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In December 1972, there were 93 urban areas and 27 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, 1935-1967, 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 1973. In 1973, 34 of the councils conducted electricity undertakings, 6 operated water supply schemes, 1 conducted a gas works and 5 an abattoir, 9 controlled eradication of noxious animals and weeds, 3 controlled flood-mitigation works, and 3 operated aerodromes; six of the councils administered both an electricity undertaking and one or two 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.

The councils of the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong consist of 20, 21, and 15 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 and September 1971. At the elections held from 1953 to 1965, the system of proportional representation was used in some areas, and the preferential voting system in other areas.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government authorities in New South Wales are responsible for the local government of their areas, and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. The local authorities share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government departments. The activities of the local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government. The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by local councils, and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily.

A list of the principal functions of the local government authorities is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in the *Local Government* Part 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 councils' 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 Dairy Industry Authority. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services in sparsely settled areas, and, in co-operation with the Health Commission, 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, flood-mitigation, ferries, civic centres, and bush fire brigades. Councils are required to register dogs and control straying dogs; they may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria), and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase or resumption, to prepare town and country planning schemes, and (subject to the approval of the Minister) to assist with the development of manufacturing and wholesaling activities in their area.

SPECIAL INQUIRY INTO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A special committee under the chairmanship of Mr. C. J. Barnett, former Under Secretary of the Department of Local Government, was appointed by the State Government on 17 December 1971, to inquire into and report upon the local government system in New South Wales. The terms of reference of the Committee were:—

To inquire and report whether—(a) present local government areas, and (b) the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919, relating to the administration of council business, are the most appropriate to secure proper economical and efficient local government, having regard to present day conditions and up-to-date management practices and if not, to make recommendations as to what changes are necessary or desirable in order to secure, promote and facilitate proper economical and efficient local government throughout New South Wales.

The Committee's report was released in December 1973. It recommended, *inter alia*, the establishment of 97 district councils to replace the existing 223 shire and municipal councils; the introduction of differential rating on

urban and rural land; and the appointment of Chief Officers (trained managers) to run the day-to-day affairs and control the staff of the proposed district councils. The State Government, whilst rejecting the proposal for 97 district councils, has indicated that it will take action to review specific local government boundaries and will endorse, in principle, the other recommendations referred to above.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The basis for a co-ordinated system of town planning by local government authorities in New South Wales was first provided by legislation enacted in 1945. An outline of this legislation appears on page 288 of Year Book No. 57.

The State Planning Authority Act, 1963–1972, substantially amended the 1945 legislation, and constituted the State Planning Authority which, subject to the Minister for Local Government, is responsible for promoting and co-ordinating planning throughout the State. The Authority is a corporate body of sixteen members, each appointed by the Governor for a term not exceeding seven years. It absorbed the former Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee, the Cumberland and Northumberland County Councils, and the Town Planning Branch of the Department of Local Government (which had been formed following the 1945 legislation). The functions of the Authority include submission to the Minister of proposals for land use control, the execution of land development projects, examination of planning schemes prepared by councils, and, in certain circumstances, the preparation of planning schemes.

The Authority is responsible for regional planning, and municipal and shire councils for local planning. Councils, singly or in groups, may prepare planning schemes, and must do so when directed by the Authority. The plans prepared by councils are examined by the Authority prior to public exhibition, and must receive the Governor's assent before being implemented. Pending approval of schemes, land use in an area is controlled through interim development orders made by the Minister under the Local Government Act. Of the 223 local government areas of the State at 30 June 1973, 62 were controlled by prescribed planning schemes, 38 had schemes in the process of preparation, 99 were under interim development orders, and 24 had no planning control.

The administrative costs of the State Planning Authority, after deduction of charges for services rendered, are met from annual contributions by (a) the State Government and (b) municipal and shire councils in the Cumberland and Northumberland Development Areas, the City of Wollongong, and Shellharbour Municipality. The councils' contribution is limited to an amount equal to the proceeds of a rate of $\frac{1}{24}c$ in the \$1 of the unimproved capital value of rateable land. The State's statutory contribution is to equal the councils' contribution, up to a maximum of \$500,000 per annum.

Development funds were established in 1964 in respect of two development areas under the Act (Cumberland and Northumberland) to record the transactions relating to development schemes undertaken by the Authority. Councils in these development areas (and others which may be

created under the Act) contribute to the principal and interest on loans raised for capital expenditure. The State Government also meets half of the cost of acquiring land for purposes of the Cumberland planning scheme.

Regional planning schemes prepared by the former Cumberland and Northumberland County Councils and the Illawarra Planning Authority, covering the most populous parts of the State, came into operation in 1951, 1960, and 1968, respectively. A brief account of these is given on page 199 of Year Book No. 61. In October 1968, the Authority published the Sydney Region Outline Plan which indicates the principles, policies, and broad strategy which should guide future urban expansion to the year 2000; the Region covers the same area as the combined area of the Sydney and the Outer Sydney Statistical Divisions (see page 8). This Plan envisages a considerable growth of population in the Region which will necessitate a large increase in the use of land. Although it is not a statutory plan, it has widespread general acceptance by the Government, statutory authorities, and the community, and in August 1969 the Minister announced the beginning of an extensive and continuing land release programme for urban development within the Plan's framework.

Land Development Contribution

A levy or "betterment" contribution was payable in respect of transactions occurring between 1 August 1969 and 7 February 1973 which related to certain non-urban land rezoned for urban purposes. In terms of the Land Development Contribution Management Act, 1970, which was administered by the State Planning Authority, the Minister for Local Government was empowered to issue an order "declaring" non-urban land in specific local government areas of the Sydney Region, the levy on the increment in the value of such land being payable as follows:—

- (a) If the "declared" land was sold between the date of the Minister's order and the "final" date (the date on which an Interim Development Order or Planning Scheme effecting the rezoning of the land, etc., was gazetted), the contribution was payable on each occasion that the "declared" land was sold or otherwise disposed of in this period.
- (b) After the "final" date, the final contribution became payable on the date on which the land was first sold, or on the date on which a consent for development was first granted.

Where land was sold before the "final" date the contribution was calculated at 30 per cent of the difference between the "base" date (1 August 1969) valuation and the selling price. The final contribution was calculated as 30 per cent of the difference between the "base" date (1 August 1969) valuation and the valuation at the "final" date. (The base date valuation was subject to adjustment to take account of changing money values.) In each case the contribution was reduced by the amount of any contribution previously paid. Contributions were payable to the Land Development Contribution Fund, and after meeting administrative expenses, may be applied towards the cost of water, sewerage, and drainage services, roads and bridges, rail and other transport facilities, etc., in the non-urban parts of the Region. Proceeds from the levy amounted to \$3,444,000 in 1971-72 and \$6,901,000 in 1972-73.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics of local government authorities are compiled in the Australian Bureau of Statistics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils. These accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31 December.

The Sydney Statistical Division, as used in this chapter, comprises the City of Sydney and 39 contiguous local government areas (35 other municipalities and 4 shires) which are (or are expected to be) socially and economically oriented, to a marked degree, towards Sydney. Statistics of Local Government finances are available only for complete local areas, and it is therefore necessary to exclude from the Division (as used in this chapter) that part of the City of Blue Mountains included in the Sydney Statistical Division as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 15).

The comparability of figures given for "municipalities", "shires", and "county councils" over a series of years may be affected by amalgamations of municipalities and shires and by the formation of county councils.

EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

At 31 December 1972, the aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales was 705,649 square kilometres, or about 88 per cent of the total area of the State.

The area, population, and value of rateable property in the incorporated areas in 1972 are shown in the next table:—

Table 240. Municipalities and Shires: Area, Population, and Value of Rateable Property, 1972

Local Areas	Area	Population 30 June 1972	Unimproved Capital Value *	Improved Capital Value *	Assessed Annual Value *
	Sq km	No.	\$ thousand		
Sydney Statistical Division					
Sydney (City)	13	60,370	546,701	1,154,623	115,182
Other Municipalities and Shires	3,928	2,770,570	6,736,393	14,031,670	1,006,499
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	3,941	2,830,940	7,283,094	15,186,293	1,121,681
Newcastle (City)	213	146,310	225,340	572,912	57,306
Wollongong (City)	714	163,540	203,644	671,151	45,759
Other Municipalities and Shires	700,781	1,513,190	2,412,501	†	†
Total—					
Municipalities	9,145	3,290,150	7,156,755	16,087,435	1,219,923
Shires	696,504	1,363,830	2,967,823	†	†
Municipalities and Shires	705,649	4,653,980	10,124,578	†	†

* Preliminary. Value of non-rateable properties is excluded (see page 302).

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

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires, and county councils in 1971 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later—see page 308 for revenue accounts and page 323 for loan accounts.

Table 241. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Summary of Finances, 1971

Particulars	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
\$ thousand							
ORDINARY SERVICES							
Revenue	150,581	18,476	141,598	181,898	128,757	1,628	311,817*
Expenditure from—							
Revenue	154,510	18,289	140,954	185,060	128,693	1,651	314,938*
Loans	16,330	1,994	17,508	24,099	11,733	146	35,978
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS							
Revenue—							
Electricity .. ..	...	...	7,153	4,891	2,262	344,752	351,905
Gas .. ..	...	...	4,643	4,304	339	676	5,319
Abattoirs .. ..	...	9,394	9,001	18,395	...	6,817	25,212
Water Supply	41	...	15,907	7,720	8,228	2,515	18,463
Sewerage	875	...	12,110	6,346	6,639	...	12,985
Total	916	9,394	48,814	41,656	17,468	354,761	413,885
Expenditure—							
Electricity, Gas, and Abattoirs .. ..	...	9,376	19,811	26,866	2,321	339,317	368,504
Water Supply and Sewerage	551	...	21,166	11,859	9,858	2,302	24,019
Capital Expenditure from—							
Loan Funds	427	130	12,490	5,496	7,552	36,347	49,395
Other Funds	351	116	8,730	4,018	5,178	20,786	29,982
NET LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS†							
Ordinary Services ..	101,330	10,030	109,601	148,362	72,599	3,867	224,828
Trading, Water, and Sewerage ..	7,918	6,943	146,418	85,723	75,556	363,885	525,164

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (\$466,000 in 1971) 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 Land 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. From 1 January 1973, municipalities and shires serviced by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Hunter

District Water Board are to be valued at least once every two years. For other councils, valuations are to be made at least once every four years. Previous regulations required valuations to be carried out at least once every six years.

At 30 June 1973, the valuations in force in 90 municipalities and 116 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 17 shires by valuers appointed by the councils. All municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division are valued by the Valuer-General.

Before 1 January 1973, the valuation showed the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of rateable property in municipalities. In the shires, the law required the valuation of the unimproved capital value only, and the determination of the improved capital value and the assessed annual value was optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value had to be determined. The Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act, 1973 removed the requirement that the Valuer-General determine the improved capital value and, in certain cases, the assessed annual value. **The assessed annual value is only determined** when it is required for the purposes of a rating or taxing authority.

The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount for which the *fee-simple* estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made.

The unimproved capital value of a mine may be assessed on the basis of the average annual output during the preceding three years, if so directed by a council. For a coal or shale mine, the value is assessed at 75 cents per ton of coal or shale mined; for other mines, at 20 per cent of the value of ore or mineral won. In the case of an idle or undeveloped mine, the unimproved capital value may be calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value was 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, for valuations made before 1 January 1973, must not be less than 5 per cent of the improved capital value and, for valuations made from 1 January 1973, must be not less than 5 per cent of the unimproved capital value.

All lands are rateable except the following—lands belonging to the Australian Government; lands belonging to the State Government or 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 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 242. Municipalities and Shires: Valuation of Rateable Property

At 31 De- cember	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle (City)	Wollon- gong (City)	Other Municipal- ities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipal- ities and Shires				Municipal- ities	Shires	Municipal- ities and Shires
\$ thousand								
UNIMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1962	424,302	2,158,553	106,882	94,494	1,066,329	2,666,514	1,184,046	3,850,560
1963	536,784	2,566,789	107,712	176,289	1,113,066	3,167,517	1,333,123	4,500,640
1964	573,326	2,739,555	108,606	175,316	1,126,466	3,345,441	1,377,828	4,723,270
1965	563,699	2,941,508	146,123	176,652	1,213,647	3,573,472	1,468,158	5,041,630
1966	562,806	3,272,189	146,821	175,822	1,304,889	3,838,084	1,624,444	5,462,528
1967	558,199	3,619,989	147,267	177,610	1,497,948	4,226,904	1,774,108	6,001,011
1968	411,593†	4,138,533†	148,017	194,037	1,625,476	4,568,480	1,949,177	6,517,657
1969	551,077	4,636,458	148,810	197,155	1,790,192	5,000,376	2,323,316	7,323,692
1970	550,044	5,075,947	149,260	198,741	1,982,278	5,438,939	2,517,331	7,956,270
1971	549,971	5,713,773	223,965	198,758	2,189,963	6,008,736	2,867,695	8,876,431
1972*	546,701	6,736,393	225,340	203,644	2,412,501	7,156,755	2,967,823	10,124,578
IMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1962	1,075,792	6,091,920	401,954	349,112	++	8,080,732	++	++
1963	1,218,122	6,715,714	404,190	517,004	+++	8,871,548	+++	+++
1964	1,291,067	7,059,212	407,514	517,232	+++	9,243,511	+++	+++
1965	1,285,937	7,390,408	476,460	522,489	+++	9,634,913	+++	+++
1966	1,286,649	8,011,881	479,512	524,496	+++	10,220,072	+++	+++
1967	1,286,776	8,573,539	483,909	526,749	+++	10,871,597	+++	+++
1968	891,000†	9,653,904†	487,936	641,638	+++	11,627,413	+++	+++
1969	1,153,688	10,459,413	490,148	646,182	+++	12,381,050	+++	+++
1970	1,166,288	11,326,497	517,321	649,140	+++	13,252,344r	+++	+++
1971	1,164,314	12,298,105	568,838	661,319	+++	14,184,075	+++	+++
1972*	1,154,623	14,031,670	572,912	671,151	+	16,087,435	+	+
ASSESSED ANNUAL VALUE								
1962	59,290	365,175	22,710	20,440	+++	483,928	++	++
1963	89,808	410,408	22,818	32,516	+++	562,082	++	++
1964	115,011	429,710	23,030	32,570	+++	606,507	+++	+++
1965	114,191	469,689	33,278	32,866	+++	653,868	+++	+++
1966	113,805	517,090	33,365	33,141	+++	700,534	+++	+++
1967	113,778	575,074	33,673	33,306	+++	769,324	+++	+++
1968	81,579†	661,554†	33,966	43,685	+	837,656	++	++
1969	115,558	721,509	34,121	44,103	+++	911,755	+++	+++
1970	116,367	793,502	36,164	44,205	+++	987,991r	+++	+++
1971	115,625	870,937	57,183	45,052	+++	1,077,850	+++	+++
1972*	115,182	1,006,499	57,306	45,759	+	1,219,923	+	+

* Subject to revision.

† The area of the City of Sydney was reduced on 1 August 1968—the values of rateable property transferred to contiguous municipalities were: unimproved, \$138,199,000; improved, \$358,369,000 assessed annual, \$29,605,000.

‡ Not available. These values are determined in all shires.

Before 1 January 1973, valuations were 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 1972 was 10.0 per cent in the City of Sydney, 7.2 per cent in the other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 10.0 per cent in Newcastle, 6.8 per cent in Wollongong, and 7.2 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, 8.0 per cent in the other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 11.1 per cent in Newcastle, 7.6 per cent in Wollongong, and 8.0 per cent in other municipalities.

RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

All municipal and shire councils, some county councils, and the special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage, and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils during the last five years is shown in Tables 208 and 209, 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 243. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Rates Levied

Year	Ordinary Services	Electricity Fund	Gas Works Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Abattoir Fund	Total
	\$ thousand						
1962	93,400	1,018	86	4,874	2,608	26	102,012
1963	98,858	1,071	84	5,257	2,904	27	108,200
1964	107,045	1,060	125	5,851	3,182	27	117,289
1965	113,225	1,053	155	6,365	3,466	27	124,291
1966	123,005	1,092	179	7,015	3,774	26	135,091
1967	134,195	1,008	206	7,745	4,240	26	147,419
1968	142,859	1,045	207	8,724	4,880	26	157,741
1969	156,026	1,004	214	9,446	5,422	26	172,139
1970	168,766	765	214	10,310	6,459	17	186,531
1971	178,078	852	194	11,246	7,509	17	197,894
1972*	192,507	855	249	12,467	8,583	20	214,782

* Subject to revision.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of four kinds—a general rate on the unimproved capital value of all rateable lands in the area, and special, local, and loan rates on the

unimproved or improved capital value. A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by the constituent municipalities and shires. Under the Gas and Electricity Act, the Sydney County Council has power, which it has not exercised, to levy rates on the unimproved capital values.

A minimum general rate of 0.5c in the \$ on unimproved capital value must be levied each year, but if this is more than sufficient for the requirements of the area, the Governor may approve of a lower rate. The general rate levied on coal mines and mines worked for minerals other than coal or shale may not exceed 7c and 1.25c, respectively, in the \$ or 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 or Northumberland. Urban farm land is rateable land which is valued as one assessment, exceeds five acres in area, and is used by the occupier for pastoral, dairying, fruit-growing, agricultural, or similar pursuits. The maximum general rate which may be levied thereon may not exceed (a) one-half of the general rate levied on other lands in the municipality or shire, or (b) the general rate levied by an adjoining shire, whichever is the greater. The minimum general rate may not be less than 0.5c in the \$ of the unimproved value.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and interest at a maximum of 7 per cent per annum simple interest may be charged on rates overdue for three months or more.

Since January 1972, Commonwealth age, invalid, widow or service pensioners who are eligible for free pensioner medical services, and certain classes of war pensioners are entitled, on application to councils, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a specified maximum (per year). The maximum reduction at 31 December 1973 was \$120 for general rates, \$60 for water rates, and \$60 for sewerage rates. Councils are recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off, and they may also write off further amounts at their own cost. Prior to 1972, they could write off or reduce rates payable by these pensioners, but were only recouped by the State Government for an amount equivalent to one-half of the loss. Ratepayers may apply to councils for postponement of portion of the rates levied on residential properties located in areas reserved, under a town planning scheme, for industrial and commercial use, and for high density housing. Since 1972, ratepayers may elect, within one month after service of rate notice, to pay such rates by four instalments at prescribed intervals. The last instalment must be paid within seven months after service of the rate notice to avoid incurring extra charges. Between 1966 and 1971, councils were authorised to accept payment of rates by instalments without being obliged to impose extra charges.

The Main Roads Act provides that the councils of municipalities and shires may be required to contribute towards the cost of main roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads. Since January 1972, however, all councils have been exempted from making this contribution. Details of the basis of the former contribution are shown on page 308 of Year Book No. 62.

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

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
	\$ thousand					
ORDINARY SERVICES						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	13,836	12,199†	13,001	12,967	12,839	12,878
Other Municipalities and Shires	61,372	67,340†	74,790	83,123	87,774	98,806
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	75,208	79,539	87,791	96,089	100,613	111,684
Newcastle (City)	3,769	4,489	4,563	4,942	6,050	6,178
Wollongong (City)	5,043	5,270	5,514	5,737	6,328	6,326
Other Municipalities and Shires	50,176	53,561	58,158	61,998	65,086	68,419
Total—						
Municipalities	89,032	94,939	103,315	112,314	119,184	131,630
Shires	45,164	47,920	52,711	56,452	58,894	60,977
Municipalities and Shires	134,195	142,859	156,026	168,766	178,078	192,607
County Councils .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.S.W.	134,195	142,859	156,026	168,766	178,078	192,607
TRADING, WATER, AND SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS						
Municipalities and Shires	11,610	13,163	14,404	16,282	18,150	20,399
County Councils	1,614	1,719	1,708	1,483	1,666	1,775
Total, N.S.W.	13,224	14,882	16,113	17,765	19,816	22,174
ALL SERVICES						
Total, N.S.W.	147,419	157,741	172,139	186,531	197,894	214,782

* Subject to revision.

† See note †, Table 242.

The amount of rates levied, as shown in the above table, 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.

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 1972, the general rates amounted to \$12,878,000, or 100 per cent of the total rates for ordinary services in the City of Sydney, \$96,635,000 or 98 per cent in other municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, \$6,032,000 or 98 per cent in Newcastle, \$6,220,000 or 98 per cent in Wollongong, \$21,274,000 or 92 per cent in other municipalities, \$42,403,000 or 94 per cent in other shires, and \$185,442,000 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 245. **Municipalities and Shires: Average Rate Levied for Ordinary Services**

Year	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle (City)	Wollongong (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires				Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires
Cents per \$ of Unimproved Capital Value								
1962	2.61	1.94	2.60	3.30	3.25	2.33	2.63	2.43
1963	2.15	1.73	2.67	1.81	3.30	2.08	2.48	2.20
1964	2.16	1.75	2.83	2.24	3.51	2.12	2.63	2.27
1965	2.19	1.75	2.41	2.38	3.57	2.10	2.72	2.28
1966	2.45	1.70	2.34	2.63	3.49	2.12	2.56	2.25
1967	2.50	1.70	2.56	2.84	3.35	2.11	2.55	2.24
1968	2.50	1.63	3.03	2.72	3.30	2.08	2.46	2.19
1969	2.35	1.61	3.07	2.80	3.25	2.07	2.27	2.13
1970	2.36	1.64	3.31	2.89	3.13	2.06	2.20	2.12
1971	2.33	1.54	2.70	3.18	2.97	1.98	2.05	2.01
1972*	2.36	1.47	2.74	3.11	2.84	1.84	2.06	1.90

* Subject to revision.

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 approximately 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 fell from 14.4 per cent in 1966 to 14.0 per cent in 1971.

Table 246. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Overdue Rates and Extra Charges

Particulars	At 31 December					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	583	628	345*	532	384	295
Other Municipalities and Shires	7,494	7,487	8,688*	9,612	10,067	10,345
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	8,078	8,115	9,032	10,144	10,451	10,640
Newcastle (City)	369	344	366	491	513	724
Wollongong (City)	873	943	899	935	794	888
Other Municipalities and Shires	9,988	10,485	11,370	11,427	13,022	15,328
Total—						
Municipalities	11,241	11,637	12,662	13,359	13,693	14,205
Shires	8,067	8,250	9,005	9,639	11,087	13,375
Municipalities and Shires	19,308	19,887	21,667	22,998	24,780	27,580
County Councils	124	108	122	138	156	99
Total, N.S.W.	19,432	19,995	21,789	23,136	24,936	27,680
Ordinary Services	17,128	17,565	18,986	20,454	21,960	24,575
Trading, Water, and Sewerage	2,304	2,429	2,803	2,682	2,976	3,104
Total, N.S.W.	19,432	19,995	21,789	23,136	24,936	27,680

* See note †, Table 242.

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 296 and 297, 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 253 to 260.

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

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand					
REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	20,103	20,198	18,609*	18,686	20,410	21,083
Other Municipalities and Shires	76,438	84,992	94,827*	106,950	119,994	129,498
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	96,541	105,190	113,436	125,636	140,404	150,581
Newcastle (City)	6,371	5,834	7,428	7,395	7,961	9,051
Wollongong (City)	6,517	7,067	7,537	8,300	8,384	9,425
Other Municipalities and Shires	103,703	108,906	116,432	119,293	130,155	141,598
Total—						
Municipalities	120,487	128,009	139,729	152,308	168,052	181,898
Shires	92,644	98,989	105,104	108,315	118,854	128,757
Municipalities and Shires	213,132	226,997	244,833	260,624	286,905	310,655
County Councils	1,669	1,467	3,779	3,597	1,747	1,628
Total, N.S.W.†	214,626	228,220	248,295	263,877	288,213	311,817
EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE						
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	19,363	19,839	18,871*	17,527	18,978	20,716
Other Municipalities and Shires	76,627	84,572	93,692*	102,661	117,007	133,794
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	95,990	104,411	112,562	120,188	135,985	154,510
Newcastle (City)	6,214	5,465	6,657	6,919	7,797	8,992
Wollongong (City)	6,262	6,502	7,644	8,146	8,267	9,297
Other Municipalities and Shires	102,675	107,504	115,366	116,696	128,505	140,954
Total—						
Municipalities	118,607	125,432	136,535	145,491	163,730	185,060
Shires	92,534	98,451	105,694	106,458	116,825	128,693
Municipalities and Shires	211,141	223,882	242,229	251,950	280,555	313,753
County Councils	1,619	1,361	3,625	3,442	1,857	1,651
Total, N.S.W.†	212,587	224,998	245,537	255,047	281,972	314,938

* See note †, Table 242.

† Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (\$466,000 in 1971) 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 248. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue*

Item of Revenue	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Revenue Raised by Councils—					
Taxation—					
Rates Levied—					
General	129,172	137,782	150,356	162,724	171,461
Loan, Local, and Special .. .	5,024	5,077	5,670	6,042	6,617
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates .. .	1,359	1,477	1,509	1,658	1,910
Payments in Lieu of Rates .. .	962	953	1,137	1,187	1,270
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc. .. .	3,292	3,731	4,177	4,357	4,840
Total Taxation	139,808	149,020	162,849	175,968	186,097
Public Works	8,870	10,550	10,546	11,889	12,678
Sanitary and Garbage Charges .. .	10,759	11,537	12,909	14,715	17,150
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc. .. .	3,422	4,001	3,993	4,381	4,779
Public Markets	1,455	1,608	860	793	809
Libraries	480	574	578	682	765
Council Property (Rents, etc.) .. .	5,823	6,105	6,339	6,578	6,292
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid .. .	6,816	8,445	11,870	12,935	13,080
Interest	2,436	2,991	3,347	4,962	5,927
Other*	6,691	7,417	8,339	9,300	10,169
Total Revenue Raised by Councils .. .	186,560	202,247	221,631	242,203	257,747
Government Grants—					
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.—					
Main Roads Department	18,620	18,686	17,940	18,566	20,913
Flood Damage Repair, n.e.i. .. .	413	239	356	189	3,059
Commonwealth Aid Roads	12,990	13,764	12,500	13,669	15,066
Other	4,376	5,505	3,118	4,314	4,927
Total, Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc. .. .	36,399	38,194	33,913	36,738	43,966
Flood Mitigation Works	1,214	3,538	2,933	793	993
Baby Health Centres	147	95	115	39	10
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc	570	635	490	809	913
Libraries	1,171	1,186	1,240	1,844	1,940
Other	2,157	2,401	3,556	5,786	6,248
Total Government Grants	41,659	46,048	42,247	46,010	54,069
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services .. .	228,220	248,295	263,877	288,213	311,817

* Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires (classified in Table 249 to "Other Revenue Raised" by county councils) are omitted to avoid duplication. In 1971 these contributions amounted to \$466,000.

Rates form the largest item of ordinary services revenue and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 70 per cent of the revenue raised by councils and 58 per cent of the councils' total revenue during 1971.

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils (e.g., construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering). These charges, together with payments to councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals, or organisations (e.g., the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under "Public Works" in the table above.

Government grants for ordinary services include substantial reimbursements of expenditure on works carried out by councils on behalf of the Main Roads Department (\$20,913,000 in 1971) and grants for "rural" roads under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act (\$15,066,000 in 1971).

Government grants represented 18 per cent of councils' ordinary services revenue in 1967 and 17 per cent in 1971. In these years, the proportions were 3 and 4 per cent for both municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 8 and 9 per cent for the Cities of Newcastle and Wollongong combined, 33 and 32 per cent for other municipalities and shires, and 78 and 52 per cent for county councils.

A general description of government financial assistance to councils is given on page 321.

Table 249. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Revenue, 1971

Item of Revenue	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Sydney Statistical Division		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
\$ thousand							
Revenue Raised by Councils—							
Taxation—							
Rates Levied—							
General	12,839	98,446	11,990	115,263	56,198	171,461	...
Loan, Local, and Special .. .. .	...	2,167	387	3,921	2,696	6,617	...
Extra Charges on Overdue Rates	27	757	104	1,038	872	1,910	...
Payment in Lieu of Rates	600	915	51	1,134	136	1,270	...
Miscellaneous Licence Fees and Charges for Mains, etc.	387	3,145	302	3,318	1,521	4,840	...
Total Taxation	13,853	105,430	12,834	124,674	61,423	186,097	...
Public Works	259	6,356	728	7,847	4,831	12,678	...
Sanitary and Garbage Charges	566	11,807	622	11,000	6,150	17,150	...
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	157	2,127	211	2,755	2,024	4,779	...
Public Markets .. .. .	...	16	...	437	372	809	...
Libraries	9	276	54	685	80	765	...
Council Property (Rents, etc.)	1,185	2,210	495	3,621	2,651	6,272	20
Assets Sold and Advances Repaid	1,960	7,287	511	8,588	4,439	13,027	53
Interest	829	3,027	576	4,344	1,558	5,902	25
Other	1,929	5,413	857	6,314	3,633	9,947	689*
Total Revenue Raised by Councils	20,748	143,951	16,891	170,266	87,160	257,426	787*
Government Grants—							
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.—							
Main Roads Department	116	2,667	1,066	3,839	17,073	20,913	...
Flood Damage Repair, n.e.i. .. .. .	...	...	1	196	2,863	3,059	...
Commonwealth Aid Roads .. .. .	...	20	81	1,397	13,669	15,066	...
Other	82	616	188	1,241	3,686	4,927	...
Total, Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	197	3,302	1,336	6,674	37,292	43,966	...
Baby Health Centres .. .. .	...	6	...	6	4	10	...
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc. .. .. .	...	322	18	552	361	913	...
Libraries	30	1,155	144	1,423	517	1,940	...
Other	106	1,843	85	2,977	3,422	6,400	841
Total Government Grants	334	6,629	1,584	11,632	41,596	53,228	841
Total Revenue—Ordinary Services	21,083	150,581	18,476	181,898	128,757	310,655	1,628*

* Includes contributions by constituent municipalities and shires, \$466,000. See also note §, Table 252

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 250 and 251, and expenditure from loans in Tables 263 to 265.

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 248).

Table 250. 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							
1966	188,255	8,694	15,638	212,587	144,841	24,321	169,162
1967	199,290	9,393	16,315	224,998	157,643	25,696	183,339
1968	217,831	10,307	17,399	245,537	171,793	27,697	199,489
1969	225,466	11,330	18,251	255,047	183,225	29,576	212,801
1970	249,669	12,609	19,695	281,972	203,664	32,299	235,962
1971	280,465	14,175	20,298	314,938	226,402	34,467	260,868

* 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 250 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 269.

The *net outgo* on debt service borne by the councils, including provision for redemption, represented 13.7 per cent and 13.2 per cent of the total *net expenditure* on ordinary services in the years 1970 and 1971 respective-

ly. In 1971 the ratio was 10 per cent in the municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division, 7 per cent in Newcastle, 14 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 251. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—
Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue

Item of Expenditure	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand				
Works and Services—					
Administration, n.e.i.	15,705	17,597	18,913	20,679	25,674
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	96,916	101,934	102,119	113,117	127,123
Contribution to Main Roads Department*	7,820	8,467	9,285	10,219	10,746
Flood Mitigation and Flood Emergency†‡	1,183	3,590	2,900	1,027	1,144
Street Lighting	5,144	5,739	6,310	6,874	7,391
Sanitary and Garbage	14,706	15,838	17,098	19,512	21,861
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	16,171	17,238	17,709	19,478	22,346
Baby Health Centres	330	372	523	256	340
Health Services	5,813	6,043	6,362	6,936	8,341
Public Markets	1,072	1,358	636	835	627
Libraries	5,133	5,593	6,112	6,708	7,875
Contributions to: Fire Board	1,151	1,364	1,502	1,509	1,943
Bush Fire Fund	301	296	350	391	407
Fire Prevention	1,176	1,279	1,376	1,469	1,489
Town Planning¶	1,989	2,246	3,230	3,633	4,476
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Bands, Public Bodies	786	994	942	1,204	1,070
Housing (Construction, Advances)	142	247	403	504	428
Council Property, n.e.i.§	9,349	10,766	11,415	13,713	13,485
Other†	14,404	16,869	18,279	21,604	23,700
Total, Works and Services†	199,290	217,831	225,466	249,669	280,465
Debt Charges—					
Interest on Loans, etc.	9,393	10,307	11,330	12,609	14,175
Repayment of Loans, etc.	16,315	17,399	18,251	19,695	20,298
Total Debt Charges	25,708	27,706	29,581	32,303	34,473
Total Expenditure from Revenue—Ordinary Services†	224,998	245,537	255,047	281,972	314,938

* Contributions by councils in the Metropolitan Road District towards the cost of main roads. Other contributions by councils are included in "Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc."; in many instances, these contributions are effected by constructing road works on behalf of the Main Roads Department.

† Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted to avoid duplication—see note ¶ next table.

‡ Includes expenditure on flood mitigation works (\$1,047,000 in 1967, \$3,322,000 in 1968, \$2,736,000 in 1969, \$1,005,000 in 1970, and \$1,064,000 in 1971).

¶ Includes contributions to State Planning Authority (\$1,251,000 in 1967, \$1,475,000 in 1968, \$2,136,000 in 1969, \$2,570,000 in 1970, and \$2,870,000 in 1971).

§ 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 1971 are given in the next table for county councils and groups of municipalities and shires:—

Table 252. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Ordinary Services—Classification of Gross Expenditure from Revenue, 1971

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Sydney Statistical Division		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
	\$ thousand						
Works and Services—							
Administration, n.e.i.	2,398	13,283	1,287	16,116	9,558	25,674	...
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	3,950	43,576	7,188	55,888	71,235	127,123	...
Contribution to Main Roads Department*	1,141	10,665	24	9,079	1,667	10,746	...
Flood Mitigation and Flood Emergency† . . . . .	...	25	...	133	607	740§	687†
Street Lighting	391	5,258	457	5,794	1,597	7,391	...
Sanitary and Garbage	1,115	15,054	1,569	15,369	6,493	21,861	...
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	1,998	13,076	1,757	15,899	6,447	22,346	...
Baby Health Centres	4	247	26	269	71	340	...
Health Services	1,863	5,455	428	6,022	2,319	8,341	...
Public Markets . . . . .	...	4	8	379	248	627	...
Libraries	364	4,973	653	6,144	1,731	7,875	...
Contributions to—							
Fire Board	206	1,560	151	1,639	303	1,943	...
Bush Fire Fund . . . . .	...	56	8	61	346	407	...
Fire Prevention . . . . .	...	279	32	220	1,269	1,489	...
Town Planning	485	4,069	63	3,574	901	4,476	...
Donations to Hospitals, Charities, Bands, Public Bodies	95	737	31	798	272	1,070	...
Housing (Construction Advances) . . . . .	...	19	51	167	261	428	...
Council Property, n.e.i.¶	1,722	9,267	970	10,681	2,804	13,485	...
Other	3,611	11,795	1,770	16,025	7,196	23,221§	66†
Total, Works and Services	19,342	139,398	16,473	164,256	115,326	279,582§	1,348
Debt Charges—							
Interest on Loans, etc.	902	6,593	883	9,434	4,514	13,948	227†
Repayment of Loans, etc.	472	8,519	933	11,369	8,853	20,222	76.
Total Debt Charges	1,373	15,111	1,817	20,803	13,367	34,170	302
Total Expenditure from Revenue—Ordinary Services	20,716	154,510	18,289	185,060	128,693	313,753§	1,654

* See note *, previous table.

† Includes expenditure on flood mitigation works (Total Municipalities and Shires, \$440,000; County Councils, \$624,000).

‡ Includes contributions to State Planning Authority (Total Municipalities and Shires, \$2,870,000).

¶ 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., \$284,000; Noxious Animals and Weeds Destruction, \$171,000; Other, \$11,000; and Total, \$466,000.

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 1971, electricity services were provided by 4 municipalities, 1 shire, and 34 county councils. Of these 39 councils, 4 generated electricity and also purchased additional supplies for distribution, and 35 distributed electricity purchased in bulk.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, and distributes it direct to customers in the City of Sydney and in 24 metropolitan municipalities and 2 metropolitan shires.

The growth of the combined municipal, shire, and county councils' electricity enterprises is illustrated by the following table.

Table 253. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertaking

Year	Number of Councils	Expenditure	Revenue				Surplus
			Sales	Loan Rates	Other	Total	
\$ thousand							
1961	43	148,380	143,244	962	8,838	153,044	4,664
1962	43	162,136	160,107	1,019	8,431	169,558	7,422
1963	41	173,862	172,486	1,071	9,851	183,408	9,546
1964	40	181,299	180,705	1,060	11,673	193,437	12,138
1965	40	195,955	191,900	1,053	13,827	206,780	10,825
1966	39	213,719	207,421	1,092	15,690	224,202	10,483
1967	39	233,362	226,163	1,008	17,825	244,996	11,634
1968	39	253,855	246,177	1,045	20,484	267,707	13,852
1969	39	279,356	270,819	1,004	22,552	294,375	15,019
1970	39	307,532	295,511	765	23,173	319,449	11,917
1971	39	338,197	325,814	852	25,239	351,905	13,708

Particulars of the revenue, working expenses, capital expenditure, and debt redemption of the electricity undertakings in 1971, and of the electricity purchased and sold by the undertakings in that year, are given on the next page.

Table 254. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings—Revenue and Expenditure, etc., 1971

Particulars	County Councils										Total, All Authorities	
	Municipalities and Shires											
	Sydney	Prospect	Mackellar	St. George	Shortland	Illawarra	Other					
	\$ thousand											
Revenue—												
Electricity Sales	141,657	41,620	10,261	11,164	21,148	13,572	79,879	325,814				
Meter Rents, Installations, etc.	752	4,088	1,210	443	2,286	1,139	11,079	21,491				
Government Grants .. .. .	...	21	1	...	...	5	3,579	3,749				
Loan Rates .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	849	852				
Total Revenue	142,409	45,728	11,472	11,607	23,434	14,716	95,386	351,905				
Expenditure—												
Purchases, Distribution, etc.	122,557*	37,771	9,690	9,814	20,953	12,434	72,293	291,222*				
Depreciation	9,754	2,312	413	706	1,189	1,255	8,954	25,125				
Interest	8,333	2,350	768	528	664	766	8,143	21,851				
Total Expenditure	140,640*	42,433	10,871	11,048	22,806	14,455	89,390	338,197*				
Capital Expenditure from—												
Loan Funds	13,173	3,948	1,724	1,535	1,100	944	12,321	35,354				
Depreciation Reserve and Revenue Surpluses	8,865	2,221	137	569	2,002	562	6,587	21,566				
Total Capital Expenditure	22,038	6,169	1,861	2,104	3,102	1,506	18,908	56,920				
Provision Made for Debt Redemption	3,359	2,394	761	649	707	758	8,548	17,561				
Electricity—												
Generated	7,171	2,136	502	510	1,173	702	246	249				
Purchased	6,843	2,025	474	478	1,123	674	3,178	15,723				
Sold .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,049				

* Includes provision for loan repayments and developmental works, \$3,567,000.

The following summary of the balance sheets of the electricity undertakings of municipal, shire, and county councils shows the extent of capital investment and loan debt outstanding at 31 December 1971:—

Table 255. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Electricity Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets, 1971

LIABILITIES					
Council	Capital Debt	Bank Overdraft	Creditors, etc.	Accumulated Funds	Total
	\$ thousand				
Municipalities and Shires	4,972	701	669	5,875	12,217
County Councils—					
Sydney	145,202	515	18,449	67,466	231,632
Prospect	41,898	1,016	4,323	26,140	73,377
Mackellar	12,820	809	1,550	5,648	20,827
St. George	9,751	2	2,968	9,950	22,671
Shortland	11,657	31	5,312	19,305	36,305
Illawarra	13,088	1,022	2,556	4,807	21,473
Other	141,675	10,973	9,788	77,681	240,117
Total, N.S.W.	381,063	15,069	45,615	216,872	658,619

ASSETS					
Council	Land, Plant, etc.	Debtors	Cash, Bank, and Investments		Total
			Reserve Accounts	Other	
\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires	10,378	1,321	106	413	12,217
County Councils—					
Sydney	167,301	15,798	48,518	14	231,632
Prospect	60,568	4,560	5,351	2,899	73,377
Mackellar	18,325	1,780	722	...	20,827
St. George	18,920	1,205	206	2,340	22,671
Shortland	31,647	2,385	1,572	701	36,305
Illawarra	17,315	1,855	653	1,650	21,473
Other	207,382	14,901	9,462	8,370	240,117
Total, N.S.W.	531,836	43,805	66,590	16,387	658,619

The capital indebtedness comprises gross loans \$377,947,000, government advances \$2,064,000, and time payment debts \$1,052,000. This capital indebtedness was offset by sinking funds for debt redemption (totalling \$44,169,000) included in assets.

At 31 December 1971, the capital cost of the Sydney County Council's land, plant, etc., with stores on hand, amounted to \$271,602,000, but this total was reduced to \$167,301,000 by the deduction of depreciation reserve, \$104,302,000.

GAS TRADING FUNDS

The supply of gas for domestic, industrial, etc. purposes in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies. Gasworks are operated by 22 municipal and shire councils and by one county council.

Table 256. 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									
1966	24	3,953	2,524	517	179	230	624	4,074	121
1967	24	4,164	2,644	486	206	154	723	4,213	49
1968	24	4,411	2,959	489	207	156	793	4,603	193
1969	24	4,770	3,070	496	214	167	968	4,914	143
1970	25	5,300	3,317	448	214	157	1,067	5,204	(—) 96
1971	23	5,167	3,386	407	194	141	1,191	5,319	152

The charges included in expenditure for depreciation of assets amounted to \$585,000 in 1971, and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., to \$445,000.

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

Table 257. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Gas Trading Undertakings—Liabilities and Assets

Liabilities	1970	1971	Assets	1970	1971
	\$ thousand			\$ thousand	
Capital Debt	7,667	7,567	Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc.	8,638	8,833
Sundry Creditors, etc.	461	592	Debtors	922	955
Overdrafts	549	632	Outstanding Rates	50	27
Total Liabilities	8,677	8,791	Cash and Investments—		
			Trading Accounts	363	43
			Reserve Accounts	340	356
			Loan Accounts	256	339
Excess of Assets	1,892	1,762	Total Assets	10,569	10,553
Total	10,569	10,553			

Capital expenditure on the acquisition and improvement of assets amounted to \$742,000 in 1971, including \$498,000 from loan funds. Repayments of capital debt totalled \$408,000 in 1971.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE FUNDS

The water supply and sewerage systems of the metropolitan and Newcastle districts and of Broken Hill and Cobar are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, with several water storage systems being under direct Government control. The

larger systems are described later in this chapter. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire, and county councils.

It was usual for country water and sewerage works to be constructed by the State and transferred on completion to the councils, which were required to repay the cost, with interest, over a period fixed according to the durability of the works. Since 1935, it has been the practice for councils to undertake the construction of new works with State assistance, the councils raising loans to finance their share of the cost.

Under the scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases, which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed \$7 for water and \$7 for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. Assistance is given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Newcastle Boards, as well as in country areas.

At 31 December 1971, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 49 municipalities, 97 shires, and 6 county councils, and sewerage services by 52 municipalities (including 4 in the Sydney Statistical Division) and 75 shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the undertakings for 1971:—

Table 258. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Revenue Accounts, 1971

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
\$ thousand							
Revenue—							
Rates Levied	5,029	5,440	777	11,246	4,444	3,065	7,509
Water Sales	1,489	1,102	1,281	3,871	..	..	..
Government Grants	591	778	281	1,650	884	3,190	4,074
Other	612	907	176	1,696	1,019	384	1,403
Total	7,720	8,228	2,515	18,463	6,346	6,639	12,985
Expenditure—							
Management, Working Expenses, etc.	4,106	3,228	1,147	8,481	2,409	1,265	3,674
Depreciation	1,020	770	234	2,024	799	545	1,344
Interest	1,872	2,566	921	5,359	1,654	1,483	3,137
Total	6,998	6,564	2,302	15,864	4,861	3,294	8,155
Surplus	722	1,664	213	2,599	1,485	3,346	4,831

Particulars of capital expenditure from loan funds and government grants, etc., and of redemptions of capital indebtedness during 1971 are as follows:—

Table 259. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings—Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1971

Particulars	Water Supply				Sewerage		
	Municipalities	Shires	County Councils	Total	Municipalities	Shires	Total
\$ thousand							
Capital Expenditure—							
From Loans	1,678	2,486	553	4,716	2,777	4,665	7,442
Other	1,018	1,514	69	2,602	1,466	3,385	4,852
Total	2,696	4,000	622	7,318	4,243	8,050	12,294
Provision for Debt Redemption	851	824	491	2,167	741	398	1,139

The capital debts of the water supply undertakings aggregated \$95,085,000 (municipalities \$32,947,000, shires \$44,963,000, and county councils \$17,176,000, at 31 December 1971. An amount of \$55,993,000 for sewerage works comprised \$29,562,000 owing by the municipalities and \$26,431,000 by the shires. The combined capital debt of the water and sewerage works was represented by debenture loans \$150,338,000, government advances \$673,000, and time payment debts \$67,000.

ABATTOIR TRADING FUNDS

The Local Government Act authorises councils, other than those in areas under the jurisdiction of the Meat Industry Act, to conduct abattoirs. This power was exercised by nine municipal and five county councils at the end of 1971.

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

Table 260. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Abattoirs—Revenue Accounts

Year	Expenditure	Revenue					Surplus or Deficiency (—)
		Sales, Dues, etc.	Rates Levied	Government Grants	Other	Total	
\$ thousand							
1966	15,049	13,582	26	47	1,182	14,837	(—) 211
1967	14,992	13,429	26	14	618	14,087	(—) 905
1968	16,385	14,160	26	2	1,342	15,530	(—) 855
1969	19,531	17,560	26	10	1,899	19,495	(—) 37
1970	21,115	19,108	17	24	2,270	21,418	303
1971	25,140	22,885	17	9	2,301	25,212	72

The expenditure for 1971 includes charges for interest \$901,000, and depreciation of assets \$932,000.

Capital expenditure in 1971 amounted to \$2,104,000, of which \$1,082,000 was financed from loans. Redemption of capital indebtedness totalled \$809,000.

Assets, valued at \$27,245,000 at 31 December 1971, included premises, plant, and stores valued at \$22,507,000, and exceeded liabilities by \$3,349,000. The liabilities included loans, government advances, and time payment debts amounting to \$20,123,000.

The largest local authority abattoir is at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to \$9,394,000 and expenditure to \$9,376,000 in 1971. Assets at the Newcastle abattoir at the end of 1971 exceeded liabilities by \$1,359,000.

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 Local Government (Grants Commission) Amendment Act, 1968, provided for the establishment (from 1 January 1969) of a Local Government Grants Commission and a Local Government Assistance Fund. The Commission comprises four members appointed by the Governor—of whom one (the chairman) is nominated by the Minister, one is an officer of the Department of Local Government, and two are representatives of Local Government. In terms of the Act, the Commission is required to consider the needs of areas, formulate proposals for distribution of amounts in the Fund, and, in respect of each proposal which has been approved by the Minister, determine the amounts to be paid to individual councils. If a proposal is not approved by the Minister, he must refer it back to the Commission for further consideration. The Assistance Fund is 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. Since 1971, a substantial proportion of unemployment relief grants made by the Australian Government to the New South Wales Government has been allocated to local government councils.

The Australian Government has passed legislation to enable it to provide financial assistance, distributed through the State Government, to local government councils. The purpose of this financial assistance, as set out in the Grants Commission Act, 1973, is to enable local governing bodies or regional organisations to function at a standard not appreciably below the standards of other local governing bodies or regional organisations. The Act provides for the Australian Government Grants Commission to inquire

into and report on applications by local governing bodies for financial assistance from the Australian Government. The Commission commenced its examination of submissions in February 1974.

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 Australian Governments and expended by councils.

Table 261. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Government Grants*

Year	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils	Total
	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
\$ thousand							
1961	6,046	968	25,402	8,930	23,486	2,114	34,530
1962	4,961	1,054	25,434	8,192	23,257	2,793	34,242
1963	3,642	816	27,989	7,546	24,901	3,142	35,590
1964	3,666	1,435	31,156	7,575	28,683	4,180	40,438
1965	3,620	1,182	33,163	7,306	30,659	3,371	41,336
1966	3,460	1,277	40,608	9,192	36,154	3,647	48,992
1967	3,522	1,027	40,180	8,444	36,286	4,457	49,186
1968	3,762	1,388	43,082	9,798	38,434	6,363	54,594
1969	4,428	1,249	39,378	10,056	34,998	6,286	51,340
1970	5,808	1,308	43,166	11,239	39,044	4,515	54,797
1971	6,759	1,584	50,538	13,198	45,683	4,811	63,693

* 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 Australian Governments 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 262. 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						
1961	600	17,338	13,674	1,326	1,592	34,530
1962	600	16,146	14,026	1,422	2,048	34,242
1963	600	15,276	16,375	1,519	1,821	35,590
1964	599	18,428	17,772	1,588	2,052	40,438
1965	598	17,879	18,661	1,701	2,498	41,336
1966	595	17,031	25,799	2,005	3,561	48,992
1967	612	18,620	22,427	2,429	5,099	49,186
1968	607	18,686	26,755	2,939	5,607	54,594
1969	60	17,940	24,247	3,217	5,875	51,340
1970	23	18,566	27,421	3,543	5,244	54,797
1971	1	20,913	33,156	3,899	5,724	63,693

* See note * to Table 261. Details of "ordinary services" grants to councils are given in Table 248.

† See page 321.

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 Australian and State Governments (including the Electricity Commission of N.S.W.) for the cost of works and services performed and materials supplied or for the purchase of assets on terms;

(iii) *Time Payment Debts*, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

BORROWING POWERS

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods viz., by limited overdraft, by renewal, and by ordinary loans. The Governor's approval is required for all loan raisings with the exception of limited overdrafts. Loans may be expended only for the specific purposes approved by the Governor, or for repaying principal of the loan. The Minister, however, may consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals; ordinary loans may be raised for any other purpose.

A limited overdraft is secured upon the income of the fund for which the overdraft is raised. A renewal or ordinary loan is secured, firstly, upon the income of the fund to which the loan belongs and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was \$34,402,000 at 30 June 1973.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted by a council for the purpose of carrying out necessary work applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is \$10,000, and the total liability for ratepayers' advances is restricted to 10 per cent of the total revenue in the preceding year unless authorised by the Minister. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 5 per cent per annum, and repayments may not extend beyond fifteen years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into by councils to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent of the income of that fund.

LOAN EXPENDITURE

The following table shows particulars of the expenditure by local government authorities in the last six years from loans, government advances, and time payment debts:—

Table 263. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted

Item of Expenditure	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand					
Ordinary Services—						
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	11,140	10,637	12,911	11,928	12,260	15,263
Flood Mitigation Works	394	443	951	829	168	154
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc.	2,338	2,065	2,968	2,072	2,392	2,689
Sanitary and Garbage	508	289	209	230	345	1,561
Baby Health Centres	1	46	43	74	134	7
Libraries	165	410	412	645	231	1,049
Public Markets	146	207	269	671	372	760
Parking Facilities	652	331	717	680	1,088	1,311
Housing Construction	270	123	288	232	172	531
Advances: Housing	906	1,198	1,331	1,463	1,292	1,308
Other	227	306	329	398	389	276
Town Planning	349	128	294	325	518	538
Council Property and Plant, n.e.i.	8,671	9,396	8,110	10,174	8,514	9,584
Other	315	583	481	986	764	947
Total, Ordinary Services	26,081	26,161	29,311	30,707	28,639	35,978
Trading Undertakings—						
Electricity	21,330	34,379	31,633	31,674	31,116	35,354
Gas	750	402	321	486	688	498
Abattoirs	2,044	1,553	1,489	1,556	1,175	1,385
Water Supply—						
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	184	335	306	440	207	208
Other	7,337	8,586	8,027	8,208	5,668	4,716
Sewerage—						
Contributions to Water Board for New Works	700	700	585	...	...	450
Other	3,448	3,908	5,427	5,773	6,343	7,442
Total, Trading Undertakings	35,794	49,864	47,788	48,138	45,197	50,053
All Services—						
Expenditure from Loans	60,219	74,382	75,491	77,444	72,241	82,087
Expenditure from Government Advances	585	592	706	595	337	1,289
Time Payment Debts Contracted	1,070	1,051	903	807	1,257	2,655
Total, All Services	61,875	76,025	77,099	78,846	73,836	86,031

Contributions to the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board for new water supply and sewerage works (as shown in Table 263) include amounts charged to councils' general funds.

The particulars given in Tables 263 to 265 relate only to new loan expenditure on works and services. Repayments of old loans, government advances, and time payment debts from borrowed funds are excluded.

Expenditure from government advances in 1971 comprised \$45,000 for ordinary services, \$941,000 for electricity, and \$303,000 for abattoirs.

Time payment debts contracted in 1971 comprised \$2,114,000 for ordinary services (\$745,000 for roads, bridges, etc., and \$1,369,000 for "properties and plant—other") and \$541,000 for trading undertakings (\$528,000 for electricity, \$3,000 for water supply, and \$10,000 for abattoirs).

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 264. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	877	889	549†	337	158	343
Other Municipalities and Shires	10,932	9,441	11,657†	11,654	11,255	16,623
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	11,809	10,330	12,206	11,991	11,413	16,966
Newcastle (City)	398	473	373	488	598	671
Wollongong (City)	1,078	1,064	1,313	825	825	1,452
Other Municipalities and Shires	24,495	26,981	29,263	31,582	28,862	30,448
Total: Municipalities*	21,252	21,084	23,914	23,873	22,717	30,252
Shires*	16,529	17,764	19,240	21,012	18,981	19,285
Municipalities and Shires*	37,780	38,848	43,154	44,885	41,698	49,537
County Councils*	24,095	37,177	33,945	33,961	32,138	36,493
Total, N.S.W.—						
Expenditure from Loans	60,219	74,382	75,491	77,444	72,241	82,087
Expenditure from Government Advances	585	592	706	595	337	1,289
Time Payment Debts Contracted	1,070	1,051	903	807	1,257	2,655
Total	61,875	76,025	77,099	78,846	73,836	86,031

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

† See note †, Table 242.

A classification of the loan expenditure by selected groups of local government authorities in 1971 is given in the following table:—

Table 265. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Classification of Expenditure from Loans, Government Advances, and Time Payment Debts Contracted, 1971

Item of Expenditure	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Total			
	Sydney (City)	Total, Sydney Statistical Division		Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires	
\$ thousand							
Ordinary Services—							
Roads, Bridges, Drains, etc.	306	8,923	435	11,046	4,217	15,263	...
Flood Mitigation Works . . . . .	...	2	...	3	13	16	138
Parks, Reserves, Baths, etc. . . . .	...	1,413	62	1,960	729	2,689	...
Sanitary and Garbage . . . . .	...	1,510	...	1,515	47	1,561	...
Baby Health Centres . . . . .	...	2	...	2	5	7	...
Libraries . . . . .	...	751	1	461	588	1,049	...
Public Markets . . . . .	...	...	339	546	214	760	...
Parking Facilities . . . . .	...	364	644	1,165	147	1,311	...
Housing Construction . . . . .	...	...	...	...	531	531	...
Advances: Housing . . . . .	...	...	...	671	637	1,308	...
Other . . . . .	...	...	...	89	187	276	...
Town Planning . . . . .	...	365	115	480	58	538	...
Council Property and Plant, n.e.i.	36	2,942	395	5,625	3,959	9,584	...
Other	1	60	2	538	401	939	8
Total, Ordinary Services	343	16,330	1,993	24,099	11,733	35,832	146
Trading Undertakings—							
Electricity . . . . .	...	...	...	279	330	609	34,746
Gas . . . . .	...	...	...	350	72	422	77
Abattoirs . . . . .	...	...	130	412	...	412	972
Water Supply—							
Contributions to Water Board for New Works . . . . .	...	208	...	208	...	208	...
Other . . . . .	...	...	...	1,678	2,486	4,164	553
Sewerage—							
Contributions to Water Board for New Works . . . . .	...	...	...	450	...	450	...
Other . . . . .	...	427	...	2,777	4,665	7,442	...
Total, Trading Undertakings . . . . .	...	635	130	6,154	7,552	13,706	36,347
All Services—							
Expenditure from Loans	343	15,660	1,998	28,674	18,625	47,299	34,788
Expenditure from Government Advances . . . . .	...	28	...	85	17	102	1,187
Time Payment Debts Contracted . . . . .	...	1,278	125	1,493	643	2,136	518
Total, All Services	343	16,966	2,123	30,252	19,285	49,537	36,493

LOAN AND OTHER LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS

At 31 December 1971, the *gross* loan debt of local government authorities in New South Wales totalled \$791,842,000, against which were held sinking fund balances of \$54,712,000. The *net* loan debt therefore amounted to \$737,131,000. With amounts owing for repayable government advances (\$7,947,000) and time payment debts (\$4,739,000), the total net long-term indebtedness amounted to \$749,816,000.

Table 266. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt, 1971

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)	16,129	4,788	11,341	...	...	11,341
Other Municipalities and Shires	100,270	4,108	96,161	34	1,713	97,908
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	116,399	8,896	107,502	34	1,713	109,249
Newcastle (City)	5,844	245	5,600	...	50	5,650
Wollongong (City)	11,195	73	11,122	...	201	11,323
Other Municipalities and Shires	252,731	1,007	251,724	2,402	1,717	255,843
Total—						
Municipalities	239,151	9,665	229,486	2,025	2,398	233,910
Shires	147,018	556	146,461	411	1,283	148,155
Municipalities and Shires	386,169	10,221	375,947	2,436	3,681	382,065
County Councils—						
Sydney	144,261	34,764	109,497	941	...	110,438
Other	261,412	9,727	251,685	4,570	1,058	257,313
Total	405,673	44,491	361,183	5,511	1,058	367,752
Total, N.S.W.	791,842	54,712	737,131	7,947	4,739	749,816

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 1971, they were equivalent to 30 per cent and 24 per cent of the respective loan debts.

The whole of the gross loan debt at 31 December 1971 was owing in Australia—the last of two loans which had been raised in London having been repaid in August 1966. In Table 268 the loans owing in London by the City of Sydney (£stg.1,811,600 in 1961 and 1962 and £stg.1,000,000 in 1963 and 1964) and the Sydney County Council (£stg.3,000,000 in each year to 1965), and the sinking fund investments held in London by these councils, have been converted to Australian currency equivalent at the International Monetary Fund mint par rate of exchange current until 18 November 1967 (£stg.0.4 = \$A.1).

The following table shows particulars of the long-term debt at the end of each of the last six years:—

Table 267. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt

At 31 December	Municipalities and Shires						County Councils*	Total*
	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total			
	Sydney (City)*	Other Municipalities and Shires			Municipalities	Shires		
\$ thousand								
GROSS LOAN DEBT								
1966	20,380	68,319	12,208	163,959	169,940	94,925	283,662	548,527
1967	20,373	72,039	13,186	184,229	183,212	106,616	315,982	605,810
1968	16,571†	80,338†	14,237	200,492	194,758	116,880	340,854	652,491
1969	16,263	85,544	14,561	218,607	207,053	127,922	360,909	695,884
1970	16,302	92,326	15,048	235,459	221,518	137,616	379,379	738,513
1971	16,129	100,270	17,039	252,731	239,151	147,018	405,673	791,842
NET LOAN DEBT†								
1966	14,223	65,752	12,099	163,626	160,908	94,792	258,162	513,862
1967	14,219	69,371	13,062	183,855	174,015	106,492	286,265	566,773
1968	11,938†	76,678†	14,053	199,894	185,935	116,628	308,384	610,947
1969	11,560	81,684	14,332	217,848	197,839	127,586	324,893	650,317
1970	11,529	88,304	14,777	234,515	211,967	137,158	339,669	688,793
1971	11,341	96,161	16,722	251,724	229,486	146,461	361,183	737,131
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES								
1966	...	124	...	3,044	2,901	268	5,104	8,272
1967	...	16	...	2,224	2,058	182	4,904	7,144
1968	...	14†	...	2,090	1,987	117	5,013	7,117
1969	...	12	...	2,155	2,018	150	4,976	7,143
1970	...	10	...	2,464	2,018	456	4,736	7,210
1971	...	34	...	2,402	2,025	411	5,511	7,947
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS								
1966	...	1,029	138	1,376	1,146	1,397	559	3,103
1967	...	1,160	103	1,240	1,435	1,068	729	3,232
1968	...	1,224†	73	1,300	1,315	1,282	742	3,339
1969	...	1,133	69	1,227	1,248	1,181	732	3,161
1970	...	909	172	1,419	1,465	1,036	715	3,215
1971	...	1,713	251	1,717	2,398	1,283	1,058	4,739
TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT‡								
1966	14,223	66,906	12,236	168,047	164,955	96,457	263,825	525,237
1967	14,219	70,548	13,165	187,320	177,508	107,743	291,898	577,149
1968	11,938†	77,916†	14,126	203,285	189,237	118,027	314,139	621,404
1969	11,560	82,830	14,401	221,230	201,104	128,916	330,600	660,621
1970	11,529	89,223	14,949	238,399	215,450	138,650	345,119	699,218
1971	11,341	97,908	16,973	255,843	233,910	148,155	367,752	749,816

* See text following Table 266.

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

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

† See note †, Table 242.

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

Table 268. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Long-term Debt Classified by Services

At 31 December	Ordinary Services*	Electricity Fund*	Gas Fund	Abattoir Fund	Water Supply Fund	Sewerage Fund	Total*
	\$ thousand						
NET LOAN DEBT†							
1961	95,206	162,916	5,476	2,388	42,724	20,296	329,006
1962	107,416	181,795	6,050	3,884	48,076	22,844	370,065
1963	122,383	199,732	6,559	7,105	53,086	25,876	414,741
1964	131,453	215,813	6,777	9,241	57,073	29,270	449,627
1965	144,449	227,756	6,916	11,052	61,592	31,505	483,270
1966	154,425	236,634	7,256	12,057	68,693	34,797	513,862
1967	164,615	263,012	7,327	13,147	77,144	41,527	566,773
1968	177,039	283,405	7,336	13,385	83,317	46,465	610,947
1969	191,434	298,246	7,363	13,966	88,368	50,941	650,317
1970	205,975	312,767	7,587	14,095	92,226	56,144	688,793
1971	220,938	333,778	7,466	15,025	96,940	62,984	737,131
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES							
1961	504	8,906	2	3,190	842	100	13,544
1962	436	7,678	2	3,082	796	94	12,088
1963	452	6,617	1	3,014	778	87	10,950
1964	304	5,108	1	2,926	772	80	9,191
1965	322	4,704	1	3,039	805	72	8,944
1966	244	3,782	...	3,342	768	137	8,272
1967	96	3,055	...	3,212	667	115	7,144
1968	87	2,592	...	3,778	601	59	7,117
1969	82	2,054	...	4,309	642	56	7,143
1970	366	1,562	...	4,583	631	68	7,210
1971	362	2,064	...	4,848	622	51	7,947
TIME PAYMENT DEBTS							
1961	1,540	166	2	60	10	2	1,780
1962	1,946	822	180	40	12	10	3,010
1963	2,204	613	90	20	44	16	2,988
1964	1,905	480	...	15	58	43	2,501
1965	2,089	442	9	4	115	37	2,696
1966	2,356	522	4	88	105	28	3,103
1967	2,367	714	2	2	111	36	3,232
1968	2,472	741	1	1	85	39	3,339
1969	2,284	736	...	1	89	51	3,161
1970	2,317	651	...	96	86	65	3,215
1971	3,528	1,052	...	56	75	28	4,739
TOTAL NET LONG-TERM DEBT‡							
1961	97,250	171,988	5,480	5,638	43,576	20,398	344,330
1962	109,798	190,295	6,232	7,006	48,884	22,948	385,162
1963	125,039	206,962	6,650	10,139	53,908	25,979	428,679
1964	133,662	221,401	6,778	12,182	57,903	29,393	461,319
1965	146,860	232,903	6,926	14,095	62,512	31,614	494,910
1966	157,024	240,938	7,261	15,487	69,565	34,961	525,237
1967	167,078	266,781	7,329	16,360	77,922	41,678	577,149
1968	179,599	286,738	7,337	17,164	84,003	46,563	621,404
1969	193,801	301,036	7,363	18,275	89,098	51,947	660,621
1970	208,658	314,980	7,587	18,773	92,943	56,276	699,218
1971	224,828	336,894	7,466	19,928	97,637	63,063	749,816

* See text following Table 266.

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

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

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

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	\$ thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	747	604	620*	486	630	472
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	6,069	6,433	6,786*	7,163	7,680	8,093
Total, Sydney Statistical Division ..	6,816	7,036	7,406	7,649	8,310	8,565
Newcastle (City)	644	370	404	422	437	489
Wollongong (City)	447	469	501	547	535	561
Other Municipalities and Shires ..	10,470	11,346	12,172	13,077	13,983	14,477
Total—						
Municipalities	11,159	10,955	11,748	12,355	13,239	13,869
Shires	7,218	8,266	8,735	9,339	10,026	10,224
Municipalities and Shires	18,377	19,221	20,483	21,694	23,265	24,093
County Councils	13,358	13,717	13,386	14,567	16,731	18,290
Total, N.S.W.—						
Repayment of Loans—						
Sinking Fund	4,227	3,800	3,547	3,702	5,440	6,195
Principal Repaid	25,525	27,089	28,626	30,799	32,720	34,556
Repayment of Government Advances	577	586	583	567	615	574
Repayment of Time Payment Debts ..	1,406	1,463	1,113	1,193	1,221	1,057
Total Repayments	31,736	32,938	33,869	36,261	39,997	42,382

* See note †, Table 242.

DEBT CHARGES

The debt charges borne by municipal, shire, and county councils comprise interest (including exchange on interest payable overseas) on gross loan debt, government advances, time payment debts, and bank overdrafts, and provisions for redemption of debt as described in the text above Table 269. Particulars of the interest charges in each of the last six years are given in the following table.

Table 270. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils: Interest Charges

Particulars	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	S thousand					
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Statistical Division—						
Sydney (City)	877	899	822*	687	887	902
Other Municipalities and Shires	3,576	3,818	4,213*	4,779	5,208	5,917
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	4,454	4,717	5,035	5,467	6,095	6,819
Newcastle (City)	226	242	259	259	267	316
Wollongong (City)	429	474	528	576	601	657
Other Municipalities and Shires	8,362	9,375	10,510	11,638	13,088	14,667
Total—						
Municipalities	8,608	9,333	10,137	11,029	12,295	13,719
Shires	4,863	5,475	6,195	6,911	7,755	8,740
Municipalities and Shires	13,471	14,808	16,332	17,940	20,050	22,459
County Councils	15,248	16,373	18,317	19,884	21,323	23,409
Total, N.S.W.	28,719	31,181	34,649	37,824	41,373	45,868

* See note †, Table 242.

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

Table 271. 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
	S thousand							
1966	8,694	15,638	20,025	16,098	28,719	31,736	60,455	60,146
1967	9,393	16,315	21,788	16,623	31,181	32,938	64,120	63,767
1968	10,307	17,399	24,342	16,470	34,649	33,869	68,518	68,106
1969	11,330	18,251	26,494	18,010	37,824	36,261	74,085	73,698
1970	12,609	19,695	28,764	20,302	41,373	39,997	81,370	80,973
1971	14,175	20,298	31,693	22,084	45,868	42,382	88,250	87,818

* See text preceding Table 269.

† "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 295.

Voting at the elections held in 1968 or 1969 and 1971 was not compulsory. At the 1971 elections, the proportion of voters to electors enrolled in contested wards and ridings of all municipalities and shires in the Sydney Statistical Division was 29.8 per cent, compared with 74.1 per cent at the

elections held in December 1965 (the last elections when voting was compulsory for resident electors). The corresponding proportions were 29.6 per cent and 84.4 per cent in the City of Newcastle; 40.2 per cent and 84.3 per cent in the City of Wollongong; 38.2 per cent and 70.6 per cent in other municipalities and shires; and 32.9 per cent and 73.6 per cent in all municipalities and shires.

The last general triennial elections of aldermen and councillors were held on 18 September 1971.

Table 272. Municipal and Shire Elections, 1971

Particulars	Sydney Statistical Division		Newcastle and Wollongong (Cities)	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total		
	Sydney (City)	Other Municipalities and Shires			Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities and Shires
Electors Enrolled—							
Ratepayers	10,174	1,002,538	99,464	660,927	1,130,576	642,527	1,773,103
Other	31,096	767,001	81,051	431,472	952,731	357,889	1,310,620
Total Electors	41,270	1,769,539	180,515	1,092,399	2,083,307	1,000,416	3,083,723
Aldermen or Councillors—							
Elected after Contest	20	443	36	1,147	959	687	1,646
Returned Unopposed .. ..	...	38	...	467	71	434	505
Vacant Seats .. ..	...	...	...	6	...	6	6
Total in Full Councils	20	481	36	1,620	1,030	1,127	2,157
Contested Elections—							
Seats	20	443	36	1,147	959	687	1,646
Elected after Contest	42	1,142	80	2,115	2,005	1,374	3,379
Candidates	41,270	1,687,321	180,515	940,295	2,008,652	840,749	2,849,401
Electors Enrolled							
Electors who Voted—							
Formally	17,815	473,447	59,979	346,727	617,127	280,841	897,968
Informally	546	23,351	2,503	12,675	31,151	7,924	39,075
Total Voters	18,361	496,798	62,482	359,402	648,278	288,765	937,043
Proportion of—	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Ratepayers to Electors							
Enrolled	24.7	56.7	55.2	60.5	54.3	64.2	57.5
Voters to Electors	44.5	29.4	34.6	38.2	32.3	34.3	32.9
Formal to Total Votes	97.0	95.3	96.1	96.5	95.2	97.3	95.8

All seats were contested in 123 councils (81 municipalities and 42 shires) and no seats were contested in 19 councils. In the remaining 83 councils (6 municipalities and 77 shires), some but not all seats were contested; in the shires, there were 6 unfilled vacancies.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board controls water supply and sewerage services in an area which extends over 11,336 square kilometres and covers the County of Cumberland, the City of Wollongong, and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities. It supplies water to an estimated population of 3,040,000 in this area, and sewerage services to an estimated population of 2,531,000.

The Board is composed of eight members, all appointed by the Governor; two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed for a period of seven years and the other members for four years. Three of the other

members are persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, have special knowledge and appropriate experience, and the remaining three members are officers of constituent municipalities and shires, appointed from a panel nominated by the Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales.

The Board's water catchment areas extend over an area of 16,203 square kilometres (Upper Nepean, 899 square kilometres; Woronora, 75 square kilometres; Warragamba, 9,013 square kilometres; Shoalhaven, 5,620 square kilometres; Lower Nepean, 300 square kilometres; O'Hares, 75 square kilometres; minor catchments, 220 square kilometres), and include 5,291 square kilometres 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 2,623,603,000 cubic metres, and there are 190 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 3,814,000 cubic metres.

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

Table 273. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board: Services

Year ended 30 June	Water Supply				Sewerage		Length of Stormwater Drains Kilometres
	Improved Properties for which Service is Available No.	Length of Mains Kilometres	Consumption		Improved Properties for which Service is Available No.	Length of Sewers Kilometres	
			During Year	Daily Average			
1962	634,139	11,177	366.2	1.003	426,333	7,224	286
1963	653,674	11,544	387.7	1.062	451,997	7,665	288
1964	669,948	11,904	423.7	1.159	475,735	8,166	288
1965	693,185	12,310	481.4	1.318	501,389	8,575	288
1966	712,059	12,830	381.0	1.046	524,225	8,988	291
1967	735,360	13,044	388.2	1.064	547,630	9,465	293
1968	756,063	13,398	450.0	1.227	574,847	9,923	296
1969	775,548	13,734	501.6	1.373	602,312	10,467	299
1970	795,918	14,112	472.9	1.296	630,886	10,950	306
1971	817,655	14,441	485.8	1.332	659,035	11,441	307
1972	839,984	14,798	490.2	1.341	696,342	11,965	309

Rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rate for water was 3.96c in the \$ during 1960-61, 4.17c from 1961-62 to 1963-64, and 3.75c from 1964-65. For sewerage, the rate was 3.75c in 1960-61, 3.96c from 1961-62 to 1965-66, 3.95c from 1966-67 to 1967-68, 4.45c from 1968-69 to 1970-71, and 5.25c from 1971-72. Since 1971-72, Commonwealth age, invalid, widow, or service pensioners who are eligible for free medical pensioner services, and certain classes of war pensioners are entitled, on application to the Board, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a maximum reduction of \$60 for water rates and \$60 for sewerage rates. The Board is recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off.

Properties (with some exceptions) are serviced with water through a meter, the Board imposing an additional charge for the water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. This charge was 27.5c per excess thousand gallons (6.05c per excess kilolitre) from 1961-62 to 1965-66, 30c (6.60c) from 1966-67 to 1968-69, 33c (7.26c) in 1969-70 and 1970-71, and 45c (9.90c) from 1971-72. The volume

allowance for a property is calculated by dividing the water rates payable by a notional charge per thousand gallons; the charge was 30c (6.60c per kilolitre) from 1961-62 to 1968-69, 33c (7.26c) in 1969-70 and 1970-71, and 45c (9.90c) from 1971-72.

Where water is still supplied without a meter to some properties whose garden areas do not exceed 92.9 square metres, the Board imposes a special annual fee, which was increased to \$5.00 in 1971-72.

Stormwater drainage rates are so fixed as to yield sufficient revenue to meet expenses, interest, and sinking fund charges. The rate was 0.47c in the \$ on assessed annual value from 1956-57 to 1963-64, 0.52c from 1964-65 to 1967-68, and 0.72c from 1968-69. In lieu of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

The Board's expenditure on new construction works is financed from loan raisings, repayable advances and grants from the State Government, revenue, and funds contributed by subdivider-developers, and amounted to \$74,863,000 in 1970-71 and \$98,720,000 in 1971-72. These amounts exclude expenditure on renewal of assets which is referred to on page 335.

The capital debt of the Board, at 30 June 1972, amounted to \$715,978,000, against which were balances in loan repayments sinking fund totalling \$90,908,000.

**Table 274. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board:
Capital Debt at 30 June 1972**

Particulars	Water	Sewerage	Drainage	Total
	\$ thousand			
Debt to Government—				
State Government	86,329	97,058	...	183,387
Australian Government	231	...	...	231
Total	86,560	97,058	...	183,618
Loans owing by Board	268,471	248,200	15,689	532,361
Less Sinking Fund	60,091	28,720	2,098	90,909
Net Loan Debt	208,380	219,480	13,591	441,453
Total Net Capital Debt	294,940	316,538	13,591	625,070

The debt to the State Government comprises the principal outstanding at 30 June 1972, in respect of debt assumed by the Board on its inception in 1925 (\$15,748,000), advances made between 1925 and 1928 before the Board commenced to raise its own loans (\$2,600,000), unemployment relief advances (\$413,000), and advances made between 1952 and 1972 (\$164,626,000). 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 a rate determined, from time to time, by the State Treasury.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise its own loans which are repaid by means of regular contributions to a sinking fund. At 30 June 1972, the amount outstanding in respect of the Board's loans was \$532,361,000, all of which was owing in Australia.

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 275. Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board: Finances

Year ended 30 June	Capital Debt at 30 June	Revenue		Expenditure					Surplus
		Rates	Total Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
				Management and Maintenance	Renewals *	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Debt Redemption		
\$ thousand									
WATER SUPPLY									
1962	232,063	19,141	24,786	7,829	2,490	10,275	4,186	24,780	6
1963	247,884	21,514	27,655	8,509	3,680	11,184	4,266	27,638	17
1964	256,920	24,764	31,176	9,618	4,960	12,025	4,553	31,156	20
1965	270,724	24,662	32,485	10,331	4,820	12,525	4,801	32,477	8
1966	285,850	26,409	33,650	10,520	4,560	13,370	5,193	33,643	7
1967	303,513	28,889	35,749	10,810	5,020	14,281	5,630	35,741	8
1968	317,276	31,381	38,997	12,024	5,670	15,186	6,112	38,992	5
1969	331,483	34,264	42,913	13,957	7,630	15,794	5,522	42,903	10
1970	338,945	37,881	47,058	14,069	10,680	16,428	5,874	47,051	7
1971	336,145	41,455	51,815	18,853	9,150	17,486	6,323	51,812	3
1972	355,031	46,145	59,159	20,760	13,430	18,188	6,779	59,157	2
SEWERAGE									
1962	105,388	13,482	14,069	7,336	440	4,482	1,797	14,055	14
1963	124,518	15,401	15,712	7,593	560	5,510	2,041	15,704	7
1964	146,140	18,172	18,744	8,386	1,460	6,351	2,540	18,737	8
1965	166,054	20,549	21,207	8,966	1,800	7,436	3,001	21,203	4
1966	184,498	22,443	23,155	9,546	1,540	8,578	3,484	23,149	6
1967	203,469	24,747	25,566	10,678	1,410	9,556	3,920	25,564	2
1968	224,061	27,411	28,436	11,585	1,570	10,758	4,521	28,434	2
1969	246,939	34,120	35,175	12,490	6,400	11,827	4,453	35,170	6
1970	274,266	37,884	38,991	13,793	7,150	13,070	4,973	38,986	5
1971	302,532	42,252	43,314	14,488	8,230	14,964	5,628	43,310	4
1972	345,258	55,801	57,385	18,784	12,880	18,673	7,041	57,378	7
DRAINAGE									
1962	2,921	704	796	346	260	134	44	784	12
1963	3,374	779	824	388	240	144	47	820	4
1964	4,145	861	940	410	300	173	52	934	6
1965	4,162	1,112	1,198	510	420	205	58	1,193	5
1966	4,852	1,194	1,287	497	506	218	65	1,286	1
1967	6,834	1,289	1,386	556	440	294	86	1,379	9
1968	9,456	1,384	1,484	686	230	444	121	1,482	2
1969	12,447	2,017	2,118	748	640	595	130	2,113	6
1970	14,263	2,181	2,294	825	595	714	157	2,291	3
1971	15,742	2,438	2,565	998	570	809	184	2,561	4
1972	15,689	3,117	3,307	1,239	990	874	198	3,301	6

* Transfers to Renewals and Other Purposes Reserve Account.

In addition to the annual transfers from revenue shown in the table, the renewals and other purposes reserve account receives other credits, mainly from revenue surpluses—these credits amounted to \$23,000 in 1970-71 and \$26,000 in 1971-72. Actual expenditure on renewals amounted to \$8,071,000 in 1970-71 and \$8,531,000 in 1971-72. Expenditure for other purposes was \$5,735,000 in 1970-71 and \$29,086,000 in 1971-72, and the balance held in renewals reserve was \$10,106,000 at 30 June 1972.

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 17,011,000 cubic metres and draws water from a catchment area of 197 square kilometres; its average daily delivery during 1971-72 was 78,875 cubic metres. The Grahamstown Dam, at present under construction, will ultimately provide a storage with a capacity of 182,000,000 cubic metres with a daily delivery of 273,000 cubic metres; its average daily supply during 1971-72 was 107,470 cubic metres. The sandbeds at Tomago extend over 91 square kilometres, and those at Nelson Bay-Anna Bay over 21 square kilometres; the average daily supply from the extraction works during 1971-72 was 56,826 and 2,682 cubic metres respectively. The Board has 117 service reservoirs in its reticulation area, with a total capacity of 624,806 cubic metres. It supplies water to an estimated population of 351,000 and sewerage services to a population of 287,000.

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

Table 276. Hunter District Water Board: Services

Year ended 30 June	Water Supply				Sewerage	
	Occupied Lands Connected	Length of Mains	Consumption		Properties Connected	Length of Sewer
			During Year	Daily Average		
	No.	Kilometres	Thousand cubic metres		No.	Kilometres
1962	87,792	2,433	52,530	144.1	61,362	1,371
1963	89,283	2,496	60,699	166.4	63,707	1,444
1964	91,616	2,559	60,627	165.5	66,560	1,497
1965	93,646	2,610	68,823	188.7	68,764	1,571
1966	94,779	2,692	54,417	149.1	70,534	1,646
1967	96,755	2,739	52,376	143.7	73,711	1,707
1968	99,066	2,800	62,168	170.0	78,276	1,751
1969	100,941	2,874	70,523	193.2	80,911	1,794
1970	103,308	2,977	67,819	185.9	83,806	1,823
1971	105,346	3,075	68,150	186.8	86,426	1,902
1972	107,741	3,124	72,292	197.3	88,494	1,965

The Hunter District Water Board consists of eight members, all appointed by the Governor; two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed for a period of seven years and the other members for four years. Three of the other members are persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, have special knowledge and appropriate experience, and the remaining three are officers of constituent municipalities and shires, appointed from a panel nominated by the Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales.

Water and sewerage rates are levied on the assessed annual value. From 1958-59 to 1964-65, the water rate was 7.29c in the \$ on premises and 6.04c in the \$ on vacant land, and the sewerage rate 5.21c on premises and 3.96c on vacant land. Since 1965-66, the rate for each service has been uniform on all rateable lands—for water it was 6.98c in the \$ from 1965-66 to 1967-68, 7.15c in 1968-69 and 1969-70, and 7.52c from 1970-71; for sewerage it was 4.79c from 1965-66 to 1967-68, 5.09c in 1968-69 and 1969-70, and 5.26c from 1970-71. The stormwater drainage rate was 0.625c in the \$ on the assessed annual value of areas drained from 1955-56 to 1964-65, 0.52c from 1965-66 to 1969-70, and 0.63c from 1970-71. Since 1971-72, Commonwealth age, invalid, widow, or service pensioners who are eligible for free medical pensioner services, and certain classes of war pensioners are entitled, on application to the Board, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a maximum reduction of \$60 for water rates and \$60 for sewerage rates. The Board is recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off.

Where properties are served with water through a meter, the Board imposes an additional charge for water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. Unless fixed by special agreement, this charge was 25c per excess thousand gallons (5.50c per excess kilolitre) from 1956-57 to 1961-62, 27.5c (6.05c) from 1962-63 to 1966-67, 30c (6.60c) in 1967-68, 32c (7.04c) in 1968-69 and 1969-70, 34c (7.48c) in 1970-71, and 35c (7.70c) in 1971-72. The volume allowance for a property is calculated by dividing the water rates payable by a charge equal to the current charge per excess thousand gallons.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1972 was \$106,258,000, comprising \$16,822,000 owing to the State Government and \$89,436,000 owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$9,128,000 was accumulated in sinking fund for repayment). The net capital debt therefore was \$97,130,000.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or overseas, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans, and the repayment of indebtedness to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board, and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State, together with a proportion of exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. Interest is charged at the rate of 3½ per cent on the debt to the State incurred before 1958-59, and, on advances made since 1958-59, at the average rate paid on the public debt each year.

The Board's expenditure on new capital works is financed mainly from loan raisings and State Government grants, and amounted to \$7,012,000 in 1970-71 and \$6,963,000 in 1971-72.

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

Table 277. Hunter District Water Board: Finances

Year ended 30 June	Capital Debt at 30 June *	Revenue		Expenditure					Surplus or Deficiency (—)
		Rates	Total Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
				Management and Maintenance	Renewals †	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Debt Redemption		
\$ thousand									
WATER SUPPLY									
1967	57,383	3,719	5,301	2,211	80	2,350	546	5,187	114
1968	60,599	3,911	5,839	2,326	150	2,751	600	5,827	12
1969	63,645	4,199	6,461	2,669	225	2,908	656	6,458	3
1970	67,457	4,778	7,061	2,835	188	3,432	715	7,169	(—) 108
1971	72,010	5,495	7,886	3,560	202	3,753	814	8,330	(—) 444
1972	75,460	7,167	9,451	3,996	368	4,051	971	9,385	66
SEWERAGE									
1967	19,055	2,441	2,484	1,363	40	864	211	2,478	7
1968	19,960	2,615	2,662	1,536	...	946	236	2,717	(—) 55
1969	21,550	2,935	3,002	1,657	65	1,015	260	2,997	5
1970	22,790	3,210	3,288	1,895	105	1,131	285	3,416	(—) 128
1971	23,789	3,540	3,625	2,173	112	1,190	307	3,782	(—) 157
1972	25,550	4,372	4,462	2,315	432	1,301	364	4,412	50
STORMWATER DRAINAGE									
1967	731	132	143	84	9	41	7	141	2
1968	790	136	150	88	6	43	8	144	6
1969	989	140	158	101	6	50	9	165	(—) 7
1970	1,167	149	164	122	6	54	9	191	(—) 27
1971	1,291	193	223	159	6	62	12	240	(—) 16
1972	1,481	258	270	144	7	75	18	243	27

*Capital Debt in respect of the Board's General Fund, amounting to \$2,328,000, \$3,340,000, \$3,651,000, \$3,728,000, \$3,138,000, and \$3,944,000 for the years shown, is omitted from this table.
 † Transfers to Renewals Reserve Account.

Actual expenditure on renewals from the renewals reserve account was \$106,000 in 1970-71 and \$54,000 in 1971-72. At 30 June 1972, the renewals reserve account had a credit balance of \$5,877,000.

Chapter 10

OVERSEAS TRADE

In terms of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Departments of Overseas Trade, Secondary Industry, Customs and Excise, and Primary Industry.

The functions of the Department of Overseas Trade 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 Secondary Industry administers Australian government policy in relation to manufacturing industries. It examines requests from industries for protective tariffs and advises whether reference to the Industries Assistance Commission or the Temporary Assistance Authority is warranted. It co-operates with the Department of Overseas Trade and other departments in relation to international tariff negotiations and the Australian system of tariff preferences for developing countries. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the chapter "Manufacturing Industries".

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 Australian government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Overseas Trade 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 Australian 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.

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The import licensing controls were progressively relaxed during the early post-war years, but in March 1952, were again extended to cover (with minor exceptions) imports from all sources. In subsequent years, the restrictions were eased or intensified from time to time in accordance with changes in the level of Australia's international reserves.

Almost all remaining import restrictions were abolished in February 1960 and in October 1962 import licensing controls were removed from all commodities with the exception of certain goods retained under control for reasons associated with the protection of Australian industries.

In addition to these controls, which were imposed for the most part for balance of payments reasons, the Customs Act prohibits the import of specified types of commodities. The items are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, and include dangerous drugs, certain firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health.

Export Controls

Under the Customs Act, the export of goods from Australia may be prohibited, or may be subject to prescribed conditions or restrictions. This commodity control is imposed to supervise exports of strategic importance, to conserve materials which may be in inadequate supply, to control the export of goods involved in marketing agreements, and to assist exchange control operations in preventing the export of capital in the form of goods. The goods subject to the control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations.

In terms of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations under the Banking Act, a licence must be obtained from the Department of Customs and Excise for the export from Australia of any goods not specifically exempted from exchange control. The licensing system ensures that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency, and within a period, approved by the Reserve Bank. An exporter is paid an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the proceeds received into the banking system.

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

The export development activities of the Department of Overseas Trade include the conduct of a Trade Commissioner Service, the assessment of overseas market prospects and the dissemination of information on market opportunities overseas, including opportunities for Australian professional consultants and construction contractors, the sponsoring of trade missions and delegations, participation in overseas trade fairs and exhibitions, and overseas publicity for Australian products. 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, and to give service and advice to exporters. They also keep the Government informed of developments likely to affect Australia's trading interests overseas.

The New South Wales Government has official representatives in London (Agent-General), New York, Tokyo, and Wiesbaden (West Germany).

Export Incentives

The Australian Government provides taxation concessions as financial incentives to export. An export market development allowance is designed to encourage and assist exporters and potential exporters to enter new overseas markets or to develop existing ones. Grants are also made on the basis of increased export earnings to encourage the expansion of export business.

The export market development allowance is in the form of a rebate of income tax calculated as a proportion of export market development expenditure. Expenses which qualify for rebate are those incurred in promoting the export of Australian goods and services and the sale or assignment overseas of industrial property rights and scientific and technological knowledge. Qualifying expenses include those incurred in surveying markets and collecting market information, in supplying free samples and technical information, in advertising, in submitting tenders, in designing special export packaging, and in obtaining protection overseas for industrial property rights which have been developed in Australia. The rebate allowed is up to 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. This means that a company (public or private) which pays company tax at the rate of 47.5 per cent may claim an additional rebate of 40 per cent. 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 1973-74.

Until 1971, rebates of pay-roll tax were granted to employers whose export sales had increased above their average annual level in a moving base period—for established exporters, the first three of the eight financial years preceding the rebate year. Following the transfer of pay-roll tax to State jurisdiction in 1971, grants are made in lieu of the former pay-roll tax rebates. Special provision is made for determining the base period amount for "new exporters" (in general, those who commenced to export prescribed goods after 1960-61). "Export sales" comprise the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods (excluding minerals and fresh, frozen, and chilled meat) and the sale or assignment overseas of industrial property rights, scientific and technological knowledge, and prescribed professional services. The grant is available in the first place to employers who qualify as producers for export. A producer for export may transfer part of his grant entitlement to an employer who supplies him with components of a kind incorporated in the final products exported, or to an export merchant to whom he has sold goods of a kind exported by the merchant. A supplier of components may, in turn, transfer part of his grant entitlement to his suppliers. The grant is equal to 10½ per cent of the amount by which export sales in the grant year exceed the annual average export sales in the base period. If an employer's grant entitlement for any year is greater than his liability for the notional pay-roll tax he would have paid had the tax powers not been transferred to the States, he is granted a credit of the amount of the excess (up to 50 per cent of his notional pay-roll tax liability for the year), which may be set off against the notional tax payable in any of the following three years. The grant is available in respect of the years 1971-72 to 1973-74.

Details of concessions granted under these schemes in earlier years are given on page 607 of Year Book No. 59.

EXPORT PAYMENTS INSURANCE SCHEME

The Export Payments Insurance Corporation was established by the Australian 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 Overseas Trade and has the advice of a consultative council of ten persons appointed by the Governor-General 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. From November 1971, a further facility, "buyer credit", has been provided by the Corporation to assist in the financing of larger transactions on credit terms exceeding five years. The Corporation unconditionally guarantees the repayment (to a maximum of 80 per cent of the contract price) of a loan made by an Australian lending institution to an overseas buyer for financing purchases of Australian capital goods. The liabilities of the Corporation are guaranteed by the Australian Government but may not exceed \$750,000,000.

The Corporation, acting as agent for the Government, issues overseas investment insurance policies (first offered in 1965) to cover political risks (e.g., expropriation, exchange transfer difficulties, and war damage) for Australian firms investing overseas with the object of creating, preserving, or expanding a market for Australian exports. The liability associated with these policies, which is borne by the Government, is limited to \$100,000,000.

Transactions not normally insurable by the Corporation are undertaken if the Minister decides this to be in the national interest, and in such cases the Government bears the whole or part of the liability.

The maximum cover provided by the Corporation normally ranges up to 90 per cent of the loss incurred, depending on the nature of the risk.

At 30 June 1973, the face value of policies current with the Corporation (including national interest and overseas investment insurance policies undertaken on behalf of the Government) amounted to \$874,000,000, representing a maximum contingent liability of \$542,000,000.

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 (see page 345 regarding the termination of the United Kingdom—Australia trade agreement). 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 (a) to 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 Papua 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.

Preferential rates of tariff have been operating since 1966 for selected products imported from certain declared "less-developed" countries. A revised scheme was implemented from 1 January 1974 covering all imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products, apart from certain exceptions comprising mainly those products where developing countries are already competitive or are likely to quickly become competitive at General Tariff rates of duty.

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.

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 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 3.75 or 7.5 per cent according to the origin and type of the goods. Goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, or Australian external territories, a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia, and a wide range of other goods are exempt from primage duties.

ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

Protection of Australian industries against various forms of unfair trading is provided by the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961-1965. Under this Act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the goods

(where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry), and countervailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, and other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production. These duties are additional to the normal duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, and may be imposed only after inquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission.

SALES TAX

Sales tax is payable on certain goods imported into Australia, as well as on certain locally-manufactured goods. Where the tax is payable on imports, it is collected by the customs authorities at ports of entry, unless the goods imported are for use as raw materials in the manufacture of other goods or are for sale by wholesale in Australia. The tax is payable on the sum of (a) the value of the goods for customs purposes, (b) the customs duty payable, and (c) 20 per cent of the sum of (a) and (b). Particulars of the rates of sales tax, etc. are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

The gross amount of sales tax paid in New South Wales in 1971-72 was \$302,172,000, of which \$14,168,000 (or 4.7 per cent) was collected by the Department of Customs and Excise.

INDUSTRIES ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority whose general purpose is to advise the Australian Government on the assistance which should be given to domestic industries. This advice is given in public reports which are based on public inquiries into the industries concerned. The Commission formally came into existence on 1 January 1974, as a result of the passing of the Industries Assistance Commission Act, 1973. It replaces the Tariff Board—a statutory authority which, since 1921, had advised the Government on the assistance which should be given to industries in the secondary sector of the economy, by means of tariffs or bounties.

The Commission's field of inquiry is potentially much wider than that of the former Tariff Board. Industries in the primary, secondary, or tertiary sectors can be referred to the Commission by the Government, and numerous different forms of assistance can be examined by the Commission. In addition, matters not directly involving assistance, such as the reduction of import duties for the purpose of international trade agreements, can be referred to the Commission. The Act requires the Commission to report annually to the Government on its operations and on the general structure of industry assistance in Australia and its effects on the economy.

There are certain matters which the Minister administering the Act is required to refer to the Commission for inquiry and report, before action is taken by the Government. These are, basically, proposed variations in the long-term assistance afforded industries in the primary or secondary sectors of the economy. "Long-term assistance" is assistance which is provided by means of tariffs or other restrictions on imports, or financial

assistance which extends over a period of two years or more. The Commission itself has the power to initiate inquiries into those industries whose assistance has not been reviewed for at least ten years in the case of industries assisted by means of duties on imports, or at least six years in the case of industries assisted by other means.

The Act provides that the Commission shall consist of from five to nine Commissioners, appointed by the Governor-General for renewable terms of up to five years. It provides also for the appointment of Associate Commissioners, either for the purpose of particular inquiries or, like the Commissioners, for renewable terms of up to five years.

The Commission is required to hold public hearings during the course of its inquiries into individual industries. These hearings are advertised widely throughout Australia and can be attended by all interested parties.

Temporary Assistance Authority

The Industries Assistance Commission Act, 1973, provides for the creation of a Temporary Assistance Authority comprising not more than three persons. This authority replaces the previous Special Advisory Authority. The function of the Temporary Assistance Authority is to inquire into and report on the need for urgent action to protect particular Australian industries against import competition. This action can take the form of temporary duties or restrictions on imports. The Temporary Assistance Authority is required to report to the Minister within thirty days of being asked to undertake an inquiry. However, before taking action on the Authority's report, the Minister is required to refer the question of any permanent change in protection against imports to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report. Temporary protection recommended by the Authority may operate for a period of up to three months after the date of receipt of the Commission's final report on the goods concerned.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Brief particulars of the trade agreements in force between Australia and various other countries are given below.

United Kingdom. The entry of Britain into the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) on 1 January 1973 under the terms of the Treaty of Accession has required the adoption by Britain of the Common Agricultural Policy and Common Customs Tariff of the E.E.C. As a consequence, it was necessary to terminate the trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia as from 1 February 1973 (the main provisions of this agreement are described on page 349 of Year Book No. 62). The tariff preferences accorded Britain under the trade agreement are being phased out; the Industries Assistance Commission now recommends a single rate of import duty to apply to both Britain and most-favoured-nation countries (e.g., U.S.A., Japan).

Canada. The 1960 Canada-Australia Trade Agreement, which replaced the 1931 Agreement between the two countries, provides for the mutual exchange of preferential tariff treatment. The termination of Australia's and Canada's preferential agreements with Britain in February 1973, following Britain's entry into the European Economic Community, raised a

need for Canada and Australia to determine how their own preferential trading arrangements were to be conducted in the future. Following discussions in April 1973, an Exchange of Letters governing the future operation of the 1960 Agreement took place. The exchange provides for the continuation of mutual tariff preferences but also introduces a greater degree of flexibility into the 1960 Agreement, to allow either country to make adjustments to tariffs to take account of domestic economic conditions and developments in international trade.

New Zealand. A Free Trade Agreement between New Zealand and Australia, to operate initially for ten years, and thereafter subject to 180 days' notice by either country, came into force in January 1966. It provides for duty-free trade between the two countries in specified commodities (accounting for about 60 per cent of New Zealand-Australia trade in 1964-65), and for annual reviews of trade between the countries with the aim of extending the range of goods covered by the Agreement. Rates of duty still in force on the specified commodities at the time of signing were to be abolished either immediately (where they were already very small) or else in stages over periods ranging up to eight years. An earlier trade agreement between New Zealand and Australia, signed in 1933, provided for the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment, with certain exceptions, and the provisions of this agreement continued in force (except as superseded or modified) as part of the Free Trade Agreement. With the termination of both countries' trade agreements with Britain on 31 January 1973 and the subsequent phasing out of Britain's tariff preferences, interim arrangements have been made to retain existing margins of preference where possible and, where this is not possible, to maintain specified minimum margins of preference.

Malaysia. A trade agreement with the former Federation of Malaya became effective in 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 now applies to the Federation of Malaysia.

Japan. The current trade agreement with Japan, which came into effect in 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 Australian Government purchases overseas.

Indonesia. The trade agreement between Indonesia and Australia which came into operation in 1959 was re-negotiated in November 1972. The new agreement re-affirms that the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will govern trade between the two countries, which will continue to be on a most-favoured-nation basis. It includes support for trade initiatives within the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and encourages Australian investment in Indonesia. It also encourages the expansion of the activities of Australian professional consultants and construction contractors in Indonesia.

People's Republic of China. A trade agreement between Australia and the People's Republic of China was signed on 24 July 1973. The agreement provides that trade will take place under most-favoured-nation conditions and contains articles designed to encourage the development of long-term commodity arrangements between the two countries, the commercial exchange of technology, and the holding, by each country in the other, of trade displays and other promotional activities. A Joint Trade Committee has been established to discuss matters of mutual trade interest.

Australia has also entered into bilateral trade agreements with a number of other countries, including Czechoslovakia (in 1936), the U.S.S.R., the Philippines and Korea (in 1965), Poland and Bulgaria (in 1966), Hungary and Romania (in 1967), and Yugoslavia (in 1970) providing for the mutual accord of most-favoured-nation treatment.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.), which came into provisional operation in January 1948, is a multilateral trade agreement with a present membership of 83 countries. Australia has been a member since G.A.T.T.'s inception in 1947.

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 maximum rates of duty have been negotiated 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.

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.

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. A further round of tariff negotiations began in September 1973 and is scheduled to last two years.

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 which bar new preferences, so that it can provide in the customs tariff for selected goods actually imported from "less-developed" countries to receive preferential treatment.

STATISTICS OF OVERSEAS TRADE

The statistics of overseas trade, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from copies of customs warrants (or entries) lodged by importers and exporters (or their agents) with the Department of Customs and Excise.

The overseas trade statistics for New South Wales relate to the imports into and exports from Australia passing through the customs at N.S.W. ports (exports include *re-exports*, that is, materials or articles originally imported which are exported either in the same condition or after undergoing repair or minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged). The imports do not provide a record of the overseas goods used or consumed in New South Wales, as some of the goods pass subsequently to other Australian States and some goods imported through other States pass into New South Wales. The exports include products of other States shipped overseas from N.S.W. ports, but exclude products of New South Wales shipped overseas from ports in other States.

The values shown for goods *imported* from overseas are the values on which customs duty was payable, or would have been payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. In assessing goods for *ad valorem* duty, their value is taken to be the actual price paid by the Australian importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the country of export, whichever is the higher, together with all charges for placing the

goods free on board at the port of export. Import values are therefore shown on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis and are expressed in Australian currency.

The values shown for goods *exported* are also on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis, expressed in Australian currency. In general, they have been assessed as follows:—

- (a) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold; for example, for wool, the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.
- (b) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale; for wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

Outside packages (containers, crates, etc.) are treated as a separate item in the classification of imports; for exports, however, the value recorded for each item includes the value of outside packages. The value of *Parts* of articles is included with the value of the complete units unless otherwise stated.

Stores (including bunker coal and oil) taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries are excluded from the figures of overseas exports. Details of ships, and aircraft stores exported in recent years are given on page 362.

The statistics of overseas trade include imports and exports on government account (which are treated as normal transactions) and those “passengers’ personal effects” for which customs entries are required.

OVERSEAS TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows the value of the overseas imports and exports of New South Wales during each of the last twelve years:—

Table 278. Overseas Trade* of N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Imports	Exports	Year ended 30 June	Imports	Exports
	\$A thousand f.o.b.			\$A thousand f.o.b.	
1962	825,820	645,525	1968	1,405,331	943,182
1963	953,885	621,655	1969	1,500,559	1,010,488
1964	1,035,618	801,114	1970	1,707,445	1,158,603
1965	1,277,405	803,734	1971	1,822,118	1,113,493
1966	1,257,603	781,206	1972	1,764,769	1,204,938
1967	1,323,597	878,446	1973	1,810,068	1,420,990

* 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.

In 1972-73, the value of exports from New South Wales represented 23 per cent of the total exports from Australia, and imports into New South Wales represented 44 per cent of the total. However, the imports into New South Wales include goods intended for use in other States, while the exports exclude products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

Overseas Trade by Ports

The next table, which gives particulars of the trade passing through the ports of New South Wales, shows that the great bulk of the overseas trade is handled at Sydney. In 1972-73, ports other than Sydney handled only 7 per cent of the imports and 23 per cent of the exports.

Table 279. Overseas Trade* of N.S.W., by Ports

Year ended 30 June	Sydney†	Botany Bay	Newcastle	Port Kembla	Total, N.S.W.
\$A thousand f.o.b.					
IMPORTS					
1968	1,299,190	49,270	30,971	25,900	1,405,331
1969	1,387,986	51,708	37,657	23,207	1,500,559
1970	1,579,905 ^r	48,970	44,412	34,158	1,707,445 ^r
1971	1,710,284	28,522	48,049	35,263	1,822,118
1972	1,653,204	32,854	36,509	42,202	1,764,769
1973	1,680,673	23,044	45,517	60,852	1,810,086
EXPORTS					
1968	697,580	6,092	168,124	71,386	943,182
1969	756,420	4,689	167,444	81,935	1,010,488
1970	863,220	2,780	185,104	107,499	1,158,603
1971	855,670	4,869	179,029	73,925	1,113,493
1972	922,401	8,592	189,803	84,142	1,204,938
1973	1,118,863	3,592	182,417	116,118	1,420,990

* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

† Includes Sydney airport, parcels post, and minor ports.

Almost all cargoes handled at Botany Bay are petroleum products.

The main exports from Newcastle are coal (\$61,695,000 in 1972-73), ores and concentrates of non-ferrous metals (\$20,289,000), wheat (\$19,971,000), and wool (\$11,838,000). The main imports are machinery and transport equipment (\$15,797,000), petroleum and petroleum products (\$8,724,000), and iron and steel (\$7,699,000).

At Port Kembla, the main exports are iron and steel (\$68,156,000 in 1972-73), coal, coke, and briquettes (\$43,700,000), and copper and copper-base alloys (\$2,247,000). The main imports in 1972-73 were iron

and steel (\$8,242,000), machinery and transport equipment (\$5,492,000), pulp and waste paper (\$4,940,000), and metalliferous ores and metal scrap (\$2,930,000).

Timber shipments from Coff's Harbour, Eden, and Clarence River account for almost all the overseas exports from ports other than Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla.

DIRECTION OF OVERSEAS TRADE

The direction of the overseas trade of New South Wales during the last eleven years is indicated in the following table:—

Table 280. Direction of Overseas Trade* of N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Country of Origin or Destination								Total, All Countries
	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Italy	Japan	New Zealand	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Other Countries †	
\$A thousand f.o.b.									
IMPORTS									
1963	12,906	45,412	17,015	60,074	15,130	294,712	217,014	291,622	953,885
1964	14,653	48,898	19,723	71,175	18,266	285,666	260,488	316,749	1,035,618
1965	30,522	63,620	21,857	115,401	19,397	337,216	308,790	380,602	1,277,405
1966	32,093	69,068	23,072	115,217	20,250	329,649	320,946	347,308	1,257,603
1967	35,209	68,120	23,796	120,295	21,366	326,127	371,027	357,656	1,323,597
1968	37,640	78,292	30,173	139,898	28,972	313,038	382,932	394,386	1,405,331
1969	28,402	81,320	32,213	155,867	37,026	329,933	414,689	421,110	1,500,559
1970	29,742	106,807	34,565	192,154	45,019	383,046	435,782	480,330	1,707,445
1971	35,536	123,033	38,766	236,051	43,208	404,426	453,775	487,323	1,822,118
1972	30,048	123,318	40,996	254,792	51,913	377,111	409,896	476,695	1,764,769
1973	31,357	127,761	39,558	303,312	59,347	358,615	375,683	514,453	1,810,086
EXPORTS									
1963	30,032	17,832	31,162	109,183	64,176	67,742	57,214	244,314	621,655
1964	36,883	23,842	38,799	129,282	78,861	97,234	59,149	337,064	801,114
1965	30,026	20,521	27,311	131,404	86,296	94,557	56,465	357,154	803,734
1966	28,702	25,324	35,603	137,701	93,074	77,649	70,540	312,613	781,206
1967	22,330	15,414	38,592	149,620	98,767	64,235	74,395	415,093	878,446
1968	21,389	21,300	29,921	167,329	79,945	110,974	77,688	434,636	943,182
1969	25,384	23,421	33,137	194,488	86,694	108,504	92,176	446,685	1,010,488
1970	24,788	26,445	29,949	213,380	103,894	100,962	106,929	552,255	1,158,603
1971	20,541	21,415	17,451	199,513	117,003	103,032	101,867	530,671	1,113,493
1972	24,150	30,115	19,953	237,642	120,388	91,164	110,573	570,953	1,204,938
1973	37,201	27,695	29,557	347,138	142,802	116,452	136,701	583,444	1,420,990

* Merchandise and non-merchandise trade.

† Includes "country not stated" and goods exported "For Orders".

Trade with Japan has increased markedly in recent years and in 1972-73 it replaced the United States of America as the principal country trading with New South Wales. In 1972-73, trade with Japan accounted for 17 per cent of imports into New South Wales, and 24 per cent of exports from the State.

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 281. Direction of Overseas Trade* of N.S.W.: Principal Countries

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports			Exports		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
\$A thousand f.o.b.						
Africa—						
Egypt	47	26	65	9,857	14,636	5,680
Kenya	1,024	985	1,022	2,103	2,983	1,295
South Africa, Republic of	9,877	9,888	10,348	21,523	18,365	17,240
Uganda	1,741	2,048	1,235	202	258	132
Other	6,034	6,200	5,602	8,533	12,225	5,697
America—						
Brazil	6,762	6,685	6,115	1,805	1,363	1,090
Canada	73,807	57,669	55,789	12,284	15,489	20,114
Mexico	1,297	2,366	3,522	2,882	2,116	4,249
Peru	1,375	1,101	604	2,977	5,793	4,584
U.S.A.	453,775	409,896	375,683	101,867	110,573	136,701
Other	5,230	4,659	4,851	14,546	11,416	20,895
Asia and Middle East—						
Bahrain	18,772	20,353	24,218	718	2,846	2,730
China, People's Republic of	17,503	21,735	27,100	5,738	5,482	14,047
Hong Kong	31,087	34,598	40,029	45,970	52,636	38,478
India	13,774	13,986	14,306	6,086	7,564	6,086
Indonesia	10,950	7,592	6,434	17,895	24,216	25,029
Iran	1,664	1,335	2,773	1,853	11,352	3,834
Israel	2,347	2,489	3,392	1,437	1,342	2,410
Japan	236,051	254,792	303,312	199,513	237,642	347,138
Kuwait	8,463	7,152	6,022	6,108	1,342	5,379
Malaysia	14,524	14,004	16,441	30,273	26,798	38,297
Philippines	2,421	2,345	3,784	14,970	19,238	17,612
Singapore	3,248	7,584	9,368	43,784	43,456	49,905
Sri Lanka	4,460	4,395	3,364	4,435	2,547	2,765
Taiwan	11,621	16,516	24,803	8,813	9,338	14,247
Thailand	1,956	2,653	3,222	11,807	12,260	8,436
Vietnam, Republic of	88	3	3	12,831	4,586	4,668
Other	18,673	16,573	17,268	21,131	32,014	39,300
Europe, Western—						
Austria	6,762	7,092	6,895	414	379	1,385
Belgium-Luxembourg	12,855	12,213	17,069	9,189	11,365	11,355
Finland	10,207	9,189	12,254	679	2,224	1,295
France	35,536	30,048	31,357	20,541	24,150	37,201
Germany, Federal Republic of	123,033	123,318	127,761	21,415	30,115	27,695
Italy	38,766	40,996	39,558	17,451	19,953	29,557
Netherlands	28,870	29,675	25,241	12,192	17,145	16,649
Norway	4,172	4,337	4,773	5,466	7,258	723
Spain	8,284	7,992	9,390	2,515	2,728	3,982
Sweden	37,760	32,152	33,668	1,719	1,831	1,937
Switzerland	34,728	40,260	37,612	3,683	2,041	2,537
United Kingdom	404,426	377,111	358,615	105,032	91,164	116,452
Other	14,136	13,053	14,890	14,960	13,980	19,315
Europe, Eastern (incl. U.S.S.R.)—						
Czechoslovakia	3,976	4,252	4,799	1,971	803	1,966
Germany, Democratic Republic of	1,429	1,509	6,428	2,886	7,748	272
U.S.S.R.	1,068	1,006	1,913	7,017	15,010	13,163
Other	7,096	4,099	4,422	4,806	5,944	16,995
Oceania—						
Australia (Re-imports)	16,126	16,046	11,446	..	..	..
Fiji	3,659	3,944	4,892	15,111	19,522	25,501
New Caledonia	838	577	698	23,655	18,124	16,006
New Zealand	43,208	51,913	59,347	117,003	120,388	142,802
Papua New Guinea	13,156	14,519	13,801	86,868	76,353	69,257
Solomon Islands	672	292	95	4,315	4,144	4,212
Other	4,430	2,421	4,143	15,588	19,678	20,872
For Orders†, Not Stated	8,353	7,127	8,344	7,078	3,017	1,819
Total, All Countries	1,822,118	1,764,769	1,810,086	1,113,493	1,204,938	1,420,990

* 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 1972-73 from each of the principal countries of origin:—

Table 282. Overseas Imports into N.S.W.: Commodity Classification and Country of Origin, 1972-73

Commodity Classification	Canada	Germany, Federal Republic of	Japan	New Zealand	United King- dom	U.S.A.	Total, All Countries*
	\$A thousand f.o.b.						
Food and Live Animals ..	1,181	810	7,458	8,872	5,821	5,916	72,557
Beverages and Tobacco ..	104	440	28	97	10,364	8,564	31,566
Crude Materials, Inedible (excluding Fuels) ..	20,329	446	3,983	12,242	2,891	22,367	104,045
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials— Petroleum and Petroleum Products	38	106	329	3	449	2,740	51,634
Other .. ..	...	140	...	...	3	27	283
<i>Total</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>2,767</i>	<i>51,917</i>
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	10	75	140	10	261	2,068	7,532
Chemicals— Chemical Elements and Compounds	1,512	5,647	11,342	85	14,698	27,717	77,104
Other	2,457	20,536	12,354	2,012	36,417	39,589	141,830
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,969</i>	<i>26,183</i>	<i>23,696</i>	<i>2,097</i>	<i>51,115</i>	<i>67,306</i>	<i>218,934</i>
Manufactured Goods Classi- fied Chiefly by Material— Paper, Paperboard, and Manufactures Thereof Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products ..	1,326	5,576	49,643	8,667	14,166	10,234	149,341
Iron and Steel	229	1,588	26,249	47	6,109	2,918	46,111
Other	7,254	11,423	29,704	2,428	32,769	21,789	144,495
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,146</i>	<i>19,949</i>	<i>110,936</i>	<i>20,051</i>	<i>57,387</i>	<i>45,503</i>	<i>396,852</i>
Machinery and Transport Equipment— Machinery, Other than Electrical	4,645	39,772	40,005	2,584	72,652	96,521	305,952
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, and Appli- ances	2,989	8,654	32,358	5,526	33,437	27,531	135,856
Transport Equipment ..	539	10,215	37,740	2,134	56,518	20,709	143,762
<i>Total</i>	<i>8,173</i>	<i>58,641</i>	<i>110,103</i>	<i>10,244</i>	<i>162,607</i>	<i>144,761</i>	<i>585,570</i>
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles— Professional, Scientific, and Controlling Instruments Photographic and Opti- cal Goods, Watches and Clocks	950	8,749	15,325	218	16,309	18,000	77,444
Other	2,033	8,087	24,758	4,332	37,802	38,740	182,945
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,983</i>	<i>16,836</i>	<i>40,083</i>	<i>4,550</i>	<i>54,111</i>	<i>56,740</i>	<i>260,389</i>
Other Merchandise Trade ..	812	2,320	4,851	970	11,884	16,040	54,769
Total Merchandise Trade ..	55,747	125,946	301,609	59,137	356,895	372,033	1,784,131
Non-merchandise Trade† ..	42	1,815	1,703	210	1,720	3,650	25,955
Total Merchandise and Non- merchandise Trade ..	55,789	127,761	303,312	59,347	358,615	375,683	1,810,086

* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown.

† 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 358 to 360.

The next table shows a classification of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales in 1972-73 to each of the principal countries of destination:—

Table 283. Overseas Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Commodity Classification and Country of Destination, 1972-73

Commodity Classification	Italy	Japan	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Total All Countries*
	\$A thousand f.o.b.						
Food and Live Animals—							
Meat and Meat Preparations	421	29,253	81	3,962	35,982	51,963	140,166
Cereal Grains and Cereal Preparations .. ..	...	9,731	601	4,714	14,400	25	78,708
Other	409	6,249	1,869	5,018	4,102	1,119	42,624
Total	830	45,233	2,551	13,694	54,484	53,107	261,498
Beverages and Tobacco ..	1	14	115	2,044	79	85	6,089
Crude Materials, Inedible (excluding Fuels)—							
Textile Fibres and Their Waste	18,852	133,553	302	174	11,640	4,224	286,612
Other	7,932	10,155	1,608	156	4,593	11,672	82,547
Total	26,784	143,708	1,910	330	16,233	15,896	369,159
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials—							
Coal, Coke, and Briquettes .. ..	...	125,885	23	1	...	...	132,506
Other	43	23	2,997	692	...	436	9,789
Total	43	125,908	3,020	693	...	436	142,295
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	2	111	73	431	4	28	2,764
Chemicals	25	4,004	20,145	3,249	4,408	3,698	57,542
Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material—							
Iron and Steel	760	2,043	23,110	4,065	4,527	16,346	110,692
Non-ferrous Metals	3	4,516	13,502	364	5,426	11,922	62,237
Other	146	11,065	13,966	7,187	2,112	4,370	68,824
Total	909	17,624	50,578	11,616	12,065	32,638	241,753
Machinery and Transport Equipment	244	882	29,770	8,072	5,222	6,343	107,316
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	125	2,135	8,339	3,045	6,363	3,608	39,298
Other Merchandise Trade ..	21	56	753	13,300	235	246	26,464
Total Merchandise Trade ..	28,984	339,675	117,254	56,474	99,093	116,085	1,254,178
Non-merchandise Trade† ..	99	161	5,330	7,027	5,265	1,860	45,083
Total Merchandise and Non-merchandise Trade ..	29,083	339,836	122,584	63,501	104,358	117,945	1,299,261

* 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 Australian 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 361 to 362.

ITEMS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT

The leading groups of imports into New South Wales are electrical and other machinery and equipment, textiles, road motor vehicles, chemicals, crude petroleum and petroleum products, and paper and paperboard. The following table shows the quantity (where available) and the value of the more important items imported into New South Wales in each of the last three years.

Table 284. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
		Thousand			\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Fish and Fish Preparations	kg	18,322	20,485	20,553	19,532	20,079	22,562
Fresh Fruit and Nuts .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,531	5,330	4,689
Vegetables .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,272	5,112	4,799
Coffee	kg	10,973	10,348	10,867	8,377	7,814	8,121
Cocoa	kg	8,803	9,349	9,202	5,308	4,437	4,771
Tea	kg	9,228	10,046	9,592	6,850	7,836	6,416
Alcoholic Beverages .. ..	...	...	...	...	15,017	15,908	18,067
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	kg	5,036	5,022	4,651	7,554	7,168	7,753
Cigarettes, Cigars, etc.	kg	991	1,138	1,229	4,574	5,334	5,712
Oil-seeds, Oil Nuts, and Kernels	kg	40,052	30,257	47,609	5,915	3,772	5,497
Crude Rubber	kg	21,102	21,657	22,861	8,983	8,167	8,636
Timber	cu m	520	515	564	27,014	27,045	36,072
Pulp and Waste Paper	kg	93,717	68,706	95,410	13,058	9,009	11,237
Textile Fibres	kg	22,550	31,209	27,060	9,685	12,788	12,250
Fertilisers, Crude	kg	355,037	204,909	342,732	3,862	2,326	3,701
Crude Minerals .. ..	...	...	...	...	11,219	9,535	10,042
Base Metals—							
Non-ferrous Ores, Concentrates, Waste, and Scrap ..	kg	49,008	24,121	13,753	7,258	4,770	6,590
Crude Petroleum	Litres	3,829,449	2,753,085	2,427,125	34,223	30,795	27,386
Petroleum Products .. ..	...	...	...	...	21,520	22,579	24,248
Fixed Vegetables Oils and Fats	...	...	...	...	8,192	7,884	6,321
Chemical Elements and Compounds .. ..	...	...	...	...	79,710	77,163	77,104
Dyestuff	kg	1,358	1,432	1,542	6,170	6,620	7,186
Pigments, Paints, and Varnishes	...	...	...	...	4,667	4,937	5,122
Pharmaceutical Products .. ..	...	...	...	...	41,677	46,161	47,508
Essential Oils and Perfume Materials; Toilet, Polishing, and Cleansing Preparations ..	...	...	...	...	12,895	12,972	12,773
Plastic Materials (incl. Regenerated Cellulose and Artificial Resins) .. ..	...	...	...	...	36,052	38,563	42,547
Rubber Manufactures .. ..	...	...	...	...	24,272	19,388	21,034
Wood Manufactures (excl. Furniture) .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,973	7,054	7,909
Paper and Paperboard .. ..	...	...	...	...	53,934	48,144	51,599
Articles made of Paperpulp, Paper, or Paperboard ..	...	...	...	...	4,981	5,312	5,306
Textiles—							
Yarn and Thread	kg	6,786	7,512	7,867	13,563	15,239	15,541
Woven Cotton Fabrics	sq m	141,935	142,783	152,145	42,378	46,647	54,933
Other Fabrics .. ..	...	...	...	...	36,747	41,744	42,534
Tulle, Lace, and other Small Wares .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,137	2,660	2,519
Special Fabrics and Products	...	...	...	...	12,244	10,413	9,051
Made-up Articles .. ..	...	...	...	...	9,662	10,851	10,702
Floor Coverings	sq m	4,442	4,311	3,891	13,090	13,173	14,063
Glass .. ..	...	...	...	...	8,016	9,605	10,606
Glassware .. ..	...	...	...	...	10,029	9,025	9,868
Crockery, etc. .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,432	5,453	6,105
Pearls and Precious and Semiprecious Stones .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,211	4,500	7,111
Iron and Steel—							
Ferro-alloys	kg	32,144	23,786	23,189	10,190	6,844	6,804
Bars, Rods, etc.	kg	46,730	17,300	10,118	9,384	5,050	3,797
Plates and Sheets	kg	84,268	83,108	66,788	14,760	14,933	11,589
Tubes, Pipes, and Fittings ..	kg	40,305	23,621	47,899	12,812	9,126	13,004
Other	kg	44,752	78,163	65,185	8,219	9,205	10,918
Nickel and Alloys	kg	1,592	910	791	4,826	2,876	2,410
Copper and Copper-base Alloys	...	...	...	...	3,584	3,627	2,426
Metal Manufactures—							
Hand Tools, etc. .. ..	...	...	...	...	16,733	15,694	14,269
Cutlery .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,942	5,881	6,293
Household Hardware .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,918	4,846	4,698
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	23,797	21,675	24,622

Table 284. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
		Thousand			\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Machinery, Other than Electrical—							
Power-generating	46,562	41,666	30,687
Agricultural Machinery and Implements (incl. Parts)	7,428	6,446	9,941
Office	89,929	80,432	91,751
Metal-working	19,084	25,294	16,005
Textile and Leather	12,670	14,706	15,560
Other	179,484	154,934	142,008
Electrical Machinery and Equipment—							
Power Machinery and Switchgear	42,215	42,698	32,788
Wires and Cables, Insulators, etc.	6,827	6,126	10,396
Telecommunications Apparatus	23,047	22,905	24,891
Household Appliances	12,523	14,271	16,910
Other	48,211	50,394	50,871
Transport Equipment—							
Road Motor Vehicles	128,839	103,110	92,639
Aircraft (incl. Parts)	20,213	23,459	17,270
Other	22,724	8,443	33,853
Clothing (incl. Headwear)	21,652	27,319	35,280
Footwear	7,874	12,494	10,888
Scientific, Medical, and Optical Instruments	53,030	49,835	52,307
Photographic and Cinematographic Supplies	11,528	11,130	10,454
Cinematographic Film	Metres	8,750	13,096	13,190	3,242	3,137	3,065
Watches and Clocks (incl. Parts)	9,176	10,655	10,653
Musical Instruments, Recorders, and Reproducers	22,659	24,371	28,969
Printed Matter	37,022	44,134	43,598
Articles of Plastic, etc.	6,485	7,681	10,041
Toys and Sporting Goods	12,255	15,341	18,210
Office and Stationery Supplies	4,642	4,429	4,882

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 1972-73 was 19 per cent. Exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meat represented 11 per cent of total exports in 1972-73, while wheat and wheaten flour accounted for 4 per cent. Coal exports, mainly to Japan, represented 9 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 1972-73 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 285. Principal Items of Australian Produce Exported from N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
		Thousand			\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Meat and Meat Preparations—							
Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen—							
Beef and Veal	kg	52,141	62,990	99,186	43,565	59,007	108,672
Mutton and Lamb	kg	27,378	38,264	28,305	14,164	19,921	20,362
Other	kg	7,793	8,872	11,187	4,538	5,056	8,092
Other Meat and Meat Preparations .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,575	3,744	3,039
Milk and Cream, Concentrates, etc.	kg	10,574	9,838	11,331	4,997	5,792	7,115
Butter (incl. Ghee)	kg	4,812	4,433	3,455	2,794	3,715	2,953
Eggs and Egg Yolks .. .. .	...	...	...	...	347	342	396
Cereal Grains and Preparations—							
Wheat	Tonnes	2,660	2,450	965	122,302	121,190	52,024
Flour, Wheaten	Tonnes	86	50	69	6,104	4,078	4,381
Rice	kg	63,120	61,578	74,441	8,598	7,827	10,316
Fruit .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,750	6,125	8,476
Hides and Skins—							
Cattle and Calf	kg	12,559	16,185	32,909	3,908	6,145	23,255
Sheep and Lamb	No.	6,540	6,801	7,594	8,712	8,527	20,307
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	110	207	314
Wool—							
Greasy	kg	166,210	168,080	154,645	130,051	129,543	256,917
Slips	kg	436	995	1,089	402	957	2,059
Scoured, Carbonised	kg	4,787	5,297	4,868	4,709	4,849	9,005
Carded, Combed (Tops and Other)	kg	3,286	3,624	3,130	5,824	5,824	7,501
Noils and Waste	kg	751	900	859	554	521	873
Total, Wool (as in grease)	kg	186,275	191,513	176,195	141,540	141,694	276,355
Titanium and Zirconium Concentrates	Tonnes	332	288	293	22,678	20,773	21,434
Coal, Black	Tonnes	11,931	12,685	11,262	122,026	138,039	130,997
Lubricating Oils and Greases .. .. .	...	...	...	...	6,579	7,638	5,821
Other Petroleum Products (excl. Gases) .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,460	3,860	3,968
Chemicals—							
Chemical Elements and Compounds .. .. .	...	...	...	...	8,978	15,100	14,181
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products .. .. .	...	...	...	...	16,736	14,724	5,777
Plastic Materials .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,940	4,734	5,177
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	17,545	20,306	22,407
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,791	2,074	3,404
Opals .. .. .	...	...	...	...	6,285	7,348	7,924
Iron and Steel—							
Ingots and Other Primary Forms	Tonnes	30	199	322	2,380	12,878	22,425
Bars, Rods, Angles, etc.	Tonnes	77	124	116	9,398	12,470	12,626
Universals, Plates, Sheets	Tonnes	211	265	349	29,449	37,094	50,451
Tubes, Pipes, Fittings	Tonnes	58	48	78	10,413	8,494	14,006
Other	Tonnes	40	40	98	6,722	6,953	11,184
Silver and Silver Alloys .. .. .	...	...	...	...	540	699	913
Copper and Copper-base Alloys .. .. .	...	...	...	...	23,504	20,278	24,638
Lead and Lead-base Alloys	Tonnes	27	30	28	7,397	7,184	7,467
Zinc and Zinc Alloys	Tonnes	21	23	27	5,422	9,381	8,508
Machinery, Other than Electrical—							
Power Generating .. .. .	...	...	...	...	6,150	5,129	7,959
Roadworking and Mining .. .. .	...	...	...	...	8,176	6,147	5,419
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	27,398	34,060	34,654
Electrical Machinery—							
Power Machinery and Switchgear .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,094	5,016	6,162
Telecommunications Apparatus .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,155	4,241	4,243
Domestic Equipment .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,918	5,741	7,462
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	9,805	10,060	10,759
Road Motor Vehicles .. .. .	...	...	...	...	16,592	20,480	25,296
Printed Matter .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,054	7,254	7,561
Toys, Games, and Sporting Goods .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,689	2,886	4,023
Bullion and Specie .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,615	2,064	1,359

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 286. Overseas Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
CRUDE PETROLEUM								
	Million litres				SA thousand f.o.b.			
Bahrain	418	691	867	1,126	4,334	7,533	9,909	12,844
Brunei	796	332	125	68	8,609	3,718	1,786	970
Indonesia	2,814	827	279	61	26,377	7,866	3,497	961
Kuwait	1,495	1,047	718	579	10,804	7,989	7,012	6,021
Other	1,879	932	764	592	16,093	7,117	8,591	6,590
Total	7,402	3,829	2,753	2,427	66,217	34,223	30,795	27,386
CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS								
					SA thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,009	2,092	2,040	1,512
Germany, Federal Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,052	7,725	5,836	5,647
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,870	10,449	9,641	11,342
Netherlands .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,209	1,199	905	1,127
Switzerland .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,942	4,133	6,203	5,751
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	13,496	15,512	15,583	14,698
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	24,872	30,615	28,745	27,717
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	7,163	7,985	8,210	9,310
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	65,612	79,710	77,163	77,104
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS								
					SA thousand f.o.b.			
Germany, Federal Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,809	7,054	8,661	10,909
Switzerland .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,889	8,628	9,555	7,614
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	10,599	10,584	11,988	11,536
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	8,296	10,118	8,846	9,323
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,808	5,293	7,111	8,126
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	35,401	41,677	46,161	47,508
PLASTIC MATERIALS								
					SA thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,810	1,569	1,673	1,418
Germany, Federal Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,085	3,731	4,427	4,747
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,735	6,595	6,513	9,457
Netherlands .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,751	857	605	835
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,973	9,297	9,473	9,834
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	11,174	11,389	12,837	12,165
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,350	2,614	3,035	4,091
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	34,878	36,052	38,563	42,547

Table 286. Overseas Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	7,412	13,599	7,158	9,255
Finland .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,780	6,486	6,249	7,540
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,102	4,146	4,090	4,547
New Zealand .. ..	...	...	...	...	7,146	6,739	8,601	7,935
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,373	4,628	3,934	4,140
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,534	4,017	3,629	2,962
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	8,399	8,573	9,552	9,230
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,825	5,746	4,930	5,990
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	46,571	53,934	48,144	51,599
WOVEN COTTON FABRICS								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
	Thousand square metres							
China, People's Republic of	30,284	27,887	39,145	42,389	6,672	6,115	8,968	10,610
Czechoslovakia	4,499	4,329	4,769	6,477	1,195	1,333	1,496	2,036
Hong Kong	29,612	31,591	24,620	26,240	6,943	8,266	8,224	9,340
India	4,981	6,573	6,796	5,261	925	1,258	1,384	1,327
Japan	36,742	30,364	30,706	32,387	13,793	12,987	14,357	17,366
Taiwan	13,411	17,810	14,264	11,186	2,561	3,483	3,022	2,731
United Kingdom	4,024	3,796	3,092	3,453	1,452	1,322	1,210	1,170
U.S.A.	5,661	7,820	8,733	6,384	1,213	1,871	2,131	2,187
Other	11,352	11,764	10,659	18,368	4,974	5,743	5,856	8,166
Total	140,566	141,935	142,783	152,145	39,728	42,378	46,647	54,933
IRON AND STEEL								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
	Tonnes							
Canada	1,860	7,152	5,398	902	1,234	2,368	1,533	229
Japan	94,705	172,620	176,311	156,524	16,504	25,531	22,698	26,249
South Africa, Rep. of	11,440	10,412	8,495	14,186	2,445	2,547	2,380	3,790
Sweden	4,330	5,091	1,622	2,889	2,511	3,082	1,387	2,372
United Kingdom	16,198	23,242	17,884	13,048	6,615	8,367	7,405	6,109
U.S.A.	5,697	8,019	2,816	12,087	3,779	4,410	2,295	2,763
Other	16,821	21,663	13,452	13,543	10,002	9,059	7,463	4,600
Total	151,051	248,199	225,981	213,179	43,090	55,364	45,159	46,111
POWER-GENERATING MACHINERY								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,714	2,763	1,043	398
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	19,386	18,651	17,589	8,853
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	17,538	19,799	16,933	13,893
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	5,210	5,349	6,101	7,543
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	44,848	46,562	41,666	30,687
OFFICE MACHINERY								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
France .. ..	...	...	...	...	3,648	5,353	2,865	3,012
Germany, Federal Republic of .. ..	...	...	...	...	10,020	12,605	13,978	14,891
Italy .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,773	4,340	4,079	4,783
Japan .. ..	...	...	...	...	6,438	7,046	6,530	12,018
Netherlands .. ..	...	...	...	...	827	1,355	1,216	1,153
Sweden .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,667	2,606	2,724	2,261
United Kingdom .. ..	...	...	...	...	13,157	19,739	15,660	19,127
U.S.A. .. ..	...	...	...	...	34,729	32,210	30,071	28,279
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	4,684	4,674	3,308	6,226
Total .. ..	...	...	...	...	78,943	89,929	80,432	91,751

Table 286. Overseas Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
POWER MACHINERY AND SWITCHGEAR (ELECTRICAL)								
						\$A thousand f.o.b.		
France	1,753	1,340	828	672
Germany, Federal Republic of	2,627	2,731	2,967	2,679
Japan	3,035	3,684	6,372	6,121
Sweden	995	1,474	...	...
Switzerland	2,685	2,561	2,034	1,548
United Kingdom	14,500	15,332	15,086	10,645
U.S.A.	9,129	9,958	9,322	6,633
Other	2,345	5,135	6,088	4,490
Total	37,069	42,215	42,698	32,788
ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES								
						\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Germany, Federal Republic of	9,326	11,026	8,737	9,976
Italy	6,063	4,174	3,571	3,604
Japan	20,088	28,608	30,506	36,700
Sweden	2,716	6,270	2,698	1,159
United Kingdom	61,351	55,855	42,134	27,850
U.S.A.	19,666	20,512	9,904	8,891
Other	3,708	2,394	5,560	4,459
Total	122,918	128,839	103,110	92,639
AIRCRAFT (INCL. PARTS)								
						\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Canada	2,514	1,569	1,320	369
France	2,268	1,648	812	1,766
Netherlands	75	41	53	43
United Kingdom	2,158	2,829	1,667	3,980
U.S.A.	19,267	13,889	19,352	10,772
Other	634	237	256	340
Total	26,916	20,213	23,459	17,270
SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS								
						\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Germany, Federal Republic of	5,270	6,244	6,051	7,133
Japan	9,162	9,776	9,618	11,933
Switzerland	1,562	2,129	1,538	1,963
United Kingdom	9,989	13,202	11,713	10,751
U.S.A.	12,922	14,842	13,027	11,557
Other	5,275	6,838	7,887	8,970
Total	44,180	53,030	49,835	52,307
PRINTED MATTER								
						\$A thousand f.o.b.		
Hong Kong	1,798	1,770	1,928	3,392
Japan	989	1,357	1,662	2,605
United Kingdom	13,690	14,067	16,804	16,250
U.S.A.	11,969	14,030	17,496	14,743
Other	4,627	5,798	6,244	6,608
Total	33,073	37,022	44,134	43,598

The next table shows the principal countries of destination for the principal overseas exports from New South Wales in each of the last four years:—

Table 287. Overseas Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH OR PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS								
	Thousand kg				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Japan	3,647	5,809	10,078	17,704	2,091	3,848	8,494	21,426
United Kingdom	8,337	9,892	12,617	29,682	4,698	6,331	10,370	29,288
U.S.A.	30,986	25,960	34,317	43,929	30,052	25,379	34,545	48,518
Other	5,618	10,480	5,978	7,871	4,592	8,007	5,599	9,440
Total	48,587	52,141	62,990	99,186	41,433	43,565	59,007	108,672

WHEAT								
	Thousand tonnes				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Chile	79	146	47	106	3,837	6,839	2,317	5,180
China, People's Republic of	301	115	..	69	13,394	4,995	..	3,707
Egypt .. .. .	..	201	282	65	..	8,290	14,217	3,146
Japan	125	195	226	74	6,022	9,175	10,761	4,006
Kuwait	81	103	104	85	4,121	5,194	5,371	4,288
Lebanon	85	48	117	..	4,188	2,276	5,770	..
Malaysia	167	108	85	109	8,375	5,504	4,494	5,587
Netherlands	169	2	..	..	8,924	100	..	..
Peru	150	43	86	83	7,675	2,170	4,524	4,200
Singapore	101	125	86	35	4,382	5,769	4,145	1,998
United Kingdom	905	1,033	233	202	45,324	46,661	11,511	12,576
Other	530	541	1,184	137	26,652	25,329	58,080	7,336
Total	2,693	2,660	2,450	965	132,895	122,302	121,190	52,024

WOOL *								
	Thousand kg				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Belgium-Luxembourg	13,762	14,804	9,398	8,660	8,615	7,105	4,782	9,957
France	17,719	18,667	24,482	14,446	14,848	12,045	15,370	20,506
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	8,877	11,784	9,896	8,024	8,568	8,905	7,640	11,907
Hong Kong	4,904	4,523	3,636	4,066	3,099	3,002	2,291	4,592
Italy	21,377	14,617	18,351	12,992	20,305	10,121	12,469	18,545
Japan	74,963	67,240	73,644	76,934	77,599	54,566	58,207	128,421
Turkey	1,849	2,694	2,993	1,758	2,368	2,668	2,648	3,073
United Kingdom	20,668	10,159	9,956	8,044	17,519	6,859	7,008	11,263
U.S.A.	6,361	2,950	3,592	2,386	6,894	2,462	3,115	4,214
U.S.S.R.	6,652	4,451	2,466	3,886	6,872	4,027	1,905	9,057
Yugoslavia	2,052	4,019	2,012	3,555	2,274	4,357	2,215	7,166
Other	39,664	30,367	31,088	31,442	40,131	25,423	23,989	47,653
Total	218,848	186,275	191,513	176,195	209,094	141,540	141,640	276,355

TITANIUM AND ZIRCONIUM CONCENTRATES								
	Tonnes				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	7,662	21,413	32,738	21,859	469	1,050	1,808	2,242
France	22,205	10,368	6,023	10,918	1,040	470	268	435
Japan	43,415	41,870	37,033	55,413	1,927	1,639	1,580	2,193
Netherlands	23,541	26,844	31,716	28,748	1,526	1,942	2,905	2,291
U.S.A.	142,504	163,337	132,339	115,417	10,379	13,417	11,577	10,057
Other	74,045	67,803	47,884	60,416	4,306	4,160	2,635	4,216
Total	313,372	331,635	287,733	292,771	19,648	22,678	20,773	21,434

COAL, BLACK								
	Thousand tonnes				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Japan	10,907	9,284	9,984	10,732	100,836	96,079	110,236	125,885
New Caledonia	174	291	131	11	1,677	3,138	1,652	158
Other	892	2,357	2,571	519	9,752	22,809	26,151	4,954
Total	11,973	11,931	12,685	11,262	112,265	122,026	138,039	130,997

Table 287. Overseas Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination (continued)

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
IRON AND STEEL								
	Tonnes				\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada	20,376	4,490	10,393	17,581	1,879	442	1,215	2,016
China, People's Republic of	1,010	991	24,544	23,613	172	187	3,178	2,878
Fiji	8,056	5,923	5,254	12,620	1,160	946	919	2,260
Hong Kong	49,592	15,279	23,353	72,823	3,444	1,368	1,946	5,090
Malaysia	7,421	8,334	12,601	19,076	1,030	1,344	1,966	2,642
New Zealand	202,474	156,987	97,375	144,480	25,437	23,627	15,524	23,110
Papua New Guinea	25,012	26,456	22,621	26,717	3,649	3,405	3,488	4,065
Philippines	178,990	43,800	124,920	106,069	12,559	3,882	9,009	6,987
Singapore	13,470	9,950	19,766	20,717	1,836	1,627	2,601	2,960
South Africa, Republic of	2,886	3,789	6,539	6,108	946	1,442	1,454	1,428
Taiwan	40,274	12,136	24,313	18,323	2,748	976	1,771	4,527
United Kingdom	11,359	1,233	10,745	33,198	928	100	838	4,527
U.S.A.	81,197	51,025	72,766	107,102	9,849	7,284	10,913	16,346
Other	219,496	75,187	220,872	355,044	27,412	11,732	23,068	34,833
Total	861,619	415,580	676,062	963,471	93,050	58,362	77,890	110,692
MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL								
					\$A thousand f.o.b.			
Fiji .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,045	1,360	1,390	1,620
Malaysia .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,972	2,615	1,903	2,681
New Zealand .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,815	6,135	8,356	10,059
Papua New Guinea .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,010	6,291	6,801	3,315
Philippines .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,474	2,803	1,145	1,834
Singapore .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,772	3,476	2,364	3,473
South Africa, Republic of	...	...	...	...	4,678	4,363	4,707	3,917
Thailand .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,099	1,502	1,411	719
United Kingdom .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,445	1,774	3,306	3,277
U.S.A. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,019	2,940	2,678	5,086
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	6,819	8,463	11,275	12,050
Total .. .. .	...	...	...	...	32,147	41,723	45,335	48,032

* Greasy equivalent. Includes greasy, scoured, and carbonised wool and wool tops, noils, and waste.

SHIPS' AND AIRCRAFT STORES

Particulars of the stores taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries, which are excluded from the previous statistics of overseas exports, are shown in the following table:—

Table 288. Ships' and Aircraft Stores Exported Overseas from N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Fuel Oil	Foodstuffs		Alcoholic Beverages	Other Stores	Total
		Meats	Other*			
\$A thousand f.o.b.						
1968	9,861	824	1 700	518	3,380	16,283
1969	10,827	732	1,716	559	3,513	17,347
1970	12,396	580	1,520	691	4,572	19,759
1971	16,381	656	1,604	839	4,623	24,103
1972	14,272	466	1,303	1,055	3,971	21,066
1973	17,710	334	227	1,051	2,742	22,064

* Includes tea and coffee.

EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for Australia's overseas exports are indicated by the export price index shown in the following table. This index, which is a fixed-weights index, is currently under review. Pending completion of the review, the index numbers from 1969-70 have been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a reweighting of the items contained in the previous series, the inclusion (in the "All Groups" index number) of 4 additional items (iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands), and an adjustment of group weights. The interim series has been linked to the previous series at June 1969. The weights of the items in the interim series have been derived from the values of exports in 1969-70; those of the items in the previous series were based on the exports (valued at 1959-60 prices) of the commodities in the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61. The 33 items contained in the interim series accounted for 74 per cent of the total value of Australian exports (merchandise and non-merchandise) in 1969-70.

Table 289. Export Price Index, Australia

Base of each Group Index: 1959-60 = 100

Year ended 30 June	Wool	Cereals	Meats	Dairy Produce	Dried and Canned Fruits	Sugar	Hides and Tallow	Metals and Coal*	Gold	All Groups
1963	104	107	101	88	90	107	72	89	100	101
1964	120	107	105	93	98	175	73	101	100	114
1965	102	107	110	94	100	100	91	123	101	105
1966	107	107	120	86	102	84	107	122	101	107
1967	103	114	124	84	101	67	89	117	101	105
1968	95	109	125	79	95	67	67	120	104	100
1969	99	104	131	72	97	72	73	123	117	102
1970	87	96	148	73	99	93	94	143	109	103†
1971	67	100	152	88	102	113	94	139	109	101†
1972	72	99	147	135	103	127	96	138	126	104†
1973	179	102	178	119	106	136	139	142	180	134†

* Comprises coal, iron and steel, copper, zinc, lead, and silver.

† In addition to the specified groups, the interim series includes iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands.

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 290. Australian Import Price Index

Base: 1966-67 = 100

Year ended 30 June	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	Crude Materials, Inedible	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	Chemicals	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	Textiles	Machinery other than Electrical	Transport Equipment	All Groups*
1968	100	100	97	97	99	97	101	98	99
1969	102	105	97	96	98	101	104	99	100
1970	107	105	94	98	104	105	109	100	104
1971	112	103	97	101	109	107	116	107	108
1972	113	106	115	103	113	116	124	118	115
1973	113	106	121	99	112	116	121	114	114

* Includes "Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances" and "Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles" in addition to groups shown.

EXCISE TARIFF

Excise duties are levied by the Australian Government on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia. The rates of duty on the principal commodities in 1973 and earlier years, and the gross amount of excise collected in New South Wales in respect of each of the commodities in 1972-73, are shown in the following table:—

Table 291. Excise Tariff: Rates of Duty and Duty Collected in N.S.W. on Principal Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Rate of Excise Duty at 30 June					Quantity on which Excise was paid in N.S.W. in 1972-73	Gross Excise Duty Collected in N.S.W., 1972-73*
		1945	1970	1971	1972	1973		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Thous.	Thous.
Beer	Litre	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	631,146	159,450
Spirits—								
Brandy	Litre of alcohol	2.06	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.08	977	3,009
Gin		2.17	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	260	1,131
Whisky		2.09	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.27	405	1,730
Rum		2.17	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	554	2,420
Tobacco†	kg	2.40†	4.94	5.38	5.93	5.93	965	5,723
Cigarettes†	kg	4.58†	9.26	10.36	11.46	11.46	10,121	116,029
Gasoline‡	Litre	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	4,031,601	153,402||
Aviation Turbine Kerosene, etc. ¶	Litre	...	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	225,166	6,395||
Automotive Diesel Fuel§	Litre	...	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	419,465	16,149

* See also Table 292.

† Rates on imported leaf. The rates in 1945 were as shown less 4½ per cent.

‡ Exclusive aviation gasoline on which excise duty is levied at a lower rate under by-law.

¶ Duty first imposed in September 1956.

§ Duty first imposed in September 1957.

|| Includes duty on petroleum products purchased by Australian Government Departments.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

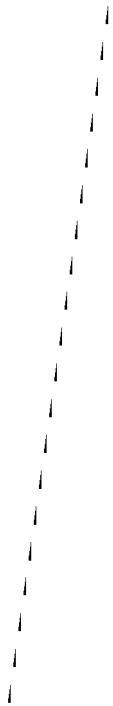
Particulars of the customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales in each of the last four years are given in the next table. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other Australian States, and exclude payments in respect of goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

Table 292. Customs and Excise Duties Collected in N.S.W.

Customs Tariff Division and Excise Tariff Item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$ thousand			
CUSTOMS DUTIES				
I. Live animals and animal products	477	489	455	544
II. Vegetable products	1,431	778	882	780
III. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	1,521	1,472	900	1,027
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	16,828	17,157	18,913	21,394
(b) Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, etc.	12,470	13,060	14,514	15,329
(c) Remainder of Division	2,297	2,417	2,681	2,777
V. Mineral products	730	887	848	736
VI. Products of chemical and allied industries	9,633	10,493	10,270	9,916
VII. Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers, and articles, rubber, synthetic rubbers, factice and articles thereof	10,505	11,195	10,159	12,256
VIII. Hides, skins, leather and leather goods	1,807	2,127	2,418	2,589
IX. Wood, charcoal, cork, plaiting materials, basketware and wickerware, etc.	4,277	4,501	4,448	4,995
X. Paper-making materials, paper, paperboard, etc.	5,993	6,355	5,954	6,451
XI. Textiles and textile articles	26,942	30,244	36,649	39,502
XII. Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc.	4,565	5,188	6,202	5,580
XIII. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar materials, ceramic products, glass, glassware	5,797	5,785	6,460	6,263
XIV. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals and articles, imitation jewellery, coin	1,118	1,168	1,130	1,159
XV. Base metals and articles	14,395	17,544	15,789	15,889
XVI. Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts	45,202	50,431	49,565	49,026
XVII. Transport equipment	23,518	26,401	22,505	22,896
XVIII. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical instruments and apparatus, clocks, watches, musical instruments, sound recorders and reproducers, television reproducers, parts	9,269	10,258	10,528	10,580
XIX. Arms and ammunition, parts	229	269	232	230
XX. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,358	5,950	6,245	7,029
XXI. Work of art, collectors' pieces, antiques	8	9	7	16
Miscellaneous	1,067	1,410	1,253	1,464
Other and undistributed customs revenue	2,005	1,759	2,339	1,836
Primage duty	3,425	3,480	2,940	3,003
Total Gross Customs and Primage Duty	210,809	230,825	234,289	243,269
Less: Refunds and Drawbacks Paid	17,470	18,795	20,205	14,856
Total Net Customs and Primage Duties	193,339	212,030	214,084	228,413
EXCISE DUTIES				
Beer	145,706	148,732	152,484	159,540
Spirits, including liqueurs, etc.	9,961	9,464	9,569	10,209
Tobacco (manufactured)	7,512	7,347	8,004	5,723
Cigars and cigarettes	91,075	99,033	113,155	116,448
Gasoline*†	88,645	111,469	147,335	153,402
Aviation turbine kerosene, etc.*	3,906	5,457	6,599	6,395
Automotive diesel fuel	8,811	11,494	14,191	16,149
Other and undistributed excise revenue	3,851	7,008	9,027	6,120
Total Gross Excise Duties*	359,467	400,004	460,364	473,986
Less: Refunds and Drawbacks Paid	445	844	584	783
Credits to Australian Government departments for duty paid	2,528	3,285	3,940	3,956
Total Net Excise Duties	356,494	395,875	455,839	469,247

* Includes duty on petroleum products purchased by Australian Government departments.

† Excludes aviation gasoline on which excise duty is levied under by-law.



Chapter 11

INTERSTATE AND COASTAL TRADE

INTERSTATE TRADE

The available statistics of trade between New South Wales and other Australian States are incomplete, and relate almost entirely to seaborne trade. (Table 298 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, crude salt, and molasses from Queensland, bulk oil from Victoria, ironstone, dolomite, gypsum, soda ash, limestone, and limesand from South Australia, cement, zinc, aluminium, tin ore, sulphuric acid, woodpulp, paper, and newsprint, etc, and fish, potatoes and fruit from Tasmania, and gold bullion, petroleum and petroleum products, and ironstone 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 recent years are summarised in the next table, the total interstate and overseas cargoes handled at the ports being given on page 380.

Table 293. Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded at Principal Ports, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Sydney		Botany Bay	Newcastle	Port Kembla
	Thousand tonnes	Thousand cubic metres	Thousand tonnes	Thousand tonnes	Thousand tonnes
CARGOES DISCHARGED					
1968	1,060.8	150.1	322.9	2,968.3	5,073.7
1969	1,038.4	122.9	345.5	3,395.2	4,899.2
1970	1,420.8	86.2	683.3	3,818.9	5,326.9
1971	2,014.0	204.3	2,650.7	3,372.5	5,536.8
1972	2,459.5	259.9	3,032.2	3,199.8	5,791.5
1973	2,790.8	297.6	3,470.0	3,330.4	6,772.8
CARGOES LOADED					
1968	272.3	216.3	255.2	1,339.2	1,541.5
1969	349.2	169.8	368.5	1,385.0	1,875.8
1970	577.3	174.0	229.8	1,413.5	1,688.5
1971	299.8	277.3	150.2	1,486.4	1,581.7
1972	287.2	307.8	68.2	1,091.5	1,673.5
1973	293.2	262.5	71.1	987.1	1,861.0

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in March 1974.

In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tonnes, while others (e.g., butter, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in cubic metres.

The principal features of the interstate trade through the ports of New South Wales are illustrated in the following four tables. 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 293.

Particulars of the principal interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 294. Principal Interstate Imports by Sea, Port of Sydney

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Aluminium	Tonnes	46,008	44,729	34,221	42,629	43,871
Cement	Tonnes	143,356	107,272	115,065	129,483	105,818
Copper	Tonnes	8,941	7,335	17,059	15,430	13,907
Fruit	Cu m	14,991	8,208	11,305	9,886	8,990
Gypsum	Tonnes	125,749	130,467	128,114	158,877	134,657
Iron and Steel Products	Tonnes	26,946	9,721	10,419	5,102	798
Liquid Fuel and Crude Petroleum	Cu m	78,743	387,947	1,424,063	2,099,048	2,017,596
Molasses	Tonnes	9,711	3,835	38,564	38,791	52,855
Motor Spirit and Kerosene	Cu m	24,636	40,961	44,873	31,108	55,548
Paper: Newsprint	Tonnes	65,050	49,483	112,621	121,536	111,290
Other	Tonnes	37,128	23,183	49,943	60,527	47,982
Pig Iron	Tonnes	21,642	28,890	36,042	32,266	22,594
Salt	Tonnes	126,923	133,549	115,732	151,655	140,079
Soda Ash	Cu m	86,356	89,563	75,797	81,319	95,769
Sugar	Tonnes	179,120	205,319	124,330	181,524	182,544
Timber and Composition Boards	Cu m	17,650	22,877	23,982	26,015	24,683
Wood Pulp	Tonnes	106,935	143,242	111,821	123,861	140,015
Zinc	Tonnes	6,818	9,220	7,126	6,224	5,886

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 1972-73 included 63,792 tonnes of petroleum oils.

The next table shows the direction of the interstate trade handled at Sydney in the last two years:—

Table 295. Port of Sydney: Direction of Interstate Trade

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

State or Territory of Origin or Destination	1971-72				1972-73			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Tonnes	Proportion per cent	Tonnes	Proportion per cent	Tonnes	Proportion per cent	Tonnes	Proportion per cent
Victoria	2,126,003	57.5	157,566	19.7	1,808,117	50.6	123,623	17.0
Tasmania	606,940	16.4	192,953	24.2	541,182	15.1	194,094	26.6
Western Australia	236,399	6.4	241,044	30.2	553,251	15.5	196,819	27.0
Other	724,891	19.7	207,177	25.9	674,318	18.8	214,382	29.4
Total	3,694,233	100.0	798,740	100.0	3,576,868	100.0	728,918	100.0

Interstate trade at Botany Bay is confined almost entirely to imports of crude and refined petroleum oils. In 1972-73, imports comprised 3,845,000 tonnes of petroleum oils and exports consisted of 65,000 tonnes of petroleum oils and 5,000 tonnes 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 296. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Newcastle

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Imports—						
Dolomite	Tonnes	85,084	80,196	70,431	105,477	85,850
Ironstone	Tonnes	2,746,388	3,079,071	2,724,397	2,588,580	2,891,933
Limestone	Tonnes	56,139	79,181	102,001	23,051	41,005
Limesand	Tonnes	206,620	192,126	154,555	56,442	85,782
Liquid Fuel and Diesel Fuel	Cu m	164,723	210,990	209,910	206,552	110,949
Motor Spirit and Kerosene	Cu m	42,359	3,190	22,535	88,200	102,049
Exports—						
Benzol Products	Cu m	..	4,821	3,465	2,237	1,385
Coal (Cargo)	Tonnes	627,065	611,370	572,913	321,104	336,095
Coke	Tonnes	39,644	39,522	44,288	109,971	79,358
Iron and Steel Products.. .. .	Tonnes	664,442	607,324	619,294	580,952	518,730

At Port Kembla, the interstate shipping is concerned mainly with the local iron and steel industry. The principal interstate import is ironstone, and the principal exports are iron and steel products, coal and coke.

Table 297. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Port Kembla

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Imports—						
Copper	Tonnes	34,200	33,855	34,604	32,051	49,198
Dolomite	Tonnes	164,874	163,777	165,606	170,229	88,930
Iron and Steel Products	Tonnes	360,220	479,891	479,796	306,322	107,021
Ironstone	Tonnes	4,157,423	3,954,131	4,189,501	4,456,871	5,937,205
Limesand	Tonnes	190,580	229,282	296,676	208,318	80,111
Liquid Fuel and Diesel Fuel	Cu m	143,566	93,434	158,409	361,160	342,745
Motor Spirit and Kerosene	Cu m	29,891	1,325	14,073	6,302	9,590
Pig Iron	Tonnes	42,423	54,968	32,868	13,062	4,472
Zinc	Tonnes	35,928	22,963	19,817	15,473	12,770
Exports—						
Benzol	Cu m	17,806	15,620	25,286	11,250	14,398
Coal (Cargo and Bunker)	Tonnes	295,183	612,312	545,013	545,013	602,602
Coke	Tonnes	949,763	538,852	589,442	461,140	540,187
Iron and Steel Products.. .. .	Tonnes	660,869	554,591	617,595	609,554	612,297

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 298. Value of Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Western Australia

Commodity Division	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$ thousand			
IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap—				
Iron Ore and Concentrates	6,521	14,101	16,038	25,327
Other	2,631	2,644	2,486	3,667
<i>Total, Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap</i>	<i>9,152</i>	<i>16,745</i>	<i>18,524</i>	<i>28,994</i>
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	10,614	9,653	3,403	5,320
Iron and Steel	11,841	3,604	4,268	2,195
Machinery Other than Electrical—				
Agricultural	937	1,151	1,628	1,943
Other	2,038	3,245	3,245	3,587
<i>Total, Machinery Other than Electrical</i>	<i>2,975</i>	<i>4,396</i>	<i>3,903</i>	<i>5,530</i>
Gold Bullion, etc.	8,306	3,041	1,622	409
Other Commodity Divisions	10,781	16,183	16,632	20,212
Total Imports	53,669	53,622	48,352	62,660
EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
Cereal Grains and Preparations	3,064	4,111	4,266	3,902
Fruit and Vegetables	1,982	2,645	2,786	3,299
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices, and Manufactures	1,974	1,654	2,245	2,151
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	2,236	2,572	2,951	5,213
Chemical Elements and Compounds	2,337	2,503	2,444	2,620
Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring Materials	2,639	2,430	2,495	3,909
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	10,297	10,870	13,071	14,393
Essential Oils and Perfume Materials; Toilet, Polishing, and Cleansing Preparations	10,154	11,462	15,506	16,454
Plastic Materials, Regenerated Cellulose, and Artificial Resins	3,431	3,914	5,410	8,568
Rubber Manufactures, n.e.i.	5,708	8,288	6,928	7,718
Paper, Paperboard, and Manufactures	3,904	4,304	4,708	4,805
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles and Related Products	8,267	8,591	10,244	11,370
Iron and Steel—				
Ingot and Other Primary Forms	4,183	1,792	213	2,960
Bars, Rods, Angles, etc.	5,366	6,141	7,173	6,739
Universals, Plates, and Sheets	16,166	18,332	20,122	17,487
Other	10,297	12,920	12,227	15,593
<i>Total, Iron and Steel</i>	<i>36,012</i>	<i>39,185</i>	<i>39,735</i>	<i>42,779</i>
Non-ferrous Metals	9,958	8,608	7,478	9,214
Metal Manufactures, n.e.i.	16,629	19,918	18,780	14,412
Machinery, Other than Electrical—				
Power Generating	1,546	2,913	3,333	2,197
Agricultural (including Lawn Mowers)	1,534	1,910	2,466	3,123
Office Machinery	2,089	2,623	2,553	3,546
Earthmoving and Mining	6,934	12,432	9,413	5,252
Other	13,841	22,480	21,182	15,726
<i>Total, Machinery Other than Electrical</i>	<i>25,944</i>	<i>42,358</i>	<i>38,947</i>	<i>29,844</i>
Electrical Machinery and Equipment—				
Power Machinery and Switchgear	4,322	4,376	6,880	5,063
Telecommunications Apparatus	10,185	11,542	12,576	12,762
Household Appliances	8,284	8,335	10,417	11,104
Other	9,362	10,120	12,469	9,031
<i>Total, Electrical Machinery and Equipment</i>	<i>32,153</i>	<i>34,373</i>	<i>42,342</i>	<i>37,960</i>
Transport Equipment—				
Road Motor Vehicles	17,605	18,146	21,668	12,581
Other	8,986	15,670	22,565	14,792
<i>Total, Transport Equipment</i>	<i>26,591</i>	<i>33,816</i>	<i>44,233</i>	<i>27,373</i>
Clothing and Clothing Accessories, etc.	15,586	16,475	20,330	20,027
Other Commodity Divisions	51,124	57,507	63,699	70,530
Total Exports	269,990	315,583	348,598	336,541

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 299. Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Tasmania

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value (\$ thousand)		
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Fish	Thous. kg	675	708	970	748	881	1,339
Potatoes	Tonne	625	248	144	46	201	11
Fruit: Fresh	Tonne	3,021	1,642	1,308	362	201	219
Preserved, etc.	Thous. kg	3,554	3,771	4,007	967	1,021	1,190
Hops	Thous. kg	810	713	353	1,392	1,226	607
Preserved Vegetables	Thous. kg	715	1,510	966	244	518	324
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11,299	9,215	8,767
Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages	..	..	..	..	15,058	13,074	12,457
Metals and Ores—							
Cadmium	Tonne	20	29	28	111	156	135
Copper	Tonne	26	47	..	37	65	..
Tin Ore	Tonne	6,442	5,370	7,989	11,457	9,566	14,235
Zinc	Tonne	26,798	24,305	21,595	7,389	6,972	7,658
Other* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,568	10,228	8,289
Total, Metal and Ores*	..	..	..	..	22,562	26,986	30,317
Metal Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,403	1,252	685
Timber	Thous. cu m	13	13	12	1,118	1,155	1,033
Other Items .. .. .	..	..	..	..	62,688	69,458	72,357
Total Imports .. .. .	..	..	..	..	102,829	111,925	116,849
EXPORTS TO TASMANIA							
Foodstuffs and Beverages—							
Confectionery	Thous. kg	560	674	627	729	876	816
Fruit, Fresh	Tonne	106	133	137	17	21	23
Sugar, Refined	Tonne	12	43	4	2	8	1
Alcoholic Beverages—							
Spirits	Litre	225,600	255,922	314,676	473	525	674
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	342	267	293
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,576	1,931	2,229
Total, Foodstuffs and Beverages	..	..	..	..	5,139	3,629	3,196
Cigars and Cigarettes	Thous. kg	246	24	182	3,155	123	2,505
Tobacco	Thous. kg	208	178	123	1,093	804	1,308
Wool, Greasy	Thous. kg	409	350	88	205	178	145
Coke	Tonne	33,680	50,998	35,939	772	1,117	666
Petroleum Products .. .. .	..	..	..	..	781	362	485
Chemicals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,004	5,954	5,077
Iron and Steel—							
Bars, Rods, etc.	Tonne	15,023	18,406	16,935	1,514	1,894	1,857
Plate and Sheet	Tonne	21,419	17,156	30,552	2,545	2,012	3,762
Wire	Tonne	2,792	2,308	2,214	508	420	403
Pipes and Tubes	Tonne	7,686	5,550	9,263	1,354	978	1,649
Other	Tonne	15,914	12,321	17,065	1,966	1,497	2,160
Total, Iron and Steel	Tonne	62,836	55,741	76,034	7,887	6,802	9,831
Non-ferrous Metals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	329	330	371
Paper Products .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,614	883	1,004
Tyres and Tubes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,155	877	996
Electrical Machinery and Appliances .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,739	2,289	2,679
Machinery, Other than Electrical .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,283	4,569	3,417
Transport Equipment—							
Motor Cars	No.	683	663	996	1,331	1,332	1,915
Commercial Vehicles	No.	221	193	138	1,024	697	442
Other Items .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,933	10,239	10,096
Total Exports .. .. .	..	..	..	..	46,444	40,186	44,133

* 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 300. Intrastate Trade of Principal Ports, New South Wales

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Sydney		Botany Bay		Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Thousand tonnes							
1968	1,986.1	18.1	35.6	1,630.6	722.6	972.5	533.8	0.2
1969	2,094.0	56.0	7.2	1,759.1	758.5	831.1	562.6	6.6
1970	1,626.0	53.8	...	1,539.3	585.7	579.9	535.1	2.5
1971	1,539.0	103.3	14.6	1,690.1	729.5	448.6	627.9	2.4
1972	1,382.9	33.4	12.9	1,820.1	901.9	296.2	500.7	22.8
1973	1,133.6	49.9	3.9	1,543.1	661.5	114.9	516.0	24.0

Coal, imported from Newcastle and Catherine Hill Bay, is the principal intrastate commodity handled at the port of Sydney. In 1972-73 the imports into Sydney included 547,480 tonnes of cargo coal, 357,060 tonnes of refined petroleum oils, 122,540 tonnes of residual oils, etc., 79,473 tonnes of sugar, and 10,389 tonnes of molasses.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (61,240 tonnes in 1972-73), and the principal import is bulk oil (611,030 tonnes).

Intrastate trade at Botany Bay is virtually confined to the export of petroleum oils produced from a refinery at Kurnell.

Chapter 12

SHIPPING

CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Australian 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 (Federal) Navigation Act, 1912–1972, 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 Federal Act being a section which affirms the liability of the owner and master of a ship under pilotage.

The provisions of the (Federal) Navigation Act apply to ships in Australian waters engaged in interstate or overseas trade. The High Court has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; and a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. During the time their ships are so engaged, licensees are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at the current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian-registered vessels. The Australian Department of 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 Australian Government, 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 Australian 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.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in December 1973.

Vessels arriving from overseas ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen days from the last overseas port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted), it is inspected again at the next Australian port of call. First ports of entry for quarantine purposes in New South Wales are Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Ballina, Coff's Harbour, Eden, South West Rocks, and Yamba.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, which is described on page 382. There are 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 Federal 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 Australian Government and trading (since 1957) under the name "The Australian National Line". The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Transport, and is empowered to establish and operate both interstate and overseas shipping services for the carriage of passengers, freight, and mails.

At 30 June 1972, the Commission owned 30 ships, which totalled 365,792 tons dead weight. Of these ships, 27 were engaged in the Australian coastal trade (10 in the general cargo trade, and 17 in the interstate carriage of bulk commodities) and 3 in the overseas trade. About 75 per cent of the cargo carried by the Australian National Line in the coastal trade comprises bulk commodities, mainly iron ore, bauxite, coal, and coke.

An agreement in regard to Australian coastal shipping services was effected between the Australian 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 Government undertakes that it will not operate merchant vessels in the coastal trade except through the agency of the Commission. The Government 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 originally constituted in 1948 under the Supply and Development Act, and is now appointed by Ministerial direction, advises the Minister for Transport on matters affecting the Australian shipbuilding industry, including the amount of Government subsidy payable in respect of each eligible shipbuilding project.

Subsidy is payable in respect of vessels exceeding 200 gross tons built by any Australian shipbuilder and intended for use in Australian coastal trade. The subsidy is calculated on the lowest tender, at rates commencing

at 25 per cent for vessels exceeding 200 tons and up to 1,000 gross tons and increasing by 2.5 per cent for every additional 1,000 gross tons or part thereof by which the vessel exceeds 1,000 tons, to a maximum of 45 per cent. This subsidy scheme commenced on 1 June 1972; the previous scheme is described on page 378 of Year Book No. 62.

The Board, through the Shipbuilding Division of the Department of Transport, maintains a ship design office, calls tenders for ships, allots subsidies, and contracts for and supervises the construction of ships being built under the subsidy scheme.

To 30 June 1972, the Board had arranged for the construction of 246 vessels, which totalled nearly 1,400,000 tons dead weight and were valued at approximately \$625,000,000. Of these, 68 vessels were for the Australian Government and 178 were built under the subsidy scheme for commercial shipowners, including 65 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 functions of the Authority are exercised by one full-time director appointed by the Governor-General and responsible to the Minister for Labour.

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, 1967-1973, special arrangements have been introduced for a trial period (which ends on 1 July 1974) 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 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, and 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.

At 30 June 1972, the quota of waterside workers was 3,700 for the port of Sydney, 350 for Newcastle, and 480 for Port Kembla. The number of registered workers was 3,700 at Sydney, 379 at Newcastle, and 473 at Port Kembla. Expenditure by the Authority during 1971-72 was \$15,911,630 including \$8,449,707 in payments for full shifts during which permanently employed waterside workers were available but were not required to work, \$1,004,384 for attendance money for casually employed waterside workers, \$2,662,477 for long service leave, \$1,049,409 for annual leave, \$279,222 for public holiday pay, and \$128,975 for sick leave.

The settlement of industrial disputes and the determination of wages, hours, and other industrial matters in the stevedoring industry are the responsibility of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics shown in Tables 301 to 307 and Tables 311 to 314 have been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, and relate to vessels engaged in the carriage of part or full cargoes for civil purposes. Naval vessels, vessels of less than 200 tons, and all pleasure craft are excluded from the scope of the statistics.

In statistics of "overseas" or "interstate" shipping, a vessel is counted as an entry once, and as a clearance once, for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call and cleared at the port from which it finally departs. In statistics of "intrastate" shipping, a vessel is counted once for every occasion on which it enters or clears a port in New South Wales.

Shipping classified as "overseas direct" relates to vessels whose first port of call (for entrances) or last port of call (for clearances) in Australia was in New South Wales. Shipping classified as "interstate and overseas via States" relates to vessels whose last previous port of call (entrances) or next port of call (clearances) was a port in another Australian State. Shipping classified as "intrastate" includes both movements of vessels engaged exclusively on intrastate voyages and any intrastate component of voyages originating or terminating overseas or interstate.

The gross tonnage of a vessel, as used in the statistics in this Chapter, measures the internal cubic capacity expressed as tons, with 100 cubic feet equalling one ton. The net tonnage is the gross tonnage less spaces (e.g. engines and crews' quarters) which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers.

DIRECTION AND NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING

The following table shows details of overseas and interstate shipping entered and cleared at New South Wales ports during the last eleven years.

Table 301. Overseas and Interstate Shipping Entered and Cleared, New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Overseas Direct		Interstate and Overseas via States		Total, Overseas and Interstate	
	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons	Vessels	Thousand net tons
ENTERED						
1962	1,257	6,470	2,712	10,160	3,969	16,631
1963	1,098	6,219	2,671	10,183	3,769	16,402
1964	1,182	6,918	2,841	11,030	4,023	17,948
1965	1,317	7,690	3,023	11,851	4,340	19,541
1966	1,168	7,495	2,838	12,204	4,006	19,699
1967	1,241	9,000	2,577	11,724	3,818	20,724
1968	1,182	9,620	2,709	12,397	3,891	22,017
1969	1,282	11,249	2,757	13,207	4,039	24,456
1970	1,538	13,668	2,679	14,511	4,217	28,180
1971	1,446	12,095	2,452	14,784	3,898	26,879
1972	1,420	12,482	2,460	14,971	3,880	27,453
CLEARED						
1962	1,067	5,881	2,838	10,467	3,905	16,348
1963	942	5,841	2,814	10,352	3,756	16,193
1964	1,002	6,311	3,005	11,545	4,007	17,856
1965	1,159	7,270	3,144	12,126	4,303	19,395
1966	1,067	7,336	2,987	12,522	4,054	19,859
1967	1,076	8,391	2,771	12,390	3,847	20,781
1968	1,102	9,133	2,809	13,001	3,911	22,134
1969	1,166	10,022	2,856	14,350	4,022	24,372
1970	1,281	11,171	2,966	17,079	4,247	28,250
1971	1,196	10,289	2,729	16,688	3,925	26,976
1972	1,156	10,378	2,727	17,111	3,883	27,489

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 1971-72 are shown in the following table:—

Table 302. Country of Registration of Shipping Entered at N.S.W. Ports, 1971-72

Country of Registration	Sydney	Botany Bay	Newcastle	Port Kembla	Other Ports	All Ports	
	Net tonnage (thous. tons)					Vessels (no.)	Net Tonnage (thous. tons)
Australia	3,767.3	2,006.3	2,338.8	2,858.3	365.1	2,994	11,335.8
Denmark	206.8	15.2	140.4	65.1	...	59	427.5
France	210.2	18.3	54.3	48.3	...	50	331.1
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	593.1	...	129.0	35.0	...	128	757.1
Greece	557.0	11.4	243.7	174.4	...	109	986.4
Hong Kong	43.2	...	40.6	31.7	...	31	115.5
India	128.7	...	63.7	69.5	...	36	261.9
Italy	334.5	...	32.8	...	...	35	367.3
Japan	1,641.9	166.9	1,345.3	618.1	134.8	389	3,906.9
Liberia	937.6	147.6	1,183.4	446.7	...	297	2,715.3
Netherlands	588.1	18.6	106.3	52.5	...	134	765.5
New Caledonia	20.3	...	2.8	10.0	...	42	33.1
New Zealand	185.5	...	78.6	69.1	...	173	333.3
Norway	866.5	164.0	504.1	206.9	...	223	1,741.5
Panama	249.1	124.5	140.0	46.5	2.6	78	562.6
Sweden	439.0	...	60.5	135.4	...	141	635.0
United Kingdom	4,268.2	207.8	765.8	808.8	...	779	6,050.6
United States of America ..	229.2	...	10.5	11.5	...	35	251.3
Other Countries	1,383.2	31.7	219.7	130.2	...	364	1,764.9
Total, All Countries ..	16,649.3	2,912.3	7,460.2	5,818.2	502.5	6,097	33,342.6

Of the shipping entered at Sydney during 1971-72, Australian tonnage (engaged very largely in intrastate and interstate trading) accounted for 22.6 per cent and United Kingdom tonnage (chiefly engaged in overseas and interstate trading) for 25.6 per cent; corresponding proportions were 68.9 per cent and 7.1 per cent for Botany Bay, 31.4 per cent and 10.3 per cent for Newcastle, and 49.1 per cent and 13.9 per cent for Port Kembla, respectively. Ships registered in countries other than Australia or the United Kingdom are engaged chiefly in overseas trading.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGOES

The following table shows the overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports during the last eleven years. In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tons, while others (e.g., butter, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet of space occupied being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

Table 303. Overseas and Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Cargoes Discharged					Cargoes Loaded				
	Overseas		Interstate		Total of Fore-going	Overseas		Interstate		Total of Fore-going
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*		Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	
	Thousand tons									
1962	6,315	1,164	6,448	177	14,104	6,025	407	3,708	112	10,252
1963	6,539	1,358	6,660	182	14,739	4,981	423	3,652	109	9,165
1964	6,975	1,600	7,832	121	16,527	6,744	513	3,799	89	11,144
1965	7,980	1,897	8,061	228	18,166	8,344	667	4,047	104	13,162
1966	7,885	1,614	8,573	186	18,257	8,359	635	3,498	145	12,637
1967	7,970	1,737	8,905	122	18,733	10,912	582	3,061	189	14,744
1968	8,701	1,961	9,309	133	20,104	12,757	651	3,364	193	16,964
1969	9,610	2,085	9,542	110	21,347	14,400	597	3,915	153	19,065
1970	8,977	2,126	11,080	76	22,259	17,015	644	3,836	161	21,656
1971	6,370	1,874	13,406	181	21,830	16,687	891	3,430	278	21,656
1972	5,195	1,970	14,287	231	21,682	17,188	954	3,061	283	21,486

* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

A classification of overseas cargoes according to the country of registration of the vessels which carried them is given in the next table for the last three years:—

Table 304. Overseas Cargoes, N.S.W.: Country of Registration of Vessel

Country of Registration of Vessel	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded
	Thousand tons*					
Australia	163·0	138·5	190·4	107·8	190·4	148·9
Denmark	545·0	38·7	68·5	48·7	93·5	426·4
France	382·1	116·2	84·8	129·5	262·9	279·7
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	242·0	206·9	238·1	312·7	178·7	397·0
Greece	231·0	1,284·5	250·6	1,893·3	233·6	1,186·6
Hong Kong	66·6	137·9	34·0	134·7	37·6	43·0
India	125·3	396·6	51·1	479·4	33·7	207·7
Italy	94·0	10·8	34·4	35·3	13·4	11·5
Japan	1,075·4	5,546·1	751·5	4,271·5	899·1	6,256·8
Liberia	1,580·7	2,858·5	1,052·4	4,017·7	739·0	3,729·6
Netherlands	427·0	652·4	206·4	428·3	189·0	353·5
New Caledonia .. .. .	...	...	...	...	0·8	53·7
New Zealand	208·5	308·2	192·0	294·8	230·1	262·2
Norway	1,234·9	1,739·3	1,253·2	1,766·7	852·0	1,548·6
Panama	615·1	568·3	734·2	399·9	490·0	280·6
Sweden	263·5	314·0	314·5	598·5	233·5	320·0
United Kingdom	3,039·0	2,262·7	2,097·1	1,601·2	1,970·3	1,682·4
United States of America	114·8	47·7	109·1	33·4	78·9	104·0
Other Countries	695·4	1,031·2	581·0	1,025·6	438·2	849·6
Total Overseas Cargoes	11,103·3	17,658·5	8,243·3	17,579·0	7,164·7	18,141·6

* 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 305. Overseas and Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Loaded at Principal N.S.W. Ports

Year ended 30 June	Cargoes Discharged				Cargoes Loaded			
	Overseas		Interstate		Overseas		Interstate	
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*
Thousand tons								
SYDNEY								
1967	2,530.5	1,726.2	1,065.0	121.9	4,037.2	576.0	356.4	188.2
1968	3,169.3	1,946.4	1,044.0	132.5	4,800.7	644.7	268.0	190.9
1969	3,473.9	2,068.7	1,022.0	108.5	4,971.2	587.0	343.7	149.9
1970	3,634.4	2,108.0	1,398.4	76.1	5,247.0	637.3	568.2	153.6
1971	2,710.3	1,864.4	1,982.2	180.4	5,422.2	885.1	295.1	244.8
1972	2,140.6	1,961.8	2,420.6	229.4	5,217.6	939.8	282.7	271.7
BOTANY BAY								
1967	4,043.3	...	89.3	...	88.1	...	235.0	...
1968	4,097.2	...	317.8	...	134.8	...	251.1	...
1969	4,721.1	...	340.1	...	117.0	...	362.6	...
1970	3,837.9	...	672.5	...	50.4	...	226.2	...
1971	2,231.3	...	2,608.8	...	70.6	...	147.9	...
1972	1,715.8	...	2,984.3	...	74.6	...	67.1	...
NEWCASTLE								
1967	730.2	10.3	3,171.9	...	4,285.3	0.1	1,403.6	1.0
1968	752.3	11.0	2,921.4	0.1	5,496.1	0.6	1,316.6	1.4
1969	852.0	15.4	3,340.3	1.2	6,631.7	5.9	1,360.3	2.8
1970	1,042.9	18.2	3,758.5	...	7,834.3	0.5	1,383.4	7.8
1971	1,054.4	9.2	3,319.2	...	8,187.0	1.6	1,430.2	32.7
1972	859.0	5.7	3,147.9	1.3	8,236.0	13.8	1,063.0	11.2
PORT KEMBLA								
1967	666.0	...	4,552.1	...	2,482.4	4.0	1,065.6	...
1968	682.4	3.2	4,993.5	...	2,309.0	5.4	1,516.9	0.3
1969	563.0	0.6	4,821.5	0.3	2,665.2	3.4	1,845.6	0.6
1970	461.5	0.2	5,242.8	...	3,871.3	6.2	1,661.8	...
1971	372.3	0.1	5,449.4	...	2,928.5	1.2	1,556.7	...
1972	479.1	2.3	5,700.0	...	3,465.6	...	1,646.6	...

* 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 306. Overseas Cargoes Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.: Major Trade Areas by Type of Shipping Service, 1971-72

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	41.8	23.5	14.0	...	55.8	23.5
Asia	156.8	648.4	3,859.4	158.6	4,016.3	806.9
Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.) ..	212.7	474.1	23.2	35.8	235.9	509.9
North America (incl. Hawaii) ..	201.7	238.0	290.1	176.6	491.8	414.6
Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands ..	102.4	196.6	221.0	16.9	323.3	213.5
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic Area .. .. .	...	...	52.3	...	52.3	...
South America	10.0	1.2	9.5	0.2	19.5	1.3
Total	725.4	1,581.8	4,469.5	388.1	5,194.9	1,969.9
CARGOES LOADED AT N.S.W. PORTS						
Africa	31.0	24.3	499.1	...	530.1	24.3
Asia	341.4	210.9	11,521.5	31.3	11,862.9	242.2
Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.) ..	265.5	109.3	3,312.4	...	3,577.9	109.3
North America (incl. Hawaii) ..	179.9	47.3	276.4	5.7	456.3	53.0
Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands ..	234.6	494.5	298.1	27.9	532.7	522.4
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic Area .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	19.1	2.4	209.0	...	228.1	2.4
Total	1,071.5	888.7	16,116.5	64.8	17,188.0	953.6

* 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 307. Overseas Cargoes Discharged and Loaded, N.S.W.: Country or Geographic Trade Area of Port of Loading or Discharge, 1971-72

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	79.4	554.3	Nauru	134.6	2.6
Asia: Western Area	6.8	121.7	Netherlands	73.8	1,295.3
Persian Gulf and Southern Areas ..	2,494.4	442.2	New Caledonia	13.8	243.0
South-Eastern and Eastern Areas ..	2,322.0	11,541.1	New Zealand	279.0	379.0
<i>Total, Asia</i>	<i>4,823.2</i>	<i>12,105.1</i>	Papua New Guinea	70.7	243.1
Canada	294.9	102.2	United Kingdom	356.0	576.1
Fiji	6.6	85.5	United States of America ..	569.5	366.2
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	102.0	592.7	Other Countries	333.5	1,366.5
Italy	27.8	230.2	Total, All Countries	7,164.7	18,141.6

* 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 308. Maritime Services Board: Revenue Collections

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$ thousand					
Harbour Services*—						
Tonnage Rates and Berthing Charges	1,895	2,024	2,085	2,275	2,150	2,296
Wharfage Rates	11,501	12,664	13,580	14,854	15,105	17,160
Rents (Wharves, etc.)	979	952	1,122	1,229	1,342	1,273
Coal Cranes and Loader Charges	1,670	2,993	4,004	4,361	4,648	4,548
Other Services, Fees, etc.	1,633	1,701	2,168	2,281	7,052	5,093
Total	17,678	20,333	22,959	25,000	30,297	30,371
Harbour and Tonnage Rates (other ports†)	2,730	2,962	3,089	3,365	3,222	4,032
Navigation Services—						
Pilotage	1,151	1,225	1,235	1,362	1,263	1,385
Harbour and Light Rates	708	791	912	1,004	905	1,108
Other Services, Fees, etc.	1,998	1,599	1,630	2,273	2,059	2,406
Total Revenue Collections	24,266	26,910	29,824	33,004	37,746	39,302

* 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 309. Harbour Services*: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Revenue		Expenditure from Revenue				Surplus
	Working Expenses†	Provision for Renewal of Assets and Debt Redemption		Interest and Exchange on Interest	Total Expenditure from Revenue		
		Provision for Renewals	Sinking Fund Contributions				
\$ thousand							
1967	17,678	9,538	3,975	876	3,199	17,589	89
1968	20,333	10,912	4,940	924	3,505	20,280	53
1969	22,959	12,239	5,800	1,020	3,807	22,866	93
1970	25,000	12,919	6,760	1,081	4,176	24,937	64
1971	30,297	16,009	9,140	1,155	4,224	30,527	(-)229
1972	30,371	17,211	6,600	1,239	5,082	30,132	239

* 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 Harbour entrance (the Heads). Details of the number and length of the berths are shown in the next table:—

Table 310. Port of Sydney: Berths at 30 June 1972

Class of Berth	Number	Length
Effective Commercial Cargo Berths—		Feet
Container Berths	3	2,300
Other	76	36,792
Cross Berths and Connecting Lengths .. .. .	...	2,092
Harbourcraft	10	2,245
Dolphin Berths	5	3,350
Other Berths—Oil, Private, etc.	44	11,791
Berths out of Commission	3	1,346
Naval Berths	20	8,540
Total .. .. .	...	68,456

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc. are provided on the waterside. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels (about 200,000 tons), and there is extensive shed accommodation and conveyor equipment for handling bagged wheat. At Balmain, a coal loader with a capacity of 1,000 tons per hour has been installed, and three 20-ton cranes are used for handling steel and bulk cargoes such as gypsum, salt, and sulphur. Nos. 12/14 Berths, Pyrmont, have two 3-ton cranes, while many of the wharf sheds are fitted with travelling bridge cranes. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane "Titan", which has a capacity of 150 tons, or by the 250-ton crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock.

The next table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port of Sydney during the last six years:—

Table 311. Port of Sydney: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1967	3,792	14,242	3,759	14,147
1968	3,832	15,208	3,835	15,277
1969	3,896	16,244	3,860	16,154
1970	3,820	18,523	3,841	18,661
1971	3,422	16,602	3,427	16,618
1972: Overseas Direct	967	6,888	644	4,485
Interstate and Overseas via States	1,578	8,342	1,716	9,972
Intrastate	665	1,419	849	2,252
Total	3,210	16,649	3,209	16,708

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. The Maritime Services Board is developing Botany Bay as a second port for Sydney and construction of Stage I of the scheme is proceeding.

Petroleum products and bulk chemicals are the only cargoes at present handled at the port. A jetty with accommodation for two tankers has been built on the southern side of the Bay to serve the large refineries at Kurnell and Matraville, and three sets of moorings (two on the northern side) have been laid with submarine pipelines for the discharge of oil to refinery and storage terminals. In addition, a single point mooring for tanker discharging became operative during April 1972. Most of the bulk oil trade of Sydney is now handled at Botany Bay.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared Botany Bay during the last six years:—

Table 312. Port of Botany Bay: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1967	260	2,659	259	2,652
1968	342	2,789	344	2,801
1969	516	3,023	516	3,008
1970	471	2,909	469	2,912
1971	461	2,951	460	2,930
1972: Overseas Direct ..	51	708	46	615
Interstate and Overseas via States	97	1,447	98	1,499
Intrastate	294	757	298	799
Total	442	2,912	442	2,912

Newcastle Harbour

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 100 miles north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 1,200 feet; the entrance channel, with a depth of 36 feet at low water, is 500 feet wide.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned primarily with the coal, iron and steel, and other heavy industries located in the district. Facilities are available for the handling of all general cargo and container units. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 800 feet of wharfage with 4 traversing loading heads has been provided for wheat-loading purposes.

At 30 June 1972, commercial wharfage accommodation was about 19,000 feet, including about 6,300 feet of general cargo berths, 2,200 feet for coal-loading operations, and 3,200 feet of privately-owned wharfage. Several dolphin berths are available for tie-up purposes.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Newcastle Harbour by an advisory committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared the port of Newcastle during the last six years are shown in the next table.

Table 313. Port of Newcastle: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1967	1,810	6,241	1,805	6,204
1968	1,778	6,635	1,785	6,671
1969	1,768	7,456	1,762	7,432
1970	1,514	8,005	1,507	7,914
1971	1,359	7,699	1,369	7,770
1972: Overseas Direct	274	3,506	319	3,685
Interstate and Overseas via States	327	2,156	409	2,436
Intrastate	596	1,798	471	1,374
Total	1,197	7,460	1,199	7,495

Port Kembla

Port Kembla, which is situated about fifty miles south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. The outer harbour has an entrance width of 1,200 feet and covers an area of 330 acres; an inner basin, which was opened in 1960, 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 11,100 feet, of which 3,500 feet are privately-owned. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves. The New South Wales Department of Public Works is continuing its development of both the inner and outer harbours, by dredging and by carrying out wharf improvements.

Port Kembla is the port for the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port, large quantities of coal, coke, and iron and steel are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., phosphatic rock, wood pulp, and refined oil usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared Port Kembla during the last six years:—

Table 314. Port Kembla: Shipping Entered and Cleared

Year ended 30 June	Entrances		Clearances	
	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)	Vessels (number)	Net tonnage (thous. tons)
1967	986	5,190	988	5,206
1968	1,049	5,129	1,048	5,107
1969	1,081	5,529	1,075	5,517
1970	1,001	5,787	1,003	5,784
1971	874	5,184	872	5,198
1972: Overseas Direct	120	1,245	129	1,446
Interstate and Overseas via States	452	3,000	498	3,172
Intrastate	360	1,573	299	1,142
Total	932	5,818	926	5,760

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 315. Rates of Freight, N.S.W. to United Kingdom and Europe
Australian Currency

At 30 June	Wool, Greasy	Calf Hides	Mutton, Frozen	Butter	Wheat	Flour, Wheaten	Lead
	Cents per lb			\$ per 56 lb	\$ per ton weight		
1939	0.98	0.52	0.92	0.48	3.92	4.24	3.45
1962	3.73	1.80	3.50	1.38*	10.35	12.23	13.99
1963	3.91	1.89	3.68	1.44	10.98	13.49	13.99
1964	3.91	1.90	3.68	1.41	15.06	18.51	14.12
1965	3.91	1.90	3.68	1.41	16.63	20.08	14.31
1966	4.17	2.02	3.91	1.54	16.94	21.96	15.31
1967	4.33	2.10	4.29	1.68	16.93	22.82	15.30
1968†	4.21	2.04	4.16	1.62	16.42	22.15	14.81
1969	4.26	2.06	4.33	1.62†	16.65	22.47	15.58
1970	4.25	2.06	4.31	1.68†	16.59	22.40	15.52
1971	4.38	6.75 ^r	4.70	1.78	18.09	24.41	18.43
1972	4.49	8.04	5.57	1.81	21.46	39.56	18.88

* 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 316. Interstate* and Islands Shipping Freight Rates for General Cargo
Rates per ton, Australian Currency

From Sydney to—	At 30 June							
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brisbane	16.00	15.20	15.20	17.80	16.80	†	†	†
Melbourne	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.20	†	15.40	†
Fremantle	26.20	26.20	32.90‡	33.90‡	34.50‡	†	38.05‡	41.85‡
Hobart	16.00	16.00	16.35	17.35	†	†	†	†
Launceston	16.00	16.00	18.35	19.35	20.35	†	22.40	24.60
Norfolk Island	24.00	24.00	24.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	36.80
Auckland, N.Z.	22.11	22.11	23.68	21.24	23.05	25.30	29.22	34.39
Port Moresby, Papua	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	28.80	31.40
Rabaul, New Guinea	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	29.90	32.60

* General cargo service to Adelaide was discontinued in June 1964.

† Rates on a ton weight or measure basis not available.

‡ Rates include port charges at each terminal port.

¶ Freight rate per ton is not applicable as the cargo service to Hobart utilises roll-on roll-off vessels on which freight rates are charged according to the deck space occupied and the height of the load.

PORT CHARGES

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Australian Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the (Federal) 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 October 1973.

Particulars of the port charges collected in recent years by the Maritime Services Board, which administers the State enactments, are given in Table 308.

Charges levied on Ships

The principal charges imposed under Federal legislation are light dues and fees for the survey and inspection of ships and their equipment.

The light dues must be paid in respect of ships entering a port in Australia. The basic rate is 25c per ton (net) for a period of three months.

Under the (Federal) Navigation Act, sea-going vessels trading with overseas countries or between Australian States must be surveyed as to seaworthiness, etc., at least once in every twelve months. The fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers, motor ships, and sailing ships with auxiliary engines, range from \$40 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to \$300 for cargo ships and \$390 for passenger ships if the gross tonnage is between 8,001 and 10,000 tons, and increase for each additional 2,000 tons or part thereof by \$35 for cargo ships and \$84 for passenger ships. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from \$16 to \$40, but only one quarter of the fee is charged if the ship holds a valid certificate of survey. Special charges are made for the inspection of ships for the carriage of certain cargoes (e.g., grain and coal), and fees are also charged for other surveys and inspections as detailed in the Navigation (Survey) Regulations.

During 1971-72, light dues collected in Australia by the Australian Government amounted to \$7,118,419, and receipts under the Navigation Act to \$188,344.

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 394) are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is 2.7c per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is \$260, and the minimum is \$13 at Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla, and \$6.50 at other ports. The rate of 1.35c per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather, etc., or for pleasure.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of 6.4c per ton (gross).

The rate for harbour removal varies from \$18 to \$70 according to the size of the vessel.

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons or more while berthed at most wharves, the charge being 0.475c per ton (gross) for each period of six hours or part thereof. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing charges at rates which range from 60c to \$2.40 per day. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

An annual licence fee of \$30 is charged for occupation of waters by moored vessels exceeding 100 feet in length, which are owned by shipping companies; for vessels less than 100 feet in length, a charge of \$6 or \$9 is made, according to the length of the vessel. A fee ranging from \$6 to \$15 is charged for licences covering occupation of waters by small privately-owned vessels—a reduced rate applies to pensioners. A fee of \$10 applies to licences for vessels which are hired out, and the fee is \$20 for licences for moorings hired for use by vessels not owned by the licensee. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available in the Port of Sydney at a charge of \$20 for the first 24 hours and thereafter at a rate of \$5 for each period of six hours or part thereof.

Ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in the Port of Sydney must obtain a licence for which the charge is \$10 per annum. For lighters, hopper barges, or any other craft supplying services to shipping in Sydney Harbour, the annual licence fee is \$15. In other ports the annual licence fee for ballast lighters is \$2. Mobile cranes, fork lifts, tow motors, or other types of mobile cargo-handling equipment operating on the Maritime Services Board's wharves in the Port of Sydney must be licensed, the licence fee being \$5 per annum. Other special licences at varying fees are issued by the Board to cover the operation of machinery on land or properties vested in the Board, the crossing of navigable water by cables or pipelines, and for a variety of other purposes. 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.

Wharfage and Harbour Rates

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, wharfage or harbour rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports—wharfage rates are levied in the Port of Sydney and harbour rates in other proclaimed ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates, and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt.

The inward rate per ton, assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet) at the option of the Board, is \$1.25 for overseas goods and \$1 for interstate and intrastate goods, and the general outward rate is 50c for overseas goods and 42c for other goods. Special outward rates are imposed on certain commodities (e.g., 34.5c per ton for wheat and flour exported overseas, and 25c per bale for wool). Transshipment rates are generally 15c per ton.

Storage Charges

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges, payable by the owner of the goods, are imposed on goods placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period.

Goods arriving at Sydney or Newcastle and left on a wharf for longer than three working days after final discharge of the vessel are charged for the fourth to the sixth working day at the general rate of 40c per ton per working day and 55c per ton per working day thereafter. Goods left on an unleased wharf for more than two days after having been received for shipment are charged at the general rate of 2c per ton per working day.

At New South Wales ports other than Sydney or Newcastle, storage charges also accrue on goods left for longer than three working days after the completion of the vessel's discharge, and on goods left for more than two days after having been received for shipment. The rates range from 2c per ton per working day for the first week to 6c per ton per working day for the fourth and subsequent weeks.

Other rates are charged for the use of areas specially provided for storage purposes.

REGISTRATION OF PLEASURE BOATS

In terms of the N.S.W. Water Traffic Regulations, vessels not exceeding 65 feet in length and with a potential speed of 10 knots or more are required to be registered with the Maritime Services Board and to pay a fee of \$5 per annum. There were 48,863 registrations effected during the year ended 30 June 1973. Persons navigating such vessels at speeds of 10 knots or more are required to be licensed, the fee being \$3 for the first year and \$2 per annum thereafter (85,187 licences were issued or renewed in 1972-73).

A licence is also required to promote, organise, or conduct an aquatic race, display, or regatta and the fees range between \$2 and \$10 (387 licences were issued during 1972-73).

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 Australian Government and the New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, 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 times of unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

SHIPPING REGISTERS

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels must be registered, except those under 15 tons burden employed in navigation on the coast or rivers of the port of the British possession in which the owners reside. Ships which are subject to registration but have not been registered are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not normally granted a customs clearance. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia is the Red Ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star (indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth) and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. Particulars of the shipping on these registers in the last four years are given in the following table:—

Table 317. Shipping on Register, Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla

Tonnage Class (Net Tons)	Number of Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	At 30 June				At 30 June			
	1969*	1970*	1971*	1972	1969*	1970*	1971*	1972
Under 50	625	620	656	686	9,523	8,742	9,807	10,056
50 and under 500	63	74	80	69	8,338	10,937	11,795	9,432
500 and under 1,000	12	11	11	11	8,923	7,975	7,975	8,286
1,000 and under 2,000	5	5	5	4	6,486	6,397	7,290	5,213
2,000 and over	15	17	16	21	83,968	117,264	120,487	159,129
Total, All Vessels	720	727	768	791	117,238	151,315	157,354	192,116

* In these years, no vessels were on the register of shipping at Port Kembla.

Vessels on the registers at 30 June 1972 comprised 22 steamships (aggregating 45,871 net tons), 420 motor ships (aggregating 119,829 net tons), and 349 sailing ships, barges, etc., (aggregating 26,416 net tons). The aggregate crew for all vessels on the registers was 3,333.

During 1971–72, 70 vessels with an aggregate 37,813 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 Marine Branch of the

Australian Department of Transport in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years:—

Table 318. Vessels for which Certificates of Seaworthiness were issued in N.S.W.

Type of Vessel	1969-70			1970-71			1971-72		
	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity
Sea-Going Vessels—									
Sydney—									
Cargo*	668	377,850	47	671	1,395,738	128	885	1,657,915	163
Passenger† ..	2	19,039	450	1	12,035	250	2	13,216	323
Total	670	396,889	497	672	1,407,773	378	887	1,671,131	486
Harbour and River Vessels—									
Sydney	74	6,548	20,686	67	6,346	17,562	27	6,735	20,081
Other Ports ..	56	2,743	3,828	42	2,474	3,379	62	1,832	3,385
Total†	130	9,291	24,514	109	8,820	20,941	134	8,567	23,466
Motor Boats‡ ..	2,638	...	13,190	2,575	...	12,875	2,851	...	14,255

* Includes trawlers.

† Some harbour vessels are also licensed to undertake cruises outside harbours. At 30 June 1972 there were 72 of these vessels, with a gross tonnage of 3,377 tons and a passenger capacity of 2,437.

‡ Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Marine Branch in 1971-72 included 197 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,647,590, and the two sea-going passenger vessels.

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 Australian 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 Australian 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 319. N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 31 March	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit(—)
		Working Expenses	Interest and Exchange on Interest	Depreciation*	Total	
	\$ thousand					
1967	11,365	10,786	263	222	11,271	95
1968	11,363	11,190	281	238	11,709	(—) 346
1969	15,174	13,990	292	298	14,580	594
1970	16,785	15,568	311	325	16,205	580
1971	16,384	16,144	345	342	16,831	(—) 447
1972	20,475	21,704	381	356	22,441	(—) 1,966

* Includes provision for repayment of capital.

EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen in ships trading with overseas countries or between Australian States are subject to control by the Australian Government in terms of the (Federal) 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 320. Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Engagements Registered			Discharges Registered			Licences to Ship		
	Sydney	New- castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New- castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New- castle	Port Kembla
1939	20,856	3,723	285	21,231	3,699	280	450	66	n.a.
1967	8,054	4,581	4,437	8,273	4,692	4,402	206	112	125
1968	8,941	4,516	4,151	9,018	4,473	4,123	242	123	112
1969	8,199	4,420	4,227	8,932	4,266	4,179	154	135	128
1970	8,982	4,026	4,504	9,338	4,002	4,460	161	133	122
1971	9,062	4,223	4,382	9,442	4,187	4,293	166	169	148
1972	9,282	3,927	3,944	9,475	4,013	3,899	122	83	124

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 (Federal) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Compensation to Seamen

Under the (Federal) 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 Federal 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 Australian Government) 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 (see also the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety").

Chapter 13

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30 June 1972, was 6,348 miles, and comprised 6,061 miles owned by the New South Wales Government, a line of 2 miles from Liverpool to Hols-worthy and one of 4 miles from St. Mary's to Ropes Creek, both owned by the Australian Government, 204 miles of border railways in the Riverina district, connecting with Victorian railways and owned by the Victorian Government, a 29 mile line from Broken Hill to Cockburn (South Australia), owned by the South Australian Government, and 48 miles of private railways available for general traffic.

STATE RAILWAYS

PUBLIC TRANSPORT COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Public Transport Commission of New South Wales was established in October 1972, when it assumed responsibility for the management and operation of the New South Wales Government railway and omnibus services which were previously the responsibility of the Commissioner for Railways and the Commissioner for Government Transport.

The Commission consists of three full-time Commissioners, one of whom is designated Chief Commissioner, and two part-time Commissioners and is subject to the control of the Minister for Transport. In addition to his duties in regard to rail and omnibus services, the Chief Commissioner is also the Chairman of the Sydney Harbour Transport Board, which operates ferry services on Sydney Harbour. The term of office of the full-time Commissioners must not exceed seven years, and retirement is compulsory on reaching the age of 65 years; the term of the part-time Commissioners, whose appointment is on the nomination of the Minister for Transport, must not exceed three years and is not subject to the age 65 years provision.

FINANCES OF STATE RAILWAYS

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the Public Transport Commission.

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. Details of the capital cost and revenue and expenditure of State railways are shown on pages 397 and 399.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter "Public Finance".

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in December 1973.

LENGTH AND CAPITAL COST OF STATE RAILWAYS

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26 September 1855. The subsequent growth of the State railway system is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 321. State Railways: Lines Open and Capital Cost

Period*	Route Mileage Opened during Period	Route Mileage Open at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†	Period*	Route Mileage Opened during Period	Route Mileage Open at end of Period	Net Capital Expenditure at end of Period†
	Miles	Miles	\$ thous.		Miles	Miles	\$ thous.
1855-1864	143	143	5,264	1962	1	6,063	614,687
1865-1874	260	403	13,689	1963	(—) 8	6,055	629,101
1875-1884	1,215	1,618	40,160	1964	...	6,055	638,948
1885-1894	883	2,501	71,711	1965	...	6,055	651,156
1895-1904	780	3,281	84,577	1966	...	6,055	671,014
1905-1914	686	3,967	122,530	1967	...	6,055	689,656
1915-1924	1,556	5,523	186,710	1968	6	6,061	701,331
1925-1934	641	6,164	281,867	1969	...	6,061	723,397
1935-1944	(—) 36	6,128	304,289	1970	...	6,061	751,010
1945-1954	(—) 27	6,101	447,603	1971	...	6,061	772,395
1955-1964	(—) 46	6,055	638,948	1972	...	6,061	799,941

* Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30 June.

† Comprises expenditure on construction, rolling stock, and other equipment.

The route mileage declined slightly after 1935. Since then, rail transport facilities have been extended by the laying of additional tracks on existing routes and by electrification and other improvements to provide speedier transport.

The next table shows the electrified route mileage and particulars of single and multiple track mileage in 1939 and later years:—

Table 322. State Railways: Route and Track Mileage

At 30 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
1970	5,312	689	60	270	5,791	6,061	1,598	8,546
1971	5,312	689	60	270	5,791	6,061	1,603	8,551
1972	5,311	690	60	270	5,791	6,061	1,607	8,556

* Comprises sidings and crossovers and single line equivalent of all route mileage. Includes electrified track (768 miles in 1972).

Electric Railways

The city electric railway forms a two-track loop railway around the city, running for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The eastern section of the city railway was completed as

far as St. James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—in 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern, and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in 1956.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity. Suburban 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 Town Hall, Martin Place, King's Cross, Rushcutter's Bay, Edgecliff, Woollahra, Bondi Junction, Charing Cross, Frenchman's Road, Randwick, and the University of New South Wales, was authorised by the City and Suburban Electric Railways (Amendment) Act, 1967. The railway will be integrated eventually with the existing metropolitan network by a double track line from Central Station through a new underground station at Redfern, to the Illawarra line at Erskineville. The track mileage (including the connecting link to Erskineville) will be about 19 miles, and the estimated cost of construction and rolling stock is \$170,000,000; expenditure to 30 June 1972, amounted to \$35,597,000. Completion of the project as far as Bondi Junction is scheduled for 1976; no firm date has been fixed for the proposed extension to Kingsford.

In 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of country lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and Goulburn. Work on the western line (to Lithgow) was completed in 1957, and to Gosford on the northern line in 1960.

Capital Cost of State Railways

Net capital expenditure on State railways to 30 June 1972, amounted to \$799,941,000 and comprised construction of lines open for traffic (including land, buildings, and signalling and electrical equipment), \$402,250,000; rolling stock, \$315,440,000; workshops, \$14,754,000; plant and machinery, \$31,822,000; electrical transmission lines and sub-stations, \$18,825,000; and other items, \$16,850,000. The average net capital expenditure per route mile open for traffic at 30 June 1972 (excluding the Wynyard to Waverton line, the capital expenditure for which is included in the capital debt for the Sydney Harbour Bridge) was \$132,035.

OPERATIONS OF STATE RAILWAYS

Particulars of the traffic carried and of the railway finances in 1938-39 and the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The total revenues shown include contributions by the State Government towards (a) losses on developmental country lines, (b) the cost of railway employees' superannuation, (c) losses due to competition from road transport services,

and (in 1966-67) (d) the cost of deferring an increase in wheat freight rates. The expenditures shown in the table include charges in respect of interest, sinking fund, etc., on the loan indebtedness of the railways.

Table 323. State Railways: Summary of Traffic and Finances

Year ended 30 June	Traffic		Total Revenue	Total Expenditure from Revenue	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
	Passenger Journeys	Goods Carried (excluding Livestock)			
	Thousands	Thousand tons	\$ thousand	\$ thousand	\$ thousand
1939	186,720	14,679	39,893	42,236	(—) 2,343
1962	252,719*	23,604	180,302	185,067	(—) 4,765
1963	257,756	23,174	185,683	185,626	(+) 57
1964	263,796	25,325	205,687	205,260	(+) 427
1965	261,681	27,434	216,458	216,282	(+) 176
1966	257,568	26,729	198,536	210,787	(—) 12,251
1967	255,284	29,088	217,635	217,444	(+) 191
1968	253,313	30,487	228,166	228,157	(+) 10
1969	248,469	31,635	231,760	239,744	(—) 7,984
1970	251,578	33,298	250,488	253,297	(—) 2,809
1971	254,786	33,076	255,099	281,578	(—) 26,478
1972	230,668	31,682	269,968	302,576	(—) 32,608

* Figures for 1961-62 are not strictly comparable with those for 1962-63 and later years. 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. Following fare increases in July 1971 and periods of industrial unrest during the year, the number of passenger journeys fell significantly in 1971-72. Goods traffic increased steadily in the 1960's, 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 July 1961 and June 1972, the revenue gains were usually insufficient to meet increasing wage costs and other charges, and substantial deficiencies were incurred in several of these years. Small surpluses were recorded in five of the last eleven years.

Railway finances bear part of the cost of concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons. In 1971-72, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to \$4,217,000 (including \$3,230,000 for the carriage of wheat and flour and \$257,000 for the carriage of wool), while further concessions amounting to \$6,710,000 (including \$5,000,000 for the carriage of wheat) were borne by State revenues.

The following comparison for the last five years shows that the carriage of goods is the major source of railway earnings. It contributed 64 per cent of the total earnings in 1971-72, compared with 28 per cent from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

Table 324. State Railways: Revenue

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$ thousand				
Earnings—					
Coaching	52,880	55,408	58,612	60,455	75,369
Goods	152,956	154,106	169,569	171,175	169,605
Livestock	4,314	3,896	3,333	2,590	2,333
Trading and Catering Services	8,373	8,580	9,362	10,729	10,321
Rents	2,431	2,525	2,759	3,067	3,593
Other	1,512	1,545	1,854	1,883	2,048
Total Earnings	222,466	226,060	245,488	249,899	263,268
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	2,100
Losses due to Competition from Road Transport Services†	2,500	2,500	1,800	2,000	3,000
Total Revenue	228,166	231,760	250,488	255,099	269,968

* Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

† Contribution from State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund—see page 437

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 325. State Railways: Expenditure from Revenue

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$ thousand				
Working Expenses	188,530	198,801	209,907	235,400	255,544
Provisions for Renewal of Assets and Debt Redemption—					
Provision for Renewals	6,850	6,945	8,400	8,200	8,930
Sinking Fund Contribution*	6,174	6,390	6,557	7,048	7,258
Interest and Exchange on Interest†	26,602	27,609	28,433	30,929	30,843
Total Expenditure from Revenue	228,157	239,744	253,297	281,578	302,576

* Includes repayment of special Commonwealth advances (\$96,000 in 1971-72).

† Includes interest on special Commonwealth advances (\$196,000 in 1971-72).

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. In 1971-72, diesel-electric and electric locomotives accounted for 82 per cent of the gross ton-mileage, steam locomotives for 1 per cent, and electric trains for 17 per cent.

Table 326. State Railways: Gross Ton-mileage*

Year ended 30 June	Passenger Traffic				Goods Traffic			Total¶
	Electric Train	Steam Locomotive	Diesel-electric Locomotive	Other†	Electric Locomotive	Steam Locomotive	Diesel-electric Locomotive‡	
Million gross ton-miles* run								
1962	3,118	920	1,528		900	3,576	5,039	15,152
1963	3,080	794	1,722		880	3,151	5,703	15,394
1964	2,887	746	1,970		1,018	3,008	6,902	16,588
1965	2,892	510	2,229		1,070	3,066	7,784	17,613
1966	2,898	403	1,665	616	882	2,193	7,766	16,496
1967	2,898	287	1,757	634	934	1,564	8,758	16,940
1968	2,869	153	1,865	635	1,011	1,078	10,009	17,756
1969	2,709	102	1,801	621	1,095	967	10,221	17,685
1970	2,756	49	1,910	637	1,145	587	11,478	18,768
1971	2,999 ^r	12	2,057	436 ^r	1,210	283	11,883	19,047
1972	3,013	2	1,904	446	1,139	199	11,367	18,212

* Trailing gross ton-miles (i.e., excluding weight of engine and tender).

† Comprises Power Car and Electric Locomotive.

‡ Includes Diesel-hydraulic Locomotive.

¶ Includes Departmental Running (143 million gross ton-miles in 1971-72).

The next table shows the number of truckloads of the main types of goods carried in each of the last six years:—

Table 327. State Railways: Truckloads Classified by Goods Carried

Particulars	Number of Truckloads					
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Goods—						
Intrastate—						
Coal	412,651	402,467	412,426	420,556	406,911	398,217
Coke	7,720	7,926	8,787	15,818	16,214	9,082
Ores and Concentrates	106,425	106,280	99,378	103,970	107,804	104,074
Wheat	136,073	147,163	139,478	154,422	155,301	142,769
Flour	17,586	17,981	15,828	14,410	13,742	11,495
Wool	34,641	34,232	34,180	37,880	34,118	32,934
Timber	30,034	27,542	30,853	31,885	27,815	22,300
Steel	155,710	150,935	160,934	174,623	162,712	149,154
Perishables	91,264	90,234	80,674	82,614	78,599	77,656
Fodder	12,018	16,905	19,808	12,165	13,245	8,268
Metal, Sand, Gravel	31,056	29,002	27,887	32,826	34,180	38,939
Cement	54,746	50,331	45,558	51,407	51,338	50,306
Other Goods	414,359	408,264	399,420	430,332	442,942	445,277
Interstate	108,675	110,107	116,282	124,771	127,296	128,163
Total, Goods	1,612,958	1,599,369	1,591,493	1,687,679	1,672,217	1,618,634
Livestock	51,091	68,716	65,008	50,692	38,607	34,480

In order to meet competition from road hauliers, the railways have introduced "bulk-loading" arrangements and are using faster electric and diesel-electric locomotives on freight services.

Particulars of the coal, oil, and electricity used by the State railways during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

Table 328. State Railways: Coal, Oil, and Electricity Used

Year ended 30 June	Coal			Oil				Electricity
	Locomotive Fuel	Other Purposes	Total Used	Diesel Oil for Locomotives and Rail Cars	Fuel Oil for Locomotives with Oil Furnaces	Lubrication	Other Purposes *	
	Thousand tons			\$ thousand					Million kWh
1967	357	13	369	2,666	21	457	312	417
1968	252	9	261	3,004	28	529	571	412
1969	219	7	227	2,658	23	532	356	407
1970	152	7	159	2,908	26	564	347	421
1971	89	6	95	3,049	10	492	408	435
1972	55	6	61	3,371	...	427	430	439

* Includes oil for furnaces in workshops.

The next table shows the number employed in the State railways, and the salaries and wages paid to them. The figures exclude the persons employed on the construction of new lines.

Table 329. State Railways: Employees and Salaries, Wages, etc.

Year ended 30 June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries, Wages, Allowances etc. Paid	Year ended 30 June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries, Wages, Allowances etc. Paid	Year ended 30 June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries, Wages, Allowances etc. Paid
		\$ thous.			\$ thous.			\$ thous.
1939	41,474	22,200	1965	46,638	125,017	1969	44,778	150,657
1962	50,074	117,459	1966	46,156	125,783	1970	43,845	163,075
1963	48,654	113,666	1967	45,489	132,595	1971	43,505	182,439
1964	47,862	120,081	1968	45,251	140,421	1972	43,411	195,983

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 330. State Railways: Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30 June	Persons Killed			Persons Injured			Compensation Paid		
	Employees	Others	Total	Employees	Others	Total	Persons*	Goods†	Total
1967	13	85	98	5,909	617	6,526	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1968	12	40	52	5,788	919	6,707	135.6	397.0	532.7
1969	16	39	55	5,717	897	6,614	68.7	455.7	524.5
1970	21	29	50	5,820	625	6,445	71.9	407.6	479.5
1971	33	50	83	6,948	519	7,467	193.7	411.9	605.7
1972	35	23	58	5,268	911	6,179	123.6	411.1	534.8
							306.1	390.3	696.4

* 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 331. State Railways: Rolling Stock*

Classification	At 30 June					
	1970		1971		1972	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
		Tractive Power thous. lb		Tractive Power thous. lb		Tractive Power thous. lb
Locomotives—						
Steam	129	4,044	89	2,866	60	2,082
Diesel-electric: Mainliners	211	9,899	210	10,231	215	10,432
Branchliners	176	5,962	183	6,202	183	6,202
Diesel Shunters	33	524	53	964	44	955
Diesel Power Vans	4	56	4	56	4	56
Electric	41	2,046	41	2,048	41	2,048
Coaching Stock*		Passengers		Passengers		Passengers
Hauled by Loco—						
Southern Aurora†—						
Sleeping Carriages	21	416	26	516	26	516
Other Coaching Stock	13	...	15	...	15	...
Other—						
Sleeping Carriages	76	1,494	76	1,494	76	1,494
Sitting Carriages	918	44,783	887	43,359	879	42,965
Other Coaching Stock	269	...	268	...	263	...
Rail Motor Services	113	4,784	111	4,724	111	4,766
Multiple Unit Trains (Diesel)	36	1,245	36	1,245	36	1,245
Diesel Train	13	414	13	414	13	414
Budd Sets	5	314	5	314	5	314
Suburban Electric—						
Single Deck Carriages	972	68,228	971	68,155	963	67,571
Double Deck Carriages	124	16,288	124	16,288	132	17,184
Parcel Vans	9	...	9	...	9	...
Inter-urban Electric—						
Single Deck Carriages	80	4,640	80	4,640	80	4,640
Double Deck Carriages	4	376	16	1,520	16	1,520
Rail/Road Bus	1	16	1	16	1	16
Diesel Rail Car .. ..	...	...	5	260	10	510
Goods Stock—		Tons		Tons		Tons
Open Wagons	10,765	229,645	10,337	222,334	9,907	215,455
Flat Wagons	640	24,713	764	30,719	814	33,277
Bolster Wagons	245	10,049	234	9,597	232	9,515
Wheat Wagons	1,237	44,826	1,231	44,631	1,307	49,124
Livestock Wagons	996	10,076	1,005	10,452	987	10,392
Coal Wagons	2,541	80,114	2,517	81,338	2,473	80,634
Louvred Vans	1,406	49,020	1,308	46,131	1,243	44,499
Refrigerator Vans	315	9,350	308	9,172	305	9,100
Brake Vans	747	...	701	...	700	...
Other	1,088	31,687	982	29,940	986	30,610
Service Stock	2,181	...	2,143	...	2,099	...

* Excludes carriages of the Indian Pacific Trans-Continental Service (34 at June 1970, 36 at June 1971 and 34 at June 1972, operated jointly by the Commonwealth, New South Wales, South Australian, and Western Australian Government Railways.

† "Southern Aurora" coaching stock is owned jointly by New South Wales and Victorian Government Railways.

STATE RAILWAYS: FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The density of passenger traffic is greatest in the suburban areas, which, for railway purposes, comprise the areas within 34 miles of Sydney (Central Station) or Newcastle, with the addition in the Sydney area of Clarendon and Richmond.

Railway fares have been increased on several occasions since 1951, as illustrated by the following table:—

Table 332. State Railways: Passenger Fares for Single Tickets

Class of Ticket and Distance	Month of Change							
	1951, November	1955, September	1956, July	1960, March	1962, November	1966, October	1968, October	1971, July
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
DISTANCE WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS								
5 miles	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.26
10 miles	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.42
20 miles	0.24	0.28	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.75
34 miles	0.38	0.42	0.58	0.59	0.62	0.68	0.74	1.11
DISTANCE NOT WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS								
First Class—								
50 miles	0.95	1.08	1.48	1.58	1.63	1.75	1.87	2.81
100 miles	2.25	2.54	3.19	3.29	3.38	3.58	3.77	5.66
200 miles	4.70	5.29	6.47	6.67	6.81	7.11	7.41	11.12
300 miles	6.98	7.87	9.40	9.60	9.75	10.05	10.35	15.53
Second Class—								
50 miles	0.68	0.78	1.02	1.12	1.16	1.24	1.32	1.98
100 miles	1.58	1.78	2.20	2.30	2.36	2.49	2.62	3.39
200 miles	3.25	3.68	4.42	4.62	4.71	4.91	5.11	7.67
300 miles	4.80	5.40	6.42	6.62	6.72	6.92	7.12	10.68

An ordinary return ticket for travel wholly within the suburban areas is double the cost of a single ticket. For journeys beyond the suburban areas, tickets are based on the single fare plus three-quarters (one-half before July 1971).

Periodical tickets, permitting unlimited travel between the stations shown on the tickets, are available for periods of a week, a month, a quarter, a half-year, and a year. Weekly periodical tickets are available only for travel within the suburban areas and in parts of the Wollongong and Blue Mountains districts, but the other periodical tickets are available for travel in all areas of the State. Since July 1971, the cost of weekly periodical tickets has ranged from \$2.45 for 5 miles and \$3.40 for 10 miles to \$5.75 for 40 miles; the cost of monthly periodical tickets has ranged from \$16.65 first class and \$10.40 economy class for 5 miles, to \$79.50 first class and \$54.90 economy class for 300 miles. Concessions are made to students and children under 15 years of age.

Special excursion and "shoppers" tickets are issued at reduced prices for travel in the suburban areas.

Freight rates for merchandise and livestock are fixed so that, in general, the lowest scale of freight is charged on commodities which have a low value or which are used to assist production. The charge per ton-mile decreases as the distance hauled increases. The highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles (such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets); the lowest class applies to manures. In recent years, special bulk-loading rates have been introduced for many places in the State.

From 1 May 1971, a maximum freight rate of \$21.00 per ton is paid by the consignor for the carriage of wool. Any excess charge is met by the New South Wales Treasury.

The trend in the rates for various classes of freight carried for 100 miles and 500 miles is shown below:—

Table 333. State Railways: Freight Charges

Month of Change	Ordinary Goods		Agricultural Produce (per ton)	Butter (per ton)	Frozen Beef and Mutton (per ton)	Wool (per ton)	Livestock (per four-wheeled truck)
	Highest Class Freight (per ton)	Lowest Class Freight (per ton)					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
100 MILES							
1950: October	12.12	1.12	2.36	3.89	3.72	7.35	23.70
1951: October	15.20	2.20	6.30	4.86	5.60	12.60	31.60
1952: November	15.20	2.20	4.60	4.86	5.60	12.60	31.60
1955: August	15.20	2.80	4.60	4.90	5.60	12.60	31.60
1956: July	15.20	3.10	4.60	5.42	6.20	12.60	34.80
1960: March	15.20	3.30	4.90	5.78	6.60	12.60	34.80
1962: November	15.70	3.80	5.40	6.28	7.10	12.60	36.80
1966: October	16.30	4.40	6.00	6.74	7.70	13.16	39.20
1969: July	16.87	4.97	6.57	7.24	8.27	13.16	39.20
1971: July	19.40	5.72	6.57	8.32	9.51	14.49	39.20
500 MILES							
1950: October	31.23	2.05	3.91	9.01	8.62	19.25	64.70
1951: October	39.00	4.10	10.40	11.25	12.90	33.60	86.30
1952: November	39.00	4.10	10.40	11.25	12.90	32.90	86.30
1955: August	39.00	5.10	10.40	11.28	12.90	32.90	86.30
1956: July	39.00	5.60	10.40	12.42	14.20	32.90	94.90
1960: March	39.00	5.95	11.05	13.17	15.05	32.90	94.90
1962: November	39.50	6.45	11.55	13.67	15.55	28.00	96.90
1966: October	40.10	7.05	12.15	14.13	16.15	28.56	99.30
1969: July	40.76	7.71	12.81	14.71	16.81	28.56	99.30
1971: July	46.87	8.87	12.81	16.91	19.33	31.43	99.30

* See text preceding table.

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 suitable for conversion to the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement are open for traffic and the length of these, together with the Deniliquin-Moama line, is 204 miles. The lines connect with the Victorian railways, and are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Particulars of the capital cost and the operations of the three lines open for traffic are given in the following table. The number of train miles run in 1971-72 was 107,934, and there were 75 employees in June 1972.

Table 334. Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales:
Capital Cost and Operations

Year ended 30 June	Capital Cost at end of Year	Revenue	Expenditure			Passengers Carried	Goods Carried
			Working Expenses*	Interest	Total		
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.		Tons
1967†	3,133.1	450.2	622.8	116.8	739.6	4,869	237,416
1968†	3,061.4	421.4	538.9	113.7	652.6	4,768	205,402
1969	3,137.8	505.9	501.1	118.3	619.4	4,233	219,089
1970	3,174.3	479.6	545.2	119.8	665.0	4,319	170,791
1971	3,224.2	546.4†	652.7	124.5	777.2	3,266	291,579
1972	3,878.0	476.7	763.2	134.1	897.4	5,552	239,469

* Includes current depreciation.

† Year ended 28 February.

PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 48 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

A short line, privately-owned but operated by the Public Transport Commission, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool. The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Redhead line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

In January 1970, the line between Broken Hill and Cockburn on the South Australian border (a distance of 36 miles) operated by the Silverton Tramway was replaced by a standard gauge line operated by the South Australian Government. The private line, which was opened in 1888, had been used mainly to transport lead and zinc ores from Broken Hill (on their way to Port Pirie) and mining equipment and supplies to Broken Hill.

RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the gauges of the Government-owned railways in each State as at 30 June 1971, are shown in the following table. 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 335. Government Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia, 30 June 1971

State	Route Miles of each Gauge Open for Traffic					Total Route Miles Open
	2 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 8½ in.	5 ft. 3 in.	
New South Wales .. ..	...	...	...	6,096	204*	6,300
Victoria .. ..	...	9	...	202†	3,751	3,962
Queensland	30	...	5,698	69‡	...	5,797
South Australia .. ..	...	...	1,025	1,088	1,570	3,683
Western Australia .. ..	...	...	3,386	905	...	4,291
Tasmania .. ..	...	...	500	...	...	500
Northern Territory .. ..	...	...	490	...	...	490
Australian Capital Territory .. ..	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total, Australia	30	9	11,099	8,365	5,525	25,028

* Victorian Border Railways.

† Victorian section of Sydney-Melbourne standard gauge line.

‡ Queensland section of Sydney-Brisbane standard gauge line.

Lines owned by the Australian Government in 1971 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 Australian 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 Australian, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, but the failure of New South Wales to ratify rendered the original agreement ineffective.

In 1956, a Federal 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.

RAILWAYS

Agreement was reached between the Australian, 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 in 1962.

The standard gauge line from Kalgoorlie to Perth, constructed under agreements between the Australian and Western Australian governments, was linked with the Trans-Australian Railway (standard gauge from Kalgoorlie to Port Pirie) and opened for traffic in 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 1970.

INDIAN-PACIFIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL SERVICE

The regular passenger service between Sydney and Perth (the Indian-Pacific Trans-Continental Service) is run thrice weekly in either direction, each trip taking 2½ days. The current adult single fare (including meals, reservations, and sleeping berths) is \$106.95 first class and \$81.30 economy travel. The service is operated jointly by the Commonwealth, New South Wales, South Australian, and Western Australian Government Railways.

Chapter 14

OMNIBUSES AND FERRIES

In New South Wales, the State Government operates omnibus services in the Sydney and Newcastle districts. Private omnibus services are operated in the Sydney, Newcastle, and other districts, subject to regulation (see page 430) by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

STATE OMNIBUSES

The State omnibus services are administered by the Omnibus Division of the Public Transport Commission of New South Wales (see page 395). At 30 June 1973, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 481 miles in the Sydney district and 139 miles in Newcastle.

Tramway services which had been operated by the State Government were converted progressively to omnibus operation. The last trams were withdrawn from service in February 1961.

FINANCES

The capital indebtedness of the State omnibus services at 30 June 1972 amounted to \$39,343,000 of which \$35,509,000 was for the Sydney and \$3,834,000 for the Newcastle services. At 30 June 1972 the capital cost of fixed assets of the omnibus services amounted to \$41,583,000. After deducting provision for depreciation, the fixed assets appeared in the balance sheet at \$19,954,000.

Revenue of the State omnibuses, as shown in the following table, includes an annual contribution of \$350,000 from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the cost of employees' superannuation. The total State Government assistance to the omnibuses (including debt charges met by Consolidated Revenue Fund and amounts credited to other accounts of the undertaking) is shown in Table 337 on page 411.

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 1950 and 1971, as shown on page 412, but the gains to revenue, partly offset by diminishing passenger traffic, failed to keep pace with rapidly increasing wage and other costs.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in December 1973.

Table 336. State Omnibuses: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Expenditure from Revenue						Deficit
	Revenue	Working Expenses	Provision for—		Interest and Exchange on Interest	Total Expenditure from Revenue	
			Depreciation	Debt Redemption			
\$ thousand							
SYDNEY SERVICES							
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
1970	29,790	31,938	975	206	1,546	34,665	4,875
1971	29,220	36,415	1,027	226	1,764	39,432	10,212
1972	33,914	38,435	1,102	243	1,919	41,699	7,785
NEWCASTLE SERVICES							
1962	2,647	2,828	192	22	133	3,175	528
1963	2,531	2,722	176	22	130	3,050	519
1964	2,477	2,688	158	23	134	3,003	526
1965	2,493	2,784	143	25	135	3,087	594
1966	2,441	2,893	134	26	135	3,188	747
1967	2,540	3,079	128	27	140	3,375	835
1968	2,548	3,264	121	29	147	3,561	1,013
1969	2,763	3,495	127	31	176	3,829	1,066
1970	2,809	3,511	141	34	187	3,873	1,063
1971	2,815	4,046	152	36	198	4,432	1,617
1972	3,086	4,283	149	38	211	4,681	1,596
ALL SERVICES							
1962	25,435	27,861	1,565	152	1,466	31,043	5,608
1963	25,120	26,834	1,427	161	1,491	29,913	4,793
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
1970	32,599	35,450	1,115	239	1,733	38,537	5,938
1971	32,035	40,461	1,179	262	1,962	43,864	11,829
1972	37,000	42,718	1,251	281	2,130	46,380	9,381

Charges in respect of the capital indebtedness of the omnibuses (met in the first instance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund) are fully reflected in the expenditures shown above. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertaking is unable to recoup these charges, the amount unrecovered remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. At 30 June 1972 the total amount unrecovered in respect of the omnibus services, was \$29,869,000 (\$26,866,000 for Sydney and \$3,003,000 for Newcastle services). Particulars of unrecovered debt charges, and of the other State assistance to the undertaking are shown for each of the last eleven years in the next table.

Table 337. State Omnibuses: Government Assistance

Year ended 30 June	Contributions to Revenue*	Grant towards Accumulated Losses†	Unrecouped Debt Charges‡	Total Government Assistance
	\$ thousand			
1962	352	2,000	1,621	4,673‡
1963	352	1,400	1,656	3,742‡
1964	352	1,500	1,649	3,501
1965	352	2,410	1,682	4,444
1966	352	2,800	1,737	4,889
1967	352	2,400	1,792	4,544
1968	353	4,322	1,859	6,533
1969	353	3,625	1,892	5,870
1970	352	4,100	1,993	6,445
1971	351	9,150	2,246	11,748
1972	351	6,630	2,438	9,420

* Comprises contributions from (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund towards superannuation (\$350,000 in each year) and (b) State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund for losses due to competition from private road transport services.

† Paid by Consolidated Revenue Fund.

‡ Includes grant towards cost of tram track removal (\$700,000 in 1961-62 and \$334,000 in 1962-63).

TRAFFIC

Particulars of the passenger traffic and the omnibus mileage performed in the Sydney and Newcastle districts in the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 338. State Omnibuses: Traffic

Year ended 30 June	Passengers			Omnibus Mileage		
	Sydney	Newcastle	Total	Sydney	Newcastle	Total
	Thousands			Thousand miles		
1962	244,281	25,920	270,201	39,567	5,426	44,993
1963	240,971	24,598	265,569	38,680	5,354	44,034
1964	238,368	23,840	262,208	39,167	5,231	44,398
1965	237,598	24,011	261,609	39,546	5,238	44,784
1966	232,141	23,070	255,211	39,425	5,334	44,759
1967	223,855	22,654	246,509	39,871	5,436	45,307
1968	220,049	22,385	242,434	39,720	5,492	45,212
1969	221,005	22,782	243,787	39,458	5,637	45,095
1970	214,167	21,813	235,980	39,032	5,542	44,574
1971	208,008	21,884	229,892	38,774	5,660	44,434
1972	171,403	17,817	189,220	35,703	5,150	40,853

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 which are served mainly by buses. In the Sydney

services, passenger journeys declined by an annual average of 3.3 per cent in the six years ended 1962-63, 1.4 per cent in the six years ended 1968-69, and 7.9 per cent in the three years ended 1971-72. In the Newcastle services, the average annual decline in passenger journeys was 3.9 per cent in the six years ended 1962-63, 1.3 per cent in the six years ended 1968-69, and 7.5 per cent in the last three years.

FARES

Omnibus routes are divided into sections of an average length of one mile.

Omnibus fares have been increased on several occasions since 1950, as shown in the next table:—

Table 339. State Omnibuses: Scale of Fares

Number of Sections	Month of Change							
	October 1950		Nov. 1951*	July 1956	Jan. 1966†	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1968	July 1971
	4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times						
Cents								
One	3-3	4-2	3-3	5-0	5-0	5-0	7-0	10-0
Two	5-0	5-8	5-0	7-5	10-0	10-0	12-0	18-0
Three	6-7	7-5	6-7	10-0	10-0	15-0	17-0	25-0
Four	7-5	8-3	7-5	12-5	15-0	15-0	20-0	30-0
Five	8-3	9-2	8-3	12-5	15-0	15-0	20-0	30-0
Six	10-0	10-8	9-2	15-0	15-0	20-0	25-0	35-0
Seven	10-8	11-7	10-0	15-0	15-0	20-0	25-0	35-0
Eight	12-5	13-3	10-8	17-5	20-0	20-0	25-0	40-0
Nine	13-3	14-2	11-7	17-5	20-0	20-0	25-0	40-0
Ten	15-0	15-8	12-5	20-0	20-0	25-0	30-0	45-0

* Sections reduced to uniform lengths of 1 mile.

† Fares not convertible to an exact decimal currency equivalent were increased by 2-5c.

From November 1951 to January 1966, the fare for a journey extending over and beyond the Sydney Harbour Bridge was 0.8c higher than for an equal number of sections on other routes.

The fare for journeys commenced and completed within the inner city areas (as defined) of Sydney and Newcastle is 10c.

For pensioners, children under 15 years of age, and children under 19 years still attending school, the ordinary fares are (from July 1971) 5c for one or two sections, 10c for from three to five sections, 15c for from six to nine sections, and 20c for ten sections. Travel to and from school by omnibus is free for school pupils under the age of 21 years where the walking distance to the school exceeds 1 mile; where the walking distance is 1 mile 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 340. State Omnibuses: Rolling Stock

Particulars	At 30 June						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Single-deck—							
Forward-engined	172	172	172	172	172	166	166
Underfloor-engined	740	742	848	922	1,035	1,112	1,158
Double-deck—							
Forward-engined	844	845	772	683	606	529	360
Rear-engined	...	...	...	...	3	83	180

The number of persons employed by the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Division) was 7,490 at 30 June 1972; the salaries and wages paid during 1971-72 amounted to \$33,876,000. The number employed has declined from 8,280 at the end of 1961-62, when salaries and wages amounted to \$20,484,000.

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 341. State Omnibuses: Accident Casualties*

Year ended 30 June	Passengers		Other Persons		Total Persons		Compensation Paid
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	
1965	...	1,266	5	100	5	1,366	\$ thous. 169
1966	...	1,164	1	87	1	1,251	179
1967	1	1,025	8	100	9	1,025	175
1968	...	968	7	83	7	1,051	182
1969	1	978	5	91	6	1,069	129
1970	...	1,120	8	111	8	1,231	159
1971	1	1,197	4	129	5	1,326	248
1972	1	1,053	8	124	9	1,177	335

* Excludes employees.

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 State 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 342. Passenger Ferry Services, Sydney and Newcastle

Year ended 30 June	Vessels in Use	Passenger Accommo- dation	Passenger Journeys*	Gross Revenue from Passenger Traffic†	Persons Injured in Accidents	
					Passengers	Employees
		Persons	Thousand	\$ thous.		
1962	39	17,641	14,452	1,660	14	8
1963	38	17,653	14,456	1,672	10	14
1964	38	17,463	14,777	1,762	23	55
1965	40	17,506	15,062	1,911	10	29
1966	39	17,407	14,992	1,962	18	20
1967	41	17,724	14,933	2,283	18	15
1968	33	16,094	14,926	2,406	20	36
1969	37	15,701	15,048	2,549	17	39
1970	44	16,673	15,132	2,889	22	41
1971	42	16,854	15,305	3,181	7	40
1972	42	16,880	14,883	3,573	12	45

Includes passengers carried on regular cruises, charters, etc.

† 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 Chief Public Transport Commissioner (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.

Chapter 15

ROADS AND BRIDGES

LENGTH OF ROADS

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 129,227 miles in 1972. The nature of the roads and their distribution in areas of the State are shown in the following table:—

Table 343. Length of Roads in New South Wales, 30 June 1972

Nature of Road, Street, or Lane	Sydney Statistical Division*		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated	
Miles						
Cement Concrete	423	31	45	46	...	544
Bituminous Concrete	1,208	121	342	125	...	1,796
Bitumen	4,001	1,527	3,911	25,650	274	35,362
Gravel or Stone	225	216	1,068	39,096	36	40,642
Formed Only	206	312	350	22,243	1,668	24,778
Cleared Only	86	145	477	6,230	...	6,938
Natural Surface	167	172	877	17,540	411	19,167
Total	6,317	2,523	7,070	110,929	2,388	129,227

* This area differs from the Sydney Statistical Division, as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 7), in that it excludes the whole of the City of Blue Mountains.

The density of roads and streets varies considerably in different parts of the State, being much greater in the metropolis and larger towns than in the shires, which consist mostly of agricultural and pastoral lands. There has been little road development in the Western Division of the State, as this vast area of about 125,560 square miles is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings.

MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION

The present system of main roads administration was inaugurated in 1925, and is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924, as amended. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of a Commissioner who is responsible to the Minister for Highways.

The activities of the Department of Main Roads embrace works on main, secondary, developmental, and tourist roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and other works which are national in character (principally bridges and vehicular ferries) and are constructed and maintained from government funds.

Public roads (except those in Commonwealth territory and in the unincorporated area of the Western Division) may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as—State Highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication

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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. Any of these three classifications may include freeways and/or motorways, the distinguishing feature of these being that the Commissioner may limit access in order to facilitate traffic movement. The Department of Main Roads has, since January 1972, reimbursed municipal and shire councils for the full amount expended by them on the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and the Department 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. The maintenance and improvement of secondary roads are the responsibility of the local councils through whose areas the roads pass; however the Department of Main Roads financially assists councils by contributing up to half the cost of approved works on these 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 Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund. The maintenance of these roads and works, after construction, is the responsibility of the local council.

A road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Tourist Road. The Department of Main Roads provides financial assistance to local councils (in general, up to half the cost) for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads, and itself undertakes such work in special cases.

Any work which facilitates the movement of motor traffic between Sydney and Newcastle or Wollongong may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Toll Work. The construction and maintenance of toll works may be undertaken by the Department of Main Roads or by local councils (with financial assistance from the Department). The cost of construction and maintenance may be recovered by the imposition of tolls on the vehicles using the works (see page 418). Part of the Sydney to Newcastle Freeway, consisting of a 16.1 mile section from Berowra to Calga, has been proclaimed a toll work. The Waterfall to Bulli Pass section of the Southern Freeway will be proclaimed a toll work when completed.

The Department of Main Roads is currently undertaking a programme involving the construction of 180 miles of freeways in the County of Cumberland, with extensions to Kīama in the south, Mittagong in the southwest, the Blue Mountains in the west, and Newcastle in the north. The stages of development of these freeways are as follows:—

Warringah Freeway. Section from Sydney Harbour Bridge to Miller Street, Cammeray completed. Section from Chandos Street, Crows Nest, to Willoughby Road, Naremburn, under construction.

Sydney to Newcastle Freeway. Section from Berowra to Calga completed and proclaimed a toll work. Section from Ourimbah to Doyalson expected to be commenced in late 1974.

North Western Freeway. Section between the City of Sydney and Glebe under construction.

Western Freeway. Section from Homebush to Granville under construction. Section from Prospect to Wallgrove nearing completion. Section from Wallgrove to Emu Plains completed.

South Western Freeway. Section from Cross Roads (near Liverpool) to Raby Road, Minto, completed. Further section to the Camden to Campbelltown Road nearing completion.

Southern Freeway. Section from Waterfall to Bulli nearing completion. Section from Mount Ousley to Figtree completed. Section from Figtree to Unanderra under construction. Section from Unanderra to Berkeley completed.

Eastern Freeway. Short section near Bondi Junction Railway Station under construction.

The mileages of roads in New South Wales which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads are shown in the following table:—

Table 344. Length of Roads in N.S.W. under the control of the Department of Main Roads, 30 June 1972

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 ..	104	40	364	5,602	433	6,543
Trunk Roads ..	...	...	121	4,188	65	4,375
Ordinary Main Roads ..	386	206	438	10,089	400	11,520
Total Main Roads ..	490	246	923	19,879	898	22,438
Toll Works ..	...	6	...	9	...	15
Secondary Roads ..	151	22	3	...	...	177
Tourist Roads ..	3	32	31	185	...	251
Developmental Roads ..	...	...	23	2,530	...	2,553
Unclassified Roads ..	7	3	5	25	1,490	1,529
Total	651	309	985	22,628	2,388	26,963

* This area differs from the Sydney Statistical Division, as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 7), in that it excludes the whole of the City of Blue Mountains.

Main Roads Finances

The income of the Department of Main Roads is derived chiefly from the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles, charges on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, Commonwealth Aid Roads grants, contributions by local government authorities, 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 three 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; and the Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund for more specific allocations, including Developmental Road construction. The Developmental Roads Fund was closed during 1969–70 with the establishment of the Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund, which receives all moneys payable to the Department under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1969.

The proceeds of the motor vehicle weight tax (except for a small proportion paid into the Public Vehicles Fund—see page 437), 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. Grants under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act 1969 (for the period 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1974) are allocated for construction works on urban arterial roads in the Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and Tweed areas, for construction and maintenance on specified rural roads, and for planning and research (see page 421).

Until 1972, local government authorities were required to contribute towards the cost of main, secondary, and tourist roads under the control of the Department of Main Roads (for details of the basis of this contribution see page 825 of Year Book No. 61). From January 1972, however, councils are required to make such contributions only in respect of secondary and tourist roads. The road funds lost to the Department in this way were replaced from 1 January 1972 by an increase in the weight tax and by the introduction of the tax levy on motor vehicles (see page 438), which is distributed equally between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds.

Tolls are charged for vehicles using proclaimed toll works. The rates of toll charged for the use of the Berowra to Calga toll work are 30c for motor cycles and scooters, 50c for cars, station wagons, and utilities, 80c for cars with trailers and vehicles under two tons, \$1.20 for vehicles from two to four tons, and \$2 for vehicles over four tons tare weight.

The full cost of approved works on main roads, half the cost on secondary roads, and a proportion (in general, up to half) of the cost on tourist roads in the County of Cumberland are met from the funds of the Department of Main Roads.

From 1 January 1972, the Department bears full cost of works on country main roads, including the maintenance and construction of bridges. Previously, the Department bore the full cost of works on State highways, three-quarters of the cost of roadwork and bridge maintenance on trunk roads and two-thirds of the cost of roadwork and bridge maintenance and three-quarters of the cost of bridge construction on ordinary main roads.

The accounts of the Department of Main Roads, on a "revenue and expenditure" basis, are summarised for the last six years in the following table:—

Table 345. Main Roads Funds*: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$ thousand					
REVENUE†						
Vehicle Taxes and Registration and Licence Fees	42,897	45,248	49,636	52,519	55,237	73,637
Commonwealth Aid Road Grants ..	26,313	28,013	29,814	40,207	47,279	55,888
State Government Grants	63	...	...	...	...	...
Government Contributions for Specific Works	893	516	350	1,194	1,155	776
Local Authorities' Contributions ..	7,850	8,626	7,800	9,888	11,682	6,536
Sydney-Newcastle Freeway Toll ..	706	892	1,530	2,096	2,271	2,563
Other	564	652	859	776	1,046	1,020
Total Revenue†	79,285	83,948	89,989	106,680	118,670	140,420
EXPENDITURE‡						
Roads and Bridges—						
Construction	62,590	64,534	67,950	79,999	90,229	97,579
Maintenance	17,677	17,352	19,719	22,114	22,661 ^r	26,364
Administration	4,296	4,816	5,379	6,133	7,373	9,413
Interest, Exchange, and Flotation Expenses	1,855	2,094	2,541	3,406	4,168	4,901
Other	1,753	1,705	2,229	3,500	4,188	4,591
Total Expenditure‡	88,172	90,502	97,819	115,152	128,619^r	14

* All funds combined.

† Excludes—

- (a) advances by the State Government (\$4,800,000, \$4,700,000, \$4,800,000, \$2,000,000, \$2,250,000, and \$2,000,000, 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 (\$4,000,000, \$7,650,000, \$8,100,000, \$8,600,000, \$9,000,000, and \$6,800,000, respectively in the years covered by the table);
- (c) transfers from Sydney Harbour Bridge accounts (\$1,443,000, \$1,175,000, \$900,000, \$224,000, \$70,000, and \$57,000, respectively, in the years covered by the table);
- (d) Australian/State Governments' special advance of \$2,400,000 for 1970-71 for restoration of flood damage.

‡ Excludes—

- (a) provision for debt redemption (\$546,000, \$677,000, \$878,000, \$1,052,000, \$1,522,000, and \$2,568,000, 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.);
- (c) Australian/State Governments' special advances of \$1,924,000 in 1970-71 and \$476,000 in 1971-72, for restoration after flood damage.

The next table shows the main items of revenue and expenditure for each of the Roads Funds during the last six years:—

Table 346. Main Roads Funds: Principal Items of Revenue and Expenditure for each Roads Fund

Year ended 30 June	Revenue					Expenditure		
	Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.	Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants	Government Contributions for Specific Works	Local Authorities' Contributions	Sydney—Newcastle Freeway Toll	Roads and Bridges		Administration
						Construction	Maintenance	
\$ thousand								
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND MAIN ROADS FUND								
1967	8,512	5,108	620	7,729	...	22,488	3,349	1,167
1968	9,048	5,383	228	8,433	...	26,554	3,647	1,474
1969	9,927	5,797	55	7,618	509	26,707	4,147	1,701
1970	10,504	...	321	9,849	960	13,681	4,911	2,330
1971	11,047	...	505	11,597	1,037	18,228	5,193	3,073
1972	17,369	...	265	6,234	1,167	15,322	5,431	3,776
COUNTRY MAIN ROADS FUND								
1967	34,385	19,388	273	121	706	38,299	14,328	3,129
1968	36,201	20,742	288	193	892	36,154	13,705	3,342
1969	39,709	22,292	294	182	1,021	39,923	15,573	3,678
1970	42,015	...	873	39	1,136	26,801	17,203	3,803
1971	44,190	...	650	85	1,234	25,356	17,468	4,300
1972	56,268	...	511	302	1,397	28,229	20,933	5,638
DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS FUND*								
1967	...	1,817	...	...	...	1,803	...	...
1968	...	1,888	...	...	...	1,825	...	...
1969	...	1,724	...	...	...	1,320	...	...
1970	...	...	...	...	...	506	...	...
COMMONWEALTH AID ROADS FUND*								
Year ended 30 June	Revenue				Expenditure			
	Urban Arterial Roads	Rural Arterial Roads	Other Rural Roads	Planning and Research	Roads and Bridges Construction	Planning and Research		
							\$ thousand	
1970	26,070	10,260	3,017	860	39,011	315		
1971	32,740	10,400	3,169	970	46,645	893		
1972	39,060	12,410	3,327	1,120	54,028	1,742		

* Following the closure of the Developmental Roads Fund in 1969-70, expenditure on Developmental Roads and Works has been met from the Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Since 1923-24, the Australian 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. 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. Details of schemes in respect of periods before 1969-70 are given in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The current scheme of Commonwealth assistance for roads, established by the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1969, provides for grants to the States in respect of the five years 1969-70 to 1973-74. The grants comprise a principal grant amounting to \$1,200,000,000, which must be expended on specified classes of roads and planning and research, and supplementary grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania aggregating \$52,050,000, which may be expended on any type of road.

In allocating the principal grant between the States, equal weight was given to the distribution between the States adopted for the 1964-65 to 1968-69 scheme, and to the distribution indicated by an analysis of the relative needs of the States for roads expenditure prepared by the Commonwealth Bureau of Roads. The supplementary grants are intended to cushion the effects on the participating States of the transition from the basis of distribution between the States used in the previous scheme.

The following table shows the principal and supplementary grants payable to each State in respect of each year of the current scheme:—

Table 347. 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Roads' 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 348. 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 31 December in the year immediately preceding the grant year to the number on the register at 31 December 1966. The base amount is that amount spent on road construction and maintenance from State funds during 1967-68 and, for New South Wales, excludes amounts reimbursed by councils to the Department of Main Roads. The base amount for each State is as follows:—

State	Base Amount \$ thousand	State	Base Amount \$ thousand
New South Wales	63,687	South Australia	12,910
Victoria	48,318	Western Australia	11,279
Queensland	26,610	Tasmania	6,062

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 349. Commonwealth Grant to New South Wales for Roads: Allocation by Class of Road, etc., 1969-70 to 1973-74

Year ended 30 June	Urban Arterial and Sub-arterial Roads*	Rural Roads—		Planning and Research	Total Grant
		Arterial*	Non-arterial†		
\$ thousand					
1970	27,570	8,760	19,870	860	57,060
1971	32,740	10,400	20,870	970	64,980
1972	39,060	12,410	21,910	1,120	74,500
1973	46,520	14,780	23,010	1,280	85,590
1974	55,120	17,520	24,160	1,470	98,270
Total, 1970 to 1974	201,010	63,870	109,820	5,700	380,400

* For expenditure on construction and reconstruction.

† For expenditure on construction, reconstruction, and maintenance.

Expenditure by the State on particular classes of roads may be effected by making grants to local government authorities for such purposes.

Particulars of the grants made by the Commonwealth during the last six years to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads are given in the following table:—

Table 350. Commonwealth Grants* to States for Roads

Year ended 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total Grants
	\$ thousand						
1967	41,744	29,443	27,415	17,222	26,676	7,500	150,000
1968	44,467	31,286	29,266	18,384	28,597	8,000	160,000
1969	47,319	33,113	31,098	19,433	30,537	8,500	170,000
1970	57,060	38,160	34,740	21,000	32,940	9,100	193,000
1971	64,980	43,460	39,560	23,500	36,270	10,230	218,000
1972	74,500	49,820	45,360	25,500	39,250	10,820	245,250

* 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 351. Distribution of Commonwealth Grants to N.S.W. for Roads

Year ended 30 June	Department of Main Roads	Public Works Department *	Motor Transport Department	Forestry Commission	Maritime Services Board	Other State Authorities	Total Grant
	\$ thousand						
1967	26,313	14,761	274	275	100	22	41,744
1968	28,013	15,805	284	289	50	25	44,467
1969	29,814	16,747	296	289	150	23	47,319
1970	40,207	16,544	...	289	...	20	57,060
1971	47,279	17,382	...	289	...	30	64,980
1972	55,888	18,293	...	289	...	30	74,500

* Distributed to local government authorities in rural areas for roadworks, bridgeworks, etc.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Department of Main Roads.

In certain localities where conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries are operated free of charge to the public, but the State Government makes a small annual grant to compensate local councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908.

Sydney Harbour Bridge

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is 2½ miles; further details of the Bridge dimensions are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The railway across the Bridge connects the City Railway with the northern suburban line. The Bridge, which was opened for traffic on 19 March 1932, is administered by the Department of Main Roads.

Tolls are charged for vehicular traffic using the Bridge. In order to accelerate the traffic flow, the system of paying a toll at each crossing of the Bridge was replaced, in July 1970, by a single toll payable on the north to south crossing only. The rates of toll are 5c for 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 Public Transport Commission of New South Wales pays 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 352. Sydney Harbour Bridge Account: Revenue and Expenditure

Particulars	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$ thousand					
Revenue—						
Road Tolls	3,878	4,011	4,303	4,549	4,519	4,707
Railway Passengers	280	287	284	290	300	272
Omnibus Passengers	29	27	28	27	26	22
Other	108	119	126	139	171	168
Total Revenue	4,295	4,444	4,740	5,005	5,016	5,169
Expenditure—						
Loan Charges—						
Interest, Exchange	1,079	1,262	1,286	1,274	1,276	1,269
Sinking Fund	475	711	748	900	832	845
Other*	47	48	40	44	46	47
Maintenance and						
Lighting	584	571	578	577	564	803
Collection of Road						
Tolls	543	540	584	635	516	508
Roadways, Toll Gates						
etc. .. .. .	...	...	73	70	32	7
Traffic Facilities	117	136	132	149	161	292
Administration	47	55	101	71	81	176
Total Expenditure	2,892	3,323	3,542	3,720	3,508	3,947
Surplus	1,403	1,121	1,199	1,285	1,507	1,222

* Loan flotation and management expenses.

Since 1957-58, current surpluses in the Bridge Account and funds held in the Bridge Reserve Account have been used to meet part of the cost of various road works (including associated land resumptions) leading to the Bridge, as well as the cost of works on the Bridge and its approaches. To 30 June 1972 the Bridge funds provided \$2,274,000 to meet the cost of converting tram tracks to roadways and of constructing additional toll gates, etc., \$4,464,000 towards the cost of extending the Cahill Expressway, and \$16,139,000 towards the cost of the Warringah Freeway 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 Freeway approach (\$300,000 in 1963-64 from the General Loan Account and \$9,320,000 in the period 1964-65 to 1968-69 from loans raised by the Commissioner for Main Roads). The capital expenditure charged to Bridge Accounts in respect of the construction of the Bridge and the various works leading to the Bridge amounted to \$56,172,000 to 30 June 1972. Of this expenditure, \$3,331,000 was met from a special levy imposed by adjacent local government authorities, \$22,978,000 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 (\$7,024,000) and debt repayments in respect of loans raised by the Commissioner (\$2,545,000), the capital indebtedness at 30 June 1972 was \$20,273,000.

Traffic over the Sydney Harbour Bridge during 1971-72 was estimated to include 50,000,000 road vehicle crossings, 25,400,000 rail passengers, and 9,600,000 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 353. Total Expenditure by Government Authorities on Roads, Streets, and Bridges in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	State Government*		Local Government (Municipalities and Shires)†	Total
	Department of Main Roads	Other		
\$ thousand				
1962	46,810	17,476	52,505	116,791
1963	48,032	17,802	58,706	124,540
1964	61,164	20,088	60,759	142,011
1965	70,194	19,135	66,492	155,822
1966	74,674	23,452	68,296	166,423
1967	76,650	22,572	72,223	171,445
1968	78,075	23,634	78,089	179,798
1969	85,248	23,758	83,998	193,004
1970	98,672	23,412	89,057	211,141
1971	106,120	26,077	98,417	230,614
1972	125,642	26,522	108,799	260,963

* Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

† Calendar year ended six months earlier.

Chapter 16

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police assist in the enforcement of traffic laws, and have authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic, to serve notice of traffic offences, to regulate the flow of traffic, and to enforce traffic parking regulations.

The maximum speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets within built-up areas (in general, areas in which there is provision for street lighting) is 35 miles per hour. For selected streets (or lengths of road) within built-up areas, the limit has been raised to 40 or 45 miles per hour. Outside built-up areas the general speed limit is 50 miles per hour, unless it can be proved that a greater speed is not dangerous. Special speed limits, ranging from 35 to 70 miles per hour, have been imposed on specified segments of the main highways and other roadways throughout the State.

Special speed limits apply in respect of heavy vehicles. The speed limit in built-up areas is 30 miles per hour for vehicles with a laden weight exceeding 6 tons; elsewhere, the limit is 50 miles per hour for vehicles with a laden weight exceeding 3 tons. Special speed limits are also imposed on motor vehicles driven by holders of learners' permits (40 miles per hour) and provisional licences (50 miles per hour) and, outside built-up areas, on motor vehicles towing trailers, caravans, etc., with a laden weight exceeding 15 cwt (45 miles per hour), and omnibuses and tourist coaches (50 miles per hour). The 40 miles per hour speed limit previously applying to motor cycles carrying pillion passengers was removed in August 1971.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets. Owners of motor vehicles are required to insure their vehicles against liability in respect of injury to other 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 (fee between 60c and \$2 per annum) may be required in addition to any other licence or registration, including the omnibus service licence described above. The charges under this Act, which were levied on the carriage of passengers or goods in competition with State-owned transport systems and which were used to supplement the income of State rail and road transport undertakings, were phased out over a period and were finally eliminated as from 1 January 1974 (see page 430 of Year Book No. 62 for details of these charges).

Licensing and Taxation of Vehicles Engaged in Interstate Trade

Following successful legal challenges to the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act so far as it affected vehicles engaged in interstate trade, the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act was passed in 1958.

This Act provided for ton-mileage charges to be imposed uniformly on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for interstate or intrastate journeys. The provisions of the Act were extended in 1964 to vehicles which have a registered load-capacity of four or less tons but which are frequently used to carry loadings in excess of four tons. In April 1967, an appeal by road transport interests against the validity of this Act, so far as it affected interstate operations, was dismissed by the Privy Council. The proceeds of the charges are applied only to the maintenance of public roads. At 30 June 1972, the vehicles subject to the Act numbered 61,801, of which 48,677 were used for intrastate journeys and 13,124 (including 9,308 registered in other States) for interstate journeys. Revenue raised in 1971-72 under this Act was \$12,224,000 from intrastate vehicles and \$5,504,000 from those operating interstate.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before registration, or renewal of registration, motor vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of roadworthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licensed as examiners. At 30 June 1972, there were 3,934 inspection stations and 7,799 licensed examiners. The inspection fee is \$1.00 for trailers, \$1.50 for motor cycles, and \$2.00 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 354. Motor Vehicles on the Register*†, N.S.W.

At End of Month	Cars	Station Wagons	Light Commercial-type Vehicles‡		Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles‡	Omni-buses	Motor Cycle and Scooters	Total Vehicles
			Open	Closed				
1955: Dec.	469,756	5,257	117,677	21,411	82,325	3,653	36,953	737,032
1962: Dec.	742,947	85,746	137,138	49,479	87,492	5,004	20,398	1,128,204
1965: June	856,118	149,215	129,755	55,281	98,080	5,638	18,495	1,312,582
1966: June	891,642	167,753	127,158	57,498	99,264	5,875	19,848	1,369,038
1967: June	931,292	185,758	126,954	59,789	103,204	6,193	24,111	1,437,301
1968: June	990,567	203,422	126,284	62,396	105,827	6,510	32,398	1,527,404
1969: June	1,042,778	217,464	126,725	64,650	110,074	6,914	40,637	1,609,242
1970: June	1,110,652	231,305	128,276	68,389	114,775	7,308	49,283	1,709,988
1971: Sept.	1,157,548	235,909	118,967‡	47,747‡	139,003‡	7,598	60,593	1,767,365
1972: June	1,207,200	241,800	122,500	52,300	147,900	8,300	69,900	1,849,800

* 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, 1962, and 1971 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.

‡ A revised type classification was adopted for the Census of Motor Vehicles taken at 30 September 1971 and for later periods. Light Commercial-type Vehicles comprise vehicles (utilities, panel vans, and light trucks) with carrying capacity under one ton and all ambulances and hearses; as a consequence, only trucks with carrying capacity one ton or over are included in the column "Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles". Prior to the September 1971 Census, the classification "Utilities" was used in place of "Light Commercial-type Vehicles—Open" and "Panel Vans" in place of "Light Commercial-type Vehicles—Closed".

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, was 38,262 cars and station wagons in 1972–73, the highest annual total yet recorded. Development of the motor vehicle industry has been assisted by Government policies designed to encourage the production of vehicles with maximum Australian content.

With increased supplies of vehicles available from local manufacture and assembly, with the marked growth in population and the work force, with the rising rate of motor vehicle ownership, and with general industrial development, there has been a remarkable expansion during the post-war years in the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales. During the seventeen years from 1955 to 1972, the number of cars and station wagons rose by 205 per cent, and the number of trucks and light commercial-type vehicles by 46 per cent. The number of cars and station wagons registered per 1,000 of population was 135 in December 1955, 206 in December 1962, 279 in June 1969, and 322 in June 1972.

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) has been 25c flag-fall and 24c per mile in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts since 1 April 1973. A booked hiring charge of 25c and a waiting fee of \$3.60 per hour may be made where applicable. Elsewhere, the rates are determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

The Commissioner allocates new taxicab licences in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts to qualified persons on the basis of seniority as disclosed by the Driver's Seniority Register. To qualify, an applicant must hold a current taxicab driver's licence, have no financial interest in a taxicab, and must reside within 3 miles of the registered location of the taxi plate to be allotted. In other areas new licences are allocated by ballot.

Hire car licences are issued to approved applicants.

Table 355. Public Passenger Vehicles on Register*, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Public Passenger Vehicles						
	Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts			Other Districts			Tourist Vehicles (All Districts)
	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire Cars	Omni- buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire Cars†	
1966	3,323	3,131	282	1,721	1,151	335	95
1967	3,114	3,135	270	1,849	1,126	327	121
1968	3,132	3,171	270	1,850	1,112	323	116
1969	3,217	3,249	272	1,860	1,106	321	120
1970	3,292	3,249	272	1,868	1,101	320	121
1971	3,881	3,323	273 ^r	1,868	1,101	320	121
1972	4,074	3,331	254	1,868	1,101	320	121

* As recorded by the Department of Motor Transport. The figures differ from those in Table 354 primarily because of differences in the classification of vehicles and in the method of treating cancellations of registrations.

† Includes a number operating in regular services.

In addition to the vehicles shown above, there were 1,269 motor vans licensed, at 30 June 1972, to operate in services inside the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts.

Censuses of Motor Vehicles

Particulars of the type, make, year of model, horsepower, capacity, and location of the motor vehicles in Australia are available from periodic censuses of motor vehicles conducted by the Commonwealth Statistician. The last two censuses covered the vehicles on the register at 31 December 1962 and 30 September 1971.

An age distribution for the main types of registered motor vehicles in New South Wales in 1971 is given in the next table:—

Table 356. Registered Motor Vehicles* in N.S.W.: Year of Model

Type of Vehicle	At 31 December 1962	At 30 September 1971					Total†
		Year of Model					
		Before 1963	1963 to 1966	1967 to 1969	1970	1971	
Cars‡	741,799	260,647	324,022	334,454	129,655	94,036	1,157,548
Station Wagons	85,746	48,422	87,459	60,354	21,453	14,698	235,909
Light Commercial- type Vehicles—							
Open	137,138	33,034	33,254	31,327	11,211	6,497	118,967
Closed	50,627	10,006	12,940	13,898	5,835	4,379	47,747
Trucks—							
Rigid	84,670	35,865	32,034	32,118	11,438	9,506	124,973
Articulated		1,916	2,746	3,407	1,402	899	11,136
Other Truck-type¶	2,822	1,413	600	310	154	162	2,894
Omnibuses	5,004	2,091	1,198	1,645	764	615	7,598
Motor Cycles and Scooters	20,398	3,599	5,447	22,669	12,445	14,087	60,593
Total Vehicles	1,128,204	396,993	499,700	500,182	194,357	144,879	1,767,365
Plant and Equip- ment§	25,807	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	37,828
Caravans	18,473	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	43,992
Trailers	88,739	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	205,589

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes vehicles with year of model unknown.

‡ Includes taxicabs and hire cars.

¶ Comprises those truck-type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g. street flushers.

§ Includes tractors registered.

|| Not strictly comparable with figures from Census of Motor Vehicles at 30 September 1971—see note †, Table 354.

The following table shows the principal makes of registered cars, station wagons, and trucks and light commercial-type vehicles in New South Wales in 1962 and 1971, and the year of model of the vehicles in 1971:—

Table 357. Registered Motor Vehicles* in N.S.W.: Principal Makes and Year of Model

Make of Vehicle	At 31 December 1962	At 30 September 1971					Total†
		Year of Model					
		Before 1963	1963 to 1966	1967 to 1969	1970	1971	
CARS							
Austin	55,642	14,517	6,940	12,591	4,224	1,984	40,623
Chevrolet	17,550	4,513	2,399	872	29	24	7,928
Chrysler	8,112	4,680	28,934	36,108	12,496	9,189	92,053
Datsun	209	139	4,198	11,625	7,714	7,202	31,146
Fiat	7,070	2,572	4,559	5,669	2,128	1,037	16,134
Ford	113,664	31,520	47,098	60,025	27,718	20,226	188,393
Hillman	24,915	9,087	7,651	11,043	4,020	2,138	34,184
Holden	227,352	92,274	104,736	102,152	40,446	28,173	370,849
Mazda .. ..	...	3	791	7,718	3,971	4,341	16,952
Mercedes Benz	2,140	1,783	1,952	2,625	807	604	7,881
Morris	76,284	33,200	42,848	27,909	5,833	3,755	114,867
Renault	7,205	1,068	1,257	3,764	1,105	537	7,798
Toyota .. ..	...	21	7,926	21,565	8,911	6,547	45,331
Triumph	5,875	2,094	1,515	1,603	770	630	6,690
Vauxhall	35,791	8,362	8,514	903	3	24	17,998
Volkswagen	43,656	27,777	29,932	14,945	4,922	4,066	82,572
Wolseley	7,508	3,114	3,034	14	3	6	6,237
Other Makes	108,826	23,923	19,738	13,323	4,555	3,553	69,912
Total Cars	741,799	260,647	324,022	334,454	129,655	94,036	1,157,548
STATION WAGONS							
Chrysler	70	87	9,560	9,893	2,750	1,802	24,276
Ford	14,110	7,062	13,286	11,117	4,578	3,370	40,004
Hillman	3,888	2,125	941	1,182	627	562	5,496
Holden	57,124	35,076	54,364	29,859	8,926	6,002	135,933
Volkswagen	721	195	2,320	1,812	850	698	5,930
Other Makes	9,833	3,877	6,988	6,491	3,722	2,264	24,270
Total Station Wagons	85,746	48,422	87,459	60,354	21,453	14,698	235,909
TRUCKS AND LIGHT COMMERCIAL-TYPE VEHICLES							
Austin	22,668	4,687	2,080	1,738	266	119	9,204
Bedford	20,903	9,074	8,464	5,726	1,529	998	26,598
Chrysler	665	283	2,611	3,608	921	525	8,049
Commer	6,495	1,505	2,130	1,640	603	317	6,414
Datsun	121	131	2,329	2,379	1,273	1,089	7,317
Dodge	8,770	3,181	3,494	3,979	1,336	922	13,276
Ford	39,094	9,745	11,737	14,695	6,518	5,142	48,953
Holden	70,926	21,611	25,796	22,023	7,912	5,366	85,001
International	21,799	9,929	6,121	5,314	1,711	1,138	25,200
Land Rover	8,927	4,211	2,473	2,280	731	438	10,524
Morris	17,066	4,095	3,920	4,345	1,145	904	14,703
Toyota	268	114	3,959	5,692	2,204	1,427	13,586
Volkswagen	7,552	3,323	3,032	2,878	1,226	1,055	11,765
Other Makes	50,003	10,345	3,428	4,763	2,665	2,003	25,127
Total Trucks, etc	275,257	82,234	81,574	81,060	30,040	21,443	305,717

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes vehicles with year of model unknown.

The next table shows the number of registered trucks in New South Wales in 1971 classified by their carrying capacity and aggregate weight:—

Table 358. Registered Trucks* in N.S.W.: Capacity and Weight

Carrying Capacity†	At 30 September 1971		Aggregate Weight‡	At 30 September 1971	
	Rigid	Articulated		Rigid	Articulated
Tons			Tons		
1 and under 2	40,927	...	1 and under 4	42,980	...
2 and under 4	32,790	157	4 and under 6	15,139	46
4 and under 6	9,738	125	6 and under 8	19,685	114
6 and under 8	16,142	201	8 and under 10	10,939	101
8 and under 10	5,436	314	10 and under 12	8,726	152
10 and under 12	2,428	936	12 and under 16	8,938	297
12 and under 16	2,096	3,814	16 and under 20	3,961	1,875
16 and under 20	282	3,515	20 and under 24	899	3,152
20 or more	48	707	24 or more	226	4,042
Unknown ..	15,086	1,367	Unknown ..	13,480	1,357
Total Trucks ..	124,973	11,136	Total Trucks ..	124,973	11,136

* 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 eleven years is shown in the next table:—

Table 359. New Motor Vehicles Registered* in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Cars	Station Wagons	Light Commercial type Vehicles†		Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles†	Omnibuses	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Total Vehicles
			Open	Closed				
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	7,609	355	2,944	155,891
1966	91,448	21,099	11,265	5,859	7,906	381	3,643	141,601
1967	94,250	20,305	11,867	5,876	8,239	367	6,056	146,960
1968	114,198	21,189	10,704	6,498	8,110	528	10,342	171,569
1969	119,249	20,129	12,545	6,960	9,303	553	11,930	180,669
1970	133,774	21,713	12,375	8,392	9,992	650	12,360	199,256
1971	136,353	21,463	12,311	9,733	8,869	879	17,187	206,795
1972	136,150	19,860	11,461	9,570	10,376	864	20,497	208,778

* Includes Government-owned vehicles other than those of the Defence Services, but excludes tractors, trailers, caravans, and mobile plant and equipment.

† From 1 July 1971, a revised type classification, similar to that adopted for the 1971 Census of Motor Vehicles, was introduced. See note ‡, Table 354.

In 1961-62 the level of new registrations was still affected by the increased sales tax and the credit restrictions imposed in November 1960. The renewed upward trend in the number of new motor vehicles was interrupted in 1965-66 and the first half of 1966-67 when demand for new motor vehicles was affected by widespread drought. The upward trend was resumed in the latter half of 1966-67. The number of new cars registered in 1971-72 was 0.1 per cent lower than in 1970-71 and 38.3 per cent higher than in 1964-65; corresponding movements were (—) 7.5 per cent and (—) 32.3 per cent for station wagons, 1.5 per cent and 28.1 per cent for light commercial vehicles, trucks etc., and omnibuses, and 19.3 per cent and 596.2 per cent for motor cycles and scooters.

The following table shows the principal makes of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in the last six years:—

Table 360. New Motor Vehicles Registered* in N.S.W.: Make of Vehicle

Make and Horsepower of Vehicle	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
CARS						
Austin: 15 and 21	3,879	4,353	4,432	4,078	3,970	1,859
Other	177	6	2	..	..	..
Chrysler‡ : 27 and 33	9,055	11,927	10,919	9,644	10,729	5,231
Other	2,982	5,466	6,281	8,845	5,914	9,863
Datsun: 13	1,446	2,323	2,177	3,097	4,199	5,886
17	3	846	2,035	3,424	4,215	4,379
Other	324	294	184	674	642	1,073
Fiat: 16	826	1,508	2,682	2,573	1,906	872
Ford: 16	4,299	5,920	5,980	9,667	9,764	6,326
20 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,103
29 and 32	9,978	9,445	9,160	10,843	13,181	14,727
51 and 52	3,016	4,803	4,747	6,420	7,286	7,410
Other	38	8	2	..	..	..
Holden: 15 and 16	377	3,426	5,583	5,306	3,790	2,581
18 to 31	26,897	27,883	28,517	31,512	33,751	29,565
42, 48, and 51 .. .. .	..	1,266	4,772	5,345	3,652	5,225
Honda	137	217	346	427	747	921
Jaguar	210	209	123	222	512	480
Mazda	858	2,549	2,974	3,748	5,512	4,828
Mercedes-Benz	624	638	985	909	891	788
Morris: "Mini"	5,138	4,847	4,548	4,033	3,341	3,360
10 and 12	5,549	6,296	4,832	826	555	497
14 .. .. .	..	..	149	2,724	1,629	2,657
Peugeot	323	413	490	589	534	508
Renault	929	1,619	1,393	1,218	879	1,360
Toyota: 13	6	2,527	2,762	3,668	3,466	4,207
15, 16, and 17	2,680	3,249	2,715	2,764	3,509	4,578
18, 19, 20, and 23	1,896	1,889	2,349	2,664	2,514	1,682
Triumph	390	529	530	681	872	721
Volkswagen: 14	4,586	3,742	363	177	378	428
17 and 18	1,485	1,961	4,043	4,687	4,958	4,614
Volvo	134	232	350	447	672	1,038
Other	6,008	3,807	2,825	2,560	2,382	3,383
Total, All Makes	94,250	114,198	119,249	133,774	136,353	136,150
STATION WAGONS						
Chrysler‡	3,020	4,086	4,192	3,693	3,412	2,338
Datsun	313	703	424	298	699	959
Ford	4,238	3,678	3,490	4,562	4,692	5,951
Holden	11,400	10,858	9,635	8,974	8,977	7,872
Toyota	613	709	539	674	354	110
Volkswagen	360	577	633	823	953	915
Other	361	578	1,216	2,689	2,376	1,715
Total, All Makes	20,305	21,189	20,129	21,713	21,463	19,860
TRUCKS AND LIGHT COMMERCIAL-TYPE VEHICLES†						
Austin	560	511	835	533	425	15
Bedford	1,953	1,803	2,058	1,905	1,483	1,510
Chrysler¶	3,324	2,570	3,446	3,353	2,823	2,544
Datsun	455	603	996	1,281	1,449	1,488
Ford: 29 and 32	2,751	2,829	2,996	3,532	3,815	3,854
Other	1,637	1,652	2,293	2,600	3,098	3,514
Holden	7,582	7,157	7,385	7,831	8,493	8,829
International	1,689	1,807	1,881	1,867	1,726	1,610
Land Rover	809	753	741	828	584	666
Morris: 9, 10, and 12	1,460	1,459	1,359	1,422	1,360	1,401
Other	306	287	91	52	..	..
Toyota	1,608	1,776	2,153	2,225	2,040	1,914
Volkswagen	732	752	1,059	1,210	1,296	1,594
Other	1,116	1,353	1,515	2,120	2,321	2,468
Total, All Makes	25,982	25,312	28,808	30,759	30,913	31,407

* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Includes truck-type vehicles.

‡ Includes Hillman, Dodge, and Mitsubishi.

¶ Includes Dodge and Commer.

The principal makes of new cars and station wagons registered in 1971-72 were Holden (27.4 per cent of total number registered), Ford (24.7 per cent), Chrysler (11.1 per cent), Datsun (7.9 per cent), Toyota (7.7 per cent), and Morris (4.8 per cent). The principal makes of trucks and light commercial-type vehicles were Holden (28.1 per cent of the total number registered), Ford (23.5 per cent), Chrysler (8.1 per cent), Toyota (6.1 per cent), International (5.1 per cent), and Volkswagen (5.1 per cent).

The new trucks registered in New South Wales during the last six years are classified in the next table according to their aggregate weight and motive power:—

Table 361. New Trucks, etc., Registered* in N.S.W.: Aggregate Weight and Motive Power

Year ended 30 June	Aggregate Weight (in cwt)†						Motive Power		Total Trucks and Truck-type Vehicles
	Under 75	75 to 144	145 to 234	235 to 359	360 or more	Other‡	Petrol	Diesel	
1967	1,800	2,021	1,822	1,415	1,148	33	6,077	2,162	8,239
1968	1,833	2,238	1,450	1,122	1,446	21	5,942	2,168	8,110
1969	1,847	2,390	1,794	1,378	1,859	35	6,609	2,694	9,303
1970	2,089	2,557	1,621	1,446	2,257	22	6,854	3,138	9,992
1971	1,882	2,407	1,398	1,112	1,941	129	6,117	2,752	8,869
1972	4,250¶	2,362	1,200	940	1,535	89	7,899¶	2,477¶	10,376¶

* 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).

¶ See note†, Table 359.

THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners have been required since 1943 to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or injury caused to other persons arising out of the use of their vehicles. Only authorised insurers may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles, including tractors and trailers, registered for use on public roads. Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income. In practice, such claims are made in the usual way upon the "Nominal Defendant". Total expenditure in the calendar year 1972 by authorised insurers in respect of claims involving the "Nominal Defendant" amounted to \$1,492,146 including \$1,131,713 paid to successful claimants.

Maximum annual rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. They have been increased on several occasions since the inception of the scheme, and from 1 July 1968 were as follows:—

Type of Vehicle	Metropolitan and Wollongong Districts	Newcastle District	Other Districts
	\$	\$	\$
Cars (used for private or business purposes) ..	40.15	33.15	30.15
Taxicabs	250.15	140.15	60.15
Hire Cars	100.15	33.15	30.15
Goods Vehicles—			
Small (up to 2 tons unladen weight) ..	40.15	33.15	30.15
Large (over 2 tons)	60.15	60.15	40.15
Primary Producers' Goods Vehicles—			
Small (up to 2 tons)	30.15	20.15	12.15
Large (over 2 tons)	40.15	30.15	12.15
Tractor (used solely for farming purposes) ..	4.15	4.15	2.15
Motor Cycles—			
Over 2½ h.p.	50.15	50.15	29.15
Over 1 to 2½ h.p.	15.15	15.15	8.15
Up to 1 h.p.	12.15	12.15	6.15
Trailers	2.15	2.15	2.15

Third-party insurance policies issued in other States or in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are accepted in respect of motor vehicles visiting New South Wales.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. Licences may be issued for periods of one year or (from 1 July 1968) three years; drivers of public passenger vehicles are eligible only for one-year licences. To qualify for a licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations.

Licences are issued in several classes:—

- Class 1: Private cars, lorries up to 2 tons unladen, and tractors ;
- Class 2: Private hire cars, car-type tourist vehicles, country taxicabs, service cars, light vans, and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences ;
- Class 3: Lorries of any weight (except articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences ;
- Class 4: Omnibuses, tourist vehicles (all types), and vehicles covered by Class 1, 2, and 3 licences ;
- Class 5: Lorries of any weight (including articulated vehicles and large trailer combinations) and vehicles covered by Class 1 licences.

Other classes of licences are issued to drivers of taxicabs in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and to motor cycle riders.

The minimum age for a Class 1 driver's licence or cycle rider's licence is 17 years. Applicants for all other types of licences must have held a motor driver's licence for at least 12 months, and be a minimum of 21 years of age (18 years for a Class 3 licence). The Commissioner for Motor Transport has discretionary powers to vary these requirements.

A learner's permit is issued for a period of three months to enable potential licensees to reach the required standard of driving proficiency. Learner's permits issued during 1971-72 numbered 348,414. Provisional

licences are issued 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 50 miles per hour, or is convicted of a basic traffic offence. In 1971-72, 109,520 provisional licences were issued while 8,148 were cancelled.

Drivers of public passenger vehicles are required to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations. Conductors of motor omnibuses in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts must hold a conductor's licence, the minimum age being 18 years.

The next table shows the number of drivers' licences in force at 30 June in New South Wales for the last eleven years:—

Table 362. Motor Drivers' and Riders' Licences in Force, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Class 1*	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Taxicab Drivers†	Total Drivers' Licences	Motor Cycle Riders*
1962	1,086,467	4,485	209,379	24,049	38,422	8,873	1,371,675	47,991
1963	1,126,017	4,010	214,570	21,269	39,251	8,954	1,414,071	36,771
1964	1,192,837	4,270	224,947	22,777	43,359	9,098	1,497,288	29,522
1965	1,261,909	4,293	226,136	23,328	45,885	10,150	1,571,701	36,517
1966	1,297,686	4,353	240,163	23,936	50,762	10,697	1,627,597	41,344
1967	1,374,683	4,137	246,625	25,140	53,968	12,608	1,717,161	46,625
1968	1,427,098	4,407	247,546	24,155	59,947	13,006	1,776,159	53,440
1969	1,479,180	4,569	254,053	24,857	65,067	13,854	1,841,580	66,297
1970	1,586,275	4,705	263,210	27,574	69,908	14,480	1,966,152	82,637
1971	1,669,345	4,727	269,019	26,393	74,491	15,642	2,059,617	95,622
1972	1,715,349	4,729	269,217	27,121	76,163	17,733	2,110,312	112,198

* 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 omnibus services which ply in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and taxes on public motor vehicles registered in those districts;

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund receives collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, including licence fees and (prior to 1 January 1974) charges for the intrastate carriage of passengers and goods (see page 428);

The Funds of the Department of Main Roads receive the taxes on motor vehicles (other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund) and the road maintenance charges.

The first three Funds are under the control of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

Motor Vehicle Taxes. Two taxes are currently levied on motor vehicles in N.S.W., these being the *weight tax* and the *tax levy*, both of which were introduced in January 1972. These taxes may both be charged at a "private" or "business" rate, depending on the purpose for which the vehicle is used. They are paid when a certificate of registration is issued or renewed.

“Private” purpose means “substantially for social or domestic use or for pleasure”. Vehicles used for purposes other than “private” are regarded as “business” vehicles.

The rates of *weight tax* vary according to the type of vehicle. The current annual rates are \$4.10 for a solo motor cycle, \$7.25 for a motor cycle with sidecar, 51c per half cwt for a private motor car and 66c per half cwt for a business motor car, and 77c per half cwt for a motor omnibus.

For station wagons, motor lorries, tractors, and trailers, *weight tax* is levied for each 5 cwt (or part thereof) of unladen weight. The rates per 5 cwt increase progressively up to 3 tons, are practically stable at reduced rates between 3 tons and 7 tons, after which a flat rate of \$11.50 for a private vehicle and \$15.00 for a business vehicle is payable. Examples from the scale are:—

<i>Weight</i>	<i>Private</i> \$	<i>Business</i> \$
Over 20 cwt and up to 25 cwt	26.05	34.00
Over 40 cwt and up to 45 cwt	65.15	85.00
Over 60 cwt and up to 65 cwt	124.95	163.00
Over 100 cwt and up to 105 cwt	220.80	288.00
Over 140 cwt and up to 145 cwt	315.10	411.00

The maximum *weight tax* payable for a tractor is \$127. In the case of a primary producer's tractor the maximum payable is \$63.50. Rates for vehicles without pneumatic tyres are 25 per cent more than those shown above.

The *weight tax* applicable in respect of a motor vehicle to which the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act applies, and to primary producers' tractors, trailers, and motor lorries is 50 per cent of the business purpose rate for that vehicle. Motor cars and station wagons owned by primary producers are taxed at the appropriate private rate. The private rate also applies to motor vehicles used substantially by Ministers of religion, public hospitals, and charitable, benevolent, or religious organisations.

Some vehicles used for a specific purpose or by a particular organisation are exempt from this tax, e.g. those owned by the State and Australian Governments, those owned by councils and used for road making, sanitary services, etc., those used solely for interstate trade, ambulances, mine rescue, fire fighting, privately owned road making equipment, etc. Other vehicles may attract a smaller concession, varying with the purpose or organisation involved.

The current annual rates for *tax levy* are:—

trailers of 2 tons or less, motor cycles, tractors, implements and plant, \$4;

“private” cars and station wagons: under 15 cwt \$6.50; 15 cwt and under 30 cwt \$8; 30 cwt and over \$12;

all other vehicles, \$20.

Tax levy at the “private” rate is restricted to cars and station wagons used for “private” purposes as defined for the *weight tax*. The *tax levy*, with one exception, is payable in full for all vehicles that are not wholly exempt from the *weight tax*. Where an incapacitated ex-serviceman, or person receiving the “Act of Grace” pension, qualifies for the 90 per cent reduction in the *weight tax* for his vehicle, this reduction is also applied to the *tax levy*.

The motor vehicle taxes collected during 1971-72 amounted to \$57,592,000, of which \$56,830,000 was credited to the funds of the Department of Main Roads and \$762,000 to the Public Vehicles Fund. For a description of motor vehicle taxes before January 1972 see pages 845 and 846 of Year Book No. 61.

Registration Fees. Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are also payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The annual fees are—motor car, \$6; motor cycle, \$3; motor omnibus, \$15 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and \$9 in other districts; taxicabs, \$15 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts and \$9 elsewhere; hire cars, tourist vehicles, airway coaches, \$9; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, \$6; other motor vehicles, \$6. Traders' registration fees are \$12 for motor cycles and \$50 for other vehicles. The above registration fees have been current since January 1972.

Drivers' Licences. Fees are charged at an annual rate of \$6 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle and \$5 for a licence to ride a motor cycle (except that a "No Fee" rider's licence is issued to a person who is also the holder of a current motor vehicle driver's licence); the fee for a learner's permit is \$3. The licence fee for a motor omnibus conductor is \$6.

Service Licence Fees are payable in respect of privately-owned omnibus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport District as described on page 430.

Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. The annual licence fees payable for the vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods range from 60c to \$2; agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of \$2. Prior to 1 January 1974, licensees, with certain exceptions, were 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 (see also page 430).

Road Maintenance Charges. In terms of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958-1970, road charges are payable in respect of commercial goods vehicles which have a load-capacity in excess of four tons or which (from 1964) have a load-capacity of four or less tons but are frequently used to carry loadings in excess of four tons. The charges, payable at the rate of $\frac{5}{8}$ 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 Department of Main Roads (see also page 428).

The total motor taxes, fees, charges, etc. collected in New South Wales in the last five years, and the disbursements from the proceeds of the taxes, are summarised in the following table. The particulars shown relate to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, Public Vehicles Fund, State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, and the Main Roads Special Deposits Accounts. The table includes the Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants credited to the Public Vehicles Fund.

Table 363. Motor Taxes, Fees, etc., N.S.W.: Receipts and Payments*

Item	Year ended 30 June				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	S thousand				
RECEIPTS					
Motor Vehicle Tax	34,542	37,068	39,186	41,298	57,592
Registration and Drivers' Licence Fees, etc.	14,502	15,428	16,621	17,344	23,885
Omnibus Service Licence Fees ..	70	69	70	72	71
Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act ..	4,361	4,512	5,202	5,600	6,057
Road Maintenance Charges	12,566	14,799	15,872	16,841	17,687
Commonwealth Aid Roads Grant	284	296	...	150	300
Commission on Third Party Insurance Premiums	333	357	379	794	849
Other	247	395	458	499	622
Total Receipts†	66,904	72,925	77,788	82,597	107,062
PAYMENTS					
Administration of Traffic and Road Transport—					
Police Services	7,276	7,908	8,075	8,471 ^r	13,243
Other	7,051	8,092	8,909	10,374 ^r	12,147
Provision of Traffic Facilities ..	2,961	2,958	2,706	3,415	3,439
Road-making Authorities	47,274	52,024	54,992	58,005	75,051
Railways and Department of Government Transport	2,538	2,535	1,834	2,035	3,036
Refund of Charges Collected from Road Hauliers in respect of Interstate Journeys .. ..	...	27	...	...	...
Traffic Accident Research Unit ..	...	...	385	191	476
Total Payments	67,099	73,544	76,901	82,491	107,392

* Excludes contribution by Australian Government for road safety purposes, etc., (\$30,000 in 1967-68 and 1968-69, \$1,000 in 1969-70 and 1970-71, and \$30,000 in 1971-72).

† Excludes stamp duty on motor vehicle registrations (\$5,398,000 in 1971-72) which is credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The cost of services rendered by the police in controlling traffic, registering vehicles, and licensing drivers in 1971-72 was \$13,420,000, which was recouped to the Consolidated Revenue Fund from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund. This includes amounts recouped to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund by the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund (\$1,074,000) and municipal and shire councils (\$179,000).

In 1971-72, the Commissioner for Railways received \$3,000,000 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund to offset losses due to competition from road transport.

SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE

A sample survey to provide data on motor vehicle usage was conducted in respect of the twelve months ended 30 September 1971. The sample comprised approximately 51,000 vehicles and 800 bus fleets throughout Australia, scientifically selected from all vehicles for which registration fees were paid in respect of periods including 30 September 1971, except for caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence services vehicles, and vehicles with diplomatic or consular registration.

The estimates derived from the sample may differ from the figures which would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaire and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which provides a measure of the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of vehicles and not the whole population was surveyed. In the following statistics, the standard error for each estimate is shown as a percentage of the associated estimate.

Preliminary statistics from the survey are available and are shown in the following tables. More comprehensive data will be published at a later date, when final results are available.

The following table shows the total and average annual mileage travelled by vehicles registered in New South Wales and Australia, classified by area of operation:—

Table 364. Total and Average Annual Mileage* Travelled by Vehicles Registered in New South Wales† and Australia: Area of Operation, Year ended 30 September 1971

Area of Operation	Total Annual Mileage				Average Annual Mileage	
	New South Wales†		Australia		New South Wales†	Australia
	Million miles	Standard Error (Per cent)	Million miles	Standard Error (Per cent)	Thousand miles	
Capital City Urban‡	10,028.9§	2.3	26,466.8	1.3	5.5	5.2
Provincial Urban¶	1,946.0	6.0	4,057.8	4.0	1.1	0.8
Other Areas of State	5,635.9	3.1	17,486.1	1.6	3.1	3.5
Other States or Territories	473.7	9.4	2,009.9	4.1	0.3	0.4
Total	18,084.7	1.3	50,021.1	0.8	10.0	9.9

* Excludes operations of omnibus fleets.

† Includes vehicles registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Comprises the Sydney Statistical Division and the A.C.T.

¶ Comprises Newcastle, Wollongong, and Port Kembla.

§ Includes 600.1 million miles travelled in the A.C.T. (Standard Error 10.4 per cent).

The preliminary results indicate that the total annual mileage travelled by the 1,822,800 vehicles (except buses) registered in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory at 30 September 1971 was 18,085 million miles. Fifty-six per cent of this vehicle usage was in capital city urban areas, 11 per cent in provincial urban areas, 31 per cent in other areas of the State, and 3 per cent in other States or Territories. The total annual mileage travelled by buses in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in the year ended 30 June 1971 is estimated as 153,500,000 miles (Standard Error 3.9 per cent).

In the following table the average annual mileage and average annual business mileage, classified by type of vehicle, is shown. Business mileage includes miles travelled for hire and reward, or charged to a business expense, or for which a mileage or other allowance is received, but it excludes travel to and from work.

Table 365. Average Annual Mileage* by Vehicles Registered in New South Wales†— Type of Vehicle, Year ended 30 September 1971

Type of Vehicle	Average Annual Mileage		Average Annual Business Mileage‡	
	Thousand miles	Standard Error (Per cent)	Thousand miles	Standard Error (Per cent)
Cars and Station Wagons	10.0	1.6	9.3	4.1
Light Commercial-type Vehicles†—				
Open	10.1	3.0	9.3	3.6
Closed	12.3	2.9	11.7	3.7
Trucks†—				
Rigid and Articulated—				
1 and under 4 tons carrying capacity	10.6	2.9	10.2	3.2
4 and under 8 tons carrying capacity	8.9	4.9	8.7	5.0
Rigid—				
8 tons and over carrying capacity	14.7	3.1	14.4	3.1
Articulated—				
8 and under 12 tons carrying capacity	14.6	7.9	14.0	7.7
12 and under 16 tons carrying capacity	22.1	3.0	21.7	3.0
16 tons and over carrying capacity	38.2	2.2	38.1	2.2
Other Truck-type Vehicles	8.3	9.6	8.7	10.1
Motor Cycles	4.5	5.7	2.3	20.4
Total Vehicles (excl. Buses)	10.0	1.3	10.0	2.3

* Excludes operations of omnibus fleets.

† Includes vehicles registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

‡ See note †, Table 354.

§ See text preceding table.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY**ROAD ACCIDENTS**

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury, death, or damage to property exceeding \$50 must be reported to the police as soon as practicable and within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, breach of the law, or damage to vehicles are analysed by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The numbers of road accidents and casualties in each of the last eleven years are shown in the next table:—

Table 366. Road Accidents and Casualties, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Accidents*	Casualties							
		Killed				Injured			
		Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
1962†	47,857	416	49	422	887	11,006	1,493	7,387	19,886
1963†	53,931	408	63	423	894	13,399	1,920	9,261	24,580
1964	56,917	458	108	408	974	14,168	3,008	8,486	25,662
1965	61,969	453	129	503	1,085	15,301	3,347	9,260	27,908
1966	65,868	484	119	531	1,134	15,925	3,685	9,120	28,730
1967	69,042	494	127	475	1,096	16,775	3,372	9,411	29,558
1968	74,026	486	121	567	1,174	16,842	3,555	9,955	30,352
1969	78,042	496	96	614	1,206	16,982	3,802	10,336	31,120
1970	91,378	558	125	584	1,267	19,152	4,064	11,539	34,755
1971	92,858	533	135	596	1,264	19,104	4,151	11,150	34,405
1972	107,471	455	129	553	1,137	20,929	4,522	11,796	37,247

* Includes accidents without casualties.

† Figures shown for Sydney Statistical Division and Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts for 1961-62 and 1962-63 relate to the Division of Cumberland, the City of Newcastle, and the City of Greater Wollongong, respectively.

The next table shows the number of accident casualties in relation to the number of vehicles registered (disregarding the mileage travelled) and to the population. The ratio of casualties to population increased markedly during the last ten years. However, with the number of vehicles on the register expanding at a much greater rate than the population during this period, the ratio of casualties to vehicles registered has tended to remain steady.

Table 367. Road Casualties, N.S.W.: Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population

Year ended 30 June	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered			Per 10,000 of Mean Population		
	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured
1939	1.74	25.60	27.34	2.02	30.66	32.68
1962	0.76	16.90	17.66	2.25	50.34	52.59
1963	0.78	21.52	22.30	2.20	61.17	63.37
1964	0.81	21.49	22.30	2.39	62.91	65.30
1965	0.85	21.94	22.79	2.62	67.36	69.98
1966	0.84	21.42	22.26	2.70	68.25	70.95
1967	0.78	21.06	21.84	2.57	69.17	71.74
1968	0.79	20.48	21.27	2.70	69.82	72.52
1969	0.77	19.84	20.61	2.74	70.28	73.02
1970	0.76	20.94	21.70	2.83	77.55	80.38
1971	0.72	19.55	20.27	2.77	75.43	78.20
1972	0.61	19.86	20.47	2.45	80.16	82.61

Legislation became effective late in 1971, providing for the compulsory wearing of safety helmets by motor cyclists and pillion riders, and the compulsory wearing of seat belts, where fitted in motor vehicles, by drivers and passengers. All vehicles first registered after 1 January 1969 must have seat belts fitted for the front seats, while those vehicles manufactured after 1 January 1971 must also have seat belts fitted for the rear seats. From April 1973, the compulsory fitting of seat belts in the front seat was extended to vehicles first registered on or after 1 January 1965.

An analysis of fatalities by type of accident shows that 44.9 per cent of road deaths in 1971-72 resulted from collisions between vehicles, 21.2 per cent from vehicles striking pedestrians, and 33.2 per cent from vehicles overturning, leaving the roadway, or colliding with a fixed object. In respect of persons injured, the corresponding proportions were 61.6 per cent, 12.1 per cent, and 25.1 per cent.

Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents

In 1971-72, motor drivers and passengers comprised 69 per cent of the persons killed and 74 per cent of those injured in road accidents, while pedestrians constituted 21 per cent of the fatal cases and 12 per cent of the injured. A classification of persons killed or injured in road accidents in the last six years is given in the following table.

Table 368. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Classes of Persons Killed or Injured

Year ended 30 June	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others*	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1967	387	39	19	357	293	1	1,096
1968	452	67	29	275	349	2	1,174
1969	445	57	29	323	352	...	1,206
1970	461	103	25	293	382	3	1,267
1971	479	88	18	265	413	1	1,264
1972	422	93	12	243	366	1	1,137
PERSONS INJURED							
1967	11,582	1,134	820	4,165	11,815	42	29,558
1968	11,751	1,603	834	4,177	11,958	29	30,352
1969	11,873	2,274	888	4,276	11,783	26	31,120
1970	13,255	2,758	806	4,532	13,371	33	34,755
1971	13,880	3,267	763	4,090	12,365	40	34,405
1972	14,716	4,141	877	4,494	12,987	32	37,247

* Includes drivers and riders of animals.

The next table shows particulars of the age and sex of persons killed or injured in road accidents in 1971-72:—

Table 369. Road Accidents, N.S.W.: Age and Sex of Persons Killed or Injured in 1971-72

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	21	11	659	465	0.94	0.52	29.96	22.17
5 and under 17	66	35	2,717	1,961	1.28	0.71	53.15	40.71
17 " " 25	297	60	10,046	3,919	9.16	1.94	312.06	129.30
25 " " 40	174	38	5,453	2,463	3.62	0.83	113.91	54.93
40 " " 50	68	27	2,145	1,443	2.31	0.96	73.65	52.28
50 " " 60	76	41	1,596	1,207	3.17	1.69	67.32	50.68
60 or over	130	91	1,460	1,218	5.11	2.74	58.06	37.34
Not stated	2	...	263	232	*	...	*	*
Total	834	303	24,339	12,908	3.57	1.30	104.16	55.52

* 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 1971-72, there were 19,037 accidents (18 per cent of the total) during the afternoon peak period, i.e., between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.; these resulted in 135 persons being killed (12 per cent of the total) and 6,052 injured (16 per cent of the total). More persons were killed between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. (viz., 189 or 17 per cent of the total) than in any other two-hour period of the day.

More accidents, deaths, and injuries occur on Saturday than any other day. In 1971-72, 18 per cent of the accidents, 23 per cent of the fatalities, and 21 per cent of the injuries occurred on Saturdays.

Approximately one-third of the accidents and casualties occur on straight roads where the view is open. In 1971-72, there were 387 persons killed (34 per cent of the total) and 12,135 injured (33 per cent of the total) at such locations, compared with 254 killed (22 per cent of the total) and 17,522 injured (47 per cent of the total) at intersections.

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 1973 at 952 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and certain country areas.

A co-ordinated system of traffic control signals in the inner area of Sydney was brought into operation in 1963. Twenty-one television cameras provide a composite view of traffic in the area and 10 sets of traffic signals in the system are controlled from a central point. Currently, the system is being converted to full computer operation. The system is to be expanded to cover over 150 intersections in the inner city area.

In 1969, the Traffic Accident Research Unit was established as a branch of the Department of Motor Transport to undertake scientific research into traffic accidents. The Unit comprises sections concerned with Engineering Research, Accident Analysis, Clerical Services, and Traffic Safety Education. The Traffic Safety Education Section was established when the Road Safety Council of New South Wales ceased operations in 1971; it is responsible for lecturing activities, the dissemination of community educational material, and the promotion of traffic safety programmes through static displays and exhibitions. The unit operates a comprehensive range of testing equipment including a crash simulator, and is engaged on investigation into the causes of accidents, the development of countermeasures, and the evaluation of their effects. The results of this research are usually published and distributed by way of research reports. Staff of the Unit includes professionally qualified researchers in the fields of medicine, engineering, psychology, and statistics.

The Australian Transport Advisory Council, a co-ordinating and advisory committee, at Ministerial level, established by the Australian and State Governments to consider policy matters relating to transport operations, co-ordination, and development, has set up a number of advisory committees, one of which is the Advisory Committee on Safety and Vehicle Design. This Committee makes recommendations to the Council in the form of Australian design rules for motor vehicle safety. These design rules set out detailed technical specifications of each safety feature and include appropriate dates for implementation in the various classes of vehicles. The safety features covered in design rules endorsed by the Council (which comprises the Australian and State Ministers for Transport) include seat belts and seat belt anchorage points, direction turn signal lamps, reversing signal lamps, head restraints, and collapsible steering columns.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

The number of charges and convictions for traffic offences at Courts of Petty Sessions in the State is shown for the latest six years available in the next table:—

Table 370. Traffic Offences, N.S.W.: Convictions at Courts of Petty Sessions

Year ended 31 Dec.	Total Offences Charged	Summary Convictions						
		Court Appearance Made				No Court Appearance*	Total Convictions	
		Driving Offences		Parking, etc. Offences	Licensing, Registration, etc. Offences			Other Traffic Offences†
		Drunken Driving	Other					
1966	613,987	5,949	58,761	52,966	10,711	7,096	464,122	599,605
1967	558,821	6,212	58,803	52,035	9,489	6,153	411,447	544,139
1968	577,119	6,247	61,615	41,454	10,913	6,214	431,066	557,509
1969	582,677	11,728	60,845	55,869	10,100	4,203	418,626	561,371
1970	658,281	14,259	83,700	60,926	13,470	4,848	456,798	634,001
1971	737,638	17,438‡	94,178	62,039	17,939	6,532	511,005	709,131

* Fine paid without court appearance—see text below table.

† Includes offences by pedestrians.

‡ Includes 12,335 convictions for driving with prescribed alcohol concentration, 1,133 for driving under the influence of alcohol, and 406 for refusal to undergo a breath test or analysis (see text below).

Persons charged with parking, etc. offences (since 1954) and less serious driving offences (since 1962) may elect to plead guilty and to pay their fine without a court appearance. Since 1962, police officers have been empowered to serve on-the-spot notices of these offences (the notice setting out the offence with which a person is charged and the standard fine for that offence).

In December 1968, a system of breath analysis of persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood (0.08 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood) was introduced. The system involves a preliminary roadside test and, if this test proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station. In 1971, 18,740 breath analyses were conducted of which 15,056 were positive. The maximum penalty for the offence is a fine of \$400 and imprisonment for six months. Penalties are also prescribed for persons refusing to undergo a roadside test or breath analysis.

The majority of persons convicted of traffic offences are penalised by fines. Of the 709,131 convicted in 1971, 693,061 were fined, 1,210 were imprisoned (including 235 for driving with prescribed alcohol concentration and 101 for drunken driving), and 14,860 were otherwise dealt with. Among the more serious offences charged in 1972 were 352 cases involving personal injury or death; of these, 99 were withdrawn or discharged, 230 were committed to a higher court for trial, and 23 were convicted summarily.

Persons convicted of certain driving offences are automatically disqualified for a specified period from holding a driver's licence. Also the courts may order suspension or disqualification for other offences. In 1971-72, the number of persons disqualified was 23,235, of whom 1,735 were convicted of drunken driving, 14,501 of driving with the prescribed alcohol concentration, 2,072 of dangerous driving, 753 of exceeding the speed limit, 995 of negligent driving, and 1,257 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 436) 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 1971-72, 17,938 licences (including 8,148 provisional licences) were suspended or cancelled, in 16,882 cases because of traffic convictions, in 362 cases because of physical disabilities, and in 694 cases because of conduct, habits, and other grounds.

Further information about traffic offences is given in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety".



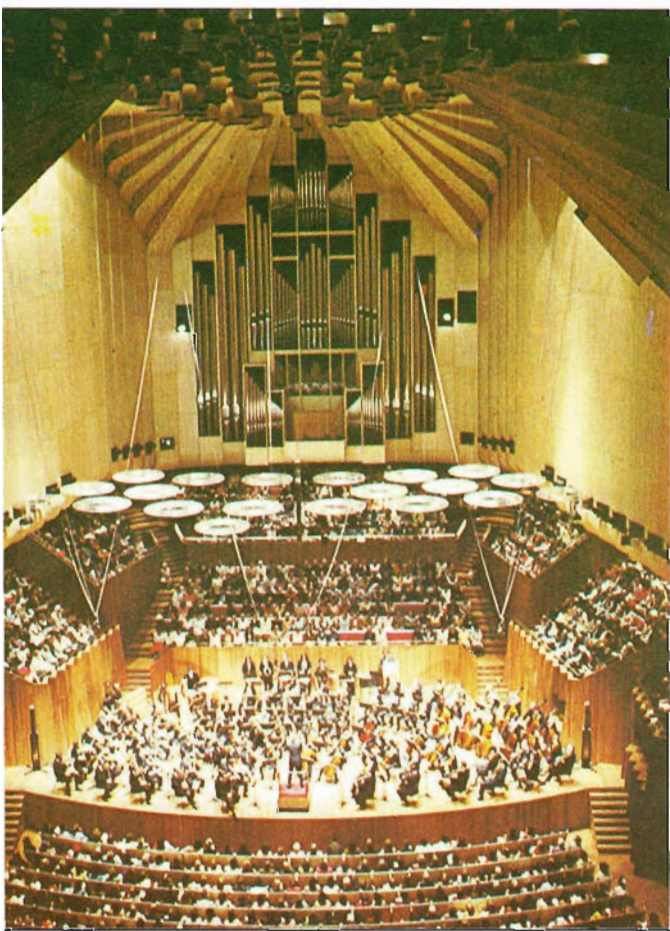
N.S.W. Department of Tourism

A view of Sydney Cove, taken in 1974, showing the Sydney Opera House and the central business district.



N.S.W. Government Printer

(above) The Sydney Opera House was officially opened by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, on 20 October 1973.



(left) The Concert Hall, which seats 2,700, is one of five performance halls at the Sydney Opera House.

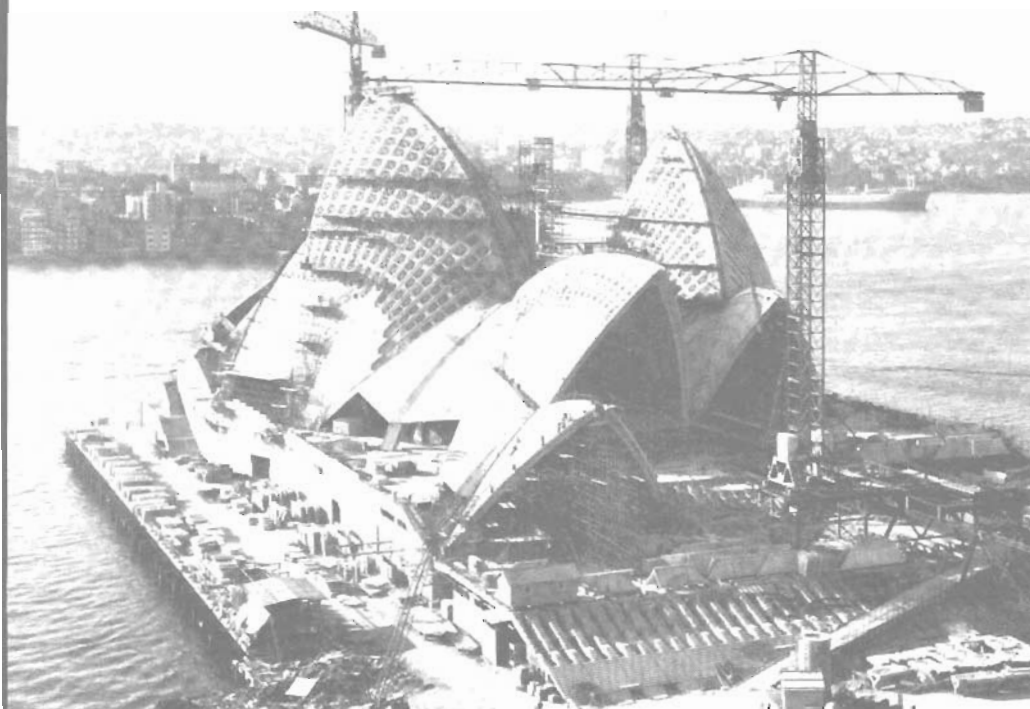
Sydney Opera House Trust



N.S.W. Government Printer

The construction of the Sydney Opera House was in three stages, stage 1 being the base and foundation (photograph above), stage 2 the roofs (photograph below), and stage 3 all finishing work necessary for the efficient functioning of the building.

N.S.W. Government Printer



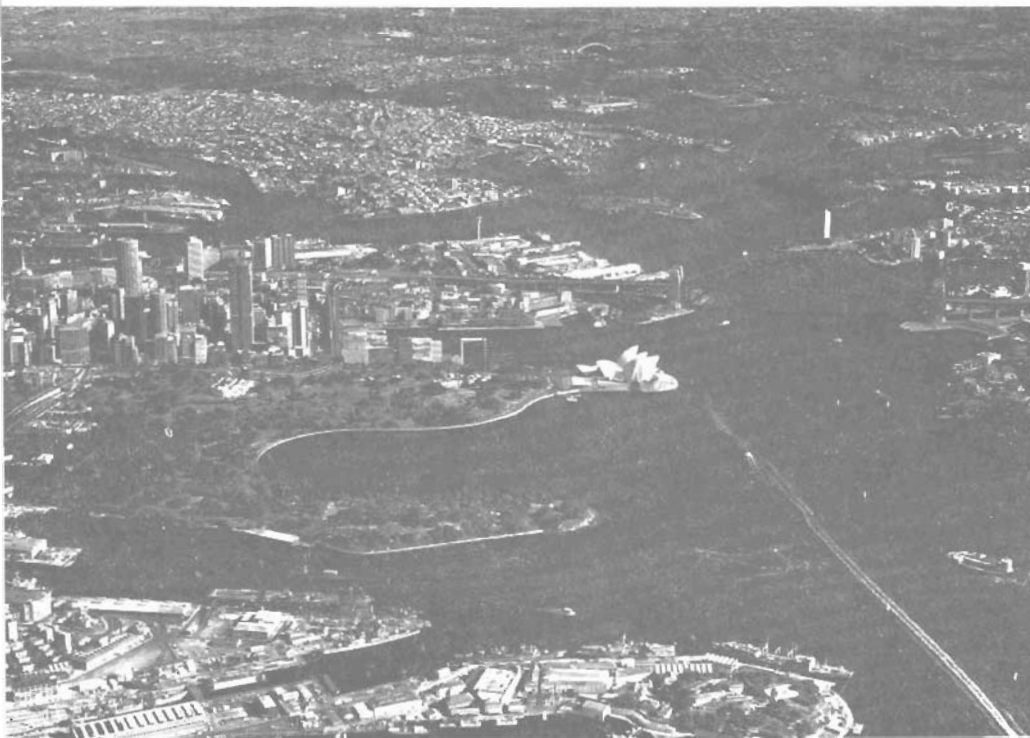


N.S.W. Government Printer

The site of the Opera House at Bennelong Point was formerly used as a tram depot. The photograph above shows the site as it looked in 1931.

A view, taken in 1974, of Sydney Harbour and the Opera House.

Ern McQuillan



Chapter 17

CIVIL AVIATION

CONTROL OF CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation in Australia is controlled, in terms of the (Federal) Air Navigation Act, 1920-1973, and regulations made **under the Act, by the Australian Department of Transport.** 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 Australian Government 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 (Federal) Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act, 1959-1973, gives effect to the 1929 Convention of Warsaw (as amended by subsequent Protocols in 1955 and 1961), covering unified rules for the international carriage of persons and goods by air, and defining the rights of passengers, consignors, and consignees, and the rights and responsibilities of air carriers. This Act, and complementary legislation subsequently enacted by the States, applies the principles of that Convention (with modifications) to internal carriage by air.

Air Navigation Charges

Under the Air Navigation (Charges) Act, 1952-1972, 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 Australian Government. 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.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in December 1973.

A regular international air service conducted by an airline of an overseas country must not set down or pick up traffic in Australian territory except under an international airline licence issued in accordance with an agreement between Australia and the country of the airline concerned. The aircraft of countries which have adopted the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation (see page 451) may make non-stop flights across Australian territory or may land in Australian territory for non-traffic purposes, but aircraft of countries which are not parties to the Convention must not fly within Australian territory without the approval of the Australian Minister for Transport.

Australian National Airlines Commission

The Australian National Airlines Commission was established by the Australian Government in 1945, under the Australian National Airlines Act, to operate air services between the States and to and within the Australian Territories. The Commission may establish international air services subject to the approval of the Minister for Transport. 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 1971-72, its revenues amounted to \$120,072,000 and its net operating profit to \$1,575,000.

Domestic Airlines Agreements

The Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1952, ratified an agreement between the Australian Government 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 Australian Minister for Transport) 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 Australian Government and Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. was ratified by the Airlines Agreements 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. The arrangements for maintaining this "Two Airline Policy" have been extended for at least another five years beyond 1977 by the Airlines Agreements Act, 1972.

Airlines Equipment Act

The Airlines Equipment Act, 1958-1973, empowers the Australian Government to ensure that the two major domestic airlines maintain comparable (but not necessarily identical) aircraft fleets, and is designed to prevent the provision of excess aircraft capacity. Under the provisions of the Act, each of the airlines obtained government approval in 1970-71 to purchase three Douglas DC9 and one Boeing 727 aircraft for introduction on Australian domestic services. In 1972, approval was given to purchase four additional Boeing 727-200 aircraft.

Licensing of Aircraft by the State

In terms of the (New South Wales) Air Transport Act, 1964-1971, commercial 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 Federal air navigation regulations. Before October 1964, State licences for commercial aircraft operating within New South Wales territory were issued in terms of the (New South Wales) State Transport (Co-ordination) Act.

In October 1961, the New South Wales Government announced that certain of the commercial air routes within the State would be re-allocated between Airlines of N.S.W. and East-West Airlines (the two airlines operating intrastate services in the State). Airlines of N.S.W. challenged before the High Court the validity of the proposed re-allocation of air routes, and the Government suspended action pending the outcome of the case. In February 1964, the High Court ruled that the State Government was entitled to issue licences for, and to control routes of, commercial aircraft operating solely within the State's boundaries.

In October 1964, the Australian Government gazetted air navigation regulations purporting to bring intrastate services under exclusive Federal 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 Australian Government 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 Australian Department of Transport (then known as 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.

Australia is represented on the Commonwealth Air Transport Council, the South Pacific Air Transport Council and the International Air Transport Association. The functions of the first two bodies are to advise the represented governments on civil aviation matters. The International Air Transport Association, whose membership is confined to international air transport operators, holds regional conferences for the purpose of fixing fares and freight rates (subject to approval by the respective governments) and facilitating international air transport.

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 371. Civil Aviation Aircraft and Personnel, Australia*

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Aircraft Registered	2,970	3,356	3,559	3,729	3,794	3,802
Aircraft Owners Registered	1,685	1,845	1,951	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Pilots' Licences—						
Private	7,838	9,292	10,218	11,225 ^r	12,045	12,753
Commercial	2,298	2,734	3,357	3,599	3,821	4,109
Student	10,044	10,230	10,512	9,844	10,322	9,963
Airline Transport—						
1st Class	819	826	803	833	887	887
2nd Class	838	887	893	904	1,006	973
Flight Navigators' Licences	222	211	188	160	156	154
Radio Operators' Licences—						
1st Class Flight Telegraphy	19	18	14	2	3	...
Flight Radio-telephone	13,157	15,040	16,331	17,611	18,803	19,813
Flight Engineers' Licences	563	539	568	498	568	564
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers' Licences	2,954	3,278	3,508	3,719	3,946	3,949

* Includes Papua New Guinea.

There were 474 civil land aerodromes (including aerodromes used for both civil and service purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1973. Of these, 100 (New South Wales, 19) were owned and operated by the Australian Government and 374 (New South Wales, 62) were owned by local government authorities and private interests. In 1957, the Australian Government introduced a Local Ownership plan, under which local authorities are offered ownership of aerodromes which serve a local (rather than a national) need; the Government shares development and maintenance costs equally with the local authority.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, five miles south of the centre of the city, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in New South Wales. The north-south runway at the airport has been extended to 13,000 feet to accommodate high-capacity and supersonic jet aircraft. A new international

passenger terminal was opened in 1970, and a new operations and control tower complex in 1973.

Particulars of the civil airfields in operation in the last three years are given in the next table:—

Table 372. Civil Land Aerodromes, N.S.W. and Australia

Maximum Effective Take-off Length Available*	At 30 June					
	1970		1971		1972	
	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia	N.S.W.	Australia
Feet						
Under 3,500	1	32	3	33 ^r	3	35
3,500 to 4,199	14	117	15	108	15	124
4,200 to 4,999	7	110	9	109	13	130
5,000 to 5,899	33	157	35	145	29	143
5,900 to 6,999	12	51	11	50	12	41
7,000 to 8,399	3	14	2	17	3	15
8,400 or more	2	8	3	10	2	8
Total Aerodromes—						
Government† ..	16	104	18	103	18	108
Licensed‡ ..	56	385	60	369	59	388
Total ..	72	489	78	472	77	496

* Lengths according to the International Civil Aviation Organisation's length classification for airports.

† Under the control and management of the Australian Department of Transport.

‡ Under the control and management of local government and private authorities.

Air Traffic Control

The Australian Government owns and operates radio stations and navigation aids on air routes throughout Australia. The rapid expansion of air traffic and the introduction of faster aircraft in recent years has been accompanied by an extension of the V.H.F. radio communication system. Navigational aids such as Instrument Landing Systems, Distance Measuring Equipment, V.H.F. Omni-directional Ranges, Non-directional Beacons, and Visual Aural Range units, have been progressively introduced while Radar now covers the east coast air routes from Brisbane to Melbourne.

Aero Clubs and Flying Schools

The Australian Government provides financial assistance in the form of secretariat grants to the Royal Federation of Aero Clubs of Australia, the General Aviation Association 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 1972-73, Australian Government grants to these organisations amounted to \$48,000.

In 1962-63, the Australian 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. This scheme has been temporarily suspended since 1971-72 due to a surplus of qualified pilots. (By that date more than 1,300 scholarships had been awarded and about 900 holders who had completed their training had been employed as pilots.)

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 Australian and State Governments.

REGULAR AIR SERVICES

The particulars of air service frequencies, etc. given below were current in June 1973.

OVERSEAS SERVICE

Qantas Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Australian Government, operates a number of overseas air services from Sydney. The overseas terminals, with the weekly frequency of service shown in brackets, are as follows—London (eight services via Singapore, four via Hong Kong, seven via San Francisco, and one via Mexico); Mexico City (one); Vancouver (one); Tokyo (three); Hong Kong (seven); Johannesburg (two); Auckland (seven); Wellington (four); Christchurch (five); and Noumea (two). These services are operated by Boeing 707 and 747B jet aircraft.

Air services between the Australian mainland and Papua New Guinea are operated by Trans-Australia Airlines and Ansett Airlines of Australia. Trans-Australia Airlines also operates, under charter from a Portuguese airline, Timor Air Transport, the service from Darwin to Baucau in Timor (three per week). An Indonesian airline Merpati Nasantara Airlines operates, on behalf of Qantas, the service from Lae in New Guinea to Jayapura in West Irian (fortnightly). Qantas operates a (two flights weekly) service from Rabaul to Honiara in Guadalcanal.

Sixteen overseas airlines operate international services to or via Sydney. The airlines, with their services shown in brackets are as follows—Air India (weekly between Bombay and Fiji); Air New Zealand (nine weekly from Auckland); Alitalia (three weekly from Rome); American Airlines (four weekly from Chicago); British Airways (five weekly from London via Los Angeles, four weekly from Hong Kong); Canadian Pacific Airlines (two weekly from Vancouver); K.L.M. (two weekly from Amsterdam); Lufthansa (three weekly from Frankfurt); Garuda Indonesian Airways (two weekly from Den Pasar); Japan Air Lines (three weekly from Tokyo); Singapore Airlines (four weekly from Singapore); Pan American (seven weekly from Los Angeles; Philippine Air Lines (three weekly from Manila); South African Airways (two weekly from Johannesburg); Thai Airways International (two weekly from Bangkok); U.T.A. (weekly from Paris, two weekly from Noumea).

The air route mileages between Sydney and the principal overseas terminals, via the most direct route, are as follows: London, 12,090; Singapore, 4,203; Tokyo, 7,069; San Francisco, 7,976; Vancouver, 8,338; Johannesburg, 7,590; Hong Kong, 5,051; Auckland, 1,312; Lae, 1,900; 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 Australia.

There are direct interstate services from Sydney to Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Perth. These connect with other services from Melbourne to Hobart, Adelaide, and Perth, from Adelaide to Perth and Darwin, and from Brisbane to Darwin. There is a weekly average of 232 direct return flights to Melbourne, 127 to Brisbane, and 31 to Adelaide.

In addition to these direct inter-capital links, there are interstate services with intermediate stops at some of the more important country towns. There are also 117 return services per week between Sydney and Canberra.

The number of New South Wales towns connected with Sydney by air service was 12 in 1947, 36 in 1951, 46 in 1971, and 52 in 1973. 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 forty-six 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 374.

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 373. Regular International Air Services Into and Out of Australia*

Year ended 30 June	Australian-owned Airlines			Other Airlines			Total, All Airlines		
	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail	Flights	Paying Passengers Carried	Freight and Mail
INTO AUSTRALIA									
			Tons†			Tons†			Tons†
1967	2,281	140,661	5,902	2,832	177,822	5,489	5,113	318,483	11,391
1968	2,528	178,828	7,049	3,332	213,675	8,062	5,860	392,503	15,111
1969	2,680	204,801	9,116	3,549	247,913	10,009	6,229	452,714	19,125
1970	3,066	238,056	9,856	4,214	291,577	11,678	7,280	529,633	21,534
1971	3,510	265,504	10,506	5,022	350,195	13,037	8,532	615,699	23,543
1972	3,606	289,331	10,022	5,675	434,152	15,063	9,281	723,483	25,085
OUT OF AUSTRALIA									
			Tons†			Tons†			Tons†
1967	2,279	129,966	4,032	2,840	166,589	3,530	5,119	296,555	7,562
1968	2,550	166,492	4,809	3,338	186,352	5,257	5,888	352,844	10,067
1969	2,765	189,563	5,755	3,541	211,730	5,287	6,306	401,293	11,042
1970	3,017	228,899	6,680	4,208	260,256	6,225	7,225	489,155	12,905
1971	3,525	256,762	8,363	5,010	326,687	7,513	8,535	583,449	15,875
1972	3,645	288,844	8,787	5,647	421,412	8,873	9,292	710,256	17,660

* Relates to services flown wholly or partly between Australia (including external Australian Territories) and other countries.

† In terms of short tons (2,000 lb).

The operations of the regular air services conducted by Australian-owned airlines during the last eleven years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 374. Regular Air Services Operated by Australian-owned Airlines

Year ended 30 June	Hours Flown	Miles Flown	Paying Passengers Carried	Paying-passenger-Miles	Seat-miles Available	Freight	Mail
	Thousand					Thousand ton-miles*	
OVERSEAS SERVICES †							
1962	58	19,331	327	805,086	1,520,510	29,748	11,359
1963	54	20,409	380	974,246	1,794,283	32,408	14,897
1964	60	22,290	455	1,135,002	1,987,508	37,618	15,705
1965	75	27,977	568	1,465,116	2,567,744	50,457	19,486
1966†	90	32,796	643	1,615,829	2,982,339	62,788	21,081
1967	90	32,543	687	1,658,829	3,007,151	63,977	16,702
1968	93	35,301	786	2,027,185	3,655,718	68,629	19,409
1969	99	38,296	897	2,309,090	4,212,476	93,470	16,382
1970	114	42,133	1,070	2,575,486	4,746,938	105,097	15,382
1971	138	49,975	1,254	2,868,901	5,597,921	108,096	15,972
1972	132	48,081	1,362	3,155,095	6,101,408	100,278	17,176
INTERNAL SERVICES ‡							
1962	207	41,176	2,666	1,119,430	1,857,531	26,076	3,198
1963	218	43,700	2,833	1,221,179	2,039,424	28,270	3,324
1964	245	48,971	3,257	1,408,317	2,284,846	30,491	3,741
1965	256	52,323	3,764	1,639,087	2,555,153	33,891	4,074
1966†	262	55,020	4,158	1,831,360	2,861,084	37,577	4,587
1967	256	56,759	4,425	1,972,469	3,132,984	40,148	5,144
1968	241	56,724	4,668	2,125,314	3,353,559	42,320	5,174
1969	245	60,348	5,185	2,401,783	3,753,349	45,521	5,498
1970	252 _r	66,241 _r	5,911 _r	2,802,719 _r	4,525,020	51,021 _r	5,950 _r
1971	259	71,212	6,340	3,090,837	4,889,838	53,457	6,336
1972	250	72,036	6,629	3,278,680	5,154,749	52,380	6,568
TOTAL, ALL SERVICES							
1962	265	60,507	2,993	1,924,516	3,378,041	55,824	14,557
1963	272	64,109	3,213	2,195,425	3,833,707	60,678	18,221
1964	305	71,261	3,712	2,543,319	4,272,354	68,109	19,447
1965	331	80,300	4,332	3,104,203	5,122,897	84,348	23,560
1966	352	87,817	4,801	3,447,189	5,843,422	100,366	25,667
1967	345	89,302	5,112	3,631,298	6,140,135	104,125	21,846
1968	334	92,025	5,454	4,152,499	7,009,277	110,949	24,583
1969	344	98,644	6,082	4,710,874	7,965,825	138,991	21,880
1970	366 _r	108,374 _r	6,981 _r	5,378,205 _r	9,271,958	156,118 _r	21,332 _r
1971	397	121,187	7,594	5,959,738	10,487,759	161,553	22,308
1972	382	120,117	7,991	6,433,775	11,256,157	152,658	23,744

* In terms of short tons (2,000 lb).

† From 1965-66, covers (a) all stages of Qantas Airways Ltd. flights linking Australia with external Territories and overseas countries and (b) stages external to Australia for flights by other Australian-owned airlines. The figures for 1964-65 and earlier years also include stages flown within Australia on flights between Australia and Papua 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 Papua New Guinea.

FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The following table shows a selection of the passenger fares in operation in 1973 and earlier years, and the freight charges in 1973 on regular air services from Sydney:—

Table 375. Regular Air Services from Sydney: Passengers Fares and Freight Rates

Sydney to—	Single Fare for 1st Class Travel at 30 June					Freight Rate per lb at 30 June 1973
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 and 1973	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	Cents
Overseas Destinations—						
Amsterdam	970.10	970.10	970.10	1,020.20	1,061.10	168.7
Auckland	109.10	109.10	112.30	112.30	120.80	40.8
Hong Kong	460.10	460.10	460.10	483.10	497.70	99.3
Johannesburg	730.10	730.10	730.10	730.10	730.10	134.3
London (via India)	975.10	975.10	975.10	1,025.30	1,066.30	169.6
Lord Howe Island	40.20	40.20	40.20	45.60	45.60	12.0
Norfolk Island	55.00	55.00	65.00	71.30	71.20	20.0
Port Moresby	106.50	106.50	106.50	116.30	123.90	56.0
Rome (via India)	922.60	922.60	922.60	970.40	1,009.30	156.9
San Francisco*	664.00	664.00	664.00	664.30	688.50	206.4
Tokyo	582.60	582.60	582.60	611.70	630.10	116.1
Interstate Destinations—						
Adelaide (direct)	51.30	51.30	51.30	56.00	59.60	18.0
Brisbane	30.20	30.20	30.20	33.00	35.10	11.0
Canberra	10.90	10.90	10.90	11.90	12.70	7.0
Darwin (via Brisbane)	143.90	143.90	143.90	157.10	167.30	50.0
Hobart (via Melbourne)	54.20	54.20	54.20	59.10	62.90	19.0
Melbourne	28.40	28.40	28.40	31.00	35.00	11.0
Perth (via Adelaide)	133.50	133.50	133.50	145.70	155.10	42.0
Intrastate Destinations—						
Albury	19.50	19.50	19.50	21.30	22.70	7.0
Armidale	17.00	17.00	17.00	19.20	20.60	7.0
Bathurst	7.80	8.20	8.20	10.50	11.70	7.0
Bourke	27.30	27.30	27.30	29.60	31.60	9.0
Broken Hill	37.30	37.30	37.30	40.40	43.60	13.5
Casino	23.70	23.70	23.70	25.80	27.40	9.0
Coff's Harbour	18.50	18.50	18.50	20.60	21.90	7.0
Coona	15.10	15.10	15.10	16.70	17.90	7.0
Coonabarabran	16.50	16.50	16.50	18.60	19.80	7.0
Coonamble	19.10	19.10	19.10	21.50	22.90	8.0
Cowra	10.20	10.20	10.20	13.20	14.40	7.0
Dubbo	13.70	13.70	13.70	15.30	16.70	7.0
Forster	12.40	12.40	12.40	15.30	16.50	7.0
Grafton	19.00	19.00	19.00	22.70	24.20	7.0
Moree	21.30	21.30	21.30	23.70	25.20	8.5
Mudgee	10.30	10.30	10.30	12.70	13.90	6.0
Narrandera	20.20	20.20	20.20	22.40	23.80	9.0
Newcastle	6.90	6.90	6.90	7.50	8.00	6.0
Orange	9.50	9.90	9.90	12.20	13.40	7.0
Parkes	13.40	13.40	13.40	15.80	17.00	7.0
Tamworth	14.30	14.30	14.30	16.80	18.00	7.0
Wagga Wagga	16.50	16.50	16.50	18.40	19.60	8.5
West Wyalong	17.00	18.00	18.00	19.10	20.60	7.0

* Also Vancouver.

The return fare for interstate and intrastate journeys is almost invariably double the single fare; for overseas journeys, it is usually either double the single fare or about 5 per cent less than double. Economy Class travel at lower rates is available on most overseas and interstate journeys; the Economy Class fare from Sydney to London (via India), for example, was \$678.60 in June 1973. The fare for children is one-half the adult rates. Passengers' luggage is carried free up to a prescribed maximum weight which varies for different airlines. Early in 1972 lower fares were introduced on some overseas journeys, e.g. a special Sydney to London fare of approximately \$700 return and \$420 single. (An increase of 6 per cent became effective from 1 January 1974, the fares then being \$742 and \$445.20 respectively.) The return fare for these concessional journeys is subject to conditions concerning the date of travel and length of stay.

When an article weighs more than a prescribed amount (e.g., 100 lb), a lower rate of freight than that shown in the table often applies to the excess weight.

CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents involving aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Australian Department of Transport. 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 376. Casualties in Civil Aviation Accidents to Australian Aircraft

Nature of Flight	1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Killed	Seriously Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured
Regular Domestic Air Services* .. .. .	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...
Charter .. .. .	...	6	29	1	2	1	13	7
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural	1	9	4	1	1	3	1	3
Instructional .. .. .	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Other .. .. .	...	3	8	3	...	3	...	1
Private	41	17	25	18	33	11	21	10
Total	42	36	74	28	36	20	37	23

* Includes services between the Australian mainland and Papua New Guinea and services within Papua New Guinea. Australian aircraft on regular overseas services have been involved in only one fatal accident (in 1953) during the post-war years; it caused the death of 11 passengers and 8 crew members.

The next table shows the number of persons killed or seriously injured in civil aircraft accidents which occurred in New South Wales and Australia:—

Table 377. Casualties in Civil Aviation Accidents, N.S.W. and Australia

Nature of Flight	New South Wales				Australia			
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
PERSONS KILLED								
Regular Air Services .. .. .	...	1	...	...	26	1	...	...
Charter .. .. .	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	13
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural .. .. .	...	3	1	1	...	4	1	1
Instructional .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other .. .. .	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	2
Private	8	10	14	6	17	40	41	21
Gliding .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Total	8	14	15	8	47	49	48	37
PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED								
Regular Air Services .. .. .	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...
Charter	4	...	...	4	10	4	...	7
Aerial Work—								
Agricultural	2	2	...	2	2	7	3	3
Instructional .. .. .	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2
Other .. .. .	...	3	...	...	...	6	1	1
Private .. .. .	...	6	8	3	5	21	15	7
Gliding .. .. .	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	3
Total	6	13	10	10	20	41	24	23

Chapter 18

COMMUNICATION

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services in Australia are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The rates and charges for these services are uniform throughout Australia.

The finances of the Postmaster-General's Department in Australia during the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The marked increase in earnings in this period reflects the increasing volume of business handled and the higher charges imposed in 1964 (telephone services only), 1967 and 1968 (postal services only) and in 1970, 1971, and 1973 (postal and telephone services).

Table 378. Postmaster-General's Department: Finances, Australia

Year ended 30 June	Earnings			Working Expenses	Interest Payable to Aust Govt, Treasury	Profit or Loss		
	Postal Branch	Tele-communications Branch*	Total			Postal Branch	Tele-communications Branch*	Total
\$ thousand								
1963	99,844	203,094	302,938	262,108	42,356	1,050	(-) 2,576	(-) 1,526
1964	106,576	222,718	329,294	282,560	47,328	956	(-) 1,550	(-) 594
1965	112,190	257,854	370,044	312,926	52,907	(-) 2,618	6,831	4,212
1966	116,746	284,528	401,274	341,082	60,316	(-) 10,341	10,217	(-) 124
1967	119,988	311,500	431,488	383,961	69,029	(-) 23,580	2,078	(-) 21,502
1968	138,179	364,478	502,656	433,869	78,436	(-) 20,161	10,512	(-) 9,648
1969	154,936	412,272	567,208	470,422	88,749	(-) 8,701	16,738	8,037
1970	161,866	463,378	625,244	524,341	98,921	(-) 19,868	21,850	1,982
1971	185,599	530,014	715,613	602,893	114,363	(-) 25,489	23,846	(-) 1,643
1972	213,364	645,129	858,493	667,319	131,374	(-) 11,253	71,052	59,799
1973	226,496	710,565	937,061	749,256	146,581	(-) 20,891	62,115	41,223

* From 1964-65, the Telegraph and Telephone Branches were combined to form the Tele-communications Branch.

Particulars of the staff of the Department in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory are given in the next table:—

Table 379. Postmaster-General's Department: Employees in N.S.W.*

At 30 June	Permanent Staff	Staff at Non-Official Post Offices	Telephone Office Keepers	Mail Contractors (including Drivers)	Temporary and Exempt Employees	Total Employees
1968	24,981	2,320	209	1,963	14,478	43,951
1969	25,422	2,232	177	1,883	14,748	44,462
1970	25,820	2,301	152	1,817	15,760	45,850
1971	26,452	2,272	136	1,798	15,424	46,082
1972	27,709	2,171	124	1,520	14,745	46,269
1973	28,541	2,206	129	1,716	15,118	47,710

* 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.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in January 1974.

Postal Services

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, the scope and nature of the services provided depending upon the local conditions. There were 2,075 post offices in the State at 30 June 1973, of which 512 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials) and 1,563 were non-official.

The air mails are carried by commercial airlines under contract to the Department, generally at a predetermined rate per pound-mile of mail carried. In 1972-73 in New South Wales, payment for the carriage of mail by air was \$6,511,000, of which \$5,180,000 related to overseas air mail. Equivalent figures for Australia in the same year were \$14,510,000 and \$10,595,000 respectively.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or overseas, and articles received from overseas in the last two years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

Table 380. Articles Posted and Received in N.S.W.*

Article	Year ended 30 June					
	1972			1973		
	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery Overseas	Received from Overseas	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery Overseas	Received from Overseas
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Letters, Post Cards, etc. ..	830,378	52,180	66,496	836,863	51,051	75,380
Registered Articles (excl. Parcels)	2,779	1,295	1,631	2,810	1,020	1,586
Newspapers and Packets ..	117,765	4,084	9,678	123,720	4,278	8,154
Parcels (incl. Registered Parcels)	9,876	490	785	10,258	477	780

*Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Parcel rates and various special postage rates apply to articles other than letters. Letters and articles may be registered against loss or damage, for a fee (in addition to postage) of 75c for items of low value (ordinary) or \$1.50 for valuable items (listed); the maximum compensation payable is \$150 for articles posted to places within Australia and \$11.15 for items posted overseas. An insured parcel service provides for insurance up to \$150 for postage to most overseas countries.

The following table shows particulars of Australian postage rates, effective from 1 October 1973, for letters posted to places within Australia and its territories and by surface mail to overseas countries:—

Table 381. Australian Postage Rates for Letters

Weight of Letter	Letters posted to places within—		
	Australia and its Territories	Asia and Oceania	Other Overseas Countries
	Cents	Cents	Cents
Not exceeding 20 g	7	7	12
Exceeding 20 g but not exceeding 50 g	15	15	20
Exceeding 50 g but not exceeding 100 g	20	25	30
Exceeding 100 g but not exceeding 250 g	30	45	70
Exceeding 250 g but not exceeding 500 g	40	80	120
Exceeding 500 g but not exceeding 1 kg	*	140	180
Exceeding 1 kg but not exceeding 2 kg (limit)	*	210	290

*Parcel rates apply to articles over 500 grams.

All articles (including parcels) may be sent by air mail to places within Australia and most overseas countries. Enveloped mail and postcards posted to places within Australia and its territories are sent by air free of air mail fees if their delivery would thereby be expedited and they comply with the prescribed dimensions (i.e. not exceed 5 mm in thickness, fall within the size range 90 mm x 140 mm to 120 mm x 235 mm, and be oblong in shape with a ratio of sides of 1 to not less than 1.414) and their weight does not exceed 20 g; for articles outside these dimensions (except parcels), a fee of 10c to 90c, depending on weight, is charged. For letters range from 10c for New Zealand to 15c for Malaysia and Singapore, sent to overseas countries, the inclusive postage and air mail fees per 10 g 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 14c (including postage and air mail fees), may be sent to all overseas countries.

Postal services include private mail boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 118,842 and 5,335, respectively, in New South Wales at 30 June 1973.

A "priority paid" mail service was introduced in July 1970 to provide for faster inter-capital mail delivery. The service, which involves an additional charge, guarantees delivery times, which are same day between most capitals and overnight between all capitals and into the suburbs. At 30 June 1973 there were 104 lodgment points in the metropolitan areas of the capital cities which accepted "priority paid" mail. In New South Wales the number of articles handled was 283,188, 417,468, and 551,037 in 1970-71, 1971-72, and 1972-73 respectively.

The postal branch of the Postmaster-General's Department transacts money order and postal order business. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia and are also issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. Postal orders are payable only within Australia and its Territories, the maximum amount of a single postal order being \$20. A fee which depends on the amount of the money order or postal order is charged for this service.

Particulars of money orders issued and paid in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last six years are as follows:—

Table 382. Money Order Business in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30 June	Issued in N.S.W.				Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Total Value	Payable in—		Number	Total Value	Issued in—	
			Australia†	Overseas Countries			Australia†	Overseas Countries
	Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1968‡	4,581	179,847	178,639	1,208	5,398	183,783	182,276	1,507
1969	4,080	88,430	87,086	1,344	4,742	93,635	92,078	1,557
1970	3,948	71,445	69,932	1,513	4,060	75,267	73,673	1,593
1971	3,241	68,495	66,705	1,790	3,619	70,393	68,539	1,855
1972	2,592	61,118	59,228	1,890	2,947	67,290	65,517	1,773
1973	2,288	62,302	60,451	1,851	2,525	63,636	62,177	1,459

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes Papua New Guinea.

‡ Includes, until late 1967-68, official money orders used in bringing to account telephone account collections and War Service Homes repayments.

The following table shows particulars of the postal order business in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during the last six years:—

Table 383. Postal Order Business in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30 June	Issued in N.S.W.		Paid in N.S.W.			
	Number	Value	Number	Value		
				Issued in N.S.W.	Issued in Other States	Total
	Thous.	\$ thous.	Thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1968	4,540	8,161	5,206	6,751	2,509	9,260
1969	5,036	9,799	5,699	8,490	3,142	11,632
1970	5,765	11,219	6,544	9,645	3,731	13,376
1971	6,110	14,851	7,096	12,983	5,083	18,067
1972	6,054	18,565	7,375	16,581	6,121	22,702
1973	5,792	19,108	7,024	17,171	6,321	23,492

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Telegraphs

Public Telegram Service. The telegraph system embraces the whole of Australia. It has been extended steadily since 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable, or radio or by a combination of these. The charge for the transmission of an ordinary telegram of twelve words or less within Australia has been 48c since October 1970. An additional charge of 4c is made for each word in excess of twelve. Double rates are charged for urgent telegrams. Telegrams may be lodged by telephone or teleprinter (telex) for an additional fee of 10c per message.

Telex Service. A telex service was introduced in Australia in 1954 with a total of 78 customers. At the end of June 1973, there were 10,774 subscribers (3,979 in New South Wales) using the facility. The telex service utilises teleprinters instead of telephones and a subscriber can have direct contact with any other telex subscriber in Australia or in most overseas countries.

Data Transmission Service. This service, which was introduced in 1969, provides for the high-speed transmission of large volumes of non-voice information. A customer using lines leased for this purpose from the Department, or using the public telephone network can establish a direct link between data equipment at different centres and transmit information at speeds of up to 48 Kilobits per second.

Particulars of the number of telegrams despatched in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory during recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 384. Telegrams, N.S.W.*

Year ended 30 June	Number of Telegraph Offices	Telegrams Despatched to Places within Australia†		Telegrams Despatched to Places outside Australia
		Number	Earnings	Number
		Thous.	\$ thous.	thous.
1968	2,575	7,277	4,308	1,189
1969	2,509	7,142	4,336	1,220
1970	2,452	7,014	4,237	1,339
1971	2,381	6,202	4,752	1,283
1972	2,243	5,983	4,443	1,220
1973	2,075	6,273	4,947	1,177

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes radiogram traffic with islands adjacent to Australia and with ships at sea.

Telephones

The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout the State. Trunk lines service practically all settled areas in Australia. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931, and to Tasmania in 1936. An expanding network of high-capacity trunk systems links all capital cities and provides direct subscriber to subscriber trunk dialling (S.T.D.) facilities between these cities and to many country centres. In 1972-73, 67 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 385. Telephones, N.S.W.*

At 30 June	Telephone Exchanges	Telephone Services†			Public Telephones ‡	Number of Services per 1,000 of Population
		Sydney	Rest of N.S.W.*	Total, N.S.W.*		
1963	2,105	442,860	252,476	695,336	10,094	169
1964	2,061	463,914	268,830	732,744	10,397	175
1965	2,017	483,836	282,418	766,254	10,525	180
1966	2,017	515,232	298,440	813,672	10,919	188
1967	2,004	543,035	317,144	860,179	10,960	195
1968	1,969	572,604	338,840	911,444	11,309	203
1969	1,947	609,893	364,083	973,976	11,449	212
1970	1,920	653,290	397,187	1,050,477	11,564	234
1971	1,911	689,868	426,851	1,116,719	11,717	245
1972	1,886	718,503	448,674	1,167,177	11,881	251
1973	1,857	741,805	481,305	1,223,110	12,098	260

* 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 is \$55, and for a service connected to a non-continuous exchange (i.e., 8-14 hours service per day) the fee is \$35. Effective outward local calls from subscribers' services are charged at the rate of 5c per call. There is a fee of \$60 for the connection of a new telephone service and \$5 for the reconnection of an existing service.

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 which meets at least once a year, and triennial conferences of member governments.

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-type services. A service providing computer to computer high-speed data transfer is also available to some countries, while international television programmes are provided by means of satellite communication facilities with countries having access to an earth station operating with an Australian station. 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 communication with ships in any part of the world.

In the 1960's the Commission, in partnership with the overseas telecommunication authorities of Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Malaysia, and Singapore, 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 Organisation (INTELSAT), in the establishment of a global satellite communications system. The Organisation is responsible for the design, construction, and launching of the satellites and the tracking, control, command, and related facilities required to support their operation. The Commission owns and operates satellite earth stations located within Australia.

The first satellite earth station in Australia was brought into service at Carnarvon (Western Australia) in 1967. Initially it was used mainly to provide a direct link via satellite between Australia and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration control centre in the United States of America, but was converted in 1969 to a tracking, telemetry, and command station for the control of INTELSAT satellites.

The first "standard" earth station designed to provide commercial communications through an INTELSAT satellite was opened at Moree in 1968, and two additional stations (one at Ceduna in South Australia and a second station at Carnarvon) were completed in 1969. The Moree station provides direct circuits between Australia and nine other countries in the Pacific region; the Ceduna station provides services to earth stations in eleven countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa through the Indian Ocean satellite; and the Carnarvon station handles the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration's telecommunications traffic formerly carried by the original Carnarvon station.

The following table gives particulars of international public message telegraph, telex, and telephone traffic between Australia and overseas countries (including Australian external territories) during the last six years. Details for New South Wales are not available.

Table 386. International Public Message Telegraph, Telex, and Telephone Services, Australia

Year ended 31 March	International Public Message Telegraph Service			International Telex Service			International Telephone Service		
	From Australia	To Australia	Total	From Australia	To Australia	Total	From Australia	To Australia	Total
	Thousand paid words			Thousand paid minutes					
1968	59,894	54,278	114,173	1,287	1,303	2,590	2,648	2,797	5,445
1969	61,381	57,308	118,690	1,758	1,725	3,483	3,316	3,884	7,200
1970	64,914	61,099	126,013	2,476	2,371	4,848	4,311	4,901	9,212
1971	66,905	62,686	129,591	3,608	3,301	6,909	5,754	6,370	12,124
1972	64,862	58,113	122,976	4,238	4,108	8,346	7,206	7,090	14,296
1973	65,935	56,427	122,362	5,181	4,986	10,167	9,000	8,426	17,426

The international telex (teleprinter exchange) service, which is operated by the Commission, enables subscribers to the internal Australian telex system to be connected to telex subscribers in many overseas countries. Direct telephone circuits are provided by the Commission for the operation by the Postmaster-General's Department of telephone services between Australia and most overseas countries. The Commission leases circuits to organisations for their exclusive use. Services available through leasing range from telegraph (teleprinter) circuits to telephone-type circuits which may be used for voice communication or for sub-division into teleprinter circuits or circuits for high speed data transfer. Particulars of the traffic between Australia and overseas countries on these services in the year ended 31 March 1973, are given in the following table.

Table 387. International Telex, Telephone, and Leased Services, Australia, Year ended 31 March 1973

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				Number of Circuits	
Canada	106	98	213	323	...	...
Europe	684	740	1,067	417	‡	...
Hong Kong	144	107	267	209	2	1
Indonesia	44	46	88	69	...	...
Japan	632	576	352	321	16	...
New Zealand	510	467	1,782	1,904	11	1
Papua New Guinea	147	152	760	1,279	4	...
Singapore	145	102	287	180	...	...
United Kingdom	1,217	1,358	2,079	1,557	11	1
U.S.A.	1,158	1,002	1,403	1,519	24	21¶
Other	394	338	702	648	43	1
Total	5,181	4,986	9,000	8,426	111	25

* Includes teleprinter and phototelegraph services.

† Includes telephone, teleprinter, and high speed data transfer services.

‡ Included in "Other".

¶ Includes Guam.

International commercial television programme services were introduced in 1968-69, when 1,123 paid minutes of live television programmes were transmitted to Australia from overseas countries. In 1972-73, 1,097 paid minutes of live television programmes were transmitted from Australia and 4,226 paid minutes were received.

Radiocommunication Stations

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations in New South Wales and Australia, authorised by the Postmaster-General under the Wireless Telegraphy Act. The number of authorised land mobile stations has increased greatly in recent years, reflecting the growth in the number of motor vehicles equipped with two-way radio for communication with central offices. Particulars of broadcasting and television stations are given in Chapter 26.

Table 388. Radiocommunication Stations Authorised in N.S.W.* and Australia†, 30 June 1973

Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia†	Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia†
Fixed Stations‡—			Mobile Stations—		
Aeronautical	11	49	Aeronautical	686	2,689
Services with other Countries (OTC)	65	138	Land Mobile	42,989	134,937
Outpost	259	2,956	Harbour Mobile	639	1,775
Radiotelephone Subscribers Service	86	193	Outpost	303	4,175
Other	857	2,808	Radiodetermination	30	205
Land Stations¶—			Radiotelephone Subscribers Service	86	212
Aeronautical	80	329	Ships	2,976	10,083
Base Stations—			Other .. ..	...	1,743
Land Mobile	4,637	14,258	Earth Space Services	1	8
Harbour Mobile	30	177	Broadcasting Services§ .. ..	...	21
Coast (OTC)	1	21	Amateur Stations—		
Limited Coast (Fishing Safety VHF Marine)	54	283	Unrestricted	1,450	4,512
Special Experimental	174	577	Restricted	595	2,051
Repeater	89	189	Total	56,098	184,389

* Excludes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes internal and external Territories.

‡ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with other fixed stations.

¶ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with mobile stations.

§ Special local stations in Papua New Guinea not licensed under the Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1973.

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 Australian Government under the provisions of the National Security Act. A brief account of the Federal system of price control, and of the supplementary measures taken to keep prices stable during the war years, is given on page 726 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 20 September 1948, prices in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948. In terms of the Act, the Minister may declare any commodities and services to be subject to control, and may remove or re-impose the control on any item. The Prices Commissioner is empowered to fix the maximum prices at which declared commodities and services may be sold or supplied, and to investigate the price of any commodity or service (whether declared or not).

The general control of prices in New South Wales was progressively modified after 1952, and suspended on 15 April 1955. Controls were temporarily re-introduced on a limited range of commodities and services between July 1955 and September 1956. Price control on bread was re-introduced in December 1957, and on motor spirit in May 1959, and maximum prices for these commodities have since been fixed by the Prices Commissioner. Many other commodities and services remain declared under the Act, but maximum prices are not fixed for them.

Milk, gas, electricity, and coal prices and rents for leased premises in New South Wales are subject to control in terms of other State statutes.

CONTROL OF RENTS

Between December 1939 and November 1941, the rents of certain classes of leased dwellings in New South Wales were controlled by the State Government in terms of the Fair Rents Act, 1939, the provisions of which are summarised on page 541 of the Year Book for 1940-41. From November 1941 to August 1948, the rents of a more extensive range of leased premises in New South Wales were controlled by the Australian Government in terms of the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations, which provided for rent control and security of tenure for tenants, and which are summarised on page 735 of Year Book No. 50.

Since 16 August 1948, the rents of leased premises in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government in terms of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1969, which, for the most part, continued the system established under the National Security 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

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holiday premises and government-owned premises. Subsequent amendments to the Act restricted the scope of the term "holiday premises" and provided that certain classes of premises may be freed from rent control. A list of the principal classes of premises which were freed from control from time to time up to 16 December 1965 is given on page 147 of Year Book No. 60.

The principal classes of premises which are now not subject to rent control are:—

- (a) dwellings which were erected after 16 December 1954, and residential units (units created by conversion of dwellings) which came into existence after 31 December 1968;
- (b) other dwellings and residential units if:—
 - (i) on 1 January 1969, they were subject to a lease which had been registered with the Rent Controller; or
 - (ii) they are (or have been) subject to a lease which was registered with the Rent Controller after 1 January 1969, and:—
 - (a) vacant possession had been obtained before 1 January 1969 and a subsequent lease had been executed by the lessee before that date; or
 - (b) vacant possession had been obtained before 1 January 1969 and the premises had remained vacant until that date; or
 - (c) vacant possession had been obtained after 31 December 1968; or
 - (d) the premises had been occupied personally by the owner (or by his predecessor in title) after 31 December 1968; and
- (c) business and commercial premises (including combined shop and dwelling if subject to the one lease).

Fixation of Rents

The rents of leased premises subject to rent control are fixed by a determination made under the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act by a Fair Rents Board or the Rent Controller. If a rent is not fixed by a determination or an agreement, there is no fixed rent prescribed for leased premises subject to rent control. A rent fixed by determination may be varied by a subsequent determination or by written agreement between the lessor and lessee.

Rents were also fixed by a section of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act itself from 1948 to December 1965, as described on page 147 of Year Book No. 60.

Determinations of the fair rent of leased premises are made upon application by either the lessor or the lessee. Broadly speaking, the fair rent is determined on the basis of "basic rent plus increased outgoings", which represents the fair market rent (established by evidence) at 31 August 1939, or at the date of erection (whichever is later) plus the amount by which outgoings (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance, depreciation, interest, and a charge for management expenses) increased between the "fair market rent" date and the date of determination.

The lessor and lessee of premises subject to rent control may (since December 1964) enter into a written agreement fixing a rent for the premises. The agreement must be registered with the Rent Controller, and must embody a certificate in specified terms either by a solicitor acting for the lessee and independently of the lessor or by a Clerk of Petty Sessions.

A lessor may apply to a Fair Rents Board to have the rent of leased premises determined at their current value rental if the annual income attributable to a lessee amounts to \$4,000 or more. Broadly, "current value rental" is the weekly equivalent of one and one-ninth times the last assessed annual value of the premises—and the income attributable to the lessee is (a) the aggregate income, from all sources, of the lessee and residents of the premises (except boarders, lodgers, persons under sixteen years of age, and sub-lessees), less expenses incurred in earning that income and (b) \$208 for each boarder or lodger. A current value rental may not be varied because of a subsequent change in the financial circumstances of the lessee.

Recovery of Possession

The Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act imposes restrictions on the eviction of tenants from premises subject to rent control, partly to prevent lessors from evicting or threatening to evict tenants so as to obtain a higher rent than that permitted under the rent control provisions, and in general to prevent tenants being evicted in circumstances in which it is deemed not proper they should be evicted.

A lessor cannot recover possession of the premises except by consent of the tenant or by authority of a court order. To establish his right to a court order, a lessor must serve on the lessee a Notice to Quit, and must prove to the court the existence of one of the limited number of grounds for eviction prescribed in the Act. The court then considers any existing circumstances covered in the prescribed grounds and any hardship that would be caused by making or not making an order, and determines whether, in its discretion, it should make an order for eviction.

The Act also imposes restrictions on the service of a Notice to Quit premises subject to rent control. For example, a lessor may not (except in special circumstances) serve a Notice to Quit any premises during the twelve months following unsuccessful court proceedings for recovery of possession of the premises, or during the six months following a rent determination for the premises made other than on the lessor's own application. The minimum period for which a Notice to Quit must be given is generally seven days, plus seven days for each completed six months of tenancy, up to a maximum of thirty days.

Administration of Rent Control

When the Federal system of rent control ceased in 1948, the Fair Rents Boards established under that system were taken over by the State and a State Rent Controller was appointed.

Within the County of Cumberland, responsibility for rent determinations is divided between the Rent Controller and the Fair Rents Boards. Rentals of shared accommodation are determined by the Rent Controller, subject

to appeal to a Fair Rents Board. The rentals of all other premises subject to rent control are determined by Fair Rents Boards, although the Rent Controller may (subject to objection by a lessee to a Fair Rents Board) allow a lessor a rent increase based on increased outgoings (rates, insurance, interest on overdrafts, repairs, etc.).

Outside the County of Cumberland, rentals of all premises subject to rent control (including shared accommodation) are determined by Fair Rents Boards. The Clerk of a Board may allow a rent increase based on increased outgoings for premises other than shared accommodation, but the increase is subject to objection by the lessee to the Board.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field. In practice, the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade, and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail prices indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed "weight", the product being an "expenditure". The sum of these products for all items for any period represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index equating the aggregate for a selected or "base" period to 1,000 (or some other convenient number), and calculating index numbers to this base by the ratio which the aggregate for each period bears to the aggregate for the base period.

Five series of retail price indexes had been published for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960. Each of the indexes was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of an index more directly relevant to current conditions.

The earliest of these indexes was the "*A*" *Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and house rents), which was compiled from 1912 to 1938. From 1913 to 1933, the Index was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for wage adjustment purposes.

The "*B*" *Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and the rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses) was compiled from 1925 to the end of 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the "*C*" *Series Index*, and was designed to replace the "*A*" *Series Index* for general statistical purposes. The Index was not used for wage adjustment purposes by industrial tribunals.

The "*C*" *Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. From 1934 to 1953, it was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The index on its original basis was last issued for December Quarter 1960, but was continued on a special basis for certain transitional purposes until September Quarter 1961.

The "D" *Series Index*, derived by combining the "A" and "C" *Series Indexes*, was compiled from 1933 to 1934 for use by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The *Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing, household drapery and utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) was constructed as a transitional index from 1954 to 1960.

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the "C" *Series Index*, first adopted in 1921, was revised slightly in 1936, but otherwise continued unchanged until the Index was discontinued in 1960. Recurrent changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the period from the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948 affected the adequacy of the Index, but made revision, or the development of a new index, impracticable. In 1948, steps were taken to collect price data for about 100 additional items, and to gather information about current expenditure patterns. But the very rapid rise in prices, with disparate rates of increase, and a new sequence of changes in consumer expenditure patterns during the next few years, again rendered the development of a new index impracticable. Although the "C" *Series Index* was continued on its pre-war basis, the *Interim Retail Price Index* was introduced, as a transitional index, in 1954. This *Interim Index* was designed to measure retail price movements in terms of post-war consumption patterns as emerging in the early 1950's. The Index embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the "C" *Series Index*, but did not take into account successive major changes in consumer expenditure patterns that occurred throughout the 1950's.

In the years between about 1950 and 1960, home-owning largely replaced house-renting, the numbers of government-owned rented houses increased appreciably, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use, and technological developments (such as the introduction of new synthetic materials) brought about changes in clothing and other items. The impact of these changes in usage upon consumer expenditure patterns was heightened by disparate movements in price. It became clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price movements at all times throughout the post-war period.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The *Consumer Price Index*, which was introduced in 1960, is designed to measure quarterly variations in the level of retail prices for goods and services which represent a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households. The Index does not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, or changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living.

The Index covers a large and representative selection of commodities and services arranged in five major groups—food, clothing and drapery, housing, household supplies and equipment, and a miscellaneous group. "Group" index numbers for each of the five major groups, and "All Groups" index numbers for all the groups combined, are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The Index has been compiled retrospectively to September Quarter 1948. The original reference base used was 1952-53 = 100, but the Index has since been recalculated on the base 1966-67 = 100.

Index numbers for selected sub-groups of the five major groups, and for some special groupings, for the six capitals combined were introduced in 1969. These index numbers have been compiled retrospectively to December Quarter 1963. Monthly food group index numbers were introduced in March 1973, and have been compiled retrospectively to July 1966.

The Consumer Price Index has been constructed as a chain of seven linked indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June Quarter 1952, June Quarter 1956, March Quarter 1960, December Quarter 1963, December Quarter 1968, and December Quarter 1973. 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), of health services (in 1968), and of "take away" foods and wines and spirits (in 1973);
- (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, 1968, and 1973).

The weighting of the seventh linked index was derived from analyses of data from the Population Census of 1971, the 1968-69 Census of Retail Establishments, the 1971 Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, from statistics and estimates of production, consumption, etc., and from several special purpose sample surveys. The weights of all items were reviewed and are now broadly based on the estimated pattern of consumption in 1971-72. The first Household Expenditure Survey, to be conducted for the year ended 30 June 1975, will supply data enabling consideration of a full-scale recasting of the Consumer Price Index.

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, 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 389. Consumer Price Index, Sydney

Base of each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100·0

Year ended 30 June	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1963	87·9	94·6	84·8	100·5	88·8	90·4
1964	89·0	95·2	88·5	99·2	89·3	91·4
1965	94·1	96·6	92·1	98·7	92·8	94·5
1966	98·8	97·7	95·3	99·3	96·4	97·7
1967	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1968	103·9	102·2	105·0	101·2	103·0	103·2
1969	104·9	104·2	110·5	103·0	108·5	106·2
1970	107·8	107·5	119·9	104·8	113·7	110·6
1971	112·8	112·0	131·6	109·3	120·3	116·8
1972	117·5	118·7	143·2	114·6	137·4 ^r	126·3 ^r
1973	126·1	125·9	154·9	118·4	143·7	133·9

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 390. Consumer Price Index ("All Groups"), Six Capital Cities

Base of each City Index: 1966-67* = 100·0

Year ended 30 June	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1963	90·4	89·7	88·7	89·1	88·7	90·7	89·8
1964	91·4	90·4	89·6	90·2	89·8	91·7	90·6
1965	94·5	94·0	93·0	93·9	92·6	94·6	94·0
1966	97·7	97·5	97·5	97·0	96·1	98·0	97·4
1967	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1968	103·2	103·7	103·3	102·9	102·9	104·6	103·3
1969	106·2	106·2	105·5	105·3	105·5	106·1	106·0
1970	110·6	108·7	108·4	108·2	109·4	108·5	109·4
1971	116·8	113·1	114·2	112·5	114·1	112·6	114·6
1972	126·3 ^r	119·7	121·6	119·2	120·7	119·9 ^r	122·4 ^r
1973	133·9	127·2	128·6	126·5	127·3	126·7	129·8

* Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

Retail price index numbers for the six State capital cities are given in the next table as a continuous series from 1901. As the series has been constructed by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope, it gives only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

Table 391. Retail Price Index Numbers, Six State Capital Cities Combined

Base: Year 1911 = 100

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1901	88	1916*	132	1931	145	1946	190	1961	471
1902	93	1917*	141	1932	138	1947	198	1962	469
1903	91	1918*	150	1933	133	1948	218	1963	472
1904	86	1919*	170	1934	136	1949	240	1964	483
1905	90	1920*	193	1935	138	1950	262	1965	502
1906	90	1921*	168	1936	141	1951	313	1966	517
1907	90	1922*	162	1937	145	1952	367	1967	534
1908	95	1923	166	1938	149	1953	383	1968	548
1909	95	1924	164	1939	153	1954	386	1969	564
1910	97	1925	165	1940	159	1955	394	1970	586
1911	100	1926	168	1941	167	1956	419	1971	621
1912	110	1927	166	1942	181	1957	429	1972	658
1913	110	1928	167	1943	188	1958	435	1973	720
1914*	114	1929	171	1944	187	1959	443		
1915*	130	1930	162	1945	187	1960	459		

* Month of November.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

The average retail prices of selected food items in Sydney in 1949 and later years are shown in the next table. These averages are based on the prices quoted, at the 15th of each month in the year, by retail shops throughout the metropolis.

Table 392. Average Retail Prices of Food, Sydney

Item	Unit of Quantity	1949	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Groceries, etc.—		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Bread	2 lb naked loaf, delivered	6·1	20·0	20·8	21·8	23·4	26·2
Flour, Plain	2 lb	5·2	18·2	18·6	18·8	21·1	22·1
Tea	½ lb	13·8	29·3	28·4	30·4	32·5	31·1
Sugar	2 kg 4 lb pkt. †	15·6	43·8	43·6	41·7	42·7	46·2 ‡
Jam, Plum	24 oz tin	15·0	30·1	31·3	31·0	30·5	31·6
Peanut	29 oz tin	16·2	31·6	32·7	33·0	33·1	33·4
Potatoes	7 lb	17·9	38·9	48·4	52·8	50·4	83·7
Onions	lb	3·2	9·7	11·0	12·6	11·2	18·4
Dairy Produce—							
Butter	lb	21·7	53·6	54·4	55·9	58·0	58·0
Cheese, Processed ..	½ lb	12·0	23·7	23·4	23·5	25·9	27·3
Eggs*	Dozen	31·6	65·7	62·2	60·9	60·9	69·6
Milk, Fresh	Quart, delivered in 1 pint bottles	8·6	22·8	23·2	25·0	26·0	28·0
Milk, Evaporated ..	14½ oz tin	n.a.	16·2	16·0	15·8	17·4	17·8
Meat—							
Beef—							
Steak, Rump	lb	22·3	95·8	103·8	115·2	120·2	140·9
Silverside, Corned ..	lb	11·8	53·4	57·3	61·1	63·4	75·7
Mutton—							
Leg	lb	9·4	30·2	32·0	32·8	34·7	51·6
Chops, Loin	lb	11·9	25·1	27·0	28·1	28·8	50·3
Bacon, Rashers	½ lb ‡	14·1	45·0	44·8	47·6	48·0	50·4

* New-laid, first-quality hen eggs. Minimum weight 1½ oz per egg in 1949, 24 oz per dozen eggs from 1969 until June 1972, and thereafter 55 grams per egg.

† 2 kg packet in 1973, 4 lb packet in 1972 and earlier years.

‡ Half lb "pre-pack" in 1969 and later years.

Prices of bread, flour, and milk are dealt with in more detail below. Further information about the prices of sugar, butter, eggs, and other food items is given in the chapters "Agriculture" and "Dairying, Poultry, and Beekeeping".

FLOUR AND BREAD PRICES

From September 1939 (immediately after the outbreak of war) to September 1948, the prices of flour and bread were controlled by the Australian Government under the National Security (Prices) Regulations. From 20 September 1948, the prices of both commodities became subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the (State) Prices Regulation Act, 1948. Maximum retail prices of bread have been fixed by the State Prices Commissioner since September 1948 (except for short periods in 1955 and 1956-57). Maximum prices for flour were fixed by the Commissioner from September 1948 to April 1955.

The retail price of bread in Sydney at each date of change since December 1961, and the wholesale price of flour operative on those dates, are given in the next table:—

Table 393. 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		Tonne		2 lb naked Loaf		Tonne
	At Shop	Delivered			At Shop	Delivered	
	Cents	Cents	\$		Cents	Cents	\$
1961: Dec. 14	15.0	15.8	95.90	1970: Apr. 2	20.0	21.0	111.22
1963: May 23	15.4	16.2	95.90	1971: Mar. 25	21.0	22.0	113.37
Dec 12	15.0	15.8	91.77	Dec. 20	22.0	23.0	119.99
1964: Dec. 17	15.4	16.2	93.42	1972: May 15	23.0	24.0	119.99
1965: Sept. 16	15.8	16.7	93.42	1973: Jan. 17	24.0	25.0	126.95
Dec. 30	16.7	17.5	98.27	July 9	26.0	27.0	126.95
1966: Feb. 14	17.0	18.0	98.27	Oct. 18	28.0	29.0	126.95
1967: July 13	18.0	19.0	98.27	1974: May 14	30.0	31.0	134.10
1968: Dec. 12	19.0	20.0	107.09	July 18	32.0	33.0	134.10

* Prices are for the No. 1 area until May 1963, when a uniform metropolitan price was introduced. See text below.

† Wholesale price of plain flour, ordered in lots over 500 kg, and delivered metropolitan area in 67 kg sacks (including cost of sacks).

For purposes of fixing bread prices, the Sydney metropolitan area comprises (broadly) the area within a 36 kilometres radius of the G.P.O. plus (since April 1970) most of Blacktown Municipality and parts of the Cities of Penrith and Campbelltown. Differential prices were declared for the "inner industrial", "outer", and "extreme" parts of the metropolitan area until 8 December 1959. From then until 20 May 1963, differential prices were prescribed for No. 1 area (comprising the former "inner" and "outer" areas and part of the former "extreme" area) and a No. 2 area (the balance of the metropolitan area). Since 20 May 1963, a uniform metropolitan price has been declared.

Flour and bread prices are affected by the price of wheat, which is fixed by the Australian Wheat Board under the stabilisation scheme described in the chapter "Agriculture".

MILK PRICES

Until June 1970, the prices paid for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories in the Board's producing districts were fixed by the Milk Board (which was replaced by the Dairy Industry Authority in 1970). 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, 1970-1972, 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 N.S.W. Department of Agriculture and a representative of milk consumers.

Particulars of the prices paid or fixed by the Milk Board for fresh milk distributed in the Board's metropolitan distributing district up to June 1970, and thereafter through the recommendation of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal are given in the following table:—

Table 394. Prices for Milk Distributed in Metropolitan Distributing District

Date of Change	Milk Delivered by Dairyman at Country Factory*	Milk Supplied by—						
		Dairy Industry Authority to Authority's Agent†	Authority's Agent to Milk-round Vendor at Agent's Depot		Milk-round Vendor to Shop		Milk-round Vendor to Customer	
			Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk	Bottled‡	Bulk
Cents per litre								
1957: Mar. 28	9.49	10.56	13.15	12.33	14.89	14.07	16.87	16.13
1960: Jan. 8	9.47	10.57	13.16	12.34	...	...	...	...
Nov. 18	9.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1962: Jan. 26	9.17	10.58	...	...	...	...	...	...
1963: Sept. 20	9.55	11.10	13.74	12.91	15.41	14.67	17.60	16.87
1966: Feb. 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.72
June 24	10.80	12.56	15.28	14.46	17.05	16.23	19.36	18.48
1969: Apr. 11	10.95	12.73	15.86	15.01	17.73	16.88	20.24	19.36
1970: Dec. 11	11.31	13.52	17.18	16.35	19.16	18.33	22.00	22.00
1972: June 30	12.47	14.40	18.50	17.67	20.70	19.87	23.76	23.76
1973: Aug. 31	13.46	15.80	20.09	19.27	22.58	21.75	26.40	26.40
1974: Mar. 1	13.60	15.59	19.65	19.35	22.15	21.85	26.66	26.00

* Relates to milk delivered at factories which mainly supply the metropolitan district.

† Price at metropolitan distributing centre.

‡ In 1-pint bottles until February 1974; 600 ml bottles from 1 March 1974.

Information about the supply and distribution of milk in New South Wales is given in the chapter "Wholesale and Retail Trade".

GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

GAS CHARGES

Gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 10 privately-owned companies and 20 local government authorities.

Maximum prices and standards of heating power, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act. Dividends payable by gas companies may not exceed specified maximum rates—for example, the dividend rate on ordinary share capital may not exceed by more than 2 per cent the effective annual rate of interest payable on the last announced long-term Australian Government 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., 3,600 megajoules (a joule being the amount of work done or heat generated by a current of one ampere acting for one second against a resistance of one ohm).

The basic rates being charged in July 1974, 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 400	2.38	First 1,500	2.33
Next 400	2.21	Next 13,500	1.90
Over 800	1.78	Next 30,000	1.63
		Next 45,000	1.48
		Over 90,000	1.33

(1 cubic metre = 5.756 gas units)

Special domestic rates were available for storage hot water and heating systems. Special industrial rates were available for large consumers, for steam boilers, and for appliances in continuous use.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Electricity generated by the N.S.W. Electricity Commission (which is the major generating authority in the State) is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities, to the N.S.W. Government Railways, and to certain large industrial consumers.

At 30 June 1973, 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 1,703,467 consumers (including 1,523,387 residential and 179,414 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which, at 30 June 1973, supplied 642,864 consumers (including 581,721 domestic, 46,115 commercial, and 15,000 industrial consumers) in 26 metropolitan local government areas.

The principal rates being charged in July 1974, for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council are shown in the next table:—

Table 395. Principal Rates Charged for Electricity by Sydney County Council, July 1974

Domestic Rate		General Supply Rate (low voltage)		Demand Rates*		
kWh per Quarter	Cents per kWh	kWh per Quarter	Cents per kWh	Category	Fixed Charge per month per kW of maximum Demand (\$)	Cents per kWh
First 30 ..	6.69	First 60 ..	6.69	Low Voltage—		
Next 70 ..	4.55	Next 140 ..	4.55	Option 1 ..	3.46	1.48
Next 400 ..	2.40	Next 14,800 ..	4.24	Option 2 ..	5.85	0.72
Over 500 ..	2.00	Over 15,000 ..	3.59	High Voltage—		
				Option 1 ..	} as specified for Low Voltage, less 8%	
				Option 2 ..		

* Customers taking supply at the Demand Rate must pay for a minimum monthly demand of 75 kilowatts at each point of supply.

Special rates were available for electricity used during restricted hours or for process heating, storage hot water and heating systems, and other special purposes.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index was withdrawn from general publication with the issue of index numbers for December 1970. This index is outmoded and is being replaced by a new series of indexes relating to materials used and articles produced by defined areas of the economy. The first of the new series being published relate to materials used by the Building sector of the economy; they are the Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in House Building, first issued in November 1970, and the Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building which was introduced in April 1969.

A Wholesale Price Index measuring price changes in selected materials used by the Manufacturing Industry is in the course of preparation.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

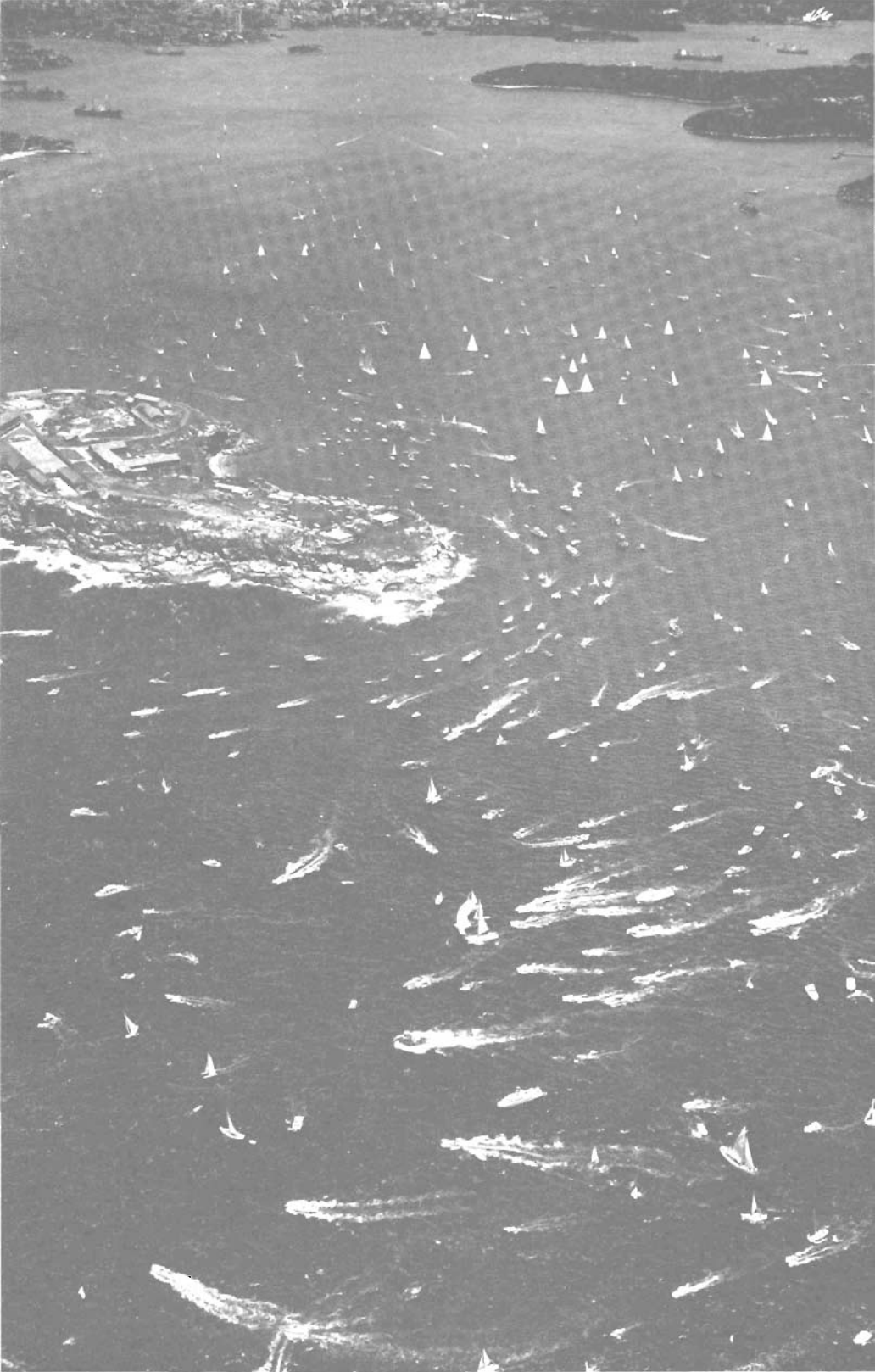
The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses, in each of the six State capital cities, and has been compiled retrospectively to July 1966.

The selected materials have been arranged in eleven groups, and separate group (and "all groups") index numbers are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. Separate materials weighting patterns are used for each State; they were derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each capital city. The weighting pattern for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of the individual city patterns.



Ern McQuillan

A section of the Eastern Suburbs Railway currently under construction. The photograph shows the Woolloomooloo viaduct before the line enters the Kings Cross tunnel. At the bottom left of the photograph is the recently enlarged Sydney Art Gallery.



Ern McQuillan

The annual Sydney - Hobart yacht race attracts a large fleet of spectator craft. The photograph shows yachts rounding South Head after leaving Sydney Harbour.



Ern McQuillan

“Old Sydney Town” is a historical park being developed as a commercial venture near Gosford. The aim is to re-create the early scene of Sydney Cove between 1788 and 1810.

The Fourth Cricket Test of the 1974–75 Series between England and Australia was played at the Sydney Cricket Ground.

Peter Ward





N.S.W. Department of Main Roads

(above) A view of the new freeway bridge over the Hawkesbury River, showing Brooklyn in the background.



(left) Looking South over a recently completed section of the South Western Freeway. The road leading to the left of the photograph is the exit to Campbelltown.

*N.S.W. Department of
Main Roads*

The list of the materials and weights derived for each capital city and other information concerning the index is given in the *Labour Report* issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Movements in the prices of building materials in Sydney and the six State capital cities combined, as revealed by the index, are shown in the following table:—

Table 396. Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in House Building

(Base for each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100·0)

Group	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Sydney				
Concrete mix, cement and sand ..	107·0	111·9	119·3	125·1	134·2
Cement products	108·2	111·6	121·7	135·1	145·4
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	108·4	113·3	117·5	119·7	123·3
Timber, board and joinery	115·4	123·2	126·7	131·8	146·4
Steel products	104·4	110·1	116·9	131·0	141·1
Other metal products	107·7	112·8	115·4	119·5	128·5
Plumbing fixtures	102·3	112·9	117·0	127·3	131·3
Electrical installation materials ..	104·5	114·8	114·7	120·3	126·1
Installed appliances	99·7	103·0	107·0	114·8	114·0
Plaster and plaster products	101·5	103·7	108·3	118·6	120·6
Miscellaneous materials	103·7	106·7	112·4	116·7	126·6
All groups	109·3	115·2	119·8	126·1	135·6
Six Capitals*					
Concrete mix, cement and sand ..	103·8	107·1	113·4	121·2	127·0
Cement products	107·0	112·6	121·8	132·0	139·9
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	107·8	112·4	118·0	124·5	130·7
Timber, board and joinery	108·6	113·5	118·5	124·8	137·0
Steel products	104·8	110·0	115·0	127·9	136·8
Other metal products	106·3	111·8	112·4	118·5	124·9
Plumbing fixtures	102·0	108·7	113·6	122·6	129·6
Electrical installation materials ..	105·2	115·8	115·0	120·2	126·2
Installed appliances	99·7	102·2	103·8	107·4	108·3
Plaster and plaster products	103·0	105·1	109·4	116·9	118·7
Miscellaneous materials	104·5	107·4	111·0	116·4	124·9
All groups	106·3	110·9	115·7	122·7	131·1

* Weighted average of six State capital cities.

The next table shows the "All Groups" index numbers for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movements but not as to differences in price level.

Table 397. Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in House Building
 —All Groups—Six Capital Cities
 (Base for each City Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals*
1966-67 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68 ..	103.4	101.3	103.4	102.1	104.0	101.8	102.7
1968-69 ..	109.3	103.6	105.6	107.0	105.9	104.1	106.3
1969-70 ..	115.2	107.2	109.4	112.4	110.3	107.7	110.9
1970-71 ..	119.8	112.3	115.2	116.7	113.9	114.3	115.7
1971-72 ..	126.1	118.9	124.8	124.8	121.1	120.7	122.7
1972-73 ..	135.6	126.5	133.8	134.8	126.9	130.8	131.1

* Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

The Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and "low-rise" flats (in general, those up to three storeys). The selected materials (72 items) are arranged in eleven groups. Group index numbers, and index numbers for all the groups combined, are compiled monthly for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined, and are available from July 1966. The materials weighting pattern for the index relates to the whole of Australia, and was derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative buildings constructed in, or about, 1966-67. Index numbers for a State capital city are calculated by applying this single weighting pattern to price measures for that city. Index numbers for the six State capital cities combined are weighted averages of the index numbers for the individual capital cities—the relative weight given to each capital city being determined by the proportion of (a) the estimated value on completion of building other than house building in that State to (b) the estimated value of such building in all States in the three years ended June 1967. The index is described in detail in the *Labour Report* issued annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Movements in the prices of building materials in Sydney and the six State capital cities combined, as revealed by the index, are shown in Table 399.

The next table shows the "All Groups" index numbers for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. The indexes enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in degree of price change between cities but not as to differences in price level.

Table 398. Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building—All Groups—Six Capital Cities
(Base for each City Index: 1966-67 = 100·0)

Year	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals*
1966-67 ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1967-68 ..	102·6	101·7	102·2	101·8	102·0	102·3	102·2
1968-69 ..	106·5	105·0	105·1	105·0	104·7	105·1	105·6
1969-70 ..	111·7	109·8	110·3	109·4	108·9	109·7	110·5
1970-71 ..	116·4	115·1	116·4	113·9	113·3	115·0	115·5
1971-72 ..	122·4	123·9	124·4	122·7	121·3	122·6	123·0
1972-73 ..	127·2	131·2	130·4	129·8	126·3	129·7	128·9

* Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

Table 399. Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building
(Base for each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100·0)

Group	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Sydney				
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ..	105·7	109·4	115·5	120·0	124·9
Cement products	109·0	112·7	119·2	129·1	136·0
Bricks, stone, etc.	109·1	113·5	118·2	120·3	123·6
Timber, board and joinery	109·7	113·8	118·8	124·5	133·9
Steel and iron products	106·6	111·0	116·2	122·8	124·0
Aluminium products	106·4	110·6	115·4	120·0	124·8
Other metal products	108·8	130·2	124·7	125·5	134·8
Plumbing fixtures	102·9	116·1	123·3	136·8	142·5
Miscellaneous materials	102·3	104·9	110·3	117·7	127·3
Electrical installation materials ..	102·1	112·2	110·9	114·7	120·5
Mechanical services components ..	107·6	111·8	118·9	127·5	132·2
All groups	106·5	111·7	116·4	122·4	127·2
Six Capitals*					
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc. ..	103·5	106·9	113·0	120·6	124·5
Cement products	106·8	111·7	118·0	126·1	135·0
Bricks, stone, etc.	108·2	112·6	118·6	124·2	130·1
Timber, board and joinery	107·2	111·2	117·0	123·4	132·9
Steel and iron products	106·1	110·1	115·8	125·4	130·3
Aluminium products	103·9	107·4	113·0	119·3	125·4
Other metal products	106·8	126·3	121·4	120·6	126·4
Plumbing fixtures	103·3	113·7	121·3	134·3	143·5
Miscellaneous materials	103·2	105·8	110·3	116·9	124·5
Electrical installation materials ..	102·1	112·2	110·9	114·7	120·5
Mechanical services components ..	107·7	111·8	119·0	127·7	132·4
All groups	105·6	110·5	115·5	123·0	128·9

* Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

WHOLESALE PRICES

The average wholesale prices of selected commodities in Sydney in each of the last three years are shown in the next table. Unless otherwise specified, these averages are based on prices charged by wholesalers to retailers and are the mean of the prices ruling at the middle of each month in the year.

Table 400. Average Wholesale Prices, Sydney

Commodity	Specification	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June		
			1971	1972	1973
Wool	Average price of greasy wool at N.S.W. auctions (annual realisations divided by quantity sold)	kg	67.5r	76.5	193.2
Foodstuffs—					
Meat: Beef	Ox and heifer, 451-720 lb	lb	29.4	30.8	32.9
Mutton	Wethers	lb	12.1	11.8	19.5
Lamb	Average, under and over 36 lb	lb	20.5	21.3	29.8
Milk	In 1-pint bottles, Authority's agent to milkround vendor	Gallon	75.6	78.1	84.1
Butter	Choicest butter; in prints in 30 lb cartons	lb	51.0	53.1	53.3
Eggs	New-laid first-quality hen eggs; large size*	Dozen	54.3r	55.1	57.2
			\$	\$	\$
Wheat for human consumption	Milling for flour	Tonne	60.99†	62.46†	64.66†
	Other	Tonne	63.93†	65.40†	67.63†
Wheat for non-human consumption	Industrial purposes	Tonne	53.28†	54.75†	56.98†
Flour, Plain	In 67kg sacks	Tonne	112.47	117.23	124.05
Potatoes	No. 1 grade; ex-trucks, Alexandria Markets	Ton	86.08	62.81	83.64
Sugar	Refined 1A; bale of 16 1 kg pkts in 500 kg lots or more	Bale	3.52	3.54	3.58
Jam	Plum, in 24 oz tins	Dozen	3.25	3.34	3.39
Tea	Good quality, in packets	lb	0.55	0.60	0.60
Alcoholic Drinks—					
Beer	In bulk	Kilderkin	26.14	26.96	27.64
Wine	Bottled, average of 3 types; in 26 oz bottles	Dozen	8.18	8.69	8.17
Whisky	Imported; in 26 oz bottles	Dozen	44.49	45.48	45.48
Cigarettes	King Size Filter	Thousand	18.51	20.30	20.91
Building Materials—					
Timber—					
Hardwood	Merchantable 3 in x 2 in, set lengths; delivered metropolitan area	100 sup. ft	25.86	28.40	30.68
Oregon	Merchantable 2 in x 2 in to 12 in x 6 in in set lengths; delivered metropolitan area	100 sup. ft	30.87	32.20	35.49
Bricks	Common, at kiln	Thousand	49.55	49.55	49.55
Paint	Synthetic exterior, enamel; in 1 gallon tins	Gallon	6.86	7.19	7.54
Iron and Steel—					
Pig Iron	Foundry, c.i.f. Aust. ports	Ton	54.25	60.42	62.42
Structural Steel Shapes	c.i.f. Aust. ports	Ton	100.46	114.33	122.33
Sheets	Corrugated, Custom Orb "020"; factory to wholesaler	100 sq ft	10.54	11.54	12.32
Newsprint	Australian, landed cost	Ton	156.00	158.00	160.00
			Cents	Cents	Cents
Liquid Fuel, etc.—					
Motor Spirit	Standard Grade; bulk	Gallon	35.7	38.1	38.4
Diesoline	In 44 gallon drums	Gallon	35.9	38.6	38.9
Motor Oil	In 44 gallon drums	Gallon	115.3	127.5	128.0
Power Kerosene	In 44 gallon drums	Gallon	23.6	23.4	23.4

* 24 oz per dozen in 1970-71 and 1971-72; 55 grams per egg from July 1972. Prices are the mean of monthly averages of daily prices.

† Price for the year ended 30 November following.

HOUSE AND FLAT 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 between 1947 and 1966 revealed a marked trend from the renting to the owning of dwellings, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. However, from 1966 to 1971 this trend was reversed with the percentage of dwellings occupied by owners falling from 70 in 1966 to 67 in 1971. The development of the trends since 1947 (the first census to be held after 1933) is illustrated below:—

<i>At 30 June</i>	<i>Occupied Private Dwellings</i>		<i>Dwellings Occupied by Tenants</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
1971	1,356,533	15	379,651	17	28

Between 1966 and 1971, the number of tenanted houses rose by 14 per cent (to 199,903), and the number of tenanted flats rose by 30 per cent (to 157,494).

At 30 June 1971, tenanted houses represented 53 per cent, tenanted flats represented 41 per cent, and other tenanted dwellings (non-self contained flats, improvised homes, caravans, etc.) represented 6 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 1971 are available, for the first time, on both a furnished and an unfurnished basis. A classification of these dwellings according to the amount of weekly rent being paid is given in Table 401.

The proportion of unfurnished tenanted houses and flats at 30 June 1971, with a rental of \$6 or less per week, was 13.8 per cent (15.8 per cent in respect of houses and flats owned by the Housing Commission), between \$6.01 and \$10 per week, 20.2 per cent (39.6 per cent), between \$10.01 and \$22 per week, 41.0 per cent (43.8 per cent), and between \$22.01 and \$34 per week, 21.6 per cent (0.8 per cent).

The proportion of furnished tenanted houses and flats at 30 June 1971, with a rental of \$6 or less per week, was 4.8 per cent (13.9 per cent in respect of houses and flats owned by the Housing Commission), between \$6.01 and \$10 per week, 8.6 per cent (34.5 per cent), between \$10.01 and \$22 per week, 49.2 per cent (42.1 per cent), and between \$22.01 and \$34 per week, 27.1 per cent (7.1 per cent).

The system of rent control of leased premises in New South Wales is described earlier in the chapter.

Table 401. Private Houses and Flats* in N.S.W. Rented Furnished or Unfurnished Classified according to Weekly Rent†

Weekly Rent	At 30 June 1971						
	Houses*		Flats*		Houses and Flats*		
	Government‡	Other	Government‡	Other	Government‡	Other	Total
Furnished							
\$ 2.00 or less	29	452	25	132	54	584	638
\$ 2.01 to \$ 4.00	54	851	32	413	86	1,264	1,350
\$ 4.01 to \$ 6.00	78	1,427	22	687	100	2,114	2,214
\$ 6.01 to \$ 8.00	221	1,441	19	868	240	2,309	2,549
\$ 8.01 to \$10.00	332	2,679	26	1,917	358	4,596	4,954
\$10.01 to \$16.00	427	7,338	91	11,403	518	18,741	19,259
\$16.01 to \$22.00	93	7,862	118	15,606	211	23,468	23,679
\$22.01 to \$28.00	43	5,694	43	10,558	86	16,252	16,338
\$28.01 to \$34.00	23	2,822	14	4,413	37	7,235	7,272
\$34.01 or more	29	4,272	13	4,685	42	8,957	8,999
Total†	1,329	34,838	403	50,682	1,732	85,520	87,252
Average Weekly Rent per House/Flat	\$ 11.57	\$ 20.89	\$ 14.91	\$ 21.63	\$ 12.35	\$ 21.33	\$ 21.15
Proportion of total tenanted houses or flats	Per cent 19.8		Per cent 34.0		Per cent 0.5 25.7 26.2		
Unfurnished							
\$ 2.00 or less	763	3,668	1,456	214	2,219	3,882	6,101
\$ 2.01 to \$ 4.00	1,645	7,883	2,488	1,336	4,133	9,219	13,352
\$ 4.01 to \$ 6.00	1,864	10,206	857	1,596	2,721	11,802	14,523
\$ 6.01 to \$ 8.00	6,183	9,190	1,040	2,460	7,223	11,650	18,873
\$ 8.01 to \$10.00	13,419	11,353	2,079	3,918	15,498	15,271	30,769
\$10.01 to \$16.00	19,049	21,820	4,852	12,351	23,901	34,171	58,072
\$16.01 to \$22.00	983	17,233	246	24,152	1,229	41,385	42,614
\$22.01 to \$28.00	234	11,340	115	28,637	349	39,977	40,326
\$28.01 to \$34.00	55	4,725	29	7,874	84	12,599	12,683
\$34.01 or more	48	4,712	8	3,542	56	8,254	8,310
Total†	44,243	102,130	13,170	86,080	57,413	188,210	245,623
Average Weekly Rent per House/Flat	\$ 9.91	\$ 14.96	\$ 8.21	\$ 21.27	\$ 9.53	\$ 17.85	\$ 15.90
Proportion of total tenanted houses or flats	Per cent 80.2		Per cent 66.0		Per cent 17.2 56.5 73.8		

* "Houses" include Villa units. "Flats" relate to "self-contained" flats, including home units. ("Self-contained" means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facilities.)

† Includes only those houses and flats for which a rent was stated.

‡ Owned by N.S.W. Housing Commission.

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 Australian 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 Australian Government has used other constitutional powers to authorise Commonwealth tribunals to deal with employer-employee relationships in particular industries otherwise than by means of conciliation and arbitration. In particular, the interstate trade and commerce power and the defence power have been used to confer wide powers on the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with respect to the stevedoring and maritime industries and various Commonwealth projects. By agreement between the Australian and New South Wales Governments, a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal has been established to deal both with interstate industrial disputes in the coal mining industry and with disputes confined to the industry in New South Wales.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was

sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc. than those awarded under the State jurisdiction. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from 1937 to 1955, and by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission from June 1964 to July 1967 (when "total wages" replaced basic wages and margins under Commonwealth awards, etc.—see page 501) 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 Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, a policy generally followed in the other States.

A survey in 1968, covering most persons in private and government employment (other than in rural industry or in private domestic service), showed that 41 per cent of male employees in New South Wales were covered by Commonwealth awards, determinations, and registered agreements, 46 per cent were covered by State awards, etc., 1 per cent were covered by unregistered collective agreements and 13 per cent were not covered by any award, etc. The proportions for female employees were 30, 63, 0.5, and 6 per cent, respectively. The industries and occupations subject to Commonwealth awards and agreements included pastoral industries, shipping, shipbuilding, metal trades, enginedrivers, timber trades, clothing trades, glass works and rubber works, breweries, railways, and journalists.

COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

The Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1904. The last fundamental change, in 1956, altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by establishing (a) a Commonwealth Industrial Court (re-named the Australian Industrial Court in 1973) to deal with judicial matters associated with industrial arbitration, and (b) a Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (re-named the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in 1973) to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. The present legislative basis of the Commonwealth system is the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904–1973.

The Australian Industrial Court is a superior court of record, composed of a Chief Judge and not more than nine other judges. It is empowered to enforce penal provisions of the arbitration laws, to determine questions of law referred to it by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission or the Industrial Registrar, to interpret and enforce awards, to hear appeals from State courts (other than Supreme Courts) in industrial matters, to hear applications for decisions that State awards or orders are inconsistent with valid Commonwealth awards (and are therefore invalid), to determine eligibility for membership of a registered industrial organisation, and to settle disputes between an organisation and its members. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Court may direct the Registrar to make investigations and, if necessary, order a new election. In

general, the Court's jurisdiction is exercised by at least three judges, but matters of interpretation and proceedings relating to membership and rules of organisations may be determined by a single judge. Decisions of the Court in matters concerning the validity of State awards and orders or appeals against decisions of State Courts are subject to appeal to the High Court, provided the latter gives leave to appeal; other decisions of the Court are, in general, final.

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission at present comprises a President, nine Deputy Presidents, and twenty Commissioners. The presidential members (i.e., the President and Deputy Presidents) have the same status and rights as a judge of the Industrial Court, and must have been, on appointment, a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or a State Supreme Court of at least five years' standing, or, in the case of a Deputy President, must have held for at least five years a university degree or similar qualification in law, economics, industrial relations or some other field relevant to the duties of a Deputy President or have had experience at a high level in industry, commerce, government, or industrial relations.

The Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration. It seeks to encourage and provide means for amicable agreement between the parties to a dispute, or to prevent or settle a dispute by conciliation, before proceeding to exercise its powers of compulsory arbitration. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party. In making an award, the Commission is not restricted to the specific claims of the parties to a dispute, but must consider the public interest, in particular the state of the national economy and the likely effects on the economy of any award.

Matters concerning standard hours of work, national wages cases, the minimum wage, annual leave, and long service leave may be dealt with only by a Full Bench of the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President.

Other industrial matters are in general dealt with by a single member of the Commission. Each industry, or group of industries, is assigned to a panel of members of the Commission consisting of a presidential member and at least one Commissioner, and the function of the Commission in relation to that industry, or group of industries, is exercised by members of that panel. Members of the Commission are required to keep themselves acquainted with industrial affairs and conditions.

When a member of the Commission, a registered organisation, an employer, or a Minister becomes aware of an impending or existing industrial dispute, the presidential member of the relevant industrial panel is notified. In the first instance the dispute is generally referred for conciliation to a member of the Commission within the panel. His role is to bring the parties together and attempt to reach agreement between the parties by conciliation. An agreement so arrived at may be made into a memorandum of agreement and certified by the member as an award, provided that he is satisfied that the principal terms of the agreement have been approved by the committee of management of each of the organisations and that those terms are acceptable to a majority of the members affected by the agreement, and provided that he is satisfied that such an agreement is in the public interest. If the parties fail to reach agreement by conciliation, the member reports to the presidential member of his panel and the dispute is then dealt with at arbitration. The presidential member, or a Commissioner

within the panel (including the member of the Commission who acted in the conciliation proceeding, provided that neither party to the dispute objects), acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle the dispute by making an award. Should, however, at this late stage, the parties resolve their differences, the presidential member or Commissioner may act as conciliator and certify a memorandum of agreement as an award.

When a party to an industrial dispute requests that the matter in dispute be referred to a Full Bench of the Commission, the panel member dealing with the matter must consult with the President as to whether this should be done. If the President is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient public importance, it will be dealt with by a Full Bench consisting of at least three members of the Commission, including at least two presidential members.

The Commission as constituted for the purposes of conciliation or arbitration may refer matters in dispute to a Local Industrial Board for investigation and report, and make an award on the basis of the Board's report. Local Industrial Boards comprise either a State Industrial Authority willing to act, or a board consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman appointed by the Commission.

Provision may be made in an award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms.

Appeal may be made against an award made by a member of the Commission, against a member's decision not to make an award, and against a member's finding in relation to the existence of, or parties to, an industrial dispute. An appeal also lies against a member's decision certifying or refusing to certify a memorandum of agreement, and against a member's decision to dismiss a matter on the grounds that it either appeared trivial or should be dealt with by a State Industrial Authority, or that it was in the public interest to dismiss it. The appeal is heard by the Full Bench consisting of at least three members of the Commission, including at least two presidential members.

Special provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act authorise the Commission to deal with industrial matters relating to the maritime industries, the stevedoring industry, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project, and those projects declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for purposes of the Act. In the case of the maritime and stevedoring industries, the Commission may deal not only with industrial disputes, but also (whether or not a dispute exists) with any industrial matter which is submitted to it and which relates to overseas or interstate trade and commerce. In the case of the Snowy Mountains and declared Commonwealth projects, the Commission may deal with any industrial matter submitted to it, whether or not a dispute exists and whether or not a dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State.

Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), and an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. (Under the Public Service Arbitration Act, an association of less than 100 employees may be registered if its members represent at least three-fifths of the total persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service.) Registered organisations include

both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At the end of 1972, there were 77 registered employer organisations and 152 employee organisations; the employee organisations had 2,129,097 members, representing 84 per cent of the total membership of trade unions in Australia.

Industrial registries, established at Melbourne and other State capitals, are controlled by Registrars, who have powers in relation to the registration, rules, and membership of industrial organisations, and in relation to awards, disputed elections, and other disputes. A Registrar may refer matters of law to the Industrial Court, and other matters to the Commission. Appeal may be made to the Commission against decisions by a Registrar.

Inspectors, who are officers of the Department of Labour, police the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. They have power to enter premises, to inspect equipment, material, and record books, and to interview employees.

Particulars of the special tribunal appointed to deal with industrial matters arising in the Australian Public Service are given on page 494, and of the joint Commonwealth and State tribunal for the coalmining industry in the chapter "Mining Industries".

NEW SOUTH WALES SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of compulsory industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes. A major change in 1959 placed greater emphasis on conciliation rather than arbitration, restricted the right of appeal against awards, provided for more rapid hearing of appeals, and removed the compulsion for employees to belong to an industrial union. A further change in 1964 was intended to encourage greater use of conciliation rather than judicial procedures in the event of an illegal strike. The present legislative basis of the State system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1973.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a Supreme Court or District Court judge, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise specified powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes and lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, determine specified apprenticeship matters, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Labour and Industry—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members appointed by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

A Senior Conciliation Commissioner and not more than six other Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. The Commissioners hold office until they reach 65 years of age. Additional Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed, from time to time, for specified periods not exceeding one year. The Industrial Commission is required to call a conference of the Commissioners at least once every four months, to discuss the operation of the Arbitration Act and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

The principal function of a Conciliation Commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a Conciliation Committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lockout, or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference, the Commissioner (or Committee) may make an order or award in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

Since January 1969, Conciliation Committees may be established by the Industrial Commission for particular industries or callings; previously they were appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Commission. These Committees comprise a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. At 30 June 1973, there were 410 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 hours of employment for the industries or callings.

Apprenticeship Committees are constituted to regulate wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in particular industries. The Committees comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of employer and employee representatives, appointed by the Industrial Commission upon nomination by an employer or group of employers, and by an industrial union of employees.

Special Commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a special Commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Any party affected by an order, award, or decision of a Conciliation Commissioner or Committee may appeal to the Industrial Commission. The Crown may, in the public interest, appeal against an award. The appeal is determined on the evidence presented at the initial hearing, except that, by the special leave of the Commission, new evidence may be presented if it was not available at the time of the initial hearing. No party other than the Crown may appeal against an award made by consent of all parties appearing in the proceedings.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate Conciliation Committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, and an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees) may be registered as an industrial union. At 30 June 1973, there were 126 employee unions and 288 employer unions on the register. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the Conciliation Committee or the Industrial Commission directs, and applies within a specified locality. It also applies for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Employers and industrial unions may make written agreements which, when registered with the Industrial Registrar, become binding industrial agreements between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned. The maximum term for which an industrial agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by one of the parties.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and registered industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Industry, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings regarding industrial agreements and ancillary legislation in relation to the Annual Holidays and Long Service Leave Acts may also be taken by employees and by the secretaries of industrial unions. Employees may also proceed before industrial magistrates to recover wages or holiday pay. Industrial magistrates, whose powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates, exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards, agreements, and statutes governing working conditions.

The Registry of the Industrial Commission is maintained by the Industrial Registrar, who has power to register (or cancel the registration of) industrial unions, to impose penalties, and to enquire into any matter as directed by the Industrial Commission. Decisions of the Industrial Registrar and of industrial magistrates are, in general, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION

The rates of pay, hours of work, and other working conditions in the Australian Public Service are regulated by a Public Service Arbitrator under powers conferred by the Public Service Arbitration Act, 1920-1972. An organisation of employees in the Public Service must usually submit a claim to the Arbitrator; but, with the consent of the Arbitrator, or where he has (other than on the grounds of triviality) refrained from hearing or determining it, the claim may be submitted to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. If any other matter is of sufficient importance, the Commission may permit the Public Service Board, a Minister, or an organisation of employees to refer a claim to the Commission, or to appeal to the Commission against a determination of the Arbitrator.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the New South Wales Government and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of certain conditions of employment (*viz.* wages, rates for overtime, holidays, and other special work, preference to unionists, and deductions for board and residence). There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals in specified matters affecting individual employees.

The State Public Service Act provides that the Public Service Board may enter into an agreement as to salaries with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

The Australian 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 Australian Industrial Court may order compliance with the terms of the award, and may impose a maximum penalty of \$1,000 (\$500 for each breach where an award specifies that a separate breach occurs on each day on which the breach continues). If a breach of an award is threatened or has occurred, the Court may commence hearing an application for an order of compliance only if a presidential member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has issued a certificate permitting the dispute to proceed to the Court. Before issuing a certificate the presidential member is required to make every effort, by conciliation or arbitration, to settle the dispute between the parties.

Under the State arbitration system, the following strikes are illegal:—

- (a) strikes by employees of the Crown or of semi-government and local government bodies;

- (b) strikes commenced before the expiry of fourteen days' notice to the Minister by the executive of an industrial union, setting out the matters in dispute, the proposed date of commencement of the strike, and a statement of the action already taken to negotiate a settlement of the dispute, and strikes commenced after such matters in dispute have been settled; and
- (c) other strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement. (However, an individual union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the voters approve.)

All lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in an illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of \$4,000 is prescribed.

Where the members of an industrial union of employees take part in or assist an illegal strike, the Industrial Commission may order the union to pay a maximum penalty of \$4,000. Penalty proceedings may not, however, be commenced later than the expiration of fourteen days from the cessation of the strike to which the proceedings refer. In defence to any proceedings, the union may claim that it has tried, by means reasonable under the circumstances, to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike, or that the strike was provoked by unjust and unreasonable action by the employer. The Industrial Commission is also permitted to cancel an industrial union's registration if it is satisfied that any of the union's members were taking part in, or aiding and abetting, an illegal strike in an essential service industry. An essential service industry includes the supply of fuel or other commodity or service necessary for the conduct of such services as public transport, the supply of electricity, water, or gas to the public, the provision of fire-fighting, the removal of garbage, sewerage, and drainage, and the conduct of prisons. In lieu of cancelling a union's registration, the Commission may require the exclusion of a group or section of the union from eligibility for membership of that union.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS AND EX-SERVICEMEN

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorised to insert in awards provisions granting preference in employment to members of registered industrial organisations.

The State industrial tribunals must, on application, insert in awards and agreements provisions granting absolute preference in employment (both at the point of employment and at the point of retrenchment) to members of registered industrial unions. The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in 1953 to provide that an employer must not, in general, employ a person who was not a member of an industrial union and that all employees must be members of an industrial union, but these provisions were repealed in 1959.

Under both the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems, certificates granting equal preference with unionists may be issued to employees who object, on the grounds of conscientious belief, to being a member of an industrial union.

Preference in employment to ex-servicemen and women was granted until 1959 for those who served in the 1939-1945 War, and until 1960 for those who served in the Korea and Malaya operations.

Chapter 21

WAGES AND HOURS

Wage rates determined by all industrial arbitration authorities in Australia before July 1967 comprised two elements—a basic or foundational wage common to most rates of wage, and a separate secondary wage for each occupation, or group of occupations, specified in each award. However, since July 1967, by decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (re-named the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in 1973), 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 Australian 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.

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BASIC WAGES

BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

The basic wages prescribed in Commonwealth awards until June 1967 were determined, in terms of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904–1967, by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (formerly the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration). The “basic wage” was defined in the Act in 1949 as “that wage or part of a wage which is just and reasonable for an adult male (female), without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, he (she) is employed”. The principles upon which the basic wage was to be computed by the Commission were not, however, defined. The Act prescribed that matters concerning the basic wage or the principles upon which it was computed should be dealt with only by the Commission in Presidential Session (i.e. the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President).

The first determination of a wage standard by a Court in Australia was the “Harvester” standard declared in 1907. This standard was based on the needs of a “family of about five”, and was prescribed as a fair and reasonable minimum wage for an unskilled labourer.

In 1908, the “Harvester” standard was adopted by the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards. The rates remained virtually unchanged until 1913, when the Court began to take cognizance of the annual movement in an official retail price index. In 1921, the Court adopted the practice of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in direct ratio to variations in the retail price index, and a general loading—the “Powers 3s.” (equivalent to 30 cents)—was added to the “Harvester” equivalent to cover possible increases in prices during the interval between adjustments. From February 1931, following the onset of the depression, the Court reduced wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent.

A new basis for assessing and adjusting the basic wage was introduced by the Court in 1934. The “Harvester” standard supplemented by the Powers loading was discarded, and a fresh starting point selected. The new rate was in effect the “Harvester” equivalent without the “Powers 3s.” and without the 10 per cent reduction (which then ceased to operate). The “C” Series Retail Price Index became the basis for automatic quarterly adjustments, and the minimum adjustment of the basic wage was fixed at 20c.

From June 1937 to December 1950, the basic wage determined by the Court comprised (a) the “needs” portion of the wage, which was subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a “prosperity” loading (60c for Sydney, 40c to 60c for other capital cities, and 50c for the Six Capitals) which was added by the Court in 1937 and which was not an adjustable part of the wage. In 1937, the Court introduced its own “Court Series” of quarterly retail price index numbers (based on the “C” series index) for automatic quarterly adjustments, and the minimum adjustment of the basic wage was reduced to 10c.

An application for an increase in the basic wage was made to the Court by employees' organisations in 1940. In its judgment in February 1941, the Court refused to grant an increase, mainly because of the uncertain economic outlook under existing war conditions, but deferred the application for further consideration. The application was revived in October 1946, and in December 1946, pending a final determination, the Court granted an interim increase of 70c in the "needs" portion of the basic wage and retained the existing loadings.

The 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, which opened in February 1949, finalised the case begun in 1940 and continued in 1946. The Court's decision, announced in October 1950, declared a new basic wage comprising the old "needs" portion (which was increased by \$2 per week) and the "prosperity loading" (which was standardised at 50 cents per week for all localities and awards). The whole of the new basic wage became subject to automatic quarterly adjustment and a new "Court Series" of retail price index numbers was introduced for this purpose.

The decision of the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry was to delete the provision of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage from November 1953. The Court, in the course of its judgment, declared that, as there should be no departure from "its now well-established principle that the basic wage should be the highest that the capacity of the community as a whole could sustain", and as it had "withdrawn from relating the basic wage to the fulfilment of any particular standard of needs", it found it "impossible to justify the continuance of an automatic adjustment system".

Between 1953 and 1960, decisions on applications for increases in Commonwealth basic wages were made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in May 1956 and by the newly-constituted Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in May 1957, May 1958, June 1959, and April 1960. A detailed account of these basic wage hearings was published on pages 372 and 373 of Year Book No. 61, 1971. The Court in 1956 re-affirmed that "as long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified, since movements in the index have no relation to the movements in the capacity of the economy". In its judgment, the Court stated that "a yearly assessment of the capacity of Australia for the purpose of fixing a basic wage would be most appropriate". This view was re-affirmed in subsequent Commission decisions and the increases in the basic wage awarded during these years were as follows: \$1, May 1956; \$1, May 1957; \$0.50, May 1958; and \$1.50, June 1959. In April 1960 the Commission refused to grant an increase in the basic wage expressing the view that the 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.

In July 1961 the Commission awarded an increase of \$1.20 in the basic wage which it regarded as the highest that the economy could sustain and sufficient to maintain the purchasing power of the 1960 basic wage. It adopted the 1960 basic wage as a standard, as it considered that the 1960 basic wage had taken account of productivity increases up to June 1960. The Commission decided that it would in future, at annual intervals, allow

the movements in the Consumer Price Index during the previous year to be reflected in the basic wage unless it was persuaded to the contrary by those seeking to oppose the change. It also decided that, as price movements were to be considered annually, a review of the economy generally and of productivity increases in particular, and a decision whether or not to change the level of the real basic wage, need take place only every three or four years.

At hearings in 1962 and 1963 to examine changes in the Consumer Price Index during the previous twelve months, the Commission decided that there should be no variation in the basic wage. In the 1964 Basic Wage and Total Wage Case, the Commission rejected an employer application for the merging of the basic wage and margins into a "total wage", but granted an increase of \$2 per week in the adult male basic wage and re-affirmed its approach in the 1961 Inquiry—that the level of the real basic wage should be reviewed every three or four years in the light of price and productivity movement and after a general review of the economy, and that, in each intervening year, the basic wage should, *prima facie*, be adjusted for movements in the Consumer Price Index.

In the 1965 Basic Wage Inquiry and Total Wage Case the Commission again rejected an employers' "total wage" application. The Commission also rejected 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 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.

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.

In the 1966 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case, 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, the Presidential Bench of the Commission granted an increase of \$2 a week in the adult male basic wage, and refused the employees' claim for a restoration of 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 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.

In the 1967 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case, the Commission, in its judgment, announced the elimination of the separate specification of basic wage and margins in its awards and the introduction of total wages into all Commonwealth awards. 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. 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.

In the 1968 and 1969 National Wage Cases (see page 508), the Commission rejected applications by employees' organisations for restoration of the basic wage in Commonwealth awards and for automatic adjustments of basic wages.

Prior to the introduction of total wages, differential basic wage rates were declared by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (formerly the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration) for each of the State capital cities, for the six capitals combined, and for various extra-metropolitan cities and towns and the Commission (formerly the Court) determined which of these basic wage rates were to be incorporated in the Commonwealth awards for particular occupations or industries.

Changes between 1946 and 1967 in the basic wages declared for Sydney and Six Capital Cities for adult males and females under Commonwealth awards are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 402. Basic Wages (per week)* under Commonwealth Awards

At 30 June	Adult Males		Adult Females	Month of Change	Adult Males		Adult Females
	Sydney	Six Capital Cities	Sydney		Sydney	Six Capital Cities	Sydney
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1946	9.90	9.70	†	1956: June	25.30	24.60	18.95
1950	13.80	13.50	‡	1957: May	26.30	25.60	19.70
1951	18.00	17.60	13.50	1958: May	26.80	26.10	20.10
1952	22.30	21.60	16.70	1959: June	28.30	27.60	21.20
1953	24.10	23.40	18.05	1961: July	29.50	28.80	22.10
1954	24.30	23.40	18.20	1964: June	31.50	30.80	23.60
1955	24.30	23.40	18.20	1966: July	33.50‡¶	32.80‡	25.10
1956	25.30	24.60	18.95	1967: July	§	§	§

* Automatic quarterly adjustments for retail price movements were discontinued in Commonwealth (and State) awards in September 1953. Changes in the basic wage in Commonwealth awards after that date resulted from Basic Wage Inquiries.

† No general basic wage declared for females before December 1950.

‡ The minimum wage payable to adult males under certain Commonwealth awards (see page 507) was fixed at \$37.25 (per week) for Sydney and at \$36.55 for the Six Capital Cities.

¶ Basic wages (per week) for adult males under Commonwealth awards for other State capital cities, at 31 July 1966, were: Melbourne, \$32.70, Brisbane, \$31.00, Adelaide, \$32.30, Perth, \$32.80, and Hobart, \$33.40.

§ From July 1967, the separate specification of the basic wage, margin, and other award wage rates in Commonwealth awards was discontinued, and total wages were introduced—see page 501.

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 Australian 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 Australian 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 498) 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 501).

In awarding increases in total wages the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has consistently applied the increase to adults, with no distinction between males and females (see pages 507 to 509).

In 1969 the Commission adopted the principle "equal pay for equal work" and later, in 1972, extended this principle to "equal pay for work of equal value" (see page 510).

BASIC WAGES IN STATE AWARDS

Within the New South Wales system of industrial arbitration, the first determination of a standard wage was made in 1914, when the State Court of Industrial Arbitration adopted the practice of declaring a living or minimum wage for adult males for the guidance of wage-fixing tribunals. In 1918, a living wage determined by the chief industrial tribunal, after inquiry into the cost of living, became a statutory right of adult males and females working under industrial awards. From 1918 to 1925, these living wages were determined by the Board of Trade, and from 1926 to 1937 by the State Industrial Commission.

The living wage for an adult male, as determined by the State industrial tribunals, related to a family unit comprising a man, wife, and two children in determinations made in the years between 1914 and 1925, a man and wife only in 1927, and a man, wife, and one child from 1929 to 1937. The wage for an adult male was supplemented (subject to income qualifications) by family allowances paid by the State in respect of all dependent children under statutory school leaving age from 1927 to 1929, and in respect of all dependent children except one from 1929 to 1937.

From October 1937 until November 1955, the basic wages determined for adult males by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were adopted by the Industrial Commission for inclusion in State awards. The basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court from October 1937 to December 1950 comprised (a) the "needs" portion of the wage, which was subject to automatic quarterly adjustment in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a "prosperity" loading (usually 60c a week in New South Wales) which was not an adjustable part of the wage. In December 1950, the Commonwealth Court added \$2 to the "needs" portion of the basic wage, standardised the "prosperity" loading at a uniform 50c for all localities and awards, and made the whole of the new wage subject to automatic quarterly adjustment. In September 1953, the Court discontinued the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in price index numbers. As a result, the basic wage in State awards remained unchanged from August 1953 to November 1955.

When the Commonwealth Court's method of determining basic wages was adopted in 1937, differential basic wage rates were assessed for certain localities, following the Commonwealth Court's practice. The "needs" portion of the basic wage determined for Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla was adjusted in accordance with retail price index

numbers for Sydney, that for the County of Yancowinna was adjusted in accordance with index numbers for Broken Hill, and that for other localities in the State was fixed at 30c a week less than the Sydney rate. The fixed "prosperity" loading was 60c a week in most instances (but 50c in awards for State Government employees and in certain other awards), until standardised, in accordance with the Commonwealth Court's 1950 basic wage judgment, at a uniform 50c a week. The 30c differential for country areas other than the County of Yancowinna was eliminated from July 1951, following an amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act. From November 1961, following a further amendment of the Act, the differential rate for the County of Yancowinna was also eliminated, and the basic wage for Sydney applied generally throughout the State.

An amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October 1955 provided (a) for the basic wage in State awards to be increased, from the first pay-period commencing in November 1955, to the level it would have reached if the automatic quarterly adjustments (discontinued in 1953) had remained in force, and (b) for the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers to be re-introduced. From November 1955 to August 1961, the automatic adjustments were based on movements in the "C" Series Retail Price Index, and from November 1961 on movements in the Consumer Price Index.

A further amendment of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October 1964 provided for the basic wage in State awards to be increased, from the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 June 1964, to the level of the Commonwealth basic wage for Sydney (\$31.50). The amendment also provided for the discontinuance of the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and for basic wages determined for Sydney by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to be adopted in future for State awards.

Following on a decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards and to increase "total wages" under its awards by \$1 a week, the (State) Industrial Commission ruled in June 1967 that an increase of \$1 should be awarded to all adult employees under State awards, but that this amount should be expressed as an "economic loading" rather than be added directly to the basic wage. The Commission indicated that the question as to whether the separate specification of basic wage and margins should be discontinued in State awards was a matter for legislative direction.

Following on this decision by the Industrial Commission, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December 1967, so as to fix a new basic wage (\$34.50 for the adult male rate, representing the combined total of the previous basic wage and "economic loading") to operate currently under State awards, and to provide for future variations in the State basic wage to be determined by the Industrial Commission. The amendment requires the Industrial Commission to take into consideration any decision of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to vary wages which is made partly or wholly on general economic grounds, and to determine the amounts (if any) by which the State basic wage or secondary wage elements under State awards should be altered in consequence. In making these variations the Commission is to have regard to the extent to which,

in its opinion, the relevant variations under Commonwealth awards are made on general economic grounds, but no increase awarded in the State basic wage is to exceed the increase granted in the Commonwealth "minimum wage" (see page 507). 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 (see page 507).

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 403. Basic Wages (per week)* under State Awards, Sydney

At 30 June	Adult Male	Adult Female †	Month of Change ‡	Adult Male	Adult Female
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1946	9.90	5.35	1963: February ..	30.10	22.60
1950	13.80	7.45	May	30.20	22.65
1951	18.00	13.50	August	30.30	22.75
1952	22.30	16.70	1964: May	30.50	22.90
1953	24.10	18.05	June	31.50	23.60
1954	24.30	18.20	1966: July	33.50	25.10
1955	24.30	18.20	1967: July	33.50 [¶]	25.10 [¶]
1956	25.60	19.20	1968: January .. .	34.50	26.10
1957	26.80	20.10	October	35.85	27.45
1958	27.40	20.55	1969: December ..	36.90	28.30
1959	27.60	20.70	1971: January .. .	39.10	30.00
1960	28.50	21.35	1972: May	41.10	32.00
1961	29.90	22.40	1973: May	44.40	35.10
1962	30.00	22.50			

* Automatic quarterly adjustments for retail price movements were discontinued in State (and Commonwealth) awards in September 1953. They were restored in State awards in November 1955, but were again discontinued from June 1964.

† The amounts shown from 1951 to 1958 represent the basic wage together with so much of any margin and any further amount necessary to make the minimum wage payable equivalent to 75 per cent of the male basic wage. Following the increase in the basic wage to the 75 per cent equivalent, the amounts shown from June 1959 are the basic wage exclusive of any margin. This change was applied in State awards from different dates, beginning in March 1959.

‡ For changes in basic wage prior to June 1964 under State awards, rate operative from first pay-period commencing in month; for other changes shown, rate operative from first pay-period commencing on or after date specified in relevant judgment (see text).

¶ In addition, an "economic loading" of \$1 per week was payable to adults under State awards. From 1 January 1968 this loading was absorbed into the basic wage.

Basic Wages for Females

The New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act provided until 1950 that the basic wage for females under State awards should not be less than 54 per cent of the corresponding rate for males. This was the usual proportion included in State awards.

In 1950, following the Commonwealth Court's judgment after the 1949-50 Basic Wage Inquiry, an amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act empowered the State Industrial Commission to review the terms of awards for female employees and to vary such terms as it deemed proper, but provided that no variation was to fix female rates of pay lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for females. In its rulings on these matters, the Industrial Commission held that the basic wage prescribed for adult females by the Commonwealth Court included an amount of \$2 which was really attributable to secondary considerations and should be regarded as a secondary rate of wage, and that the *true or foundational*

basic wage for Sydney for adult females under State awards should be \$10.35 (representing the pre-existing wage of \$7.90 plus an increase of \$2.45). The Commission therefore prescribed a general increase of \$2.45 in the basic wage for adult females under State awards, to operate from the first pay-period commencing in December 1950. Where the increased basic wage (\$10.35 for Sydney) and any secondary wage applicable immediately prior to the variation were together less than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females (\$12.35 for Sydney), the Commission, in order to satisfy the statutory requirement that no rate of pay for adult females under State awards should be lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females, prescribed an additional amount to bridge the gap. As a consequence of the overriding statutory requirement, the Commonwealth female basic wage became, in effect, the *minimum* wage for adult females under State awards, and the whole of this minimum was subject to quarterly adjustment for retail price changes.

A further amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, which became operative on 1 January 1959, defined the *basic wage* for adult females under State awards to be not less than 75 per cent of the male basic wage, and provided for the Industrial Commission to vary existing awards to give effect to this definition. Any variation by the Commission was to prescribe an award wage not less than the sum of the newly-defined basic wage plus any secondary wage applicable immediately prior to the variation, and not more than the wage for adult males performing similar work. The effect of this change was (a) to increase the female *basic wage* (as identified by the Commission in 1950) by \$2 and to make it equivalent to the *minimum* wage payable under the 1950 amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act, and (b) to increase *award wage* rates for adult females by that amount of the secondary wage (\$2 in many cases) absorbed to raise the *basic wage* (as identified by the Commission in 1950) to the *minimum* wage payable under the 1950 amendment. The change was applied in State awards from different dates, beginning in March 1959.

The 1959 amendment to the Act also provided for equal pay for males and females under certain circumstances. If the Industrial Commission or a Conciliation Committee was satisfied that male and female employees under an award were performing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value, it was to prescribe the same secondary or marginal rates of wage for males and females. The basic wage for these females was to be 80 per cent of the male basic wage from 1 January 1959, and was to be increased annually by 5 per cent of the male rate so that from 1 January 1963 it would be the same as the male basic wage.

Following on a decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December 1967 so as to fix a new female basic wage of \$26.10 per week to operate currently under State awards. This rate, which represented the combined total of the previous basic wage and an "economic loading" of \$1, amounted to approximately 76 per cent of the male basic wage fixed at the same time. The amendment to the Act also provided that future variations in the State basic wage were to be determined by the Industrial Commission (see page 504), 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.

In the 1973 State Equal Pay Case, the Industrial Commission announced that from 30 June 1975 the separate designation of basic wage for females would no longer exist, and that from that date any award for the wage of an adult female should not be less than the basic wage for adult males. The Commission also decided that in the meantime there should be two "equal pay loadings" added to the wages of adult females—the first to be made before 31 December 1973, and the second before 30 September 1974. These loadings should be implemented in awards either by agreement or arbitration (see Equal Pay for Females, page 510, for further details).

MINIMUM WAGES UNDER COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

In its decision in the 1966 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case (see page 501), the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission prescribed a minimum wage representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. This minimum wage is in practice the lowest wage payable to adult males under any Commonwealth award, but it is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates as a foundational element in the total wage. The rates payable from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 11 July 1966 (determined by adding \$3.75 to the appropriate weekly adult male basic wage) were as follows—Sydney, \$37.25; Melbourne, \$36.45; Brisbane, \$34.75; Adelaide, \$36.05; Perth, \$36.55; and Hobart, \$37.15. These rates were subsequently increased by decision of the Commission at annual national wage reviews—viz. by \$1.00 per week from the first pay period on or after 1 July 1967; by \$1.35 from 25 October 1968; by \$3.50 from 19 December 1969; by \$4.00 from 1 January 1971; by \$4.70 from 19 May 1972, and by \$9 from 29 May 1973. With these increases, the minimum wage for adult males in Sydney was \$60.80 per week from 29 May 1973.

In the 1972 National Wage and Equal Pay Cases the Commission considered the claim of an employee union that adult females be paid the same minimum wage as adult males. In its decision, announced in December 1972, the Commission rejected the claim and stated that as the male minimum wage in the Commission's awards takes account of a family component it should not be applied equally to females simply for reasons of equity.

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 501). In its judgment delivered in May 1967, the Commission announced the elimination of the separate specification of basic wage and margins in its awards and the introduction into all Commonwealth awards of total wages. The Commission awarded an increase of \$1 per week in weekly award rates for all adult males and females (with a proportionate increase for juniors), payable from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967.

The Commission stated in its decision that the adoption of the new procedures would eliminate the awkward necessity for different benches to deal concurrently with different parts of the wage, and that it would

facilitate the rapid and proper spread of economic decisions throughout awards and determinations. The new procedures would enable the Commission to act flexibly (in that the increase could be awarded as a flat amount, as a flat percentage, in varying percentages, or in other ways), and would enable it to ensure that economic gains were reflected in the whole wage, to give more reality to its award-making (both in economic and work value cases) and to give proper attention to the position of low-wage earners.

In the 1968 and 1969 National Wage Cases, the Commission rejected applications made by employee organisations for restoration of the basic wage and automatic adjustment of wages, but granted increases in total award wages and minimum wages, based on its assessment of the economy's capacity to pay these increases. In the judgment delivered in October 1968, the Commission granted an increase of \$1.35 per week both in total award wages and in the adult male minimum wage. In December 1969 the Commission granted an increase of 3 per cent in total award wages and \$3.50 per week in the adult male minimum wage.

In the 1970 National Wage Case, the Commission rejected an application by employee unions for automatic quarterly adjustment of total award wages and the adult male minimum wage. In its decision, delivered in December 1970, the Commission increased the minimum weekly wage for adult males by \$4.00 and awarded an increase of 6 per cent in total award wages, based on its assessment that this was the highest rate that the economy could sustain.

Proceedings in the 1971-72 National Wage Case commenced in November 1971 but were later adjourned until February 1972. In its decision, announced in May 1972, the Commission awarded an increase of \$2 per week in total award wages, increased the minimum wage for adult males by \$4.70 per week, but rejected an employee union claim for automatic quarterly adjustment to the minimum weekly wage for adult males.

In the 1972 National Wage and Equal Pay Cases, the Commission rejected claims for a total wage increase and an increase in the minimum wage for adult males. In its decision, given in December 1972, the Commission said that, since 1967, it had assumed that there would be a national wage case decision each year and that since the previous decision was given in May 1972 and that no exceptional or unexpected circumstance had been shown to have occurred since then, there was no justification in altering the 1972 national wage decision announced in May. The Commission therefore deferred the claims for an increase in total award wages and in the minimum wage for adult males to March 1973. The Commission also rejected a claim for the minimum wage for adult males to be applied equally to women (see page 507) but announced that it had changed its 1969 principle on equal pay from the concept of "equal pay for equal work", to the concept of "equal pay for work of equal value" (see page 510).

In the 1973 National Wage Case, which opened in March 1973, the Commission further considered the arguments, raised in the 1972 National Wage and Equal Pay Cases, concerned with the general level of award wages and with the minimum wage for adult males. The Commission was required to consider two broad issues:—

- (a) Should the general level of award wages be increased; if so, what should be the form and quantum;
- (b) Should the adult male minimum wages be increased; if so, what should be the quantum and should the level be automatically adjusted for price movement.

The claims considered by the Commission comprised:—

- (a) an application by one group of employee unions to increase total award wages by \$11.50 per week, to prescribe a minimum wage for adult males of \$65 per week, and to provide for automatic adjustment of the minimum wage according to changes in the Consumer Price Index;
- (b) an application by another group of employee unions to increase total award wages by 10 per cent plus \$2.90 per week; and
- (c) an application by a third group of employee unions to increase all rates of pay by 7.5 per cent.

In its decision, announced on 8 May 1973, the Commission awarded an increase of 2 per cent plus \$2.50 per week in total award wages and increased the minimum wage for adult males by \$9 per week (bringing it to \$60.80 in Sydney). The Commission rejected the claim for automatic quarterly adjustment of the minimum adult male wage reiterating that it preferred to keep movements in the minimum wage under its control.

Increases (flat amount or percentage) in all Commonwealth total award wages granted by the Commission in National Wage Cases since 1967 are summarised below:—

<i>From Pay-period Commencing on or after—</i>	<i>Increase in Total Award Wages for Adult Males and Females</i>
1 July 1967	\$1.00 per week
25 October 1968	\$1.35 per week
19 December 1969	3 per cent of existing award rates
1 January 1971	6 per cent of existing award rates
19 May 1972	\$2.00 per week
29 May 1973	2 per cent of existing award rates plus \$2.50 per week.

SECONDARY WAGES

The secondary wage, whether separately specified as in State awards, or representing an unspecified component of a total wage as in Commonwealth awards since July 1967, comprises the amounts, additional to the basic wage, payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry. These amounts are principally margins for skill, which vary with the degree of training and experience necessary for the satisfactory performance of a particular operation. Special allowances are often payable to leading hands, to employees working in a confined space or at heights or in excessively wet conditions, to persons engaged

in noxious trades, and to workers in uncongenial climates or in areas where amenities are lacking. Clothing allowances may be awarded to employees who handle destructive or corrosive materials or who are required to work in excessively dirty situations, and a tool allowance is often provided (e.g. to carpenters and painters).

Since 1967 the State Industrial Commission has awarded similar increases to State Basic Wages as those awarded in the National Wage Cases by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Where increases have been in the form of percentage increases to Commonwealth award rates, the Industrial Commission has specified that these also be applied to the State secondary wage component. Increases to State secondary wages, stemming from these decisions, have been 3 per cent in December 1969, 6 per cent in January 1971, and 2 per cent in May 1973.

EQUAL PAY FOR FEMALES

Between February and May 1969, two Reference Benches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered applications by employees' organisations in the Commonwealth Public Service and in the meat industry for equal pay between the sexes. In a decision, announced in June 1969, the Commission accepted the principle of equal pay for equal work, as contained in existing State Acts. It stated that the principle should be implemented, under Commonwealth awards and determinations, only after examination of the work done—and suggested principles to be applied in deciding applications for equal pay (e.g. work should be of the same or like nature and of equal value; work should be performed by both adult males and females, etc.). Implementation of equal pay decisions would be spread over a period. Where the decision was reached before 1 October 1969, the scale of payment would be:—

<i>From Beginning of Pay-period on or after—</i>	<i>Per cent of Male Total Wage Rate at that date</i>
1 October 1969	85
1 January 1970	90
1 January 1971	95
1 January 1972	100

For decisions reached after 1 October 1969, the rate of payment would be determined by the above scale, according to the timing of each decision.

In the 1972 National Wage and Equal Pay Cases, the Full Bench of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission considered claims by an employee organisation, on behalf of women airline clerks and women in the footwear industry, for pay equal to that of men. In its decision, announced in December 1972, the Commission stated that it regarded the concept of "equal pay for equal work", which it had adopted in the 1969 Equal Pay Case, as being too narrow and that it favoured the enlargement of the concept to "equal pay for work of equal value". This means that award rates for all work should be considered without regard to the sex of the employee. The Commission stated that this new principle should be implemented either by agreement or by arbitration, and that rates in all

awards of the Commission and all determinations under the Public Service Arbitration Act should be fixed in accordance with this decision by 30 June 1975. Implementation should take place by three equal instalments so that one-third of any increase is paid no later than 31 December 1973, half of the remainder by 30 September 1974, and the balance by 30 June 1975.

In August 1973, the Full Bench of the New South Wales Industrial Commission decided that the principle adopted by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission should also be adopted for making or varying New South Wales awards. It directed that from 30 June 1975 any award for the basic wage of an adult female should not be less than the basic wage for adult males. The Commission also decided that in the meantime there should be two "equal pay loadings" added to the basic wages of adult females. These loadings should be implemented in awards either by agreement or arbitration. The "first equal pay loading", to be made not later than 31 December 1973, should be equal to one-third of the difference between the adult male basic wage and the adult female basic wage. The "second equal pay loading", to be made not later than 30 September 1974, should be equal to half the difference between the adult male basic wage and the sum of the female basic wage and the "first equal pay loading".

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 404. 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. \$91.60 and \$98.10), 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 404. Award Rates of Wages (per week) for Adult Employees in Selected Occupations, Sydney

Occupation	At 31 December						
	1948	1953	1961	1969	1970	1971	1972
ADULT MALES							
Primary Production—							
Shearer (per 100 ordinary flock sheep, machine)*†	6.22	14.60	16.65	21.00	21.00	21.94	22.63
General Farm Hand (Agriculture)††	**	26.30	43.25††	59.20††	42.40	46.40	51.10
Coal Miner (machine)†	††	††	††	††	59.20††	68.80†††	70.80††
Manufacturing—							
Cabinet Maker	17.20	29.30	39.30	57.20	57.20	68.60	70.60
Compositor (machine) (general printing)	18.20	31.15	42.00	62.30	62.30	72.00	80.00
Cutter (ready-made clothing)	17.60	29.40	38.95	53.00	55.60	65.10	67.10
Fitter (General Engineering)	17.40	29.50	39.10	57.20	66.60	76.40	71.60
Linesman (electrical supply)	18.00	31.80	45.40	65.00	72.15	76.40	91.60
Miller (shift) (flour milling)	17.45	33.00	47.30	72.00	77.65	82.20	98.10
	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
	18.50	32.00	44.00	65.60	74.40	83.10	92.10
Transport, etc.—							
Railway Locomotive Driver	21.10	31.70	46.20	65.45	65.45	75.35	80.35
	21.40	32.60	to	to	to	to	to
	15.50†††	28.10†††	50.05	72.15	72.15	82.45	87.45
Motor Lorry Driver (vehicles under 6,500 lb gross weight)	16.00†††	28.60†††	36.30†††	51.60	58.20	61.70	72.70
Wharf Labourer, per hour †††	18.49	0.89	1.16	1.64	1.80	1.91	2.24
Buildings—							
Bricklayer	18.80	33.35	46.17	72.20	77.00	84.20	96.20
Painter	17.80	33.85	46.83	73.00	77.80	85.00	97.00
Plumber	17.48	32.07	45.00	71.80	76.60	83.80	94.60
Printer	19.10	32.08	45.80	73.80	79.00	85.80	101.00
Retail Trade— Shop Assistant (drapery)	16.40	28.50	37.50	49.75	53.75	65.10	67.60
ADULT FEMALES							
Coat Machinist (ready-made men's clothing)	10.70	20.30	27.30	35.50	37.20	44.50	46.50
Weaver (textile woolen mills)	10.25	20.20	27.70	32.80	32.80	38.60	43.80
Waitress (Hotel)†	9.30	19.20	24.30	32.90	32.90	37.50	43.00
Confectionery (General Hand)	8.70	19.50	24.60	32.70	35.70	37.80	44.80
Shop Assistant (drapery)	10.80	20.40	31.85	49.75	53.75	65.10	67.60

* Without keep.
 † New South Wales rates.
 ‡ Forty-four hours per week.
 § Rate per hour for casuals on other than special cargo work.
 ¶ Rates are weekly equivalents of hourly rates, and include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc.
 ** Rates represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided.
 †† Piece-work rates payable.
 ††† Fifty hours per week to 1969, 37½ hours per week in 1970, and 35 hours per week since 1971. An additional attendance allowance is payable at the rate of one shift's pay for each full fortnightly pay-period worked.
 ¶¶ Rate for vehicles over 1 ton to 3 tons.

Weights for each occupation and industry were derived from two sample surveys conducted in 1954. The first survey showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry. The second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., and thus provided occupation weights.

The following table shows average weekly award, etc. wages rates (expressed as money amounts and as index numbers) for New South Wales in 1945 and later years. As the weighted averages are designed to measure movements in prescribed rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries", awards etc., relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

Table 405. Weekly Wage Rates, Adult Employees, N.S.W.*

(Weighted Average Minimum† Weekly Wage Rates)

At 31 Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers‡		At 31 Dec.	Weekly Wage Rates		Index Numbers‡	
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females		Adult Males	Adult Females	Adult Males	Adult Females
	\$	\$				\$	\$		
1945	12.25	<i>n.a.</i>	43.4	<i>n.a.</i>	1967	45.35	33.29	160.6	167.2
1961	37.34	26.92	132.2	135.2	1968	49.46	35.53	175.1	178.5
1962	37.37	26.91	132.3	135.2	1969	52.38	38.69	185.5	194.4
1963	38.28	27.61	135.5	138.7	1970	54.40	40.68	192.6	204.3
1964	40.27	29.24	142.6	146.9	1971	61.70	49.18	218.5	247.0
1965	41.08	29.93	145.5	150.4	1972	67.56	53.00	239.2	266.2
1966	43.27	31.52	153.2	158.3	1973	76.26	66.50	270.0	334.1

* 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 Conciliation and Arbitration Commission since July 1966 in a different sense — see page 507.)

‡ Base: Weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia in 1954 = 100.

The average weekly award, etc. wage rates for each industrial group (and for all industrial groups dissected, in the case of adult male wages, into Commonwealth and State awards, etc.) in 1945 and later years are shown in Table 406.

EARNINGS

Particulars of the average weekly earnings per employed male unit in New South Wales are given for the last ten years in Table 407. 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 406. Weekly Wage Rates: Industrial Groups*, N.S.W.
(Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates)

Industrial Group	At 31 December						
	1945	1953	1961	1970	1971†	1972	1973
ADULT MALES							
Mining† and Quarrying	\$ 14.61	\$ 36.71	\$ 44.53	\$ 62.26	\$ 71.55	\$ 74.97	\$ 84.24
Manufacturing: Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	12.19	28.20	36.37	51.33 ^r	59.42	64.19	71.21
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	11.66	27.72	35.58	50.81	57.73	62.45	72.53
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	12.02	28.21	36.49	52.94	58.58	65.27	74.13
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	12.10	28.12	36.78	52.41	58.61	63.77	72.85
Paper, Printing, etc.	13.10	29.96	38.74	56.60	64.36	70.48	78.59
Other Manufacturing	12.00	28.20	36.68	52.95	59.83	66.27	74.97
<i>All Manufacturing Groups</i>	<i>12.15</i>	<i>28.27</i>	<i>36.56</i>	<i>52.17^r</i>	<i>59.52</i>	<i>64.96</i>	<i>72.88</i>
Building and Construction	12.15	28.54	37.85	56.87 ^r	62.04	70.53	77.13
Transport: Railway Services	12.01	28.05	37.35	56.80	57.67	63.96	70.91
Road and Air Transport	12.53	28.54	37.77	56.84 ^r	63.65	70.47	78.79
Shipping and Stevedoring	11.93	27.49	35.90	60.72	64.63	72.56	77.43
Communication	12.42	29.54	40.06	69.03	77.23	86.82	102.25
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12.12	28.49	37.21	54.29	62.76	67.72	79.60
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	11.72	28.28	36.89	54.51	63.87	68.14	80.12
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	11.78	27.73	35.77	50.23	57.96	62.27	72.63
<i>All Industry Groups:</i>	<i>12.28</i>	<i>28.37</i>	<i>37.22</i>	<i>54.01^r</i>	<i>61.72</i>	<i>67.35</i>	<i>75.69</i>
<i>Under Commonwealth Awards, etc.</i>	<i>12.22</i>	<i>28.92</i>	<i>37.48</i>	<i>54.84</i>	<i>61.67</i>	<i>67.79</i>	<i>76.99</i>
<i>Under State Awards, etc.</i>	<i>12.25</i>	<i>28.73</i>	<i>37.34</i>	<i>54.40^r</i>	<i>61.70</i>	<i>67.56</i>	<i>76.26</i>
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing: Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc.	\$ n.a.	\$ 20.33	\$ 26.46	\$ 40.87	\$ 51.64	\$ 56.84	\$ 68.38
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	n.a.	19.95	25.13	37.01	44.00	46.95	59.76
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	n.a.	19.62	26.81	40.08 ^r	46.61	50.90	63.04
Other Manufacturing	n.a.	19.86	26.24	39.18	45.63	50.81	63.00
<i>All Manufacturing Groups</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>19.97</i>	<i>25.88</i>	<i>38.39^r</i>	<i>46.28</i>	<i>50.39</i>	<i>62.71</i>
Transport and Communication	n.a.	20.93	27.62	44.28 ^r	51.78	57.12	62.71
Wholesale and Retail Trade	n.a.	20.17	28.89	44.06 ^r	53.63	56.32	73.56
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services	n.a.	20.06	27.59	42.75	51.59	55.89	65.35
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	n.a.	19.75	26.06	39.38	48.23	52.23	65.61
<i>All Industry Groups</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>20.03</i>	<i>26.92</i>	<i>40.68^r</i>	<i>49.18</i>	<i>53.00</i>	<i>66.50</i>

* Excludes rural industries.

† See note 1, Table 405.

‡ Wage rates include lead bonus, etc.

Table 407. Average Weekly Earnings per employed Male Unit*, N.S.W.†

Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year	Year	Sept. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1963-64	50.70	55.40	50.00	54.20	52.60	1968-69	69.70	75.30	70.50	75.20	72.70
1964-65	55.00	59.30	54.10	57.70	56.50	1969-70	76.20	81.60	74.90	82.30	78.80
1965-66	58.20	60.30	56.90	58.80	58.60	1970-71	83.50	89.70	84.70	92.90	87.70
1966-67‡	62.40	64.60	61.30	65.40	63.50	1971-72¶	92.70	100.10	92.70	100.60	96.50
1967-68	65.70	68.10	65.20	69.00	67.00	1972-73	99.40	108.10	100.90	111.70	105.10

* See text on page 513.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ New series from September 1966, the effect of which has been a slight rise in the level of the average weekly earnings series.

¶ From July 1971 trainee teachers have been excluded from total civilian employment. The effect of their exclusion has been to increase the average weekly earnings series by approximately 30 cents.

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 (except in the rural industries) for employees under State awards, etc. from January 1926.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. With the onset of the economic depression, however, the general extension of the standard 44-hour week to employees under Commonwealth awards was delayed until economic conditions improved.

The N.S.W. Industrial Commission announced, after a public inquiry in 1933, that it had decided to declare a 44-hour week as the standard applicable to industry generally and to apply the standard with a degree of elasticity (as under previous statutes) to meet the varying needs of different industries.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing applications for the introduction of a 40-hour week in Commonwealth awards. Before the Court announced its decision, the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation prescribing a 40-hour week as the standard, for industries within the State jurisdiction, from 1 July 1947. In its judgment, announced in September 1947, the Commonwealth Court granted the reduction to the 40-hour week, for employees under Commonwealth awards, etc., from the first pay-period commencing in January 1948.

During the 1952–53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the Commonwealth Court considered a claim by employers' organisations that the standard weekly hours of work be increased, but refused the claim. A further claim by employers' organisations that standard weekly hours be increased temporarily from 40 to 42 (with a concomitant increase in wages) was considered by the Court during the 1961 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, and also rejected.

The 40-hour week is now the standard working week for employees under Commonwealth and State awards. However, some awards (e.g. for general farming, and fruit growing) prescribe hours in excess of 40, and some (e.g. for clerical workers, Crown employees, bank officials, teachers, coal miners) prescribe less than 40 hours per week. Normally the working day is restricted to 8 hours, but some variation is permitted in special circumstances. Overtime is permitted under prescribed conditions, and awards impose limitations on the spread of hours where time is broken.

Overtime worked by employees, and time worked outside the spread of hours prescribed in an award, must usually be paid for at penalty rates of pay. Overtime rates are generally on the basis of time-and-a-half pay for the first four hours and double-time thereafter, with double-time being paid for Sunday work. Where overtime is worked, an employer is frequently required to pay meal money. Many awards provide that employees may be required to work only "reasonable" overtime.

In awards covering industries where work outside the usual day-time hours is essential, provision is made for shift work at rates lower than those applying to overtime. Where three shifts are prescribed, employers are usually required to arrange for them to rotate or alternate regularly. Limitations are imposed on the times and methods of working shifts.

Almost all awards provide for a meal-break without payment during each day or shift. Penalty rates are payable to employees required to work during their meal-break.

The weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements for a full working week, for adult male workers in all industrial groups in New South Wales except the rural, shipping, and stevedoring industries, were 43.81 from March 1939, 43.76 from September 1941, 41.83 from September 1947, 40.02 from March 1948, 39.95 from September 1953, 39.86 from August 1970, and 39.78 from June 1971. For adult female workers, the weighted average standard hours of work were 39.54 from March 1951 and 39.53 from 30 June 1953; it was unchanged at the end of 1973.

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Certain days are observed as statutory public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other service industries where work must continue on public holidays, employees are given alternative paid holidays and, in most cases, extra wages for the holiday worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout New South Wales as public holidays are—New Year's Day (1 January), Australia Day

(the anniversary of the first settlement in Australia; usually observed on the last Monday in January), Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day (25 April), Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June), Eight Hour Day (first Monday in October), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day (26 December). If the date of a public holiday falls on a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls on a Monday, the following day is usually observed as the holiday.

In addition to these days, the first Monday in August is a bank holiday, observed by banks and other financial institutions and by State Government authorities.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or in any part of the State.

ANNUAL LEAVE

The ability of Commonwealth and State industrial arbitration authorities to award paid annual leave was not recognised for some years after the introduction of compulsory industrial arbitration. In 1912, however, the High Court of Australia decided that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration had jurisdiction to award annual leave with pay, and in 1915 the N.S.W. Court of Industrial Arbitration decided, upon appeal, that an industrial board could in a proper case grant a claim for paid annual leave.

Until 1936, the Commonwealth Court did not grant paid annual leave except in special cases or in cases where it had become the custom generally by the practice of most of the parties concerned. However, one week's annual leave on full ordinary pay was awarded in 1936 to employees in the commercial printing industry, and in 1940 to all employees in the metal trades industry except those engaged in the servicing of motor vehicles. Annual leave in the Commonwealth jurisdiction was introduced over a period of time, industry by industry, when the judge responsible for the industry considered it proper and feasible.

It was not a general practice of the State industrial authorities to prescribe paid annual leave, each individual case being considered as it arose. However, by 1944, many State awards provided for paid annual leave of one or two weeks.

In terms of the (State) Annual Holidays Act, 1944, all employees under Acts, awards, determinations, and agreements which contained provision for less than two weeks' 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 is 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.

In April 1963, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, after refusing a similar application in 1960, granted three weeks' paid annual leave to employees under the Metal Trades Award who completed twelve months' continuous service by or after 30 November 1963, and provided for employees who completed one month's service but less than twelve months' service with a particular employer and whose employment was terminated after 1 June 1963 to receive holiday pay on a pro rata basis. Similar provisions were subsequently inserted in most Commonwealth awards. In October 1963, the Commission ruled that employers may not, at their own discretion, require employees to take annual leave in two separate periods.

Four weeks' paid annual leave was granted to employees of State governmental authorities in 1964, to employees of local government authorities in 1965, and to employees of the Australian Public Service in 1973. Many other awards, both Commonwealth and State, have also recently adopted four weeks' annual leave. In addition, loadings on payment for annual leave (generally at a rate of 17½ per cent of annual leave entitlement, with a fixed maximum amount) are being extended to many awards.

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 Australian 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.

Up to the end of 1970, State public servants for many years were entitled to three months' long service leave after 15 years' service, a further three months after 20 years' service, and three months for each additional 10 years' service; from 1 January 1971, however, their entitlement was increased to two months' leave after 10 years' service, with leave accruing thereafter at the rate of five months' leave for each 10 years' service. Australian public servants are entitled to 3 months' long service leave after 10 years' service and $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a month for each subsequent full year of service. Long service leave benefits were granted to employees in the coal mining industry in 1949, and to waterside workers in 1961.

Chapter 22

EMPLOYMENT

State legislation dealing with terms of employment and other working conditions of employees is administered by the New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry. The Department deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration, conciliation, and ancillary legislation relating to employment within the State jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registry, and polices the observance of State industrial awards and agreements. It is responsible for safety and health in industry and other matters of industrial welfare, including apprenticeship training, and deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions and of factories and shops. The Department conducts a vocational guidance service and a bureau for research and the provision of information on industrial matters.

The Australian Department of Labor and Immigration deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Federal jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registries, and polices the observance of Commonwealth industrial awards and agreements. The Department conducts the Commonwealth Employment Service (see below), provides information on the labour market and on industrial matters, provides advice on physical working conditions and safety in industry and on personnel practice, industrial training, and industrial food services, and undertakes vocational training in certain cases. It is also responsible for international labour relations and for providing secretariats for the Australian Apprenticeship Advisory Committee and the Departments of Labour Advisory Committee.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Before the Commonwealth Employment Service was established in 1946, a system of labour exchanges was operated throughout New South Wales by the State Department of Labour and Industry.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945, the provisions of which are summarised on page 682 of Year Book No. 51. The Service is a nation-wide organisation which provides facilities for persons seeking employment and for employers seeking to engage labour. It assists people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and assists employers to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employer's particular class of work.

The Service provides specialised facilities for young people (including school-leavers), physically or mentally handicapped persons, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, Aborigines, married women wishing to re-enter the labour force, and persons with professional or technical qualifications. It acts as agent for the Department of Social Security 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 61 district offices in metropolitan suburbs and country towns, and 54 agents in other country centres. During 1973, 485,754 persons registered with the Service for employment in New South Wales, 338,404 vacancies were registered by employers, and 196,551 persons were placed in employment.

LABOUR FORCE

Complete statistics in respect of persons in the labour force, classified by States, are available only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population. In the periods between censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia are obtained through quarterly population surveys (see Table 411). For census purposes, the labour force is defined as comprising all persons 15 years of age and over who, in the week prior to the census— (a) did any work at all for payment or profit, were temporarily absent from a job or business of any kind because of sickness, holidays, industrial dispute, etc., or were unpaid helpers in a family business, usually working at least 15 hours a week ("employed"), or (b) were actively seeking work or were temporarily laid off from work without pay ("unemployed"). Bonded trainees (including trainee school teachers) and cadets engaged in full-time study at educational institutions were included in the labour force in the 1966 Census, but excluded in the 1971 Census.

The occupational status of the population of the State at the censuses of 1966 and 1971, as defined at those dates, is shown in the following table:—

Table 408. Occupational Status of Population, N.S.W.

Occupational Status	30 June 1966*			30 June 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In Labour Force—						
Employed—						
Employer	83,466	19,774	103,240	72,921	19,333	92,254
Self-employed	106,723	23,170	129,893	97,423	24,732	122,155
Employee	1,058,213	474,185	1,532,398	1,140,731	563,896	1,704,627
Unpaid helper	4,564	12,566	17,130	2,880	6,942	9,822
Total	1,252,966	529,695	1,782,661	1,313,955	614,903	1,928,858
Unemployed	18,421	13,070	31,491	18,465	12,806	31,271
Total In Labour Force	1,271,387	542,765	1,814,152	1,332,420	627,709	1,960,129
Not In Labour Force	853,075	1,566,595	2,419,670	974,790	1,666,261	2,641,051
Total Population	2,124,462	2,109,360	4,233,822	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180

* Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

The labour force as defined at 30 June 1971 absorbed 1,960,129 persons, or 42.6 per cent of the total population of the State. Of the total number in the labour force in 1971, 87.0 per cent were engaged as employees, 6.2 per cent were self-employed, 4.7 per cent were engaged as employers, 0.5 per cent were unpaid helpers, and 1.6 per cent were not at work.

The following table shows, for the 1971 census, the distribution of the employed population among the main groups of industries. The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, etc. group accounted for 5.9 per cent of the total employed population 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 employed population accounted for by the rural industries. The Manufacturing group, which accounted for 24.9 per cent of the total, was the largest single group of the employed population, followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade (18.5 per cent) and Community Services (10.1 per cent). The industry groups in which more females than males were employed, were the Community Services group (61.7 per cent) and the Entertainment, Recreation, etc. group (56.4 per cent).

Table 409. Employed Population* Classified by Industry, N.S.W., 30 June 1971

Industry Division†	Employed Population			Proportion of Employed Population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, etc.	94,395	18,796	113,191	7.2	3.1	5.9
Mining	25,675	1,519	27,194	2.0	0.2	1.4
Manufacturing	353,190	126,187	479,377	26.9	20.5	24.9
Electricity, Gas and Water	33,588	3,233	36,821	2.6	0.5	1.9
Construction	135,869	7,335	143,204	10.3	1.2	7.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	216,572	141,046	357,618	16.5	22.9	18.5
Transport and Storage	90,004	13,981	103,985	6.8	2.3	5.4
Communication	29,991	9,274	39,265	2.3	1.5	2.0
Finance, Business Services, etc.	81,884	68,445	150,329	6.2	11.1	7.8
Public Administration, Defence	77,688	21,520	99,208	5.9	3.5	5.1
Community Services‡	74,498	119,942	194,440	5.7	19.5	10.1
Entertainment, Recreation, etc.	45,773	59,321	105,094	3.5	9.6	5.4
Other and Not Stated	54,828	24,304	79,132	4.2	4.0	4.1
Total Employed Population	1,313,955	614,903	1,928,858	100.0	100.0	100.0

* See definition in text above Table 408.

† Industry division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. For further details, reference should be made to the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Volume 1.

‡ Includes health, education, libraries, welfare and charitable services, etc.

THE POPULATION SURVEY

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in February, May, August, and November of each year in all States of Australia. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the labour force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections on various topics which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey.

The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 27,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. Information is obtained each quarter from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers during a four-week period on each occasion.

A description of the labour force survey, and a selection of principal statistics obtained from it are given below. Examples of supplementary surveys discussed in this chapter are "Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions" (each February 1964-1973), "Labour Force Experience during 1972", and "Multiple Jobholding, August 1973".

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The labour force survey commenced in November 1960, and until November 1963 it was confined to the six State capital cities. The first survey for the whole of Australia was carried out in February 1964.

The survey includes all persons fifteen years of age and over (including full-blood Aborigines), except members of the permanent armed forces and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as "survey week", which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of four weeks, so that there are four survey weeks in each of the months to which the survey relates. These survey weeks generally fall within the limits of the calendar month or with minimum encroachment into adjacent months.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions specially designed for this purpose. The principal categories and their definitions are as follows:—

- (a) *The labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (b) and (c) below.

- (b) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week,
- (i) did any work for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers, and self-employed persons), or
 - (ii) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or
 - (iii) had a job, business, or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday, or industrial dispute; or because of production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.

A person who had a job but was temporarily laid off by his employer for the whole week without pay is excluded, and is classified in the tables as unemployed. A person who did some work during the week, however, before he either lost his job or was laid off, is classified as employed. A person who held more than one job is counted only once, in the job at which he worked most hours during survey week.

- (c) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week, did no work at all, and who either,
- (i) did not have a job or business and were actively looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after survey week), or
 - (ii) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week.

A person who either lost his job or was laid off *during* survey week, but did some work at his job during that week, is classified as employed.

- (d) *Persons not in the labour force* are all those who, during survey week, were not in the categories "employed" or "unemployed" as defined. This category therefore includes persons without a job, business, or farm who were not actively looking for work, and who, during survey week, were either keeping house (unpaid), attending school, university, etc., retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work, or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than fifteen hours without pay in a family business during survey week is also classified as not in the labour force.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the survey estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

A table of standard errors which is intended to be of general application is given below. The standard errors in this table are averages based on calculations for a limited number of surveys and are also averages over a wide range of labour force characteristics. These figures give not a precise measure but an indication of the magnitude of the standard error of any particular estimate for any particular survey. An example of the use of the table is as follows: if the estimate obtained from the sample is 100,000 and the standard error is 3 per cent of the estimate, i.e. 3,000, there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 97,000 to 103,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is within the range 94,000 to 106,000.

Table 410. Standard Errors of Quarterly Estimates

Size of Estimate (persons)	Approximate Standard Error of Estimates	
	Persons	Percentage of Estimate
4,000	800	20
5,000	900	18
10,000	1,200	12
20,000	1,600	8
50,000	2,300	4.6
100,000	3,000	3
200,000	4,000	2
500,000	6,000	1.2
1,000,000	8,000	0.8
2,000,000	10,000	0.5

The following table shows details of the Australian labour force during August in each of the last six years as derived from the labour force survey:—

Table 411. Civilian Population 15 Years of Age or Over by Employment Status, Australia, 1968 to 1973

August	Employed (thous.)	Unemployed		Total Labour Force		Not in Labour Force (thous.)	Civilian Population Aged 15 Years or Over (thous.)
		Number (thous.)	Per cent of Labour Force	Number (thous.)	Per cent of Population *		
MALES							
1968	3,467.8	32.1	0.9	3,499.9	83.0	715.7	4,215.6
1969	3,549.7	31.8	0.9	3,581.5	83.0	733.9	4,315.4
1970	3,630.8	33.5	0.9	3,664.3	83.0	749.2	4,413.5
1971	3,670.1†	39.3	1.1	3,709.4†	82.3†	799.6	4,509.0
1972	3,701.0	67.4	1.8	3,768.4	82.3	809.9	4,578.3
1973	3,781.1	41.0	1.1	3,822.1	82.0	839.9	4,662.0
FEMALES							
1968	1,535.7	35.0	2.2	1,570.7	36.7	2,707.3	4,278.0
1969	1,595.7	34.3	2.1	1,630.0	37.3	2,745.2	4,375.2
1970	1,695.7	31.5	1.8	1,727.2	38.6	2,745.3	4,472.5
1971	1,735.3†	35.8	2.0	1,771.1†	38.7†	2,801.6	4,572.7
1972	1,778.0	53.9	2.9	1,831.9	39.4	2,816.8	4,648.7
1973	1,865.3	40.6	2.1	1,905.9	40.3	2,826.9	4,732.8
TOTAL							
1968	5,003.5	67.1	1.3	5,070.6	59.7	3,423.0	8,493.6
1969	5,145.4	66.1	1.3	5,211.5	60.0	3,479.1	8,690.6
1970	5,326.5	65.0	1.2	5,391.5	60.7	3,494.5	8,886.0
1971	5,405.4†	75.1	1.4	5,480.5†	60.3†	3,601.2	9,081.7
1972	5,478.9	121.3	2.2	5,600.3	60.7	3,626.7	9,227.0
1973	5,646.3	81.6	1.4	5,728.0	61.0	3,666.8	9,394.8

* The labour force as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years or over (labour force participation rate).

† Figures for August 1971 and later periods exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as in the labour force for earlier periods. (The number excluded in August 1971 totalled approximately 7,000 males and 17,000 females.)

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

SURVEY OF LEAVERS FROM SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES OR OTHER
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Surveys based on the population survey sample have been carried out in February of each year since 1964 in order to obtain information about persons aged 15 to 24 who had attended full time at school, university, or other educational institution at some time during the previous year. The main survey questions were designed to distinguish those persons who were intending to return to full-time education and those who were not returning to full-time education, the latter being described in the following summary table as "leavers". Full details of the results of these surveys are made available in the periodic mimeographed publication "Survey of Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions".

Table 412. "Leavers" by Occupational Status, 1968 to 1973

February	Occupational Status				Total "Leavers"			
	Employed *	Un- employed	Total in the Labour Force	Not in the Labour Force	Number			Participation Rate †
					Males	Females	Persons	
	Thousands							Per cent
NEW SOUTH WALES								
1968	44.2	5.6	49.8	4.3	26.4	27.8	54.2	92.0
1969	54.1	6.1	60.1	6.2	34.5	31.9	66.4	90.6
1970	55.7	4.4	60.1	5.3	33.3	32.1	65.4	93.9
1971	61.1	‡	65.0	6.4	37.8	33.6	71.4	91.1
1972	54.7	7.8	62.5	5.5	35.3	32.7	68.0	92.0
1973	67.2	8.1	75.3	5.9	41.9	39.3	81.2	92.8
AUSTRALIA								
1968	138.8	18.1	156.9	12.5	88.5	80.8	169.4	92.6
1969	155.6	17.8	173.4	14.9	95.0	93.4	188.3	92.1
1970	155.7	16.2	171.9	14.9	95.1	91.7	186.8	92.0
1971	172.1	16.3	188.4	15.3	103.3	100.5	203.8	92.4
1972	155.0	24.6	179.6	13.5	101.2	92.0	193.1	93.0
1973	178.7	26.3	205.0	13.5	114.8	103.7	218.5	93.8

* Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family helpers.

† "Leavers" in the Labour Force, as a percentage of Total "Leavers".

‡ See note * to Table 414.

LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE

In February 1969 and 1973, surveys, based on the quarterly population survey, were conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the labour force experience of the civilian population during the years 1968 and 1972. The results of these surveys are shown in special mimeographed publications and a brief summary of the results of the later survey is shown in the following table.

Table 413. Civilian Population, by Employment Status, Australia, 1972

Employment Status	Males	Females	Total ¹
	thousands		
In the Labour Force at Some Time During the Year	3,949.4	2,215.7	6,165.1
For the Whole Year	3,411.8	1,362.7	4,774.5
For Part of the Year	537.6	853.1	1,390.7
Employed at Some Time During the Year	3,919.8	2,174.0	6,093.8
Mostly Full Time	3,779.6	1,590.5	5,370.2
Mostly Part Time	140.2	583.5	723.6
Unemployed at Some Time During the Year	338.7	275.9	614.6
One Period of Unemployment	251.3	228.3	479.5
Two or More Periods of Unemployment	87.5	47.7	135.1
Out of the Labour Force for the Whole Year	627.3	2,435.1	3,062.4

MULTIPLE JOBBOLDING

At intervals since August 1966, surveys based on the population survey, have been carried out to determine the nature and extent of multiple jobholding in Australia. Persons were classified as multiple jobholders if, during the survey week, they (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were temporarily absent, and (b) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage and salary earner, provided they were not employed as an unpaid family helper in their second job. Persons who by the very nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week. The results of these surveys are shown in special mimeographed publications and a brief summary of the results of the latest survey, conducted in August 1973, is shown in the following table:—

Table 414. Persons with More than One Job, by Age and by Birthplace, Australia, August 1973

Particulars	Number			Percentage of the Labour Force		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
	thous.	thous.	thous.			
Age Group—						
15-24	27.5	12.3	39.9	6.0	3.8	5.1
25-34	50.6	11.8	62.5	5.4	2.9	4.6
35-44	36.7	8.5	45.2	4.9	2.3	4.0
45-54	24.1	5.2	29.3	3.4	1.6	2.8
55 and over	11.1	*	13.7	1.9	†	1.9
Total	150.1	40.5	190.6	3.9	2.1	3.3
Birthplace—						
Australia	119.1	31.5	150.6	4.3	2.2	3.6
U.K. & Ireland	11.7	4.4	16.0	3.0	2.3	2.8
Other	19.3	4.6	23.9	2.9	1.5	2.4

* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

† Based on a figure less than 4,000—see note * above.

Table 415. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment, N.S.W.
(Excludes Defence Forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

Industrial Group	1961, June †	1966, June	1970, June	1971, June	1972, June	1973, June
	Thousands					
MALES						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2
Mining and Quarrying	20.9	21.5	26.0	26.8	26.3	24.8
Manufacturing	331.5	374.6	396.8	401.3	387.4	385.8
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	32.9	36.7	40.4	41.5	41.9	42.2
Building and Construction	103.5	119.6	123.8	128.1	132.4	132.1
Transport and Storage	74.9	78.4	84.6	86.0	84.1	84.7
Communication	27.4	28.7	33.0	33.1	33.5	34.6
Finance and Property	31.1	39.2	46.3	47.7	48.5	50.3
Retail Trade	73.5	73.3	77.9	79.4	81.9	86.3
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce	59.0	68.8	75.7	76.5	76.3	77.5
Community and Business Services*	57.4	71.7	84.9	90.6	91.7	95.8
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	31.6	37.3	42.8	44.6	45.8	47.1
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	29.6	36.5	47.4	49.3	50.7	54.0
Total Males	876.5	989.5	1,083.1	1,108.3	1,103.7 ¶	1,118.5
Governmental Authorities†	239.2	267.8	286.8	292.7	297.6	301.6
Private Employment	637.3	721.7	796.3	815.6	806.1	816.9
Total Males	876.5	989.5	1,083.1	1,108.3	1,103.7 ¶	1,118.5
FEMALES						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Manufacturing	97.7	126.0	141.5	142.0	133.5	138.0
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Building and Construction	2.1	4.8	6.2	6.8	6.9	7.6
Transport and Storage	7.5	9.4	12.0	12.5	12.1	12.7
Communication	6.5	8.5	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.3
Finance and Property	22.9	29.8	36.8	38.0	38.7	40.3
Retail Trade	57.2	73.6	83.7	85.7	89.9	101.2
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce	20.6	28.5	33.9	35.3	34.9	35.5
Community and Business Services*	82.6	111.3	143.2	154.5	158.2	166.2
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	11.8	17.0	20.7	21.9	23.4	24.1
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	31.6	43.8	57.8	60.6	60.1	64.8
Total Females	343.6	456.1	550.0	572.0	572.6 ¶	605.5
Governmental Authorities†	55.4	79.1	98.0	103.6	102.2	105.4
Private Employment	288.2	377.0	452.0	468.4	470.4	500.1
Total Females	343.6	456.1	550.0	572.0	572.6 ¶	605.5
PERSONS						
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4
Mining and Quarrying	21.4	22.1	27.3	28.1	27.4	25.9
Manufacturing	429.2	500.6	538.3	543.3	521.0	523.8
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	35.4	39.5	43.7	44.9	45.4	45.7
Building and Construction	105.6	124.4	130.0	134.9	139.3	139.7
Transport and Storage	82.3	87.8	96.6	98.5	96.2	97.4
Communication	33.9	37.2	42.5	42.9	43.6	44.9
Finance and Property	54.0	69.0	83.0	85.7	87.2	90.6
Retail Trade	130.7	146.9	161.6	165.1	171.7	187.5
Wholesale Trade and Other Commerce	79.6	97.3	109.6	111.8	111.1	113.1
Community and Business Services*	140.0	183.0	228.1	245.1	249.8	262.0
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	43.4	54.3	63.6	66.5	69.2	71.3
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.	61.2	80.3	105.2	109.9	110.8	118.8
Total Persons	1,220.1	1,445.6	1,633.1	1,680.3	1,676.3 ¶	1,724.0
Governmental Authorities†	294.6	346.9	384.7	396.3	399.8	407.0
Private Employment	925.5	1,098.7	1,248.4	1,284.0	1,276.5	1,317.0
Total Persons	1,220.1	1,445.6	1,633.1	1,680.3	1,676.3 ¶	1,724.0

* Includes Education, Health Services, Law and Order, and Religion and Social Welfare Services.

† Employees of Australian, State, and local governmental and semi-governmental authorities.

‡ Figures shown are not strictly comparable with those for 1966 and later years—see text on next page.

¶ From July 1971, trainee teachers have been reclassified as not in the labour force and are therefore excluded from the estimates of wage and salary earners from that date.

EMPLOYMENT

The current 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 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 to March 1974, 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 current series because of the adoption of new labour force definitions for the 1966 population census and the introduction of improved methods of current estimation and changes in industry classification; the principal effect of the adoption of new definitions was that more female part-time employees were included in the 1966 census benchmark data.

The series is designed to measure *current monthly trends* in employment in the defined field. The estimates are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and the benchmark data (which have been derived from industry tabulations compiled on the occasion of population censuses from schedules provided by individuals) have been adjusted as nearly as possible to an establishment basis.

Estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment in New South Wales in 1961 and later years are shown in the table on the previous page. The table shows separate estimates for the principal industrial groups, and illustrates the extent of employment provided by governmental authorities and private employers. Additional particulars of persons engaged in the secondary, mining, and rural industries are given in the chapters "Manufacturing Industries", "Mining Industries", and "Rural Industries".

UNEMPLOYMENT

The total number of persons "unemployed" in New South Wales has been recorded only on the occasion of periodic censuses of population. The next table shows, for each census since 1933 and for the quasi-censuses held in 1939, 1943, and 1945, the numbers in the labour force "unemployed" at the time of the census and the proportions of the total labour force represented by these unemployed. The numbers shown as "unemployed" for censuses prior to 1966 do not represent the number of unemployed persons available for work but unable to obtain it, as the statistics also include those persons who stated they were usually engaged in work but out of a job and not looking for a job at the time of the census (because of sickness, accident, etc., or because they were on strike, changing

jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc.). Comparability of the figures shown in the table has also been affected by a change in definitions at the 1947 census. The figures for 1933 are the census figures adjusted to make allowance for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, had never sought employment and were not shown on census schedules as (unemployed) wage and salary earners.

Table 416. Members of Labour Force Unemployed*, N.S.W.

Date	Unemployed			Proportion of Labour Force Unemployed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1933: June*	216.2	48.5	264.7	25.4	20.3	24.2
1939: July*	112.4	11.6	124.0	12.1	4.4	10.4
1943: June*	7.7	2.4	10.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
1945: June*	18.4	7.5	25.9	1.9	2.3	2.0
1947: June*	25.8	6.8	32.6	2.7	2.3	2.6
1954: June*	18.3	6.5	24.8	1.7	2.0	1.8
1961: June*	47.0	16.7	63.7	3.9	4.1	4.0
1966: June	18.4	13.1	31.5	1.4	2.4	1.7
1971: June	18.5	12.8	31.3	1.4	2.0	1.6

* See text on previous page.

APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

In 1968 Mr Justice Beattie (now Sir Alexander Beattie), President of the Industrial Commission of N.S.W., presented a report following a comprehensive Inquiry into the Apprenticeship System in N.S.W. Adoption of the Report led to the enactment of the Apprentices Act, 1969, which has governed the State apprenticeship system since 1 July 1969. 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 apprenticeship. 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.

The Act transferred to the Director of Apprenticeship all the powers and functions covering apprentices previously exercised by the Industrial Registrar under the Industrial Arbitration Act. The Director was also given the power to approve applications to establish or transfer apprenticeships; this power had previously been the exclusive right of the industrial tribunals chaired by the Apprenticeship Commissioner.

The Act made many important changes in the format of apprenticeship and allowed for greater flexibility by the apprenticeship tribunals and the

Director of Apprenticeship in up-dating the conditions of apprentices entering skilled crafts. In particular, it prohibited a term of apprenticeship from being in excess of 4 years; provided for further reduction in the period of training based on outstanding achievement in studies prior to commencing apprenticeship, in the employer's workshop or at technical college; provided recognition for craft training received in the armed forces; and removed restrictions on the entry of females into skilled apprenticeship crafts except those which may be formally declared unsuitable for females after investigations by appropriate apprenticeship committees.

The Act also provided for the oversighting of apprentices in training. Apprenticeship supervisors are appointed to supervise the adequacy of training of apprentices in an employer's establishment and to advise and assist employers in relation to the employment and training of apprentices and in the formation and conduct of group apprenticeship schemes. Supervisors also investigate complaints regarding conditions of employment of apprentices and alleged breaches of the Act and regulations and where necessary may initiate prosecution in appropriate cases with the authority of the Minister.

The Department of Technical Education provides pre-employment courses in carpentry and joinery and bricklaying where students attend full-time college training for 18 weeks or 36 weeks. Successful completion of such courses entitles applicants to a reduction of 1 year or 1½ years in the normal apprenticeship term of 4 years. The Builders Licensing Board of N.S.W. subsidises students in the carpentry and joinery and bricklaying courses at the rate of \$12.00 per week. Pre-employment courses have also been provided in country areas for some metal trades. Completion of a 36-week course entitles the student to a reduction of one year in the normal 4-year apprenticeship term.

In 1970, the "Country Apprentices Training Assistance Scheme" was introduced to help apprentices who were unable to attend day classes at technical college because of the location of their homes. Under this scheme apprentices receive an accommodation allowance from the N.S.W. Government while attending full-time training courses conducted or approved by the Department of Technical Education.

The present rate of allowance for accommodation is \$13.00 per week (\$2.60 per day) with a maximum payment for 36 days yearly. Costs of travel to and from the courses are also met.

The Australian Government, through the "National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme", is assisting State apprenticeship authorities in promoting apprenticeships.

Subsidies are paid to employers as follows:—

- (a) where the ratio of apprentices to tradesmen is equal to or exceeds 25 per cent, a subsidy is payable in respect of all first-year apprentices; or
- (b) where the number of apprentices has increased above the number of apprentices employed in the previous year, a subsidy is payable for first year apprentices up to the number by which the total number of apprentices has increased; or

- (c) where full-time initial "off-the-job" training to approved standards is provided in training centres, annexes or training areas, or at technical colleges, or where training facilities are made available for other employers or organizations, a subsidy of up to \$16.00 per week is provided for first-year apprentices involved.

Employers receive subsidies of \$260.00 per year (metropolitan) and \$454.00 per year (country) for each qualifying first year apprentice under (a) and (b) above.

Before July 1969, wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeships in particular industries or callings within the State industrial arbitration system were regulated, in terms of the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, by Apprenticeship Councils; an account of these is given on page 212 of Year Book No. 60. Since then, they have been regulated by Apprenticeship Committees (formed under the Apprentices Act), each comprising the Apprenticeship Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of employer and employee representatives appointed by the Industrial Commission. Committees make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial arbitration authorities do for other employees (see the chapter "Industrial Arbitration"). Control or administration of these awards is carried out by the Director of Apprenticeship. The Committees may also determine the crafts or callings for which apprenticeship is to be prescribed, limitations on apprentices employed, terms of apprenticeship, and the extent of compulsory technical education—and may require the attendance of apprentices at technical schools during working hours. Appeals from decisions of Apprenticeship Committees may be made to the Industrial Commission, which also has original jurisdiction with respect to apprenticeship matters in certain circumstances.

Two systems of apprenticeship are covered by awards of Apprenticeship Committees—the traditional indenture system, where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, and the trainee system, which does not require a written contract. An indentured apprenticeship cannot be terminated without the approval of the relevant Apprenticeship Committee, but a trainee apprenticeship may be terminated by either party at any time by giving notice as prescribed in the relevant award (usually one or two weeks). Because of the lack of security inherent in the trainee system, trainee apprentices are paid higher wages than indentured apprentices. Many apprenticeship awards provide only for indentured apprenticeship.

Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904–1973, Commonwealth awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Federal 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.

Until July 1972, data on apprenticeship approvals relate to both original approvals and second or subsequent approvals. Since July 1972 they relate to original approvals only. Original approvals are those relating to apprentices or probationers (3-month provisional period) for whom no earlier approval had been given, i.e. initial entries to craft training. Second or subsequent approvals are those relating to apprentices or probationers whose apprenticeship is cancelled with one employer and a second or

subsequent apprenticeship is approved with a different employer. Particulars of the apprenticeships approved by State apprenticeship committees in each of the last six years are shown in the next table:—

Table 417. Apprenticeships Approved*, by Trades, N.S.W.

Trade	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73†
Building Trades—						
Bricklaying, Stone Masonry, Tile Setting	125	131	202	196	193	256
Carpentry and Joinery	816	670	1,304	939	992	1,221
Painting and Decorating	175	140	192	163	149	207
Plastering	36	31	71	48	72	55
Plumbing and Gasfitting	326	289	679	523	590	620
Other	6	12	41	24	49	41
Metal Trades—						
Blacksmithing	18	17	31	24	22	25
Boilermaking and Structural Steel Working	385	441	679	572	553	398
Electrical: Fitting and Mechanics	1,252	1,229	2,182	1,682	1,829	1,681
Radio and Automotive Mechanics	166	147	202	142	160	191
Other	66	60	66	50	44	44
Fitting and Machining	1,501	1,342	2,483	1,805	2,008	1,674
Mechanics: Motor	992	846	1,573	1,258	1,309	1,225
Aircraft	152	100	125	253	83	78
Other	68	61	118	120	138	165
Moulding and Coremaking	41	17	43	50	54	53
Precision Instrument Making	61	29	66	50	60	53
Sheet Metal†	208	132	272	228	268	197
Welding	80	58	81	78	98	102
Other	24	12	31	17	22	14
Vehicle Industry Trades:						
Painting	102	94	159	147	165	133
Panel Beating	253	280	455	361	425	348
Other	85	93	122	91	96	106
Ship and Boat Building	72	48	80	44	62	51
Furniture and Associated Trades—						
Cabinet and Chair Making	129	111	167	136	151	169
Upholstery, French Polishing	64	53	83	62	73	76
Other	113	78	143	115	139	130
Printing Trades:						
Letterpress	88	56	77	89	109	56
Other	37	29	38	43	48	34
Food Trades—						
Bread Baking	125	92	158	112	114	89
Butchering and Smallgoods Making	458	396	495	453	477	394
Other	177	149	221	220	217	202
Bootmaking	85	45	67	53	41	24
Draughtsmen	121	70	203	158	119	72
Hairdressing	1,271	1,173	1,431	1,466	1,302	940
Other Trades	77	54	107	118	155	151
All Trades—						
Indentured Apprenticeships	8,700	7,695	12,666	10,622	10,853	9,453
Trainee Apprenticeships	1,055	890	1,781	1,268	1,533	1,822
Total Apprenticeships	9,755	8,585	14,447	11,890	12,386	11,275

* Comprises original and second or subsequent approvals in years prior to 1972-73 and original approvals only in 1972-73 (see text preceding table). Excludes apprenticeships with some governmental authorities and with employers who operate under Commonwealth awards and are not subject to awards made by the apprenticeship committees.

† Includes metal polishing and spinning trades.

‡ Excludes 1,493 second or subsequent approvals (see text preceding table).

LICENCES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS

Partly as a means of raising revenue, and partly to ensure a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public or are carried on under special conditions, licences must be obtained by auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, business agents, pawnbrokers, moneylenders, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, hairdressers, milk vendors, and private enquiry agents.

The following table shows particulars of licences issued in connection with certain occupations in the last four years:—

Table 418. Licences for Certain Occupations

Class of Licence	Number of Licences				Fees Collected			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Pawnbrokers'	77	72	70	70	\$ 1,356	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,356	\$ 1,383
Moneylenders'	1,341	1,363	1,719	1,682	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Hawkers' and Pedlars'	1,049	1,022	1,021	1,046	3,110	2,898	2,871	2,943
Secondhand Dealers' and Collectors'	3,047	2,826	2,727	2,747	9,299	8,722	8,835	9,099

Under the Pistol License Act, 1927–1970, any person who carries on a business involving the manufacture, repair, purchase, or sale of pistols must hold a pistol dealer's licence. At 31 December 1972, there were 194 licensed dealers.

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, 1941–1973. A certificate of registration is also required by salesmen employed by business agents, by real estate agents or by real estate dealers (persons not licensed as real estate agents whose sole or principal business is the selling, as owner, of land in allotments) and, since July 1968, by trainee auctioneers or stock and station salesmen. Since December 1968, new applicants for licences have been required to be qualified by examination, to have held an appropriate trainee's or salesman's certificate for at least two years, and to be able to prove competence in the particular agency field.

Auctioneers' licences are classified as (1) general licences available for all parts of New South Wales, (2) chattel auctioneers' licences available for all parts of New South Wales, and (3) primary products licences for the sale of produce at the market within the metropolitan police district which is specified in the licence. The annual fee for each of these licences is \$31. In the metropolitan districts, an auctioneer must take out a general licence or a chattel licence unless he has a primary products licence and acts as an auctioneer only for selling fuel, fish, or a product within the meaning of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927–1971. An auctioneer's licence may not be granted to a licensed pawnbroker.

The annual fee for a stock and station, real estate or business agent's licence is \$31. 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 (annual fee \$71), as well as a licence for each employee in charge of an office or branch. The annual fee for a certificate of registration as a trainee auctioneer, or business, stock and station, or real estate salesman is \$5.

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 1972-73 amounted to \$94,176 and claims paid totalled \$23,047. The balance of the fund at the end of the year was \$472,547.

Particulars of licences and certificates applied for or issued in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 419. Auctioneers and Agents: Licences and Certificates*

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Auctioneers—						
General	785	855	828	875	918	1,459
Country	765	770	784	754	727	559†
District	946	829	778	713	687	550†
Primary Products	11	11	17	7	5	3
Chattel .. .. .	...	10	22	26	22	33
Total	2,507	2,475	2,429	2,375	2,359	2,604
Corporations	871	826	978	1,116	1,209	1,421
Trainee Auctioneers .. .. .	...	214	304	530	545	733
Stock and Station Agents	2,350	2,354	2,329	2,315	2,480	2,727
Stock and Station Salesmen .. .. .	...	965	1,057	1,223	1,142	1,521
Real Estate Agents	5,987	5,399	5,846	6,024	6,325	6,803
Real Estate Salesmen	4,885	4,445	4,543	5,771	5,412	6,981
Business Agents	1,886	1,930	1,899	1,968	2,081	2,194
Business Salesmen	346	479	610	931	936	1,313

* "Applications" up to and including 1968-69 and "issues" thereafter.

† Country and district licences were discontinued from April 1973.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY

Divisions of industrial hygiene in both the Health Commission of New South Wales and the Australian Department 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 various provisions 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, 1926-1973, and by other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act, 1942-1971, and the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as described in the chapters "Private Finance" and "Law, Order, and Public Safety", provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of their duty. Federal legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Australian Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Workers' Compensation Commission, which is described in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety". The administrative expenses of the Commission are met from annual levies on the workers' compensation insurance premiums paid to insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers. Two separate authorities (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to dust diseases contracted other than in the coal mines (which are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act); these are the Joint Committee established under the scheme covering workers in the Broken Hill mines and the Dust Diseases Board (formerly the Silicosis Committee—see page 545) 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, 1926-1973

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 Australia, 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 entitled to a lump sum in addition to the weekly payments.

The weekly amount of compensation payable under the Act is calculated at 85 per cent of the worker's average weekly earnings, up to a maximum of \$43. In addition there is a weekly payment of \$11.00 for a dependent wife or other female and \$5.00 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, \$7,000; leg, \$6,400; hand, \$6,000; foot, \$5,300; loss of sight of one eye, with serious diminution of the sight of the other, \$6,400; loss of hearing of both ears or total loss of power of speech, \$5,500; complete deafness of one ear, \$2,600; joint of thumb, \$1,600; toe or joint of finger, \$800.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is \$13,200, plus an additional \$7.50 per week for each dependent child payable until the child reaches 16 years of age or, if a full-time student, until 21 years of age.

Injured workers are entitled to be reimbursed for medical costs up to a maximum of \$2,000 and for hospital costs to a maximum of \$2,000, but the Commission may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to \$800 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident and aids such as teeth, spectacles, etc., artificial limbs, etc., or clothing are damaged, he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of \$100, or to such further amount as is ordered by the Commission.

Workers' Compensation Insurance

Employers must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation, unless authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on their own account. An employer must also be insured for at least \$50,000 against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may make

payments 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 30 June 1974. 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 420. Workers' Compensation: Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme

Year ended 30 June	Per cent of Premium Income			Year ended 30 June	Per cent of Premium Income		
	Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equal. Reserve		Claims	Rebates to Policy Holders	Transfers to Equal. Reserve
1964	69.04	...	0.96	1969	59.61	10.39	...
1965	57.69	12.00	0.31	1970	64.57	5.43	...
1966	50.36	19.64	...	1971	76.40	...	(-)-6.40
1967	49.90	20.10	...	1972	74.40	...	(-)-4.40
1968	57.65	12.35	...	1973	83.66	...	(-)-13.66

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 Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act (see below). It has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into workers' compensation insurance matters referred to it by the Minister for Labour and Industry.

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. acts as the Board's agent in the administration of the scheme.

Workers' Compensation Act—Statistics

The statistics given below have been derived from the returns which insurers and self-insurers are required to supply to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. These statistics do not provide a complete record of all industrial

accidents to workers in New South Wales, because some injuries are not compensatable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and some groups of employees are outside the scope of the Act. Injuries which result in incapacity for less than three days have been compensatable since December 1948, but only limited information about them is available. Since July 1967, a revised form for reporting compensation cases has been used for preparing the statistics. As a result, statistics for 1966-67 and earlier years (when the new cases reported were somewhat understated) are not strictly comparable with those for later years. New criteria for identifying injury by disease, introduced from 1 July 1967, have caused some types of cases which previously would have been classified as "injury by accident" to be classified from 1967-68 as "injury by disease".

The following table shows, for each of the last eleven years, (a) the number of new cases of compensatable injury reported during the year and (b) the amount of compensation paid in the year irrespective of when the injury was reported. Because of this difference in basis, the number of cases shown in the table cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid; particulars of the average amount of compensation paid per case terminated in 1972-73 are given on page 544.

Table 421. Workers' Compensation Act: Cases and Compensation Paid

Year ended 30 June	New Compensation Cases					Compensation Paid *		
	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More			Incapacity for Less than 3 Days	Minor Injury (Medical Treatment only)	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More	Other	Total:
	Death	Incapacity	Total					
						\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1963	280	92,395	92,675	34,460	129,104	20,934	1,449	22,383
1964	279	94,513	94,792	37,654	132,285	21,752	1,605	23,357
1965	216	97,285	97,501	39,558	140,856	23,403	1,845	25,249
1966	275	95,352	95,627	39,517	140,294	24,509	1,977	26,486
1967†	303	97,561	97,864	39,813	127,750	25,685	1,933	27,618
1968	578	108,205	108,783	43,814	102,846	28,923	1,826	30,749
1969	566	107,596	108,162	45,622	101,637	31,363	1,953	33,316
1970	524	110,082	110,606	47,121	107,620	34,749	2,232	36,982
1971	487	109,889	110,376	47,461	108,396	37,825	2,437	40,262
1972	413	117,265	117,678	48,607	104,599	48,245	2,813	51,058
1973	386	135,790	136,176	52,724	97,594	63,352	3,068	66,421

* 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 1972-73 included \$63,352,000 for cases resulting from death or incapacity for three days or more, \$1,519,000 for cases involving less than three days' incapacity, and \$1,549,000 for minor injuries for which medical treatment only was provided. Self-insurers paid \$5,957,000, or 9 per cent of the total compensation payments, the balance being paid by licensed insurers.

The compensation payments shown in the table exclude legal costs, alternative benefits under common law, and transport and investigation expenses. These items totalled \$18,094,000 in 1972-73, including \$13,222,000 for alternative benefits and \$2,716,000 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 422. Workers' Compensation Act: New Cases Reported

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30 June	Injury by Industrial Disease		Injury by Accident						Total Cases Reported	
			On Journey to or from Employment		In Course of Employment		All Cases			
	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*	Fatal	Total*
MALE WORKERS										
1968	209	3,838	88	4,290	247	84,521	335	88,811	544	92,649
1969	217	4,125	91	4,641	233	83,299	324	87,940	541	92,065
1970	184	4,442	92	4,839	220	84,227	312	89,066	496	93,508
1971	172	4,575	79	5,046	213	83,364	292	88,410	464	92,985
1972	152	4,013	74	5,670	166	90,388	240	96,058	392	100,071
1973	130	4,299	67	6,349	167	105,746	234	112,095	364	116,394
FEMALE WORKERS										
1968	6	1,047	14	2,919	14	12,168	28	15,087	34	16,134
1969	2	909	12	2,909	11	12,279	23	15,188	25	16,097
1970	4	1,096	14	3,143	10	12,859	24	16,002	28	17,098
1971	2	1,216	20	3,355	1	12,820	21	16,175	23	17,391
1972	4	1,189	11	3,467	6	12,951	17	16,418	21	17,607
1973	2	1,279	12	3,782	8	14,721	20	18,503	22	19,782
MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS										
1968	215	4,885	102	7,209	261	96,689	363	103,898	578	108,783
1969	219	5,034	103	7,550	244	95,578	347	103,128	566	108,162
1970	188	5,538	106	7,982	230	97,086	336	105,068	524	110,606
1971	174	5,791	99	8,401	214	96,184	313	104,585	487	110,376
1972	156	5,202	85	9,137	172	103,339	257	112,476	413	117,678
1973	132	5,578	79	10,131	175	120,467	254	130,598	386	136,176

* Includes "fatal" injuries.

Of the total number of fatal cases in 1972-73, 45 per cent resulted from accidents in the course of employment, 20 per cent from accidents on journey to or from employment, and 34 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 from industrial disease, 4 per cent.

Cases of compensation of male workers reported in 1972-73 were most numerous in metal and machinery works (21,300 or 18 per cent of the total), followed by construction, maintenance, etc. (15,137 or 13 per cent), building (13,556 or 12 per cent), food and drink manufacture (13,092 or 11 per cent), wholesale and retail trade (9,247 or 8 per cent), and transport (7,709 or 7 per cent). Amongst female workers, 42 per cent of the injuries reported in 1972-73 occurred in manufacturing industries, 22 per cent in domestic and personal employment, 16 per cent in professional (including clerical and administrative), and 14 per cent in wholesale and retail trade.

The following table contains, for each of the last two years, a classification of the new compensation cases of injury by accident, classified according to the principal categories of agency of accident:—

Table 423. Workers' Compensation Act: Injuries by Accident, Classified According to Agency of Accident

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Agency of Accident	1971-72			1972-73		
	Males	Females	All Workers	Males	Females	All Workers
Machines	8,389	1,457	9,846	9,774	1,730	11,504
Means of Transport and Lifting Equipment	13,749	2,378	16,127	16,312	2,579	18,891
Other Equipment	21,794	3,046	24,840	26,074	3,606	29,680
Materials, Substances, and Radiations	21,569	1,540	23,109	24,543	1,799	26,342
Working Environment	19,296	5,532	24,828	22,160	6,001	28,161
Crates and Other Containers	5,776	1,006	6,782	7,138	1,257	8,395
Other Specified Agencies	3,717	1,112	4,829	4,288	1,261	5,549
Agencies not Classified for lack of Sufficient Data	1,768	347	2,115	1,806	270	2,076
Total New Cases	96,058	16,418	112,476	112,095	18,503	130,598

According to the statistics compiled for 1971-2 and 1972-73, the most common causes of industrial accidents in New South Wales are—stepping on, striking against, or struck by objects, 59,429 (falling 10,816, other 48,613) or 46 per cent of all injuries by accident in 1972-73; over-exertion or strenuous etc. movement, 26,636 or 20 per cent; and falls or jumps by persons, 19,744 or 15 per cent.

Particulars of the ages of male workers involved in new compensation cases of industrial disease and injury by accident, as reported in each of the last six years, are given in the following table:—

Table 424. Workers' Compensation Act: Ages of Male Workers in New Compensation Cases

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Age Group (years)	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Under 20	10,069	9,631	9,795	9,741	10,430	12,058
20-24	13,541	13,619	14,296	14,298	15,768	18,496
25-29	10,709	10,812	11,308	11,260	12,914	15,891
30-34	10,164	9,920	10,030	9,979	11,000	12,806
35-39	10,416	10,077	9,914	9,460	10,235	11,899
40-44	10,119	10,178	10,006	9,824	10,162	11,684
45-49	8,961	9,133	9,074	9,155	9,607	10,982
50-54	7,269	7,251	7,046	7,106	7,745	9,056
55-59	5,845	5,891	6,039	5,959	6,202	6,914
60-64	3,456	3,500	3,654	3,870	3,899	4,356
65 or more	1,271	1,346	1,247	1,300	1,115	1,109
Not Stated	829	707	1,099	1,033	994	1,143
Total	92,649	92,065	93,508	92,985	100,071	116,394

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 425. Workers' Compensation Act: Nature of Injuries by Accident Sustained by Male Workers
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Nature of Injury	1971-72	1972-73
Fractures—		
Limbs only	8,884	9,301
Trunk only	1,434	1,453
Other	802	854
Total	11,120	11,608
Dislocations	426	514
Displacement of intervertebral disc	936	925
Sprains and strains—		
Limbs only	13,020	15,649
Trunk only	15,867	19,291
Other	1,561	1,931
Total	30,448	36,871
Hernias	1,956	2,017
Concussion and internal injuries	851	869
Amputations and enucleations	587	499
Lacerations and open wounds	20,552	24,660
Superficial injuries	4,788	5,473
Contusions and crushings	16,929	19,891
Burns	3,342	3,919
Effects of electric current	189	198
Other (including unspecified injuries)	3,934	4,651
Total New Cases	96,058	112,095

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 1972-73, 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 1972-73, the average duration was 3.3 weeks for male workers and 3.5 weeks for female workers.

Table 426. Workers' Compensation Act: Duration of Cases Terminated in 1972-73
(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	26,156	4,286	30,442	24·63	23·97	24·53
1 and under 2	39,012	6,388	45,400	36·73	35·73	36·59
2 " " 3	14,833	2,502	17,335	13·97	13·99	13·97
3 " " 4	7,330	1,204	8,534	6·90	6·73	6·88
4 " " 8	11,718	1,954	13,672	11·03	10·93	11·02
8 " " 12	3,433	687	4,120	3·23	3·84	3·32
12 " " 24	2,541	578	3,119	2·39	3·24	2·51
24 or more	1,176	279	1,455	1·11	1·56	1·17
Total Cases	106,199	17,878	124,077	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 427. Workers' Compensation Act: Compensation Paid

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30 June	Fatal Cases	Disability Cases				Total, All Cases	
		Lump Sum	Weekly Payments for—				
			Workers and Dependants	Medical Treatment, etc.	Total Weekly Payments*		Total, Disability Cases
\$ thousand							
1968	2,352	6,863	12,916	6,766	19,707	26,570	28,923
1969	2,525	7,570	14,011	7,229	21,268	28,838	31,363
1970	2,860	8,453	15,120	8,291	23,437	31,890	34,749
1971	3,071	8,456	17,362	8,899	26,298	34,754	37,825
1972—							
Males	2,917	8,776	21,359	9,344	30,732	39,508	42,425
Females	39	1,128	2,995	1,653	4,654	5,782	5,821
Persons	2,956	9,904	24,353	10,997	35,386	45,289	48,245
1973—							
Males	3,291	11,086	28,813	12,104	40,960	52,046	55,337
Females	53	1,902	3,975	2,078	6,060	7,962	8,015
Persons	3,344	12,988	32,789	14,182	47,021	60,008	63,352

* Includes damage to clothing, etc.

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 1972-73 were—fatal cases, \$7,411; disability compensated by lump sum payments, \$2,794; disability compensated by weekly payments, \$221.00 (including \$154.12 for workers and their dependants and \$67.14 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 \$96,379,000 in 1970-71, \$139,186,000 in 1971-72, and \$177,404,000 in 1972-73. The approximate average cost of insurance per \$100 of wages paid to insured workers was \$1.63, \$2.02, and \$2.44 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 428. Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts: Beneficiaries and Compensation Payments

At 30 June	Compensation by Mine Owners				Compensation from Fund				Total Compensation Payments *
	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	Cases	Beneficiaries		Payments *	
		Workers	Dependants			Workers	Dependants		
				\$				\$	
1968	101	43	102	90,279	176	18	169	102,960	193,239
1969	98	43	98	98,729	162	16	157	104,564	203,293
1970	95	41	95	93,044	144	14	141	93,078	186,122
1971	89	40	89	88,301	131	12	129	80,713	169,014
1972	81	33	83	100,267	122	9	121	81,642	181,909
1973	78	29	83	101,092	105	6	102	74,101	175,193

* Year ended 30 June. Includes medical, hospital, and funeral expenses.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (DUST DISEASES) ACT

A comprehensive scheme of compensation for death or disablement through exposure to silica dust and other specified dusts is provided, in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Amendment Act, 1967, for workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners (who are covered by Acts described earlier in this chapter). Prior to 29 February 1968, when the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board replaced the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Committee as the authority administering the scheme, compensation was paid only to silicotic workers (or their dependants), in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, which has now been repealed.

The rates of compensation under the scheme are the same as those payable under the Workers' Compensation Act.

The cost of the scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by employers (other than employers of Broken Hill miners and of coal miners) covered by the Workers' Compensation Act. The rates of contribution are determined and the

contributions are collected by the Insurance Premiums Committee. In 1972-73, the rates of contribution per \$100 of wages paid by employers were \$3.50 in the metal trades industry and in other dust hazard industries, and one cent in all other classes of employment covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita).

Particulars of the operations of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund (until 28 February 1968), and of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund (since 29 February 1968), in the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 429. Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund

Year ended 30 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
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1968†	31	634,000	320,269	204,506	18,050	542,825
1968‡	25	275,000	195,851	63,253	5,960	265,064
1969	56	1,000,000	613,564	269,329	22,321	905,214
1970	51	1,200,000	743,007	326,794	11,421	1,081,222
1971	60	1,490,000	901,927	384,550	18,913	1,305,390
1972	86	1,750,000	1,143,691	561,745	25,331	1,730,767
1973	83	2,340,000	1,204,099	628,129	31,401	1,863,629

* At 30 June 1973, weekly payments were being made under dust disease awards to 737 workers and 583 dependants of deceased workers.

† Figures shown relate to the former Silicosis Fund; they relate to the period 1 July 1967 to 28 February 1968.

‡ Figures shown relate to the period 29 February 1968 to 30 June 1968.

TRADE UNIONS

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions as to rules, etc. may be registered as a union of employees or of employers (as the case may be) under the (State) Trade Union Act, 1881-1972. 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, 1940-1973, 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 (Federal) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904–1973, 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 (Federal) 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 Federal legislation. Many of the employee unions have only a small membership. Of the 141 unions registered at the end of 1972, 61 had less than 1,000 members (including 15 unions with less than 100 members) and only 26 had more than 10,000 members (including 16 unions with over 20,000 members each). Average membership per union was 6,542.

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 Federal legislation or registered only under State legislation.

Table 430. Trade Unions: Number and Membership, Australia

At end of Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North-eastern Territory	A.C.T.	Total, Australia
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS*									
1967	213	152	138	133	155	107	40	65	324
1968	210	153	135	133	157	112	40	70	319
1969	210	152	135	135	153	112	43	70	309
1970	208	156	139	137	155	114	45	82	305
1971	204	158	140	139	154	111	51	82	303
1972	198	158	138	132	151	112	55	84	305
NUMBER OF MEMBERS (thousands)									
1967	832.8	545.5	344.0	182.2	152.3	68.1	4.5	22.0	2,151.3
1968	861.5	550.7	334.1	185.6	160.9	68.2	5.6	24.1	2,190.7
1969	884.8	559.8	336.4	194.2	162.2	69.9	5.9	26.0	2,239.1
1970	912.3	591.5	330.2	202.7	168.6	73.9	6.6	28.8	2,314.6
1971	971.6	617.7	337.6	215.9	178.3	75.2	8.1	32.2	2,436.6
1972	988.4	652.1	343.5	223.7	184.8	80.5	11.1	39.7	2,523.7

* 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 1972 there were 10 unions (with 22,000 members) operating in two States, 5 (62,400 members) in three States, 17 (96,700 members) in four States, 29 (339,000 members) in five States, and 79 (1,803,000 members) in all six States.

At the end of 1972, approximately 56 per cent of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales (62 per cent for males and 45 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 mandays 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 six years in the incidence of industrial disputes in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 431. Industrial Disputes*: Principal Industrial Groups, N.S.W.

Year	Coal Mining	Manufacturing		Con- struction	Transport, Storage, and Communication		Other Industries	Total, All Industries
		Metal Products	Other		Steve- doring Services	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1968	182	297	170	77	110	64	65	965
1969	210	360	200	90	121	62	90	1,133
1970	156	574	283	82	173	82	134	1,484
1971	161	505	155	89	121	89	116	1,236
1972	100	485	175	126	116	82	90	1,174
1973	158	451	170	113	164	85	158	1,299
WORKERS INVOLVED (thousands)								
1968	40.0	155.3	25.4	16.9	40.9	34.6	42.4	355.5
1969	48.8	177.9	50.6	82.6	54.3	43.9	63.6	521.7
1970	49.6	242.2	127.8	109.5	61.9	86.7	62.9	740.6
1971	58.0	249.2	44.0	130.7	32.3	53.9	75.6	643.7
1972	24.3	263.3	36.8	84.0	23.7	32.4	51.6	516.1
1973	24.7	113.1	31.7	57.2	31.2	13.8	115.8	387.5
MANDAYS LOST (thousands)								
1968	49.6	251.5	62.2	36.0	27.3	59.9	96.9	583.4
1969	67.8	287.2	103.4	83.1	33.3	67.1	101.9	743.8
1970	150.9	394.3	253.2	352.7	59.0	74.4	109.1	1,393.6
1971	211.8	378.8	98.6	828.9	21.2	159.4	188.8	1,887.5
1972	40.1	324.9	130.4	229.8	18.5	45.1	78.0	866.8
1973	57.8	366.2	211.3	218.1	20.8	25.8	198.1	1,098.1

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† Industrial disputes are classified by industry according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition) 1969, Vol. 1.*

A more detailed dissection by industrial groups is given for the last two years in the next table:—

Table 432. Industrial Disputes*: Industrial Groups†, N.S.W.

Industrial Group†	1972			1973		
	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost	Disputes	Workers Involved	Mandays Lost
Agriculture, Forestry, etc.	...	...	...	3	0.2	1.4
Mining—						
Coal Mining	100	24.3	40.1	158	24.7	57.8
Other Mining	17	2.0	5.8	18	6.1	12.9
Total Mining	117	26.3	45.9	176	30.8	70.7
Manufacturing—						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	74	19.2	58.2	63	14.9	75.7
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear	2	0.2	0.4	3	0.2	0.7
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture .. .. .	...	...	...	4	0.2	0.7
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	13	4.3	34.5	12	3.2	31.3
Chemical, Petroleum, Coal Products‡	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	31	4.8	45.5
Metal Products, Machinery, etc.	485	263.3	324.9	451	113.1	366.2
Other Manufacturing‡	86	13.1	37.3	57	8.2	57.4
Total Manufacturing	660	300.1	455.3	621	144.8	577.5
Electricity, Gas, and Water	9	12.3	13.9	20	40.2	45.5
Construction	126	84.0	229.8	113	57.2	218.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade‡ ..	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25	13.1	36.0
Transport and Storage, Communication—						
Road Transport, Storage, Communication	42	15.7	20.8	36	3.7	4.6
Railway and Air Transport	20	15.5	22.7	30	7.6	12.0
Water Transport—						
Stevedoring Services	116	23.7	18.5	164	31.2	20.8
Other Water Transport	20	1.3	1.6	19	2.5	9.2
Total Water Transport	136	25.0	20.1	183	33.7	30.0
Total Transport and Storage, Communication	198	56.1	63.6	249	45.0	46.6
Entertainment, Recreation, Personal Services	12	23.7	39.6	34	19.2	13.2
Other Industries‡¶	52	13.7	18.7	58	37.0	89.1
Total, All Industries	1,174	516.1	866.8	1,299	387.5	1,098.1

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† See note †, Table 431.

‡ In 1972 "Chemical, Petroleum and Coal Products" was included in "Other Manufacturing", and "Wholesale and Retail Trade" was included in "Other Industries".

¶ Includes "Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services", "Public Administration and Defence", and "Community Services".

The industrial disputes recorded in the last six years are classified in the following table according to the duration of the disputes:—

Table 433. 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								
1968	524	181	100	82	59	15	4	965
1969	541	230	123	108	100	26	5	1,133
1970	721	279	139	133	148	54	10	1,484
1971	553	215	155	124	120	44	25	1,236
1972	574	198	122	117	106	42	15	1,174
1973	563	219	146	117	154	72	28	1,299
MANDAYS LOST (thousands)								
1968	106.0	214.7	40.9	34.4	53.4	105.1	29.0	583.4
1969	175.8	274.9	55.6	68.3	98.9	66.8	3.4	743.8
1970	316.4	121.6	148.2	181.8	270.3	313.5	41.8	1,393.6
1971	275.7	101.5	135.4	114.3	217.6	984.9	58.2	1,887.5
1972	210.3	218.7	59.3	69.2	107.6	63.4	138.3	866.8
1973	164.4	83.5	61.4	59.2	344.7	184.1	200.6	1,098.1

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1973, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 60 per cent of the total number of disputes and accounted for 23 per cent of the total mandays lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting five days or more represented 20 per cent of the total disputes but accounted for 66 per cent of the total mandays lost.

Particulars of the causes of the industrial disputes during the last six years are given in Table 434. The statistics of *causes* of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten mandays or more. Since 1970 the causes have been grouped under seven main headings, described below, compared with four headings shown in the earlier years.

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g., increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g., decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—for example: computation of wages, hours, leave, etc., in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspensions, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions—for example: safety issues; protective clothing and equipment, first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationship, e.g., political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc.

Table 434. Causes of Industrial Disputes*, N.S.W.

Cause of Dispute †	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
Wages	253	323	625	469	399	464
Hours of Work			15	9	4	23
Leave, Pensions and Compensation Provisions, etc. .. .	572	616	12	16	12	19
Managerial Policy .. .			438	381	413	395
Physical Working Conditions .. .	65	125	189	143	154	165
Trade Unionism	75	69	125	164	128	169
Other			40	54	64	64
Total Disputes	965	1,133	1,484	1,236	1,174	1,299
MANDAYS LOST (thousands)						
Wages	365.2	277.0	892.9	1,420.8	570.0	628.7
Hours of Work			116.8	5.0	0.4	9.6
Leave, Pensions and Compensation Provisions, etc. .. .	192.7	221.8	29.9	6.6	2.4	37.0
Managerial Policy .. .			141.9	210.4	126.3	182.5
Physical Working Conditions .. .	10.4	36.8	45.0	121.2	39.9	57.5
Trade Unionism	15.1	208.0	61.5	72.9	47.7	58.6
Other			105.7	50.8	80.3	124.3
Total Mandays Lost	583.4	743.8	1,393.6	1,887.5	866.8	1,098.1

* Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of 10 mandays.

† See text above table.

Chapter 23

WELFARE SERVICES

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AMELIORATION

The following table shows the expenditure (from revenue) by the Australian and State Governments on social amelioration in New South Wales. Loan expenditure and the administrative costs associated with the Australian Government benefits are excluded.

Table 435. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales

Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$ thousand				
Australian Government* —					
Age and invalid pensions† ..	217,581	248,904	269,960	312,310	405,739
Funeral benefits for pensioners ..	640	600	648	613	615
Maternity allowances ..	2,761	2,741	2,981	3,085	2,832
Child endowment ..	66,430	75,504	67,961	73,948	86,250
Widows' pensions ..	25,589	30,151	32,945	37,623	49,413
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits ..	5,472	6,042	7,923	15,406	25,966
War and service pensions and allowances ..	76,513	78,451	83,134	92,929	104,827
Community rehabilitation ..	735	924	1,175	1,245	1,518
Personal Care Subsidy ..	...	282	423	450	792
Delivered Meals Subsidy ..	...	63	127	118	197
Handicapped children's benefits ..	19	199	160	167	172
Tuberculosis campaign—					
Allowances ..	314	262	229	217	225
States grants (deserted wives) ..	570	726	909	1,258	2,290
Sheltered employment allowance ..	101	155	272	343	607
Other ..	127	...	6,188||	93||	...
Total, Australian Government ..	396,851	445,004	475,035	539,805	681,443
State Government† —					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc.	11,935	13,226	14,978	21,677	27,389
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children ..	1,898	2,025	2,312	2,668	2,785
Widows' pensions—Children's allowances ..	322	350	372	452	481
Legal aid ..	1,349	1,551	1,869	3,001	4,729
Food relief and cash assistance ..	2,278†	1,722	1,977	2,240	2,108
Administration‡ ..	100	102	147	122	159
Housing ..	160	160	160	144	128
Contribution to miners' pensions ..	63	58	52	55	47
Workers' Compensation (Broken Hill) ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total, State Government ..	18,105†	19,194	21,866	30,360	37,825
Total in New South Wales ..	414,956	464,198	496,901	570,165	719,268

* Australian Government cash benefits for welfare paid to individuals in New South Wales.

† Includes wives' pensions (see page 556).

‡ Payments from Consolidated Revenue Fund.

§ Includes payments for care of Aborigines.

|| Emergency assistance to woolgrowers.

The growing expenditure reflects the expansion in the scope of government social services, higher rates of benefit, and increased numbers of beneficiaries.

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FEDERAL SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The principal social service and repatriation benefits provided by the Australian Government are age, invalid, wife's, widows', war and service pensions, supporting mother's benefits, maternity allowances, child endowment, double orphans' pensions, and unemployment, sickness, and special benefits. The provision of these benefits is administered by the Department of Social Security in terms of the Social Services Act, 1947-1973, except for war and service pensions which are administered by the Repatriation Department. Provision of home savings grants under the Home Savings Grants Scheme, which commenced to operate from July 1964, is administered by the Department of Housing and Construction. Particulars of this scheme are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

The Australian 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 Australian Government also provides hospital and other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these health services is given in the chapter "Health Services".

AGE, INVALID, AND WIFE'S 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 Australian Government.

The Australian Government 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 October 1910. The payment of the pensions, and of associated allowances and benefits, is regulated under the Social Services Act, 1947-1973.

Age and invalid pensions are payable subject to age and residence qualifications and subject to a means test, except where the person has attained the age of seventy-five years. Natural-born and naturalised British subjects and (since September 1966) non-British subjects resident in Australia are eligible for the pensions. No person may be granted both an age and an invalid pension or both an age or invalid pension and a widow's pension, supporting mothers' benefit, tuberculosis allowance, or service pension (other than for pulmonary tuberculosis).

Age pensions are payable to men of 65 years of age or more, and to women of 60 years or more, who are residents of Australia at the time of lodgement of the claim for a pension, and who at any time have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 10 years or an aggregate of more than 10 year's residence, at least 5 of which must be continuous. Invalid pensions are payable to persons of 16 years of age or more who are permanently incapacitated (incapacity of at least 85 per cent) or blind, and who have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 5 years; if the incapacity or blindness occurred outside Australia (except in a temporary absence) the residence qualification is the same as for an age pension. Residence in the United Kingdom or New Zealand may be counted as residence in Australia under special agreements with these two countries. A

period of residence in an Australian external territory, while not counting as residence in Australia, is not regarded as breaking continuity of residence in Australia. Pension may continue to be paid if the pensioner chooses to reside outside Australia.

Under the means test the amount of pension payable is dependent on a person's *means as assessed*, which comprise his annual rate of income plus a property component equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of his property in excess of \$400. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate of pension half the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$897 where the pensioner is paid at the "married" rate (*see below*) and \$1,040 in the case of other pensioners.

In assessing a person's income for purposes of the means test, the main types of income excluded are—income derived from property, benefits (other than annuities) from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, maternity allowances, child endowment and similar payments for children, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and gifts and allowances from parents, children, brothers, or sisters. The income is also reduced by up to \$312 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 other personal effects, the surrender value (up to \$1,500) of life insurance policies, the capital value of annuities, and the present value of reversionary interests.

Superannuation, pensions, benefits, and allowances received from a former employer, and annuity-type payments purchased on a commercial basis for life or for a specified period, may be converted to a "property value" basis or treated as income. The property value of a superannuation, pension, etc. is calculated by applying a conversion factor, based on the life expectancy of the person, to the annual rate of superannuation pension. The rate of pension paid is the higher of the pensions payable using the "property value" or "income" bases.

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 are payable to two groups of pensioners:—

- (a) single, widowed, or divorced pensioners and married pensioners whose spouse is not receiving an age, invalid, or wife's pension, a service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance, and each of a married pensioner couple who are living apart for an indefinite period due to illness or infirmity of either or both—pension is payable to these pensioners at the "standard" rate; and
- (b) married pensioners whose spouse is receiving an age, invalid, or wife's pension, a service pension, or a tuberculosis allowance—pension is payable to these pensioners at the "married" rate.

Since October 1973, the maximum standard basic rate of pension has been \$23 per week (\$1,196 per annum) and the maximum married basic rate has been \$20.25 per week (\$1,053 per annum).

Where an age or invalid pensioner has one or more dependent children, additional pension is payable, subject to the means test, of up to \$260 per annum for each dependent child. Additional pension by way of a guardian's allowance is payable to a widowed or other unmarried pensioner with one or more dependent children; the maximum rate of allowance, which is subject to the means test, is \$208 per annum, or \$312 per annum where there is an invalid child or a child under 6 years of age. In applying the means test, the maximum rates of guardian's allowance and additional pension for children are added to the maximum annual basic rate of pension before deducting half the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$1,040 for a single, etc. pensioner or \$897 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 years or more attending a school, college, or university. The number of dependent children at 30 June 1973 was 18,339.

A wife's pension is payable to a woman who is unable to qualify for a pension in her own right, but is the wife of an age or invalid pensioner. The pension, which was introduced in October 1972, is payable at the same rate and subject to the same means test as the age and invalid pension paid to each of a married pensioner couple. At 30 June 1973, there were 14,532 recipients of a wife's pension.

Supplementary assistance is payable (subject to a special means test) to pensioners who are receiving pension at the maximum rate and who pay rent or pay for board and/or lodging. Under the special means test, assistance at the maximum annual rate (\$208) is reduced by the excess over \$52 of the *means as assessed*.

Changes in the maximum rates of pension and allowances since October 1966 are summarised in the following table:—

Table 436. Age and Invalid Pension Rates per Week

Month of Change	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension*		Maximum 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
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1966: October	13.00	11.75	2.00	6.00	4.00	1.50	1.50
1968: October	14.00	12.50	2.00	7.00	4.00	2.50	2.50
1969: October	15.00	13.25	2.00	7.00	4.00‡	2.50	3.50
1970: October	15.50	13.75	2.00	7.00	4.00‡	2.50	3.50
1971: April	16.00	14.25	2.00	7.00	4.00‡	2.50	3.50
October	17.25	15.25	2.00	8.00	4.00‡	4.50	4.50
1972: May	18.25	16.00	2.00	8.00	4.00‡	4.50	4.50
October	20.00	17.25	4.00	†	4.00‡	4.50	4.50
1973: March	21.50	18.75	4.00	†	4.00‡	4.50	4.50
October	23.00	20.25	4.00	†	4.00‡	5.00	5.00

* Standard and married rates of pension are described on the previous page.

† From October 1972 the wife of a pensioner, who is unable to qualify for a pension in her own right, may receive a wife's pension equivalent to the married rate of pension.

‡ \$6 if there is an invalid child or a child under 6 years of age.

The progressive relaxation of the means test, and the extent to which income and property limits (see page 555) have been affected over recent years by variations in the rates of pension and allowances payable, are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 437. 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							
1967: April	520		442	5,619 ^r		4,839 ^r	
1972: October	1,040		897	10,839		9,389	
ABSOLUTE LIMIT ‡							
1963: November		962		910		10,020	9,500
1964: October		988		936		10,280	9,760
1966: October		1,040		975		10,800	10,150
1967: April	1,196	1,118	1,053	12,360	11,580		10,930
1968: October	1,248	1,170	1,092	12,880	12,100		11,320
1969: October	2,080		1,820	21,200			18,600
1970: October	2,132		1,872	21,720			19,120
1972: May	2,418		2,106	24,580			21,460
October	3,120		2,691	31,600			27,320
1973: March	3,276		2,847	33,160			28,880
October ^{††}	3,432		3,003	34,720			30,440

* Single, widowed, or divorced pensioner.

† Standard and married rates of pension are described on page 555.

‡ 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.

†† From October 1973, no means test is applicable to persons aged 75 years or more.

The next table shows the number of age and invalid pensioners, the number of new claims, and the total amount of pensions and allowances paid in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 438. Age and Invalid Pensions and Payments, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Age Pensions				Invalid Pensions				Payments during year ended June†
	New Claims*	Pensioners			New Claims*	Pensioners			
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
1963	22,647	73,962	163,897	237,859	10,146	23,452	21,659	45,111	\$ thous.
1964	21,805	71,914	165,076	236,990	9,836	25,032	22,232	47,264	149,010
1965	22,020	69,078	174,715	243,793	10,024	22,933	19,052	41,985	158,117
1966	19,408	73,362	173,955	247,317	6,967	22,907	19,518	42,425	167,725
1967	21,743	74,382	177,565	251,947	7,948	24,894	20,549	45,443	174,201
1968	26,633	76,066	186,625	262,691	9,552	25,025	21,184	46,209	189,043
1969	24,068	77,870	191,624	269,494	10,276	28,001	22,455	50,456	200,962
1970	38,656	85,403	207,486	292,889	12,297	30,875	24,575	55,450	217,581
1971	26,455	87,288	212,866	300,154	10,312	31,157	25,239	56,396	248,904
1972	25,055	90,029	217,903	307,932	10,735	31,658	25,602	57,260	269,960
1973	49,797	102,380	239,639	342,019	13,515	34,962	26,511	61,473	312,310
									405,739

* During year ended 30 June.

† Includes all pension payments and allowances, and, from October 1972, payments to recipients of a wife's pension.

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

This allowance has been payable since June 1967, to disabled persons who are employed in sheltered workshops, who are not receiving an invalid pension, but would be eligible for an invalid pension if not provided with sheltered employment. The maximum rate of the allowance is the same as the maximum rate of invalid pension, and similar benefits (wife's pension, additional pension for dependent children, 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 Australian 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 572).

Under the Australian Government 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 556) are virtually the same for widows' pensions as for age and invalid pensions. In assessing income, a deduction of up to \$312 per annum is allowed for each dependent child. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of \$312 per annum received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

Widows eligible for pension are classified into three groups. Class A widows are those with one or more dependent children. Class B widows are those who have no dependent children and are at least 50 years of age, or who, after reaching 45 years of age, ceased to receive a Class A pension because they no longer had a dependent child. Class C widows are those who are less than 50 years of age, have no dependent children, and are in necessitous circumstances following their husband's death.

Under the means test for Class A and Class B widows' pensions, pension at the maximum annual rate is reduced by half the excess over \$1,040 of a widow's *means as assessed*, which comprise her annual rate of income plus

a property component. There is no specific means test for a Class C widow's pension, which is paid only where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

For Class A widows, the maximum basic rate of pension has been \$1,196 per annum (\$23 per week) since October 1973. 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, plus an allowance of \$260 per annum for each dependent child. 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. In applying the means test, the maximum rate of additional pension for mother's allowance and allowances for dependent children is added to the maximum annual basic rate of pension before deducting half the amount by which the *means as assessed* exceed \$1,040.

The maximum basic rate of pension for Class B widows has been \$1,196 per annum (\$23 per week) since October 1973. 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 \$23 per week since October 1973. 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 \$208 per annum (\$4 per week) is payable to widow pensioners on the same basis as to age or invalid pensioners (see page 556). Funeral benefit of up to \$40 is also payable to widow pensioners, as described on page 563.

Changes in recent years in the maximum rates of widows' pensions and allowances are shown in the following table:—

Table 439. Widows' Pensions: Maximum Rates per Week

Month of Change	Class A				Classes B and C
	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension	Maximum Rate of Mother's Allowance	Maximum Additional Amount for Dependent Children		Maximum Basic Rate of Pension
			First Child	Each Other Child	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1968: October ..	14.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	12.50
1969: October ..	15.00	4.00*	2.50	3.50	13.25
1970: October ..	15.50	4.00*	2.50	3.50	13.75
1971: April ..	16.00	4.00*	2.50	3.50	14.25
October ..	17.25	4.00*		4.50	15.25
1972: May ..	18.25	4.00*		4.50	16.00
October ..	20.00	4.00*		4.50	17.25
1973: March ..	21.50	4.00*		4.50	21.50
October ..	23.00	4.00*		5.00	23.00

* \$6 if there is an invalid child or a child under 6 years of age.

The following table gives particulars of the widows' pensions paid in New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

Table 440. Widows' Pensions in New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Pensions Current at 30 June							Payments during the Year
	Class A		Class B		Class C	Total Widows Receiving Pension		
	Number	Average Weekly Rate*	Number	Average Weekly Rate*	Number	Number	Average Weekly Rate*	
		\$		\$			\$	\$ thous.
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	11.32	52	26,125	14.75	18,753
1967	13,219	20.12	14,700	11.90	33	27,952	15.79	21,188
1968	13,163	20.14	14,711	11.90	41	27,915	15.79	22,745
1969	13,949	23.00	14,927	12.57	36	28,912	17.66	25,589
1970	16,217	24.69	15,781	13.08	36	32,034	18.96	30,151
1971	17,154	25.06	15,684	13.80	35	32,873	19.68	32,945
1972	17,711	29.89	15,213	15.53	37	32,961	23.25	37,383
1973	20,319	34.02	16,803	21.25	31	37,153	28.24	49,413

* Includes supplementary assistance and allowances.

SUPPORTING MOTHER'S BENEFIT

A Supporting Mother's Benefit was introduced by the Australian Government in July 1973. The benefit is payable, subject to a means test, to an unmarried mother, a deserted de facto wife, the de facto wife of a prisoner, or a married woman not living with her husband, who is not qualified to receive some other social service benefit and who has resided continuously in Australia for at least five years immediately preceding the date on which the claim for benefit is lodged. To qualify for benefit a woman must have the custody, care, and control of a "dependent child" (see page 556). In the case of an unmarried mother the child must be her own and must have been born whilst she was residing in Australia. A married woman or de facto wife must have been residing in Australia immediately before she ceased to live with her husband or de facto husband.

The benefit is payable at the same rate (including mother's allowance, allowance for each dependent child, and supplementary assistance), and subject to the same means test, as a Class A widow's pension. The benefit becomes payable six months after the date of the event (i.e. birth of child or commencement of separation from husband) giving rise to eligibility to receive it.

WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

War pensions are provided by the Australian Government, in terms of the Repatriation Act, 1920-1973, 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, 1940-1973, and under various Cabinet

decisions granting eligibility to persons who were attached to the armed forces under war conditions.

War pensions are not subject to a means test or to income tax. The rate of pension payable to incapacitated ex-servicemen and women is determined according to the degree of incapacity suffered, as assessed by a Repatriation Board (or, in special cases, the Repatriation Commission or an Assessment Appeal Tribunal). A special rate of pension (\$55.60 per week since September 1973) 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 (\$38.80 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 September 1973 is \$19.00 per week. A special compensation allowance (ranging from \$2.25 to \$3.00 per week) is payable to certain more severely incapacitated general-rate pensioners, and allowances ranging from \$2.25 to \$36.60 per week are payable (in addition to the general and intermediate rates of pension) for certain specific disabilities—subject to the total pension and allowance not exceeding the special rate of pension.

Additional pensions are payable (at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the pensioner) for a war pensioner's wife and children under 16 years of age or over age 16 years in the case of a full-time student not receiving an education allowance from the Australian Government. 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 has been \$23 per week since October 1973. A domestic allowance of \$9.50 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 rate of pension for each child under 16 years of age of an ex-serviceman whose death resulted from war service is \$9.25 per week. Where both parents are dead, the pension is \$18.50 per week for each child under 16 years of age. A student child attaining the age of 16 years stops receiving a pension and may receive an allowance under the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme (see the chapter "Education").

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 441. War Pensions in New South Wales*

At 30 June	Number of Pensions				Average Rate per Week			Amount Paid during year ended 30 June
	In- capacitated Ex-service Personnel	Dependants of—		Total	In- capacitated Ex-service Personnel	Dependants of—		
		Incapac- itated Ex-service Personnel	Deceased Ex-service Personnel			Incapac- itated Ex-service Personnel	Deceased Ex-service Personnel	
No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$ thous.	
1968	78,617	114,269	21,600	214,486	7·77	1·32	16·86	57,583
1969	78,797	110,294	21,872	210,963	8·12	1·37	17·96	65,155
1970	78,423	105,810	22,001	206,234	8·36	1·42	19·41	65,645
1971	78,420	101,904	22,021	202,345	8·68	1·46	21·05	69,171
1972	77,581	97,681	21,896	197,158	9·30	1·50	23·38	77,005
1973	76,223	96,526	21,684	194,433	11·36	1·51	26·94	81,816
1973— 1914 War	6,714	8,011	7,550	22,275	21·81	2·24	29·91	19,999†
1939 War	65,893	81,716	13,685	161,294	10·62	1·50	25·56	60,067†
Other‡	3,616	6,799	449	10,864	5·64	0·78	18·74	1,749†

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Estimated.

‡ Includes pensions payable in respect of service in the Korean and Malayan operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Services and Miscellaneous War Pensions.

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 (except for persons aged 75 years or more), 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. Service pensions are also payable to wives of service pensioners provided they are not in receipt of a pension from the Department of Social Security. Additional pension is payable 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 September 1973, the maximum weekly rate of service pension has been \$20.25 each for a married pensioner and his wife. Other pensioners (single, widowed, divorced, or separated) receive a maximum weekly rate of \$23.00. An additional pension of \$5 is payable for each eligible 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 442. Service Pensions in New South Wales*

At 30 June	Number of Pensions					Average Pension per Week		Amount Paid during year ended 30 June
	Ex-service Personnel who are—			Dependants of Ex- service Personnel	Total	Ex-service Personnel †	Dependants	
	Aged	Perma- nently Unemploy- able	Suffering from Pulmonary Tuber- culosis					
						\$	\$	\$ thous.
1968	11,610	4,675	352	5,018	21,655	10.67	3.62	10,844
1969	11,587	4,642	363	4,633	21,225	11.37	4.09	11,358
1970	12,276	5,526	405	5,258	23,465	12.55	5.52	12,806
1971	12,542	5,738	422	5,426	24,128	13.02	5.51	13,963
1972	12,746	5,528	433	5,559	24,266	15.44	6.20	15,633
1973	14,896	6,242	506	8,206	29,850	18.42	15.04	23,011

* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes additional pension payable for children; see text preceding table.

FUNERAL BENEFITS

Funeral benefit of up to \$40 is payable to the recipient of an age, invalid, widow's, wife's, or service pension, or to a person in receipt of a supporting mother's benefit, who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of another such pensioner or of a spouse or dependent child. A benefit of up to \$20 is payable to any other person who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner. Funeral benefit is also payable, under similar conditions, to recipients of tuberculosis, rehabilitation, or sheltered employment allowances. The amount of benefit payable is the cost of the funeral (excluding payment from a contributory funeral benefit fund other than a friendly society or trade union fund) or the maximum rate, whichever is the less. In 1972-73, the amount paid on these benefits in New South Wales was \$615,000 for 20,854 claims granted.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Maternity allowances in respect of the births of children have been paid by the Australian Government since October 1912. The allowances are not subject to a means test.

The maternity allowance is payable to a woman who resides or intends to reside permanently in Australia and gives birth to a child either in Australia, during a temporary absence abroad, or (unless entitled to a similar benefit from another country) on board a ship proceeding to Australia or between Australian ports or Territories. The allowance is payable to a mother who is not a British subject if she or her husband resided in Australia for at least twelve months immediately before the birth of the child, or if she is likely to remain permanently in Australia. An allowance is payable in respect of the birth of a still-born child, or a child which lives for less than twelve hours, only if the child has developed for at least 5½ months.

Since July 1947, the maternity allowance has been \$30 if there is no other child under age sixteen years in the family, \$32 if there is one or two other children, and \$35 if there are three or more other children under sixteen. In the case of plural births, the allowance is increased by \$10 for each additional child born.

Particulars of maternity allowances paid in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

Table 443. Maternity Allowances Paid in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Number of Allowances Paid				Amount of Allowances Paid \$ thousand
	No Other Children	1 or 2 Other Children	3 or more Other Children	Total	
1963	26,676	38,679	17,345	82,700	2,665
1964	27,720	39,119	16,741	83,580	2,649
1965	27,945	37,167	15,480	80,592	2,569
1966	28,890	35,143	13,706	77,739	2,475
1967	29,891	36,317	12,870	79,078	2,514
1968	29,965	35,368	12,082	77,415	2,462
1969	34,018	40,695	12,843	87,556	2,761
1970	34,170	40,179	12,177	86,526	2,741
1971	37,938	44,180	12,500	94,618	2,981
1972	40,141	45,344	11,989	97,474	3,085
1973	36,762	42,608	10,181	89,551	2,832

In 1972-73, there were 925 claims granted in respect of twins, 12 in respect of triplets, and 1 in respect of quadruplets.

CHILD ENDOWMENT

The system of child endowment paid by the Australian Government was introduced in July 1941.

Endowment is payable, free of a means test, to a person who is resident in Australia and has the custody, care, and control of one or more children (including ex-nuptial children) under 16 years of age, or aged 16 and under 21 years if full-time students and not in employment or engaged in work on their own account. Where the children are inmates of an approved institution the endowment is paid to the institution. The endowment for the first (or only) child in the family under age 16 years has been payable since June 1950, and for "student children" since January 1964.

If the claimant and child were not born in Australia, they must have resided in Australia for one year immediately preceding the claim, except in cases where the Department of Social Security is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Where the child's father is not a British subject, endowment is payable if the baby was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia. Under certain conditions, endowment may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas.

The rates of endowment are \$0.50 per week (since June 1950) for the first (or only) child under 16, \$1 per week (since November 1948) for the second child, and \$2 per week (since October 1971) for the third child in the family under 16 years of age and for each child under 16 in an approved institution. For each "student child" aged 16 and under 21 years the rate is \$1.50 per week. Weekly rates for the fourth and subsequent children under 16 in the family are (since September 1967) in each case \$0.25 more than that payable in respect of the next eldest child under 16 in the family. As a general rule, endowment for children in family units is paid to the mother.

Particulars of child endowment in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 444. Child Endowment in New South Wales

At 30 June	Endowed Children under 16 Years of Age					Endowed Student Children*	Total Endowed Children	Endowment Paid during year ended 30 June
	Family Units Receiving Endowment			Approved Institutions				
	Family Units	Endowed Children		Institutions	Endowed Children			
		Total	Per Family Unit					
1963	568,346	1,225,329	2·156	141	7,155	...	1,232,484	\$ thousand 48,069
1964	572,377	1,237,215	2·162	142	6,937	36,950	1,281,102	59,181†
1965	579,744	1,258,370	2·171	133	6,713	43,549	1,308,632	59,897
1966	587,291	1,270,262	2·163	134	5,365	45,567	1,321,194	61,050
1967	594,967	1,281,366	2·154	135	6,113	58,046	1,345,525	68,816†
1968	604,456	1,294,661	2·142	138	6,185	66,568	1,367,414	64,684
1969	605,788	1,306,568	2·157	141	6,263	76,993	1,389,824	66,430
1970	621,621	1,333,330	2·145	130	5,819	81,673	1,420,822	75,504†
1971	636,912	1,355,950	2·129	131	5,840	80,218	1,442,008	67,961
1972	651,033	1,373,981	2·110	135	5,824	83,956	1,463,761	73,948
1973	656,254	1,368,706	2·086	142	5,631	78,926	1,453,263	86,250†

* Includes "endowed student children" in approved institutions (178 in 1973).

† Comprises 5 twelve-weekly payments instead of the usual 4 twelve-weekly payments, for endowment paid into bank accounts.

The following table shows, for recent years, a classification of the endowed family units in New South Wales according to the number of children under 16 years of age in the family unit:—

Table 445. Child Endowment: Family Units in New South Wales

Number of Children under age 16 Years in Family Unit	Family Units receiving Endowment at 30 June in respect of Children under age 16 years						
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	217,953	222,020	214,586	220,178	226,246	232,508	235,864
2	192,519	197,057	203,226	210,717	218,919	226,693	233,242
3	107,394	109,495	111,540	114,679	117,030	119,011	118,205
4	48,183	47,473	48,279	48,753	48,293	47,538	45,747
5	17,382	17,270	17,417	17,015	16,593	16,027	14,924
6	7,070	6,852	6,705	6,492	6,213	5,867	5,333
7	2,603	2,582	2,559	2,387	2,268	2,150	1,908
8	1,205	1,103	970	916	891	824	661
9	441	386	327	308	305	289	255
10 and over	217	218	179	176	154	126	115
Total Family Units	594,967	604,456	605,788	621,621	636,912	651,033	656,254
Endowed Children*	1,281,366	1,294,661	1,306,568	1,333,330	1,355,950	1,373,981	1,368,706

Excludes "student children" endowed (78,748 in 71,658 family units in 1973).

DOUBLE ORPHANS' PENSIONS

Payment of a Double Orphan's Pension was introduced by the Australian Government in October 1973. The pension is paid to the guardian of a child both of whose parents (natural or adoptive) are deceased or one of whose parents is deceased if the whereabouts of the other parent is unknown. The pension is not payable in respect of a child receiving a war orphan's pension under the Repatriation Act.

The weekly rate of pension is \$10 for each eligible child and is free of a means test. In general the conditions for payment are the same as those for child endowment. An institution which has been approved for child endowment purposes is also eligible to receive a Double Orphan's Pension for any qualified child in its care.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Australian Government came into operation on 1 July 1945. The benefits are limited, in general, to persons between the ages of 16 and 65 years (60 years in the case of women), who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim or intend to remain permanently in Australia. Persons receiving an age, invalid, wife's, widow's, or service pension, a supporting mother's benefit, or a tuberculosis allowance, are not eligible for unemployment or sickness benefits or special benefits (see below).

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 for employment 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 registration for employment, whichever is the later. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the day on which the claimant becomes incapacitated, if the claim is made within 13 weeks from the date of incapacity, and from the date of application if the claim is made after 13 weeks. For both types of benefit, the waiting period of seven days is not required to be served more than once in any period of 13 weeks.

A means test is imposed, and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. For unemployment (but not sickness) benefit purposes, a claimant's income is taken to include the income of his spouse unless they are permanently separated. "Income" does not include child endowment or other payments for children, war pensions, Australian Government hospital and other health benefits and amounts received from registered benefit organisations, or sickness pay from an approved friendly society. There is no means test on property.

The maximum rates of unemployment benefit and permissible income (current since September 1973) are as follows:—

	Benefit per week	Permissible Income per week
	\$	\$
Married Person (any age)	20.25	6.00
Single Person (aged 16–20 years, with at least one parent in Australia)	23.00	3.00
Other	23.00	6.00

Additional benefit of \$20.25 per week may be paid for a dependent spouse and \$5.00 for each child under 16 years of age or dependent full-time student aged 16 years or more in a beneficiary's care. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a similar benefit may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided there are one or more dependent children and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but not employed by him.

Sickness benefits are paid at the same rates as unemployment benefits. However, the amount of any war pension, and of compensation, damages or similar payments, received for the same disability is deducted from the sickness benefit otherwise payable. Income received by the wife of the claimant may reduce the additional benefit payable for the wife. A person who has been receiving sickness benefit for a continuous period of 6 weeks may also receive a supplementary allowance of up to \$4 per week if he pays rent or for lodgings and is wholly or substantially dependent on the benefit. The allowance is not payable to a person who is in hospital if he has no dependants. A married woman is usually not entitled to receive sickness benefit in her own right if her husband can maintain her.

A special benefit (at the rates for unemployment benefit) may be granted, under certain circumstances, to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefits who is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in Australian Government centres or hostels awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia.

Particulars of claims admitted, beneficiaries, and payments in New South Wales in the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 446. Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits in New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Claims Admitted			Receiving Benefit at 30 June			Amount of Benefits Paid (\$ thous.)
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT							
1963	55,149	19,542	74,691	10,885	5,949	16,834	8,176
1964	31,405	17,727	49,132	3,258	3,593	6,851	5,084
1965	16,084	12,237	28,321	2,356	2,311	4,667	2,227
1966	27,135	13,630	40,765	4,843	2,996	7,839	2,773
1967	36,230	14,391	50,621	5,520	2,650	8,170	3,948
1968	33,255	15,162	48,417	3,745	2,692	6,437	3,665
1969	25,473	11,997	37,470	2,965	1,849	4,814	2,628
1970	19,655	10,707	30,362	2,263	1,541	3,804	2,451
1971	25,098	12,052	37,150	3,857	1,819	5,676	2,945
1972	56,632	18,172	74,804	9,331	3,929	13,260	7,949
1973	58,641	23,628	82,269	6,952	4,776	11,728	14,065
SICKNESS BENEFIT							
1963	18,691	6,477	25,168	3,236	1,288	4,524	2,783
1964	19,476	7,154	26,630	3,034	1,331	4,365	2,794
1965	19,395	7,258	26,653	2,878	1,266	4,144	2,681
1966	19,444	7,345	26,789	2,975	1,280	4,255	2,665
1967	20,875	7,771	28,646	3,118	1,338	4,456	2,655
1968	20,695	7,867	28,562	2,756	1,147	3,903	2,502
1969	19,784	5,172†	24,956†	2,670	700†	3,370†	2,187†
1970	20,606	5,374	25,980	2,793	747	3,540	2,773
1971	22,812	5,828	28,640	3,359	916	4,275	3,950
1972	24,392	6,645	31,037	4,341	1,096	5,437	6,243
1973	30,088	8,682	38,770	5,493	1,621	7,114	10,056
SPECIAL BENEFIT*							
1963	397	465	862	127	523	650	349
1964	465	480	945	178	530	708	371
1965	497	469	966	206	469	675	349
1966	569	452	1,021	227	441	668	368
1967	580	478	1,058	185	426	611	338
1968	540	473	1,013	248	462	710	351
1969	567	2,909†	3,476†	251	1,045†	1,296†	657†
1970	619	3,256	3,875	177	1,134	1,311	818
1971	741	4,882	5,623	154	1,471	1,625	1,028
1972	644	4,957	5,601	193	1,419	1,612	1,214
1973	779	5,669	6,448	225	1,474	1,699	1,845
TOTAL							
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	5,473 ^r
1970	40,880	19,337	60,217	5,233	3,422	8,655	6,042
1971	48,651	22,762	71,413	7,370	4,206	11,576	7,923
1972	81,668	29,774	111,442	13,865	6,444	20,309	15,406
1973	89,508	37,979	127,487	12,670	7,871	20,541	25,966

* Particulars of claims admitted and persons receiving benefit exclude immigrants awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia, but the amount of benefits paid includes payments to these immigrants.

† Women who before July 1968 were eligible for a sickness benefit to cover the period before and after the birth of a child out of wedlock now receive special benefit instead.

COMMONWEALTH REHABILITATION SERVICE

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service assists disabled persons—those who are unable to work because of physical handicap or who have had to give up their employment because of sickness or injury—to reach their maximum physical fitness and to prepare for suitable employment. Rehabilitation is effected through medical and hospital treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and job placement.

Rehabilitation is provided free to selected persons receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension or for unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, to those receiving a tuberculosis allowance, to persons aged 14 or 15 who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at age 16, to national servicemen and members of the permanent forces who are disabled at time of discharge but are ineligible for rehabilitation assistance from the Repatriation Department, and to persons who become disabled while working for the Australian Government and are covered by the Compensation (Australian Government Employees) Act, 1971–1973. 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 1972–73, 450 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales and 365 were placed in employment.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFIT

A benefit is payable by the Australian Government 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. Since January 1974, the rate of benefit has been \$3.00 per day. In 1972–73, expenditure by the Australian Government on handicapped children's benefits in New South Wales was \$172,000. At 30 June 1973, 459 eligible handicapped children were accommodated in 18 approved homes in New South Wales.

TRAINING SCHEME FOR WIDOW PENSIONERS AND SUPPORTING MOTHERS

In September 1968, a scheme was introduced to train widow pensioners in vocational skills. In July 1973, the scheme was widened to include recipients of the newly-introduced Supporting Mothers' Benefit. Training may take the form of refresher courses, or it may involve learning new skills. During training, the widow or supporting mother continues to receive a pension or benefit. In addition, she may qualify for a training allowance of \$8 and a living-away-from-home allowance (\$16 per

week where the trainee has the custody, care and control of one or more children and \$10 per week to other trainees). The cost of tuition fees and fares may also be met and books, equipment, etc. necessary for training may be supplied free of charge. Under certain circumstances loans of up to \$400 are available to purchase equipment for employment at home. During 1972-73, there were 434 trainees in New South Wales.

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT

Since 30 June 1967 the Australian Government has provided under the Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act, 1967-1973, subsidies of \$2 for every \$1 raised from non-government sources to eligible organisations towards the capital cost of sheltered workshops and their equipment, and accommodation for disabled people employed in sheltered workshops or in normal industry. Since October 1970, a training fee of \$500 has been payable to sheltered workshop organisations for each handicapped person who remains in normal employment for twelve months following at least six months training by the organisation. Salaries of certain sheltered workshop staff are subsidised by up to one-half of the total remuneration paid. In 1972-73, 265 subsidies for premises and equipment totalling \$683,200 were approved in respect of organisations in New South Wales; training fees of \$13,000 and salary subsidies amounting to \$76,000 were also approved. A sheltered employment allowance (see page 558) is payable to disabled persons employed in sheltered workshops.

DELIVERED MEALS SUBSIDY

In terms of the Delivered Meals Subsidy Act, 1970-73, the Australian Government makes subsidies to those ("Meals on Wheels") organisations which provide delivered meals to the aged and the sick in their own homes. The amount of this subsidy is equal to \$2 for each ten meals delivered in the preceding calendar year. During the year ended 30 June 1973, 125 organisations in New South Wales received subsidies totalling \$195,511.

SUBSIDY FOR DESERTED WIVES

Under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act, 1968, the Australian Government shares with the States (on an equal basis, up to an amount equal to half the amount payable in respect of a Class A Widow's Pension) the cost of providing assistance to deserted (including prisoners') wives with dependent children, for the first six months of desertion. In 1972-73 payments to New South Wales amounted to \$2,290,000. (See "Primary Social Aids", page 571.)

STATE SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The State social welfare services are limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Australian Government benefit and the provision of certain forms of assistance not available from the Australian Government. 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 temporary assistance, continuing assistance, and ancillary services. Assistance of this type is provided for persons in need who have applied for, but have not yet received, Australian Government benefits, persons not eligible or excluded from Australian Government 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>Temporary Assistance</i>	<i>Continuing Assistance</i>
Man or woman—		
Aged 21 years or more, with no dependent children under 16 years	\$11.00	\$26.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	\$13.20	\$38.00
Husband and wife—		
With no dependent children under 16 years	\$16.50	\$40.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	\$19.80	\$44.00

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 continuing assistance payment. A permissible income of \$8 per fortnight from other sources is allowed where a man or woman has one or more dependent children under 16 years of age and \$4 per fortnight in other cases, the maximum rates being reduced by the amount by which the assessed income exceeds the permissible income.

Unmarried persons 16 and under 21 years of age, with no dependent children, receive lower payment and are allowed a smaller permissible income.

The ancillary services that may be provided for recipients of continuing assistance include special foods for persons suffering from malnutrition and ill-health, and medical treatment and medicines. Recipients of temporary assistance also receive milk for children under 7 years of age.

The expenditure on primary social aids amounted to \$4,699,000 in 1972-73.

SECONDARY SOCIAL AIDS

Secondary social aids, for which there is no exact means test, are designed to meet special needs of temporary assistance and continuing assistance recipients and pensioners and other groups of persons. They include the provision of surgical aids, 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 \$310,000 in 1972-73.

EMERGENCY AIDS

Emergency aids are provided, to meet distress caused by fire, flood, or other catastrophe, in the form of cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, household effects, and alternative accommodation.

There is also a Housekeepers' Emergency Service, which operates in the Sydney metropolitan area and a number of country centres, and which provides help where the householder is unable to carry out normal household duties because of sickness or other emergency. The service is provided for a limited period, except in special circumstances such as where a mother has had tuberculosis or poliomyelitis. The amount charged for the service depends upon individual family circumstances.

Home aids, as distinct from housekeepers, to perform heavy work, such as washing and ironing, for one or two days per week, are available for aged persons and for certain other cases of particular need.

Expenditure by the State in subsidising the emergency housekeeping and home aid services amounted to \$380,000 in 1972-73.

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 an Australian Government 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 is \$5 per week for each eligible child and the allowance is added to the continuing assistance payment, the total of which is subject to a means test.

The number of parents in receipt of allowances for children at 30 June 1973, according to grounds of eligibility, were as follows:—

Widows	31
Deserted Wives, Divorcees	968
Unmarried Mothers	1,684
Husbands in Gaol	304
	<hr/>
Total Parents	2,987
	<hr/>

The number of children at 30 June 1973 for whom allowances were paid was 5,284, and expenditure amounted to \$1,294,000 in 1972-73.

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 \$264,000 in 1972-73.

CHILD WELFARE

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1970. 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 mothers, 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 Children's 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, 1965-1973, and the Maintenance Act, 1964-1972, described below, and the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father. The Liquor Act, 1912-1973, prohibits the supply of intoxicating liquor to juveniles. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., from 6 to 15 years of age, is prescribed by the Public Instruction Act, 1880-1961. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted by the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare in certain cases, details of which are given in the chapter "Education".

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

The number of children under the care or supervision of the Department in each of the last six years, is shown in the following table. The figures do not include children licensed for street-trading or for employment in public entertainment.

Table 447. Children in the Care of, or Supervised by, the State at 30 June

Classification	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Children in the Care of the State—						
In foster homes or with relatives	4,582	4,796	4,804	4,568	4,438	4,290
With own parents	178	206	242	181	160	170
In training schools	1,107	1,095	1,358	1,392	1,358	1,199
In shelters	197	205	235	256	290	285
In depots, homes, hostels	888	896	1,005	955	1,010	1,060
In mental hospitals and other non-departmental institutions	121	135	103	131	153	153
Other	43	36	52	73	92	98
Total in the Care of the State	7,116	7,369	7,799	7,556	7,501	7,255
Children Supervised by the State—						
Living with mothers receiving children's allowance	10,566	2,134*	2,381	3,123	4,444	5,284
Living in charitable homes	1,123	1,143	1,226	1,271	1,350	1,325
On probation	4,557	4,711	5,141	4,935	5,924	5,789
After-care (ex-institution inmates)	771	759	690	739	776	811
Total Supervised by the State	17,017	8,747*	9,438	10,068	12,494	13,209
Total Children under Care and Supervision	24,133	16,116*	17,237	17,624	19,995	20,464
Maintained or Subsidised by the State	18,524	10,338*	10,504	11,170	12,554	12,474
Not Maintained or Subsidised by the State	5,609	5,778	6,733	6,454	7,441	7,990

* From September 1968 an allowance for a child has been paid by the State only if that child is ineligible for an allowance from the Australian Government. Children in respect of whom the State children's allowance is paid are regarded as being subject to supervision by the State.

STATE WARDS

Under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1970, children may be admitted to control as State wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or

deserted. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be placed under control as State wards by order of the Children's Court.

The Minister is the guardian of State wards until they attain the age of 18 years or are otherwise discharged from State control.

Where practicable, State wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental, and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare. The allowances usually cease when children reach the normal school-leaving age, but they may be continued, with the Minister's approval, to enable a ward to further his secondary or tertiary education, or in cases of ill-health or physical disability. District officers of the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents, and assist in their placement in employment after they leave school. The earnings of wards placed in employment may be supplemented by the Department.

State wards not placed with foster parents are cared for in homes operated by the Department. The Department maintains "receiving" homes for new wards or children (other than delinquent 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 (excluding children who became State wards through committal to an institution) at 30 June 1973, was 5,903 (3,166 boys and 2,737 girls). Of these, 4,290 were boarded out with foster parents, 170 were restored to their parents, 1,345 were being cared for in the homes operated by the Department or in psychiatric hospitals, etc., and 98 were on leave or had absconded. The allowances paid for wards with foster parents or in charitable institutions amounted in 1972-73 to \$1,435,000.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Children may be placed by their parents or guardians in licensed private foster homes or charitable institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations, in preference to being boarded out as State wards. If the parents or guardians of children in the care of charitable institutions fail to pay maintenance, allowances in respect of the children may be paid to the institutions by the State. (Before April 1966, children in this category were admitted to State control as State wards.) At 30 June 1973, 1,235 such allowances were being paid. The rate of allowance, since July 1973, is \$9.00 per week for each eligible child. The total expenditure during 1972-73 was \$536,618.

Any place used for the reception and care of one or more children under 16 years of age (under 7 years prior to 1 November 1969) apart from their parents (or other blood relatives) must, in general, be licensed by the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare.

At 30 June 1973 there were 292 licensed private foster homes (for the reception of 5 children or less) and 104 licensed charitable institutions (for the reception of more than 5 children) with accommodation for 354 and 4,060 children, respectively.

ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN OF NECESSITOUS MOTHERS

An important activity of the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous mothers in their own homes. Allowances for this purpose are paid under the system of allowances for children outlined on page 572.

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 448. Children Licensed for Employment in Public Entertainment, etc.

Year ended 30 June	Employment in Public Entertainment						Street-trading		
	Boys	Girls	Children				Boys		
			Aged 7 to 9	Aged 10 to 12	Aged 13 to 15	Total	Aged 14	Aged 15	Total
1968	661	652	768	398	147	1,313	117	64	181
1969	538	521	576	357	126	1,059	107	48	155
1970	776	677	806	497	150	1,453	56	50	106
1971	775	922	812	640	245	1,697	38	28	66
1972	871	1,049	878	718	324	1,920	30	16	46
1973	881	1,167	864	825	359	2,048	30	15	45

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

Legal provision is contained in the Adoption of Children Act, 1965–1973, for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Family Law Division of the Supreme Court. The principle underlying the Act is that the interests and welfare of the child shall be the paramount consideration. The Court may not make an order for the adoption of a child unless the Director of Child Welfare has made a report concerning the proposed adoption. Application to the Court for an adoption order must be made on behalf of the applicant by the Director of Child Welfare or the principal officer of a private adoption agency, except in the case of an application for adoption by a relative (grandparent, uncle, or aunt), or by two persons one of whom is a natural parent or relative of the child. In such a case, the application may be made on behalf of the applicant by a solicitor.

Charitable organisations desiring to conduct negotiations and make arrangements for the adoption of children must be approved by the Director of Child Welfare as private adoption agencies. In 1972–73, there were eight approved private adoption agencies.

The consent of a child's parents or guardians is required to an adoption except in certain circumstances, when it may be dispensed with by the Court. Consent may be given in favour of 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.

For statistical purposes, adoptions are recorded when the adoption order is signed. The number of orders signed in a year may be affected by administrative and other special circumstances and this should be borne in mind when comparing adoption statistics from year to year.

Most adoptions are arranged through the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare. In 1972-73, the total number of adoptions was 3,315, of which 2,704 (or 81.5 per cent) were arranged through the Department. The following table shows the numbers of adoptions arranged through the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare, private adoption agencies, and solicitors in each of the last six years:

Table 449. Adoptions: Adoption Agency and Sex of Adopted Child

Year ended 30 June	Adoptions Arranged Through—						Total Adoptions
	Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare		Private Adoption Agencies		Solicitors		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1968	699	609	169	182	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	1,659
1969	712	633	166	176	12	16	1,715
1970	920	796	295	252	47	36	2,346
1971	1,421	1,242	273	247	43	49	3,275
1972	2,051	1,831	293	259	48	57	4,539
1973	1,391	1,313	267	268	41	35	3,315

In the following table, the age and sex distribution of adopted children is shown for the last two years:—

Table 450. Adoptions: Age and Sex of Adopted Child

Age of Adopted Child*	Sex of Adopted Child					
	1971-72			1972-73		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 month	1,013	902	1,915	517	518	1,035
1 month and under 2 months ..	635	601	1,236	593	571	1,164
2 months and under 3 months ..	97	97	194	96	85	181
3 months and under 6 months ..	98	76	174	65	55	120
6 months and under 1 year ..	57	33	90	41	29	70
1 year and under 2 years ..	41	19	60	30	31	61
2 years and under 5 years ..	61	40	101	20	32	52
5 years and under 10 years ..	25	31	56	16	21	37
10 years and under 20 years ..	2	9	11	7	5	12
Not applicable†	363	339	702	314	269	583
Total Adopted Children ..	2,392	2,147	4,539	1,699	1,616	3,315

* At date of placement with adoptive parent(s). Children are normally placed with prospective adoptive parent(s) soon after surrender for adoption and the order for adoption is signed subsequently, if the Court approves the placement.

† Where child has remained in custody of natural parent(s).

The next table shows, for each of the last six years, a summary of adoptions by sex and age of the child, and the relationship of the adoptive parents:—

Table 451. Adoptions: Sex and Age of Child and Relationship to Adoptive Parents

Year ended 30 June	Sex		Age*		Status of One or Both Adoptive Parents			Total Children Adopted
	Males	Females	Under 1 year	1 year or more	Natural Parent of Adopted Child	Relative of Natural Parent †	Not Related	
1968‡	868	791	1,423	236	97	15	1,547	1,659
1969	890	825	1,209	506	140	20	1,555	1,715
1970	1,262	1,084	1,284	1,062	82	38	2,026	2,346
1971	1,737	1,538	1,385	1,890	88	88	2,605	3,275
1972	2,392	2,147	3,609	930	702	119	3,718	4,539
1973	1,699	1,616	2,570	745	583	80	2,652	3,315

* Age at date child placed with adoptive parent(s).

† Grandparent, uncle, or aunt of child.

‡ Excludes adoptions arranged by solicitors.

In 1972–73, adoption orders were made in favour of one person in 17 cases and in favour of husband and wife jointly in 3,128 cases; of the latter, 1,148 were families of one child, 715 had more than one child, and 1,265 were childless. The adoptive parents comprised 13 with an income of \$2,000 and less per annum, 102 with an income from \$2,001 to \$3,000, 1,328 with an income from \$3,001 to \$5,000, and 1,872 with an income of more than \$5,000.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts by magistrates with special qualifications for dealing with delinquent children. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court (which may not exceed 3 years) or, where the Court has not specified a definite period of detention, for a period up to 3 years, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Commitment to an institution is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation or discharged from the institutions.

There are six remand homes (shelters) for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as training schools for delinquent boys at Windsor, Mittagong, Kurri Kurri, and Gosford and training schools for girls at Parramatta, Thornleigh, and Campbelltown. 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 given in the Chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety". 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, 1964-1972, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance of the child. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases.

A mother who has been deserted by her husband for a period of six months is eligible to apply for a widow's pension in terms of the Social Services Act, 1947-1973. During the first six months of desertion the mother may receive assistance from the State (see "Primary Social Aids" on page 571).

Legislation provides for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance throughout Australia, and between New South Wales and a number of overseas countries.

For disobedience to or non-compliance with the orders, male offenders may be committed to prison, and from the value of their work while in prison the cost of their upkeep may be deducted and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the orders.

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

By delegation of ministerial powers under the (Federal) Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-1952, the Director of Child Welfare supervises immigrant children in New South Wales who are under 21 years of age and who entered Australia as permanent residents other than in the care of a parent or relative.

The number of such immigrant children under supervision at 30 June 1973 was 128. During the year, there were 294 arrivals and 347 were discharged from supervision.

CARE OF THE AGED AND CHRONICALLY ILL

There are four institutions directly administered by the State for the care and treatment of the aged, infirm, and chronically ill. At 30 June 1973, these institutions provided 222 beds in their "home" sections and 1,740 beds in their "hospital" sections. Further information on the medical treatment of aged persons is given in the chapter "Health Services".

At 31 December 1973, there were 21,131 beds in registered private nursing homes, including registered voluntary and religious institutions. The basic interests of patients in these nursing homes 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 self-contained dwelling units at low rentals for aged pensioners. The scheme has been financed since 1959–60 from State Government funds supplemented, since June, 1969, by Australian Government grants made available under the States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act, 1969, which totalled \$8,204,000 up to 30 June 1973. By 30 June 1973, a total of 7,090 dwelling units had been completed.

The Australian Government makes grants, in terms of the Aged Persons Homes Act, 1954–1973, 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. Since 1957, the grants have been made on the basis of \$2 for each \$1 (excluding government assistance and borrowed money) raised by the organisation. From the inception of the scheme in 1954 to 30 June 1973, grants amounting to \$50,847,000 had been approved in New South Wales for 723 projects accommodating 14,153 aged persons. From September 1969, a personal care subsidy has been provided, in terms of this Act, to eligible organisations providing personal care services in hostel-type accommodation for persons of 80 years of age or more. In 1973, the subsidy was increased to \$12 per week, and the cover extended to persons who, though not yet 80 years of age, require personal care services.

The States Grants (Home Care) Act, 1969, which is administered by the Australian Department of Social Security, provides for financial assistance to the States to assist them in developing senior citizens' centres and a range of home care services providing housekeeping or other domestic assistance for aged persons in their homes. Payments to New South Wales up to 30 June 1973 amounted to \$175,000 for senior citizens' centres and \$607,000 for home care services. The States Grants (Nursing Homes) Act, 1969, and the States Grants (Paramedical Services) Act, 1969, are administered by the Australian Department of Health and provide assistance to the States towards capital expenditure on public nursing homes and towards the provision of paramedical services such as physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and chiropody. No payments to New South Wales under the latter two Acts had been made up to 30 June 1973.

CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS

Charitable organisations, as a general rule, must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934–1972. 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 organisations 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 organisations are active in the relief of local distress.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912-1967. These societies may be divided into two classes—those which provide some or all of the orthodox benefits (e.g., sick pay, funeral expenses, life assurance, and medical, pharmaceutical, and hospital benefits), and those miscellaneous societies which are within the scope of friendly societies legislation but are concerned only with the dispensing of medicine for members of other friendly societies.

At 30 June 1972, there were 9 affiliated societies (i.e., societies with branches), 27 single societies with no branches, and 17 miscellaneous societies. The members of sickness and funeral funds numbered 159,043 (127,091 men, 28,914 women, and 3,038 juveniles). Members of medical funds and hospital funds (many of whom were also members of sickness and funeral funds) numbered 321,789 and 299,600 respectively.

The sick pay benefit for members generally commences at \$2.10 per week for the first six months of illness and becomes progressively lower as the duration of illness continues. Industrial group sickness benefits of up to \$40 per week are also available. The funeral benefits usually range from \$20 to \$100 at death of the member or his wife or child.

The maximum benefits permitted under the Friendly Societies Act are \$10,000 in assurances, \$650 in annuities, \$40 per week sick pay, and \$500 funeral expenses.

Medical and hospital benefits are available to members and their dependants by payment or reimbursement, at specified rates, of the costs of medical treatment and hospitalisation. Supply of medicine is available through friendly society dispensaries or on a reimbursement basis. Members are also eligible for Australian Government medical and hospital benefits. (Details of these benefits are shown in the chapter "Health Services".)

A number of societies provide dental benefits for members and their dependants by way of reimbursement of treatment or provision of treatment. Accident benefits also cover dental treatment necessitated by accidents, as well as other benefits.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure and the accumulated funds of friendly societies are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

Since 1908, the State has paid an annual subvention to the friendly societies to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

Particulars of the amounts paid to the societies in various years since 1963-64 are as follows:—

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	\$		\$		\$
1963-64	271,852	1966-67	226,862	1969-70	199,692
1964-65	280,724	1967-68	217,122	1970-71	205,210
1965-66	259,130	1968-69	207,278	1971-72	176,670

COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES

The Co-operation Act, 1923–1973, provides, *inter alia*, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies, and for the registration as such of previously unincorporated clubs. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit—e.g., to supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories, to purchase machinery for members, to buy land, purchase or erect dwellings for sale or rental to members, to maintain buildings for education, recreation, etc.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and providing any community service.

At 30 June 1972, there were 235 community advancement societies on the register. Most of these societies were formed with the object of erecting and maintaining public halls, or for establishing recreation or social clubs. There was one community settlement society on the register at 30 June 1972.

WELFARE OF ABORIGINES

Since 1969 the welfare of Aborigines in New South Wales has been the responsibility of the Directorate of Aboriginal Welfare, which functions within the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare.

The Aborigines Act, 1969–1973, constituted an Aborigines Advisory Council to advise the Minister on policy matters. Since 1973, the Council consists of nine members, all of whom are Aborigines elected by the Aboriginal people themselves. In 1973, an Aboriginal Lands Trust was constituted which ultimately will have freehold title to all Aboriginal Reserves in New South Wales. The Trust will have an administrator, selected and appointed by its nine members who are all also members of the Aborigines Advisory Council.

The Directorate of Aboriginal Welfare sponsors the erection of houses in town areas for leasing to Aborigines at low rentals. Houses erected by the Directorate in towns and on certain reserves, are now maintained and managed by the Housing Commission of New South Wales. At 30 June 1973, there were 1,147 houses managed by the Commission, 116 still managed by the Directorate, and 102 under construction. In addition to being eligible to obtain the tenancy of a house built specifically for Aborigines under the sponsorship of the Directorate, Aborigines are eligible for tenancy of government houses constructed as part of the State's ordinary housing programme. The Directorate also provides housing loans at low rates of interest and makes loans to assist Aboriginal families with the purchase of furniture.

The Australian Government provides assistance to Aboriginal school pupils attending an approved secondary school, or from the beginning of the year in which they attain 15 years of age and also to students wishing to undertake further study after leaving schools. The Directorate supplements assistance to Aboriginal school children. An allowance of \$10 per year per Aboriginal child is paid to Parents and Citizens Associations to assist in

providing facilities at schools where Aboriginal children attend. Assistance with accommodation is provided for children who must board away from home to receive schooling 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. The Directorate encourages pre-school education by way of grants to organisations in that field. A Literacy Officer was appointed in 1973 to develop a scheme to raise the literacy standard of adult Aborigines.

The Health Commission of New South Wales in liaison with the Directorate conducts programmes for Aboriginal health by providing community nurses, training Aboriginal girls as nursing aides to work amongst their own people, establishing centres where health clinics can be held and girls and women trained in homecraft and mothercraft, and arranging vaccination campaigns. From 1973, Aborigines in New South Wales receive free dental treatment. This treatment is not subject to a means test.

The Australian Department of Labour in liaison with the Directorate has initiated a programme to develop employment opportunities with the introduction of an Employment Training Scheme in 1969 and the creation of specialist positions of Vocational Officer in 1970. Under the Employment Training Scheme subsidies are paid to employers who engage inexperienced and unskilled Aborigines and assistance is provided to Aborigines, particularly young Aborigines, who move from their home area to obtain work. The Directorate introduced, during 1973, a re-location programme co-ordinating housing, employment, etc., for Aboriginal families who wish to move to areas with better employment and educational prospects.

Many voluntary organisations take an active interest in the welfare of Aborigines. A growing number of these organisations are exclusively or predominantly directed by Aborigines and include local advancement groups who concentrate their efforts on improving conditions for Aborigines in their locality. Other larger voluntary organisations provide primary school scholarships for Aboriginal students and special teaching equipment to schools with high Aboriginal enrolment, and are becoming involved in the establishment and the running of student hostels and pre-school centres for Aborigines. Organisations directed by Aboriginal boards have been established by Aborigines to provide medical and legal services for Aboriginal people.

Aborigines in New South Wales are entitled to all the services and benefits legally available to any other citizen.

Chapter 24

HEALTH SERVICES

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Australian, State, and local government authorities.

There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for those suffering from mental disorders, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. The Australian Government provides general hospital and medical benefits, and gives financial assistance to State Governments to improve the control and treatment of tuberculosis and to assist in the development of health institutions. In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation.

The notification of certain infectious diseases is compulsory. The Australian Government 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, 1908–1969, prescribes standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs are 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 Australian Government in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Australian and State Governments on health questions generally.

Federal and State Health Authorities

The Australian Department of Social Security administers the Australian Government's schemes relating to hospital and medical benefits and health benefits for age and other types of pensioners. The Australian Department of Health administers schemes relating to pharmaceutical and tuberculosis benefits, and maintains the quarantine services, the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the Australian Radiation Laboratory, the National Acoustic Laboratories, the Australian Institute of Anatomy, the Australian Dental Standards Laboratory, 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, 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.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in May 1974.

The New South Wales Ministry of Health, which is under the control of the Minister for Health, embraces the Health Commission of New South Wales and a variety of boards, committees, and other authorities concerned with health, hospitals, and associated services.

The Health Commission Act, 1972, established the Health Commission of New South Wales which, in April 1973, amalgamated the functions of the former Department of Health and the Hospitals Commission of New South Wales. The Commission consists of five full-time members including a Chairman and Deputy Chairman. The Chairman exercises an oversight of all the responsibilities of the Commission and has direct responsibility for the Division of Health Services Research. Each of the other four Commissioners is allocated specific areas of responsibility; viz., personal health services, environmental and special health services, manpower and management services, and finance and physical resources.

The Commissioner for Personal Health Services is responsible for the activities of the Commission in the field of maternal and child health (which embraces maternal and baby welfare and school medical services), and for State hospitals and homes, State psychiatric and mental retardation hospitals, mental health programmes, and public hospital services.

The Commissioner for Environmental and Special Health Services is responsible for the Divisions of Tuberculosis, Health Education, Occupational Health and Pollution Control, Epidemiology, Forensic Medicine, Dental Services and Administration of Private Hospitals Act and for laboratories which are maintained to provide diagnostic and analytical services for governmental authorities and private bodies. In addition, he supervises the conduct of the anti-poliomyelitis campaign in New South Wales, the administration of the Pure Food Act, laws relating to sanitation, and the activities of local government authorities relating to public health matters.

The Commissioner for Manpower and Management Services (who is the Deputy Chairman) is responsible for such matters as staffing establishments of public, State, psychiatric, and mental retardation hospitals and other branches and divisions of the Commission, and for personnel matters in general.

The Commissioner for Finance and Physical Resources is responsible for the financial aspects of the Commission including the determination of State Government subsidies to public hospitals and the funding of hospital development generally.

The Commission is committed to a programme of regionalisation of health services within the State and, as regions are established for this purpose, Regional Directors of Health are appointed to administer the full range of health services within their region.

Other authorities concerned with health, hospital, and associated services in New South Wales include the Protective Commissioner of the Supreme Court (who controls and administers the estates of certain categories of patients in psychiatric hospitals), the New South Wales Ambulance Board (which supervises district ambulance services throughout the State), boards established for the registration of practitioners in certain professions (chiropractic, 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 Advisory Board of Health, the Poisons Advisory Committee, and the Air Pollution Advisory Committee).

Local Government Health Services

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the Sydney and Wollongong areas, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; similar services are provided in the Newcastle district by the Hunter District Water Board, at Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Water Board, and in other districts by municipal or shire councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by the councils include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, and the prevention of nuisances. Councils also assist the Health Commission in such matters as the control of infectious diseases, the administration of the Pure Foods Act, and the medical examination of school children in country areas.

Further particulars of the activities of local authorities are given in the chapter "Local Government".

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The expenditure (from revenue) by Australian and State Governments on health and related services in New South Wales is shown in the next table:—

Table 452. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health in New South Wales

Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$ thousand				
Australian Government*—					
Hospital Benefits—					
Pensioner	9,034	9,131	9,052	9,168	9,422
Other†	13,625	19,583	22,405	27,999	33,774
Medical Benefits—					
Pensioner	6,496	7,282	7,439	10,268	11,623
Other	19,378	22,900	38,799	54,288	66,617
Pharmaceutical Benefits—					
Pensioner	14,886	16,814	18,338	21,530	23,697
Other	31,219	36,465	43,261	46,862	47,588
Domiciliary Care Benefits					
Nursing Home Benefits	13,524	19,430	21,378	30,718	39,462
Tuberculosis Campaign	4,619	4,213	4,395	2,971	3,498
Supply of Milk to School Children	3,374	3,450	3,485	3,649	3,998
Total, Australian Government	116,154	139,267	168,552	207,453	240,000
State:‡—					
Subsidies to Hospitals, etc.	80,399	94,143	117,775	134,277	157,028
Mental Hospitals and Institutions.	25,467	29,416	33,063	37,699	40,801
Institutions for Backward and Mentally Deficient Children	435	541	655	781	912
Baby Health Centres and Maternity Homes	1,575	1,246	1,357	1,955	2,368
Inspection of Food, Dairies, etc.	1,373	1,503	1,812	2,138	2,459
Medical Examination and Health of School Children	1,473	1,672	1,868	2,243	2,403
Administration, Medical Services, etc., Health Commission and Departments of Child Welfare and Environment¶	7,641	10,970	11,928	13,920	15,797
Encouragement of National Fitness	995	1,122	1,174	1,407	1,532
Total, State	119,358	140,613	169,633	194,420	223,301
Total in New South Wales	235,512	279,880	338,185	401,873	463,301

* Cash benefits to persons. Includes most of the unallocable expenditure on cash benefits to persons resident in the Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes benefits paid to non-residents of New South Wales, through benefit organisations registered in the State.

‡ Payments from State Consolidated Revenue Fund and other special accounts (net of Federal health benefits disbursed by the State).

¶ Includes expenditure by Department of Environment from 1970-71. Expenditure in 1969-70 includes \$1,000,000 by State Treasury on environment control.

The above table does not include expenditure by the Australian Government 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.

HEALTH BENEFITS

MEDICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Since 1953, when the present medical benefits scheme was introduced, the Australian Government has subsidised the medical expenses of persons (and their eligible dependants) who have insured voluntarily with a registered medical benefits organisation. The benefits under the scheme relate primarily to medical attention on a fee-for-service basis. The organisation pays the Government benefit to the contributor, usually at the time it pays its own benefits, and reimbursement of the Government benefit is made subsequently to the organisations.

From 1 July 1970, the scale of benefits was completely revised, the Australian Government providing a new level of benefits in which rebates are based on a scale of fees most commonly charged by medical practitioners. A single table of contributions and benefits replaced the variety of tables previously in existence.

Combined Government and benefit organisation benefits have been set so that, provided the *most common* fee is charged, 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 during normal hours. In the case of the 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 Government benefit is paid to the extent that contributors will bear no more than \$5 of the common or combined common fees. Since November 1971, the benefits have covered prescribed medical services rendered in the operating theatre of an approved hospital by an approved dental practitioner.

Persons receiving medical services from a specialist receive benefits to cover the higher cost involved, provided that they are formally referred to the specialist by another medical practitioner, by a dentist for a service arising from a dental service, or by an optician or optometrist when referred direct to an ophthalmologist. Contributors who would otherwise be excluded from fund benefits because of organisations' rules covering pre-existing ailments, chronic illnesses or maximum benefits, receive full fund benefits and the Australian Government reimburses the organisations for any deficits incurred in providing benefits in such cases.

Contributions in New South Wales are generally 55 cents per week for a single person and \$1.10 per week for a person with dependants.

Statistics illustrating the operation of the medical benefits scheme in New South Wales are shown in Tables 453 and 454.

SUBSIDISED HEALTH BENEFITS PLAN

From January 1970, under the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan, the contributions of certain persons to benefits organisations for full medical benefits and hospital benefits equal to the public ward charge have been waived, and the Australian Government reimburses the organisations for benefits paid. Persons eligible for this concession include contributors (if not pensioners) on behalf of family groups with low incomes (gross family incomes not exceeding \$60.50 per week as from 15 June 1973), recipients of unemployment, sickness, or special benefits under Social Services legislation and migrants in respect of claims arising within two months of arrival in Australia. On 1 July 1970, the Plan was extended to provide the same benefits at reduced contribution rates for family groups whose incomes are slightly in excess of the eligible limit for free insurance. One third of normal contributions is currently payable when weekly gross income exceeds \$60.50 but does not exceed \$65, and two thirds is payable when weekly gross income exceeds \$65 but does not exceed \$69.50.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the pharmaceutical benefits scheme, assistance is provided towards the cost of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines to persons receiving treatment from a medical practitioner. The drugs and medicines are supplied by an approved chemist upon presentation of a prescription from the patient's medical practitioner, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The benefits were originally supplied free of charge. However, between March 1960 and October 1971, patients (other than those treated under the Pensioner Medical Service) were required to pay the first 50 cents of the cost of a prescription. In November 1971, the patient contribution was increased to \$1, except for those treated under the Pensioner Medical Service (free), and those covered by the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan (see above) who continue to pay only the first 50 cents. The cost of the scheme is borne by the Australian Government.

In 1972-73, expenditure by the Australian Government on pharmaceutical benefits in New South Wales (excluding benefits for persons enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service) amounted to \$46,588,000 including (\$11,600,000 in respect of drugs issued to patients in approved hospitals). The number of benefit prescriptions (excluding those in approved hospitals) was approximately 18,500,000.

PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

A Pensioner Medical Service for pensioners and their dependants was introduced by the Australian Government in 1951. Persons eligible to receive the benefits of the Service are (i) those who receive an age, invalid, wife's, or widow's pension, a sheltered employment allowance (under the Social Services Act, 1947-1973), or a service pension (under the Repatriation Act, 1920-1973), and who are able to satisfy a special means test; and (ii) those who receive an allowance under the Tuberculosis Act, 1948-1973. Benefits are also payable for dependants of eligible persons.

Eligible persons receive free medical attention by a general practitioner either in his surgery or at the patient's home. Eligible persons are also

entitled to the free supply of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines on prescription by a practitioner, and free hospital treatment is provided for public ward patients. Medical practitioners participating in the scheme are paid by the Australian Government on a fee-for-service basis.

At 30 June 1973, the number of pensioners and dependants enrolled in the Service in New South Wales was approximately 500,000. In 1972-73, expenditure by the Australian Government on the free medical services in New South Wales amounted to \$11,623,000, and on the free pharmaceutical benefits to \$23,697,000. The number of benefit prescriptions dispensed was 10,300,000. The expenditure in 1972-73 on free hospital treatment provided under the Scheme was \$9,422,000.

HEARING AIDS

The National Acoustic Laboratories operate a hearing testing service and supply free hearing aids for children, Repatriation and Defence Service patients, and persons enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service and their dependants.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEME AND NURSING HOME BENEFITS

Under the hospital benefits scheme, which was inaugurated in 1946, the Australian Government provides financial assistance towards the cost of in-patient treatment in public and private hospitals. The 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.

The hospital benefit is paid for each day a patient is in an approved public or private hospital, at the rate of—

\$2 per day for persons (and their eligible dependants) who are insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation and for patients granted free hospitalisation, whether or not the patient is insured;

\$5 per day in respect of pensioners (and their eligible dependants) who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service and are receiving free treatment as public ward patients in public hospitals; and

80 cents per day in respect of uninsured patients, insured patients who are not paid fund benefits because their contributions are in arrears, and any newly-insured patient whose waiting period under the organisation's rules (usually two months) has not yet expired.

In the case of insured patients in public or private hospitals, the benefit is paid to the contributor through his benefit organisation. In other cases, the benefit is paid direct to the hospital, and the patient's account (if any) is reduced by the amount of the benefit.

From 1 August 1971, as a result of the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry into Health Insurance (the Nimmo Committee), and in conjunction with increased charges adopted by public hospitals, registered benefits organisations in New South Wales introduced rationalised hospital benefits tables. There are now only three tables of benefits and these are designed to cover public hospital charges in public, intermediate, and private wards respectively. The benefits provided by the registered organisations vary according to the table of benefits contributed to by the member. From 1 July 1972, the daily rates of combined Government and organisation benefit are \$15 for contributors to the public ward table, \$22.30 for the intermediate ward table, and \$26.30 for the private ward table. From that date, also as a result of the Nimmo Committee's recommendations, an all inclusive fee was introduced for intermediate and public ward patients in public hospitals in New South Wales to replace the system of charging for accommodation separately from extra hospital services such as theatre fees, plasters, splints, etc. Where the insured rate of benefit exceeds the hospital charge, the benefit paid is reduced to the total of this charge.

The usual weekly contribution to benefits organisations is 41 cents for the public ward table, 64 cents for the intermediate ward table, and 76 cents for the private ward table at the rate applicable for a single person. The corresponding contributions at the family rate are 82 cents, \$1.28, and \$1.52 per week.

Under a "Special Account" system introduced in 1959, registered benefits organisations are authorised to provide benefit for an unlimited period of hospitalisation to contributors whose claim for organisation benefits would otherwise be disallowed under an organisation's rules relating to the maximum period of benefit for chronic or pre-existing ailments. The contributions paid by contributors in these categories are paid by the organisation into a "special account" and all benefits to which these contributors are entitled are paid from this account. From January 1969, the benefit payable is equal to the amount for which the contributor is insured (up to the amount of the hospital charge); previously, it was limited to \$5 per day (including \$2 per day 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 Australian Government.

The Australian Government provides benefits towards the cost of accommodation of patients in approved nursing homes. Since October 1971, benefit at the rate of \$3.50 per day is payable in respect of insured and uninsured patients and an additional \$3 per day is payable where these patients receive intensive nursing care. From January 1973, an additional benefit of up to \$1.50 per day is payable to patients who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service or who are insured with a hospital benefits organisation. 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 1972-73, expenditure by the Australian Government on nursing home benefits in New South Wales was \$39,462,000 payable in respect of 13,478,000 nursing home days, of which 2,947,000 were for intensive nursing care and 2,638,000 for pensioner patients, who were not receiving intensive nursing care.

The payments by the Australian Government in respect of the medical and hospital benefits schemes in recent years are summarised in the next table:—

Table 453. Medical and Hospital Benefits Schemes*: Benefits Paid and Reimbursements of Fund Benefits in N.S.W.† by the Australian Government

Year ended 30 June	Government Medical Benefits Paid and Reimbursements			Government Hospital Benefits Paid and Reimbursements				
	Medical Benefits Paid	Reimbursements of Fund Benefits		Hospital Benefits Paid			Reimbursements of Fund Benefits	
		Special Account Deficits	Subsidised Health Benefits‡	Insured Patients	Other Patients¶	Total	Special Account Deficits	Subsidised Health Benefits‡
\$ thousand								
1969	18,516	862	...	8,508	619	9,127	4,512	...
1970	21,464	1,394	42	9,143	566	9,709	9,705	185
1971	36,669	1,643	487	9,515	598	10,113	10,518	1,786
1972	50,952	2,555	781	10,169	574	10,743	13,897	3,371
1973	61,730	3,782	1,188	10,363	555	10,918	17,819	5,091

* Excludes Pensioner Medical Service Scheme.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Comprises reimbursements of fund benefits and payments to benefit organisations for management expenses under the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan (medical \$1,049,000 and \$139,000 respectively and hospital \$4,762,000 and \$330,000 respectively, in 1972-73).

¶ Comprises Government benefits for uninsured patients and, from 1 July 1970, for patients hospitalised free of charge (\$400,000 and \$155,000 respectively, in 1972-73).

Table 454 shows details of the numbers of medical and hospital benefits organisations in New South Wales, the contributors to these organisations, and the funds benefits paid by the organisations for the last five years. Government benefits paid to contributors by the organisations are excluded from the figures.

Table 454. Medical and Hospital Benefit Organisations, N.S.W.*: Contributors and Benefits Paid

Year ended 30 June	Benefit Organisations Registered at 30 June		Contributors at 30 June†				Fund Benefits Paid‡	
	Medical Benefit Organisations	Hospital Benefit Organisations	Ordinary Account		Other¶		Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits
			Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits	Medical Benefits	Hospital Benefits		
\$ thous.								
1969	28	32	1,365,671	1,486,070	23,906	20,959	24,699	42,545
1970	28	33	1,409,891	1,538,134	32,355	30,115	29,780	53,807
1971	30	35	1,462,398	1,586,421	40,706	36,482	37,370	57,390
1972	29	34	1,509,836	1,578,675	52,621	45,169	46,334	81,239
1973	29	34	1,529,256	1,587,415	70,062	50,535	53,459	91,974

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Many persons contribute on behalf of both themselves and their dependants, and the total number of persons covered by the medical and hospital benefits schemes is considerably higher than the number of contributors. The figures include contributors who are non-residents of New South Wales.

‡ Includes fund benefits paid under the Special Account system and the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan and payments to contributors who are non-residents of New South Wales.

¶ Comprises Special Account and, from 1 January 1970, Subsidised Health Benefits Plan membership (58,889 and 11,173 respectively for Medical Benefits and 40,234 and 10,301 for Hospital Benefits in 1972-73).

DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFIT

Since March 1973, the Australian Government has provided a Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit to help meet the cost of home nursing for aged people who are chronically ill, but are being cared for in their own homes. The benefit of \$2 per day may be paid to a person who provides continuous care for a relative or, in certain circumstances, a patient other than a relative, in a private home, provided the home is the usual residence of both the person providing the care and the patient. The patient must be aged 65 years or more, and must be receiving care from a registered nurse on a regular basis involving multiple visits each week. A person cannot receive benefits for more than two patients.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals and nursing homes, which do not receive a subsidy from the State Government and are usually conducted as business enterprises; public hospitals, etc., which are maintained (with the assistance of a State subsidy) by charitable organisations or by people resident in the district in which the hospital is situated; repatriation hospitals, maintained by the Australian Government for the treatment of servicemen and of ex-service personnel, or their widows and dependent children, in certain circumstances; and State hospitals and homes (mainly for the care of the aged) and State psychiatric centres, which are fully maintained by the State.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

In New South Wales, a private hospital or nursing home may be conducted only under licence issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908-1972, which prescribes that every private hospital and nursing home must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Health Commission of New South Wales. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection of premises.

Particulars of the private hospitals conducted in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 455. Private Hospitals in N.S.W.

At 31 December	Medical and Post- operative	Medical and Surgical	Medical, Surgical, and Lying-in	Other	Total		
					Metropol- itan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
HOSPITALS							
1968	56	38	20	18	97	35	132
1969	50	39	17	16	92	30	122
1970	46	39	15	14	87	27	114
1971	45	39	16	15	86	29	115
1972	37	40	16	15	79	29	108
1973	36	40	15	16	77	30	107
NUMBER OF BEDS*							
1968	1,599	1,326	812	353	3,526	564	4,090
1969	1,490	1,434	625	375	3,413	512	3,925
1970	1,266	1,492	612	339	3,196	513	3,709
1971	1,352	1,537	646	437	3,339	633	3,972
1972	1,092	1,663	703	513	3,320	651	3,971
1973	1,114	1,643	771	554	3,382	700	4,082

* Excludes cots (380 in 1973).

At 31 December 1973, there were 77 private hospitals with more than 20 beds each, 23 with 11 to 20 beds, and 7 with 10 or fewer beds. Of those in the Sydney metropolitan area, the numbers were 61, 14, and 2, respectively.

Nursing homes provide nursing care for convalescents, the aged, and those chronically ill but needing little medical care. The next table shows the number of licensed nursing homes in New South Wales and their accommodation in recent years:—

Table 456. Private Nursing Homes in N.S.W.

At 31 December	Nursing Homes			Number of Beds*		
	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
1968	322	63	385	11,334	1,756	13,090
1969	340	74	414	12,674	2,164	14,838
1970	355	81	436	14,281	2,743	17,024
1971	376	92	468	16,700	3,351	20,051
1972	374	99	473	17,228	3,810	21,038
1973	367	100	467	17,268	3,863	21,131

* Excludes cots (227 in 1972 and 219 in 1973).

At 31 December 1973, there were 386 licensed nursing homes with more than 20 beds each, 68 with 11 to 20 beds, and 13 with 10 or fewer beds. Of those in the metropolitan area, the numbers were 310, 48, and 9, respectively.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929–1972, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services—hospitals, convalescent, nursing, foundling, etc. homes, and organisations which provide district nursing services, aerial medical services, blood transfusion services, etc., or services to hospitals. The Act is administered by the Health Commission.

The public hospitals (and other organisations which provide public hospital services) are classified by the Public Hospitals Act into four groups. One group, termed the “incorporated hospitals” (mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Act), consists of hospitals incorporated under the Act. The second group, known as “separate institutions” (mentioned in the Third Schedule), includes hospitals, homes, etc. established under special acts of Parliament, hospitals conducted under the aegis of religious organisations, and hospitals registered under the Companies Act as non-profit organisations. The third group, termed “associated organisations” (mentioned in the Fourth Schedule), comprises organisations established to provide professional or technical training of hospital staff, or to supply goods or other services to hospitals, for example colleges of nursing and group hospital laundries. The fourth group relates to hospitals, etc. conducted by the Health commission of New South Wales (mentioned in the Fifth Schedule) and includes State hospitals and homes (see page 595) and State psychiatric centres (see page 596).

Each "incorporated hospital" is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors. Generally all directors are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Health Commission, but there is provision in the Act for between five and seven of the directors to be elected triennially by "subscribers".

The Health 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, sections of a public hospital may be set aside for patients who desire private or intermediate accommodation.

Out-patient treatment is provided at most public hospitals to persons who satisfy a means test and to all persons in areas where a particular medical service is available only at the hospital. Out-patients are required to pay a basic consultation fee of \$2.00 per visit, plus other fees on a pre-determined scale for such services as X-ray, physiotherapy, pharmaceuticals, etc.; these fees may, however, be reduced according to the patient's ability to pay.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the United Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by road or train through country districts.

The statistics of "public hospitals" shown in the next three tables relate only to hospitals and homes which are not mentioned in the Second and Third Schedules of the Public Hospitals Act (see above) and which received a maintenance subsidy from the State during the year. In addition to these hospitals, Table 460 includes particulars of those organisations (including the Australian Red Cross Society, the Blood Transfusion Service, the Sydney Dialysis Service, and the Sydney Home Nursing Service) listed in the Fourth Schedule of the Act.

Table 457. Public Hospitals and Homes: Number and Accommodation

At 30 June	Hospitals			Beds					
	Metro- politan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total	Private	Inter- mediate	Public	Private, Intermediate, and Public		
							Metro- politan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
1967	63	200	263	1,215	6,228	17,584	11,676	13,351	25,027
1968	64	198	262	1,197	6,297	17,990	11,854	13,630	25,484
1969	64	199	263	1,219	6,617	17,712	11,910	13,638	25,548
1970	64	201	265	1,230	7,006	17,579	12,045	13,770	25,815
1971	79*	186*	265	1,151	7,448	17,755	13,561*	12,793*	26,354
1972	81	187	268	1,219	8,338	17,414	13,860	13,111	26,971

* In 1970-71, 15 hospitals in the Parramatta-Blue Mountains area were re-classified from "Rest of N.S.W." to "Metropolitan".

The number of beds available in public hospitals and homes increased by 16 per cent between 1962 and 1972. The increase in accommodation occurred mainly in wards classified as intermediate. In 1972, the average accommodation in public hospitals and homes was 101 beds (171 in Sydney, and 70 in other districts).

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals and homes:—

Table 458. Public Hospitals and Homes: Patients and Bed-days

Year ended 30 June	In-patients*			Out-patients		Average Total Cost per Occupied Bed per Day†	Babies born in Hospital	
	Treated	No. of Bed-days	Average Daily No. of Occupied Beds	Treated	Attendances		No.	Bed-days
						\$		
1962	511,784	6,090,590	16,687	1,233,225	3,182,899	11.11	77,694	650,394
1963	521,033	6,135,944	16,811	1,274,666	3,255,684	11.74	76,822	629,844
1964	536,438	6,246,473	17,067	1,394,645	3,577,180	12.74	76,058	614,917
1965	553,069	6,382,301	17,486	1,502,499	3,738,991	13.67	73,042	596,082
1966	555,843	6,448,058	17,666	1,584,377	3,949,612	14.44	72,646	584,548
1967	574,623	6,654,108	18,230	1,652,656	4,084,079	15.74	74,580	594,074
1968	594,279	6,787,181	18,544	1,813,882	4,497,549	17.34	75,354	586,917
1969	621,499	6,906,711	18,922	1,932,861	4,754,015	19.28	80,423	603,017
1970	639,923	7,016,893	19,224r	2,058,227	5,061,419	21.41	82,541	600,572
1971	682,220	7,156,090	19,606	2,139,315	5,204,894	25.09	91,287	650,013
1972	727,277	7,319,180	19,998	2,237,879	5,349,944	29.41	93,244	650,387

* Excluding newly-born babies.

† See text following table.

In calculating the average cost per occupied bed per day, each 700 out-patients treated during the year is taken as equivalent to 365 bed-days; the "total cost" is the total expenditure on maintenance of the hospitals and homes. The average cost per occupied bed per day in 1971-72 was almost three times the average cost in 1961-62.

Further particulars of in-patients in public hospitals and homes are shown in the following table:—

Table 459. Public Hospitals and Homes: In-patients*

Year ended 30 June	Patients treated during Year	Discharges and Deaths during Year			In Hospital at 30 June		
		Deaths	Discharges	Total	Males	Females	Persons
1967	574,623	17,068	538,533	555,601	7,783	11,239	19,022
1968	594,279	17,239	557,999	575,238	8,013	11,028	19,041
1969	621,499	17,952	583,793	601,745	8,242	11,512	19,754
1970	639,923	17,688	601,581	619,269	8,533	12,121	20,654
1971	682,220	18,079r	643,629r	661,708r	8,424r	12,088r	20,512r
1972	727,277	17,507	688,926	706,433	8,486	12,358	20,844

* Excludes newly-born babies.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals and homes and public hospital services is government aid, which accounted for 59 per cent of total income for maintenance in 1971-72. Patients' fees accounted for 39 per cent of the total. Of the total expenditure for maintenance in 1971-72, salaries and wages accounted for \$186,330,000 (or 73 per cent). The next table shows the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospitals and homes and public hospital services in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years. The amounts shown in the table are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure of public hospital services amounted to \$19,640,000 in 1970-71 and \$23,280,000 in 1971-72.

Table 460. Public Hospitals and Homes and Public Hospital Services: Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Income for Maintenance							Expenditure for Maintenance
	Government Aid				Patients' Fees	Other	Total Income for Maintenance	
	State Government Subsidies		Australian Government Hospital Benefits†	Total				
	Poker Machine Tax Proceeds*	Other						
\$ thousand								
1962	3,044	45,272		48,316	25,967	1,498	75,781	76,529
1963	5,808	42,332	5,158	53,299	28,144	1,549	82,991	81,696
1964	10,268	40,213	6,176	56,657	34,806	1,665	93,129	90,719
1965	12,666	42,014	6,357	61,037	36,685	1,788	99,509	100,042
1966	14,761	48,300	6,735	69,796	37,574	1,839	109,209	107,232
1967	18,650	46,885	8,431	73,966	44,860	2,212	121,039	120,744
1968	22,063	53,482	10,029	85,573	48,975	2,295	136,843	136,869
1969	25,294	64,103	10,365	99,763	56,230	2,652	158,645	155,538
1970	29,426	72,524	10,799	112,750	63,410	2,909	179,069	176,546
1971	33,803	93,253	11,023	138,079	69,566	4,355	212,000	211,650
1972	37,324	104,802	11,446	153,572	102,961	5,592	262,125	254,537

* Excludes that portion of Poker Machine Tax Proceeds allocated to the Housing Account (\$500,000 in 1961-62, \$750,000 in 1962-63, and \$1,000,000 in 1963-64 and later years).

† Excludes Government hospital benefits paid (to insured contributors) through benefit organisations.

The paid staff of the public hospital services at 30 June 1972 totalled 49,036 and included 1,496 medical officers and 23,384 nurses. In addition honorary appointments numbered 6,860, including 6,059 appointments as medical officers. Of the salaries and wages staff, 30,375 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 18,661 to hospitals in other districts.

STATE HOSPITALS AND HOMES

There are six State hospitals (four of which have "home" sections) which are managed by the Health Commission. These hospitals, primarily for the treatment of geriatric patients, are maintained wholly by the State and are not included in the foregoing statistics relating to public hospitals. At 30 June 1972 the number of beds in the State hospitals was 1,936 while beds in the "home" sections numbered 295.

REPATRIATION HOSPITALS

In accordance with provisions of the Repatriation Act, the 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 related 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, and any ex-serviceman who has served in a theatre of war and is suffering from cancer, is entitled to free medical treatment. Free treatment is also provided for certain dependants of deceased ex-service personnel.

At 1 August 1973, the patient capacity in the repatriation hospitals in New South Wales (the Repatriation General Hospital and the Lady Davidson Hospital) was 1,536. 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 (which also supplies artificial limbs free of charge to civilian amputees).

The Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated with the co-operation of the Australian Medical Association, enables eligible patients to be treated by the private medical practitioner chosen by them from an area panel.

PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES

In New South Wales, the care, treatment, and control of persons suffering from mental disorders is undertaken in terms of the **Mental Health Act, 1958-1972**.

Patients may also be admitted to psychiatric centres under the provisions in the **Inebriates Act** and on an "informal" basis.

Patients are classified into three broad groups according to the status under which they are admitted to the care (or remain under the care) of a psychiatric centre. The largest group is comprised of "voluntary" patients, i.e., patients who may discharge themselves (or, if under 18 years of age, may be discharged on application by a parent or guardian); these are patients admitted upon their own application (or, if under 18 years of age, upon application by a parent or guardian) under the provisions of the **Mental Health Act**, or are patients (referred to as "informal patients") who are admitted for psychiatric treatment but do not come under the provisions of the **Mental Health Act**. The second group (referred to as "formally recommended") consists of patients who have been admitted under the **Mental Health Act** and who may be discharged only on the decision of the hospital or, in certain circumstances, of some other mental health authority, and patients who have been admitted under the provisions of the **Inebriates Act**. The third group (referred to as "forensic") consists of patients who are held in custody in respect of a criminal offence, and whose detention cannot be terminated solely by the hospital or other mental health authority.

Formally recommended patients include patients who appear to be suffering from a mental disorder and have been admitted to a psychiatric admission centre for examination by two medical practitioners; patients whom the practitioners recommend should be detained for further observation and whom a magistrate, after hearing evidence, directs should be detained for treatment as a "temporary" patient for a period not exceeding 6 months; and patients whom a **Mental Health Tribunal** (comprised of a psychiatrist, a medical practitioner, and a barrister or solicitor), after examination, determines should be detained for a further 3 months as "temporary" patients or for an indefinite period as "continued treatment" patients. "Continued treatment" patients are examined periodically to determine whether continued hospitalisation is necessary.

The role of the **Protective Commissioner** and the **Master** assigned to the **Protective Division** of the **Supreme Court** in the control and administration of the affairs of persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, is described in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety".

At 30 June 1972, psychiatric centres comprised the sixteen State psychiatric institutions (which include a diagnostic centre for mentally retarded children), four authorised private psychiatric hospitals, and the psychiatric units of eight general hospitals. A psychiatric hospital and associated admission centre are regarded as one psychiatric centre.

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 Australian 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 461. Psychiatric Centres*: Number of In-patients

Year ended 30 June	First Admissions and Re-admissions	Discharges (including deaths)	Distinct Persons under Care during Year	Resident at 30 June					
				Males	Females	Persons			
						Voluntary Patients	Formally Recommended Patients†	Forensic Patients	Total
1967	17,319	17,864	25,245	5,920	5,135	3,497	7,478	80	11,055
1968	18,294	18,721	25,258	5,916	4,854	3,740	6,938	92	10,770
1969	20,162	20,620	25,943	5,634	4,532	3,896	6,169	101	10,166
1970	21,397	22,165	26,182	5,312	4,118	4,242	5,093	95	9,430
1971	20,522	21,130	25,247	5,202	3,680	4,567	4,233	82	8,882
1972	20,987	21,631	24,778	4,947	3,303	4,333	3,843	74	8,250

* See text preceding table.

† Includes "temporary" patients, "continued treatment" patients, and "inebriate" patients (303, 3,191, and 240, respectively, at 30 June 1972).

In recent years, the tendency has been to treat patients as day or out-patients rather than formally admit them to psychiatric centres. This change in approach is reflected in the figures in Table 461 which shows 8,250 patients resident in psychiatric centres at 30 June 1972 compared with 11,055 at 30 June 1967.

The age distribution of patients who were admitted to or discharged from psychiatric centres in 1971-72, and of patients resident in the centres at 30 June 1972, is given in the next table:—

Table 462. Admissions and Discharges at Psychiatric Centres, 1971-72: Ages of Patients

Age (years)	First Admissions and Re-admissions		Discharges (excl. Deaths)		Deaths		Resident Patients at 30 June 1972		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
0-9	262	177	216	135	7	6	179	137	316
10-19	847	968	769	927	10	5	534	396	930
20-29	2,308	2,226	2,329	2,238	10	5	709	498	1,207
30-39	1,967	1,863	1,959	1,878	16	8	633	376	1,009
40-49	2,600	1,843	2,567	1,879	27	26	954	494	1,448
50-59	1,653	1,384	1,616	1,485	52	27	892	493	1,385
60-69	840	887	860	961	97	37	644	434	1,078
70 or more	434	728	429	781	147	122	402	475	877
Total	10,911	10,076	10,745	10,284	366	236	4,947	3,303	8,250

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 1971-72:—

Table 463. Admissions to Psychiatric Centres, 1971-72: Diagnosis of Patient

Psychiatric Diagnosis	First Admissions	Re-admissions	Total Admissions		
			Males	Females	Persons
Senile and pre-senile dementia	289	136	162	263	425
Alcoholic psychosis	251	358	477	132	609
Other organic psychoses	394	313	343	364	707
Schizophrenia and paranoid states	1,317	3,168	2,171	2,314	4,485
Depressive psychosis	453	838	398	893	1,291
Other functional psychoses	194	410	235	369	604
Depressive neurosis	1,704	1,609	1,090	2,223	3,313
Other neuroses and psychosomatic disorders	458	344	350	452	802
Alcoholism	1,032	2,799	3,246	585	3,831
Drug dependence	211	395	280	326	606
Other personality disorders	569	731	666	634	1,300
Transient situational disturbances and behaviour disorders of children	844	426	508	762	1,270
Non-psychotic mental disorder associated with physical condition	249	309	325	233	558
Mental retardation	360	527	509	378	887
No psychiatric diagnosis (includes observation, etc.)	212	87	151	148	299
Total, All Diagnoses	8,537	12,450	10,911	10,076	20,987

At 30 June 1972, there were 7,828 patients in the State psychiatric centres in New South Wales. The resident medical staff of these centres totalled 188, and the nursing staff 3,993 (1,893 males and 2,100 females).

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State psychiatric centres are shown below:—

Table 464. State Psychiatric Centres and Institutions: Receipts and Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Receipts					Expenditure from Revenue	Loan Expenditure (gross) †
	Maintenance Collections from Estates and Relatives of Patients	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, etc.	Australian Government		Total*		
			Hospital Benefits	Pharmaceutical Benefits			
\$ thousand							
1962	1,138	117	65	161	1,481	14,410	4,161
1963‡	1,388	107	61	327	1,883	15,616	4,309
1964‡	1,764	113	132	372	2,381	17,755	3,758
1965‡	2,120	148	197	401	2,866	19,527	4,695
1966‡	2,205	84	223	529	3,042	20,453	5,365
1967	2,042	107	73	583	2,804	22,742	7,031
1968	2,135	109	104	618	2,966	24,413	5,606
1969	2,543	76	122	601	3,342	25,753	5,899
1970	4,307	159	120	646	5,232	29,634	5,342
1971	4,687	233	115	659	5,695	33,270	3,752
1972	5,621	195	95	748	6,659	38,011	3,867

* Excludes Australian Government grants towards capital expenditure (see text below table).

† Includes expenditure from Australian Government grants towards capital expenditure (see text below table).

‡ Includes Allandale Hospital for geriatric patients (opened in February 1963). From 1966-67 Allandale Hospital is included with State hospitals.

Under the State Grants (Mental Health Institutions) Act, 1964–1970, the Australian Government provided grants, on the basis of \$1 for each \$2 provided by the State, towards capital expenditure on approved projects for the building and equipping of mental health institutions. Grants to N.S.W. amounted to \$1,325,000 in 1971–1972. This programme terminated on 30 June 1973 and has been replaced by a system of grants for capital and maintenance expenditure on community facilities and services for mental health, alcoholism, and drug dependency.

TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Within the State, the Health Commission is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The Australian Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.

The following infectious diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act—anthrax, arbovirus diseases (including dengue fever), brucellosis, cholera, diphtheria, viral 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 also isolation facilities at other hospitals throughout the State.

Tuberculosis

There is a special Division of Tuberculosis in the Health Commission of New South Wales to co-ordinate measures for the detection, cure, and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to approved hospitals, to investigate conditions of homes and places of employment of tuberculous persons, to arrange for the treatment of patients not in approved hospitals and for the examination of contacts, and to undertake publicity in tuberculosis. Detection of the disease has in the past been based mainly on compulsory mass chest X-ray surveys. However, with the gradual lessening of results from this method, currently, the main sources of detection are from follow-up procedures at chest clinics and referrals by private medical practitioners and general hospitals. The mass X-ray surveys are conducted by the Community Health and Anti-T.B. Association of New South Wales, a private organisation which is funded by the State for this purpose. It is compulsory for all persons aged 21 years or more, in proclaimed districts, to submit themselves for X-ray examination of the lungs. The Public Health Act empowers, in certain circumstances, investigation of suspected tuberculosis persons and the compulsory hospitalisation of persons suffering from active tuberculosis.

Under the Tuberculosis Act, 1948–1973, the Australian Government pays a single comprehensive allowance to permanent residents of Australia aged not less than 16 years who are suffering from tuberculosis, provided that they refrain from working and undergo treatment. Since September 1973, the maximum weekly rates of allowance are \$22 each for a sufferer and

dependent spouse, \$27 for a person whose only dependants are children, \$5 (in addition to child endowment) for each dependent child, and \$26.25 for a person without dependants if living at home and \$23 if maintained in an institution. For tuberculosis sufferers under 75 years of age, 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 \$34.50 in the case of a married couple, \$20 in the case of a single person without dependants, and \$17.25 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 138 at 30 June 1973, and the amount of allowances paid in 1972-1973 was \$223,000.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Australian Department of Health. The medical eligibility of applicants is assessed by the Tuberculosis Division of the Health Commission of New South Wales, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Australian Department of Social Security.

Anti-poliomyelitis Campaign

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign is conducted in Australia by the Australian and State Governments. Poliovirus vaccine for use in the campaign is supplied free by the Australian Government, the States accepting responsibility for the distribution of the vaccine.

The Health Commission of New South Wales directs the campaign in New South Wales, and the State undertakes to meet the net costs incurred in vaccinating children under 15 years of age. Vaccine is made available free to medical practitioners for use in their private practice. "Sabin" oral vaccine is used in the campaign and vaccination is usually commenced at 3 months of age and three primary feedings are given at intervals of two months with booster doses at the age of 15 to 18 months, and again at 5 to 6 years of age.

Rubella

Since 1971 the Health Commission has conducted a rubella (German measles) immunisation campaign for girls aged twelve to fourteen years. The vaccine is provided free by the Australian Government and is administered, with parental consent, in schools by medical staff from the Health Commission. The vaccine is also available to women of child-bearing age.

Measles

The Australian Government supplies, free of charge, a measles vaccine to medical practitioners wishing to vaccinate their private patients. This vaccine is distributed by the Health Commission by arrangement with the Australian Department of Health.

Venereal Diseases

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918-1972, 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 drugs used in connection with these diseases may not be sold unless prescribed by a qualified

medical practitioner. The Health Commission conducts a clinic in Sydney, and all public hospitals provide examination and treatment free of charge. Medical practitioners are required to notify the Commission of all cases of the disease, and all possibly infected contacts. Persons suspected of suffering from the disease may be required to submit to examination.

Leprosy

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Institute of Tropical Medicine at Little Bay, Sydney. The number of patients at 31 December 1972 was 4 (3 males and 1 female), and a further 24 patients, not considered infectious, were under domiciliary treatment and surveillance.

HEALTH OF CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

Preventive health services for expectant and nursing mothers and for children of all ages are the responsibility of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, a division of the Health Commission of New South Wales. 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 Health Commission.

MATERNAL AND INFANT CARE

The care of mothers and babies is an important part of the activities of public hospitals. In 1971-72, for instance, 93,244 or 96 per cent of all live births in New South Wales occurred in public hospitals. In the same year, baby bed-days in public hospitals numbered 650,387, as compared with 7,319,180 bed-days for all other in-patients. Particulars of babies born in private hospitals are not available.

The Maternal and Infant Care Section of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health conducts seventeen pre-natal clinics (fifteen in the Sydney area and two in Newcastle) to enable expectant mothers living long distances from obstetric hospitals to obtain regular pre-natal care. The clinics are conducted in suitably located baby health centres (see below) by maternal and child health medical officers and consultant obstetricians from the major teaching hospitals. Classes in mothercraft, child rearing, family nutrition, and physiotherapy are also held for prospective mothers.

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 Commission with the co-operation of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service and the major

obstetric hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, are available when required for maternity cases.

The Division of Maternal and Perinatal Studies of the Health Commission investigates maternal deaths and deaths of babies who are stillborn or who die within 28 days of birth. Research is directed towards the prevention of such deaths and the reduction of the incidence of physical and mental damage to mothers and babies during pregnancy and childbirth.

Where specialist advice is recommended by a medical practitioner, a free consultant service is available to pregnant women and mothers of newborn children who cannot afford the additional fee for a consultant. Special services are also provided for Rh-negative mothers.

Voluntary organisations (the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies, the Karitane Mothercraft Society, St. Anthony's Home for Infants, and the McAuley Training School) conduct homes in Sydney where nurses may obtain training in mothercraft, where mothers and babies are admitted for investigation of management and feeding problems, and where premature babies, who have been born at home or at a hospital without the necessary facilities, may receive proper care.

Baby Health Centres, etc.

The baby health centres established by the State Government are specially concerned with the health of children below school age. The nurses (who are both qualified general nurses and qualified in mothercraft) instruct the mothers in all aspects of child growth and rearing. Mothers of premature babies and mothers who are unable 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 465. Baby Health Centres: Staff, Expenditure, etc.

Year	Centres			Nursing Staff*	Attendances at Centres	Expenditure: (Year ended: 30 June following)
	Metropolitan	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.			
1967	158	276	434	264	1,041,047	\$ thous. 1,037
1968	159	281	440	268	1,022,793	1,511
1969	163	284	447	258	1,096,082	1,188
1970	162	280	442	254	1,126,681	1,288
1971	161	279	440	257	1,215,612	1,876
1972	161	278	439	259	1,223,219	2,276

* Includes part-time staff converted to a full-time equivalent.

Medical examination of babies and infants referred by baby health sisters or general practitioners is made by medical officers from the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in well-baby clinics and special referral clinics for infants with certain specific problems, located in certain baby health centres. In cases where an infant is suffering from behaviour problems, counselling is given to the parents—but where any other type of abnormality is discovered, the child is referred to a private medical practitioner or to a hospital for treatment. A free consultant service is available to medical practitioners who want specialist advice in difficult paediatric cases. Urine testing material for the detection of inborn errors of metabolism is distributed by the Health Commission through baby health centres and other outlets.

At 11 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. During 1972–73, the Association received a grant of \$40,000 from the State. The Royal Far West Children's Health Scheme conducts travelling health clinics, and, in 1972–73, received a grant of \$12,500 from the State Government.

There is a close liaison between the Health Commission 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 636).

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 Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, through a network of child health centres. In June 1973, there were ten such centres operating in Sydney and one at Newcastle. Staff engaged in this work included 69 full-time and 2 part-time medical officers, 3 full-time and 5 sessional psychiatrists, 24 full-time clinical psychologists and 1 sessional psychologist, 98 nurses, 24 social workers, and 34 full-time and 3 part-time speech therapists.

School Health Services

The aim of the Child Health Section is to examine all school children in the State, in order to discover any departure from normal health, physical or mental, and to notify the parent or guardian of any need for further investigation or treatment. Annual visits are made to public schools, Roman Catholic schools, and to a number of other private schools which have applied for inclusion in the scheme, in the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in some of the larger country towns. Subject to the consent of the parent or guardian being obtained, full medical examinations are conducted on a child's entry into kindergarten or primary school, and review examinations (with emphasis on vision and hearing) are conducted on pupils in fifth class in primary school and the third form in secondary school. A full medical examination may be made of any pupil appearing to need attention, on request by a general practitioner, teacher, school counsellor, parent, or social worker. For pupils in country areas not covered by this service, there is a scheme for examination of school children

by local medical practitioners, under the aegis of local government authorities.

The Child Health Section conducts fourteen child guidance clinics (thirteen in the Sydney area and one at Newcastle), ten hearing clinics (all in the Sydney area), and twenty-two speech therapy clinics (ten of which are established at child health centres). The child guidance and speech therapy clinics also provide treatment facilities but 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 Commission. At June 1972, there was a staff of 32 dental officers, 7 dental nurses, and 40 dental assistants engaged in this work. The service is provided by dental clinics established in the grounds of six Sydney and five 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 1972, 79,060 children were examined and 20,949 were treated.

Free Milk for Schoolchildren

Free milk is distributed to children under 13 years of age attending selected public and private schools, kindergartens and day nurseries. Under an arrangement introduced in 1951, the Australian Government pays the State the whole cost of the milk supplied and half the capital and incidental expenses. The amount paid by the Australian Government to the State in 1972-73 was \$4,010,000.

SOCIETIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children cares mainly for physically handicapped children; in certain instances, the Society will also care for physically handicapped people up to the age of 60 years. The Society maintains two hospitals for crippled children, and six special schools for physically handicapped children in Sydney, holds clinics at regular intervals in country centres, and also maintains two sheltered workshops in Sydney. It is supported principally by public donations, by payments under the Australian Government's hospital benefits scheme, and by assistance from the Health 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 of New South Wales 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 Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act, 1970, the Australian Government pays a subsidy of \$2 for each \$1 subscribed from private funds for capital expenditure upon training centres, equipment, and accommodation for handicapped children.

NATIONAL FITNESS

A movement for the advancement of national fitness, physical education, community health and recreation, and youth services, is fostered in New South Wales by the National Fitness Council under the administration of the Chief Secretary. The Council advises the Sport and Recreation Service of New South Wales (formerly the National Fitness and Recreation Service, established in 1970), in its activities, which include organising free vacation play centres, learn-to-swim campaigns, and the maintenance of nine residential camps. Eleven regional offices have been established to encourage participation in recreational sport. Similar bodies have been formed in the other Australian States, and there is a Federal body which coordinates activities and allocates grants by the Australian Government for the encouragement of the movement.

Expenditure by the State on national fitness in 1972-73 was \$1,566,000. In addition, the State received an amount of \$79,000 from the Australian Government for national fitness purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. In rural areas with a small hospital, the subsidised doctor is also the honorary medical officer of the hospital. The maximum subsidy payable is \$6,000 per annum, and total subsidies paid in 1972-73 amounted to \$118,700. 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 Australian and State Governments, are provided at a number of inland centres in Australia including Broken Hill (see chapter "Civil Aviation"); and two organisations, the Bush Nursing Association and the Country Women's Association, make provision for nurses in country districts and maintain cottage homes in a number of remote localities. The Sydney Home Nursing Service engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the metropolitan area; there were 352,046 such visits to patients' homes during 1971-72, the majority of these being to elderly people. Several other similar voluntary organisations are based in particular local government areas.

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts a blood transfusion service to hospitals and medical practitioners; blood is obtained from voluntary donors, and no charge is made for blood supplied by the service. The

Society also conducts a geriatric hospital at Wentworth Falls, two homes for ex-service personnel, two homes for children, a missing persons bureau, a youth organisation, and a Voluntary Aid Service Corps, and provides certain services for ex-servicemen in hospital.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade (New South Wales District) was established in 1902. It is a voluntary and unpaid organisation which provides first aid services on sports grounds, at pleasure resorts, places of entertainment, public gatherings, and in emergencies generally. The Brigade treated about 113,000 persons for accidents, etc., in 1972, and had approximately 2,400 members at the end of the year.

The Ambulance Service Act, 1972, which came into operation in April 1973, repealed the Ambulance Transport Service Act, 1919, and provided for the reorganisation of the ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons. The Act created a Board to control ambulance services throughout New South Wales. The Board receives an annual grant from the State for the services; in 1972-73 the amount was \$1,922,000, which includes an amount of \$750,000 received from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund. The number of cases transported and treated at casualty rooms in 1972-73 was 650,556, and the mileage travelled was 9,472,073. In addition, 4,089 cases were transported by the Board's air ambulance, involving 871 flights and 3,451 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 466. Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, etc., on Register

Particulars	At 31 December					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Medical Practitioners	7,561	7,791	8,132	8,591	9,300	9,878
Dentists	1,902	1,940	1,982	2,024	2,078	2,098
Optometrists	435	422	406	407	405	395
Optical Dispensers	375	377	403	433	447	463
Physiotherapists	1,292	1,381	1,449	1,522	1,613	1,683
Chiropodists	467	456	457	457	476	465
Pharmacists	4,926	5,093	4,867*	5,029	5,081	5,160
Dealers in Poison (not Pharmacists)	208	203	194	197	199	176
Drug Dealers—						
Manufacturers	39	36	40	39	38	38
Distributors	156	188	186	143	137	132

* 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 Health Commission to sell poisons. Persons engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of drugs of addiction are licensed by the Health Commission.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953-1973. Seven classes of nurses are registered (general, geriatric, midwifery, psychiatric, infants', mothercraft, and mental retardation), 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 467. Nurses: New Registrations during Year

Year	General	Geriatric	Midwifery	Psychiatric	Infants'	Mothercraft	Mental Retardation
1967	2,769	...	899	278	9	412	...
1968	3,185	...	1,101	303	18	364	84
1969	3,618	...	1,073	340	27	313	36
1970	3,667	312	1,221	391	21	299	115
1971	4,020	197	1,211	361	20	292	138
1972	3,398	251	1,199	393	16	354	103

In addition to nurses, nursing aides who practise in New South Wales are required to register annually in terms of the Nurses Registration Act. There were 1,719 nursing aides on the register in 1972.

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, a residential nursery for infants, a pre-school kindergarten, 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 Australian Government's invalid pension system, provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years, as described in the chapter "Welfare Services". Descriptions of provision made for the education of deaf and blind children in public and private schools and of library facilities for the blind are given in the chapter "Education".

CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are fourteen crematoria in New South Wales—six in the Sydney area, and one in Albury, Lismore, Newcastle, Orange, Ourimbah, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong, and Tweed Heads. The proportion of cremations to deaths has increased steadily since the first crematorium (at Rookwood, in Sydney) was opened in 1925.

Table 468. Cremations and Deaths

Year ended 31 December	Deaths			Cremations			Proportion of Cremations to Deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1966	22,467 _r	18,097 _r	40,564 _r	9,688	8,045	17,733	43·1	44·5	43·7
1967	21,947	17,666	39,613	9,707	7,779	17,486	44·2	44·0	44·1
1968	22,966	18,837	41,803	10,228	8,521	18,749	44·5	45·2	44·9
1969	22,607	18,058	40,665	10,331	8,233	18,564	45·7	45·6	45·7
1970	24,123	19,478	43,601	11,009	9,078	20,087	45·6	46·6	46·1
1971	22,603	19,088	41,691	10,763	9,203	19,966	47·6	48·2	47·9
1972	23,044	18,608	41,652	10,975	9,142	20,117	47·6	49·1	48·3



Newcastle Morning Herald

In the first half of 1974, the New South Wales coastal areas suffered extensive storm damage. In May, during a violent storm, the 53,000 tonne Norwegian bulk carrier *Sygna* was driven aground on Stockton Bight Beach, near Newcastle, and broken in two by rough seas.

Most coastal beaches suffered damage from rough seas and high tides. The photograph below shows damage of erosion at Bilgola Beach, one of Sydney's northern beaches.

The Sydney Morning Herald





The Electricity Commission of N.S.W.

Liddell Power Station. The fourth 500 MW generating unit at Liddell Power Station (in the Hunter Valley between Muswellbrook and Singleton) was brought into full commission in 1974, marking the completion of this 2,000 MW generating plant.

The final unit of Tumut 3 Power Station was brought into commission in 1974, and marked the completion of the Snowy Mountains Scheme.

Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority



Chapter 25

EDUCATION

In New South Wales, primary and secondary education is provided in government schools (referred to as public schools) conducted by the Department of Education and in private schools conducted in most cases under the auspices of religious denominations. Post-school technical education is provided in technical colleges under the control of the Department of Technical Education and in agricultural colleges under the control of the Department of Agriculture. Other post-school education is provided at colleges of advanced education, teachers' colleges, and the five universities in the State (Sydney, New South Wales, New England, Newcastle, and Macquarie).

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Children may, however, be exempted from the requirement of compulsory attendance if there exists sufficient cause for such exemption. In public schools education is secular and free.

On leaving school, pupils may continue their training at technical colleges, at agricultural colleges, or at private institutions such as business colleges. Those who have completed the full secondary course may qualify for admission to universities or may follow a course of study at teachers' colleges or at colleges of advanced education such as the N.S.W. Institute of Technology.

A school medical service (described in the chapter "Health Services") is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending public and private schools.

AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL

The Australian Education Council is composed of the Ministers of Education of the various Australian States and has power to co-opt the services of other Ministers if necessary. The Council is concerned with such matters as the development of education in Australia in co-ordination with employment and social welfare, and the organisation of technical education with due regard to the requirements of industry.

AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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) became the Australian Department of Education in December 1972. The Department administers Australian Government programmes relating to education.

The Department and the statutory bodies, the Australian Universities Commission, and the Australian Commission on Advanced Education, are concerned with the administration of Australian Government programmes of assistance to educational institutions, including grants for science laboratories and libraries in secondary schools, technical colleges, teachers' colleges (including pre-school teachers' colleges), other colleges of advanced education, universities and per-capita grants to non-government schools. Further

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in December 1973.

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particulars of the grants provided by the Australian Government to educational institutions in New South Wales are given in Table 470 on page 612 and in the sections of this chapter which describe the activities of these institutions.

The Department gives advice on educational matters to other authorities, liaises with State educational authorities, administers the Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme and the Commonwealth Scholarship Schemes for Australian students, is responsible for Australia's international relations in education (including the association of Australia with the aims and activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), the provision of advice and assistance in the field of child and adult migrant education, administering various scholarship schemes for study overseas, and administering schemes under which foreign-government sponsored students study in Australia. It also administers schemes of financial assistance for Australian students and for educational research.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ADVISORY BODIES ON EDUCATION

Since December 1972 a number of interim committees have been established to advise the Australian Government on pre-school education, child care, schools, and technical and further education. It is probable that these committees will be replaced by statutory bodies created to administer education programmes recommended by the committees.

The Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission (the Karmel Committee) was appointed on 12 December 1972 to examine the position of both government and non-government primary and secondary schools in Australia and make recommendations as regards the immediate financial needs of schools, priorities within those needs, and appropriate measures to assist in meeting those needs. The Committee decided that the long term aim should be that by the end of the present decade, all Australian schools should have reached minimum acceptable standards, and its recommendations were determined on the principle that help should be given to all schools below these standards to approach them by that time. The first grants for government and non-government schools arising out of the accepted recommendations of the Committee will be paid during 1974. Assistance will include grants for general running expenses, for the provision of new buildings and the upgrading of existing buildings, for libraries, teacher development, special projects and information systems and supplementary grants for "disadvantaged" schools.

The Australian Pre-schools Committee was appointed in February 1973 to recommend measures which the Australian Government should adopt, to ensure that all children are given the opportunity to attend pre-school for one year, and to establish child care centres for children below school age to meet the needs of children of working parents and under-privileged families. Assistance under the scheme is to begin in 1974.

The Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education was established in April 1973 to advise on technical and further education in Australia and to make recommendations for financial assistance to State institutions in this field. Assistance under this scheme will commence in July 1974, when the current Capital Grants Programme ends.

In June 1973 the Australian Government, in co-operation with the States, established the Curriculum Development Centre, a statutory body with its own governing council. The functions of the Centre include undertaking and commissioning, and providing advisory services relating to, the development of curriculum and teaching and learning materials.

In 1973 the Australian Government announced that from January 1974 the Federal Government would assume full responsibility for financing tertiary education. Fees at universities, colleges of advanced education, teachers' colleges, pre-school teachers' colleges and technical colleges would be abolished and major changes would be made in the existing scholarship schemes.

STATE HIGHER EDUCATION ADVISORY BODIES

The Higher Education Act, 1969 provided for the establishment of the Advanced Education Board to advise the Minister for Education on the development and co-ordination of advanced education throughout the State. The Board makes reports and recommendations to the Minister on new developments affecting advanced education, the approval of courses, the establishment of new colleges of advanced education, and the allocation of financial assistance to colleges of advanced education.

The Universities Board was set up in 1967 and was given statutory recognition by the Higher Education Act, 1969. The main function of the Universities Board is to furnish information and advice to the Minister in connection with universities, with particular reference to the provision, improvement, and co-ordination of university facilities and the granting of financial assistance to universities.

The Act also provided for the establishment of the Higher Education Authority consisting of five members (all nominated by the Minister) of whom two are members of the Advanced Education Board, two are members of the Universities Board, and one may or may not be a member of either Board. The Authority has the function of co-ordinating the recommendations made to the Minister by the two Boards and promoting the balanced development of higher education generally.

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 Australian Government 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 and certain other financial assistance to students. The particulars of expenditure by the State on education, as shown in the next table, exclude expenditure from Australian Government grants and interest on loan moneys expended by the State on buildings, equipment, etc. Particulars of expenditure in New South Wales by the Australian Government on the encouragement of science, art, and research are not available.

Table 469. Government Expenditure in N.S.W. on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Year ended 30 June	Education						Total Australian and N.S.W. Governments	State Expenditure on Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research §
	Australian Government			New South Wales Government				
	Grants to State *	Payments to Persons *†	Total, Australian Govt.	From Revenue ‡	From Loans ¶	Total, N.S.W. Govt.		
	\$ thousand							
1967	29,236	10,332	39,568	205,618	50,132	255,750	295,318	4,078
1968	33,216	8,895	42,111	225,127	47,962	273,089	315,200	4,303
1969	37,582	11,349	48,931	249,538	55,891	305,429	354,360	4,690
1970	52,444	12,854	65,298	290,204	54,459	344,663	409,961	6,478
1971	61,988	16,259	78,247	347,542	56,908	404,451	482,698	7,788
1972	71,009	19,316	90,325	410,053	69,640	479,693	570,018	8,450
1973	91,055	26,366	117,421	476,490	77,891	554,381	671,802	9,408

* See Table 470 for details of items of expenditure.

† Includes payments to persons in the Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund, less Australian Government grants paid to that Fund

¶ Gross Loan Expenditure, less Australian Government grants towards that expenditure.

§ From revenue and loans.

Particulars of expenditure by the Australian Government on education in New South Wales in each of the last five years, are shown in the next table:—

Table 470. Expenditure by Australian Government on Education in New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	\$ thousand				
Grants to State—					
Towards Recurrent Expenditure on—					
Private Schools*	...	4,488	9,017	10,854	15,046
Teachers' and Pre-School Teachers' Colleges	...	...	...	...	28
Colleges of Advanced Education	697	834	3,478	3,713	5,497
Universities	17,378	20,218	23,594	27,223	32,155
Research Grants	899	1,161	1,565	1,638	2,112
Aboriginal Advancement	...	102	135	184	229
Towards Capital Expenditure on—					
Public Schools	...	...	...	...	4,246
Science Laboratories in—					
Public Schools	2,684	2,684	2,684	2,368	2,368
Private Schools*	1,979	1,979	1,979	1,335	1,335
School Libraries	450	2,136	5,990	4,195	2,688
Teachers' Colleges	1,210	6,037	546	4,194	5,160
Technical Colleges	2,999	3,282	4,846	2,416	5,040
Colleges of Advanced Education	1,717	2,937	4,068	2,666	4,261
Universities	7,569	6,512	4,050	9,682	10,522
Pre-school Teachers' Colleges	...	26	25	521	270
Aboriginal Advancement	...	48	11	20	98
Total Grants to State	37,582	52,444	61,988	71,009	91,055
Payments to Persons†—					
Scholarship Schemes—					
Secondary Education	2,603	2,556	2,760	2,899	3,509
Technical Education	406	421	408	420	442
Advanced Education	214	386	728	919	1,319
University	5,407	6,186	8,149	10,071	15,582
Post-graduate Awards	1,584	2,011	2,338	2,604	2,859
Soldiers' Children Education Scheme	1,135	1,180	1,261	1,372	1,338
Aboriginal Study Grants (Post School)	...	30	68	171	153
Aboriginal Secondary (School) Grants	...	84	547	860	1,164
Total, Payments to Persons	11,349	12,854	16,259	19,316	26,366
Total, Australian Government Expenditure on Education in N.S.W.	48,931	65,298	78,247	90,325	117,421

* Paid to State (as agent for Australian Government) for distribution to private schools.

† Includes payments to persons in the Australian Capital Territory.

A classification of the expenditure by the State Government in each of the last five years on education, and on the encouragement of science, art, and research, is given in the next table:—

Table 471. Classification of Expenditure by the State Government on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research

Particulars	Year ended 30 June				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	\$ thousand				
EDUCATION					
Expenditure from Revenue*—					
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Public Schools and Head Office Services	165,741	191,953	233,710	269,289	306,972
Conveyance of Pupils to and from Public and Private Schools	13,102	14,393	16,092	19,393	25,149
Direct Assistance to Private Schools ..	3,816	4,586	5,165	7,243	8,869
Assistance to Pupils of Public and Private Schools—					
Bursaries and Scholarships	1,339	1,056	1,009	1,142	1,131
Allowances for Secondary Pupils ..	1,835	1,751	1,926	2,759	3,578
Textbook Allowances for Secondary Pupils	2,305	2,416	2,501	2,617	2,719
Training of Teachers, including Allowances to Students	13,324	15,910	20,899	28,937	35,424
Total, Primary and Secondary Education	201,462	232,064	281,302	331,381	383,843
Agricultural Colleges	1,292	1,559	2,023	2,567	2,802
Conservatorium of Music	240	549	564	703	824
Other Colleges of Advanced Education and Technical Colleges	20,432	25,341	30,283	36,928	43,581
Universities	24,938	29,357	31,457	35,998	42,598
Other	1,174	1,333	1,914	2,478	2,842
Total Expenditure from Revenue*	249,538	290,204	347,543	410,053	476,490
Loan Expenditure (Gross)†—					
Primary and Secondary Education—					
School Buildings, etc.	45,491	41,250	43,426	52,166	59,539
Teachers' Colleges	425	1,168	450	1,686	480
Total, Primary and Secondary Education	45,916	42,418	43,875	53,852	60,019
Agricultural Colleges	305	743	737	735	900
Conservatorium of Music .. .. .	...	32	72	40	2
Other Colleges of Advanced Education and Technical Colleges	3,623	4,791	5,723	7,574	8,300
Universities	6,048	6,475	6,500	7,439	8,670
Total Loan Expenditure†	55,891	54,459	56,908	69,640	77,891
Total, Education	305,429	344,663	404,451	479,693	554,381
ENCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENCE, ART, AND RESEARCH					
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Public Library and Library Board	2,728	3,818	4,243	4,926	5,594
Australian Museum	390	494	648	772	1,035
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences ..	232	246	254	309	339
Art Gallery	197	543	285	538	689
Observatory	65	57	60	67	78
Subsidies to Associations etc.	696	772	1,113	1,114	1,353
Total Expenditure from Revenue	4,308	5,930	6,603	7,726	9,088
Loan Expenditure (Gross)	381	547	1,185	724	320
Total, Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research	4,690	6,478	7,788	8,450	9,408

* See note †, Table 469.

† See note ¶, Table 469.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Primary Education

In New South Wales, formal primary education begins at the age of 6 years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It is given in six grades and, normally, is completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age. In first and second grades instruction is given in reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, moral education, and social education, but a part of each day is reserved for activities such as occupy children in nursery and kindergarten training. In third to sixth grades instruction is provided in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition, and spelling), social studies, mathematics, natural science, art, crafts (including woodwork, needlework, etc.), health and physical education.

Nursery training for children between the ages of 2 and 5 years and kindergarten training for 5-year-old children are included as primary education when given in classes attached to a primary school. The training includes such activities as drawing, painting, handiwork and dramatisation.

Secondary Education

Pupils completing their primary school course proceed to a secondary school to commence their secondary education.

In terms of the Education Act, 1961–1973, the full secondary course comprises a four-year course leading to the School Certificate examination and a further two-year course leading to the Higher School Certificate examination.

In general, pupils in the first year of the secondary course study the core subjects of English, mathematics, social studies, science, art, craft, music, health, and physical education. During the second year, they may commence studies in further subjects, chosen from languages, home science, descriptive geometry, commerce, agriculture, woodwork, metalwork, etc. Provision is made during the second and later years of the secondary course for the study of certain subjects at varying levels of difficulty. Pupils of high ability may elect to take advanced level courses; other pupils who intend to prepare for the School Certificate examination may take an ordinary level course designed for average pupils, or a modified course; and those who are unable to follow a course at one of the above three levels undertake a non-examinable general activities course.

Pupils remaining at school to complete the final two years of the secondary course, which culminate in the Higher School Certificate examination, study English and an appropriate combination of other subjects at one of three levels. First level courses are organized for more able students; second level courses provide a basis for further study beyond the secondary level, and third level courses are standard courses.

Secondary Schools Board and Board of Senior School Studies

The Secondary Schools Board and the Board of Senior School Studies were established in terms of the Education Act, 1961–1973, which prescribes the current system of secondary education. The Secondary Schools Board advises the Minister for Education on courses of study leading to the

School Certificate and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Certificate. The Board of Senior School Studies determines the courses of study and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Special committees are appointed by the Boards to recommend the content of the courses of study in individual subjects.

The Secondary Schools Board comprises 20 members—three representatives of the universities, six officers of the Department of Education (including the Director-General, as chairman, and the Director of Secondary Education), the Director of Technical Education, a person with special knowledge and experience in examination procedures, one principal of boys' and one of girls' secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, one representative of boys' and one of girls' Roman Catholic schools similarly registered, four representatives of the Secondary Teachers' Association of the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, and a representative of parents and citizens' associations.

The Board of Senior School Studies comprises 19 members—seven representatives of the universities, four officers of the Department of Education (including the Director-General, as chairman), the Director of Technical Education, a person associated with the training of teachers, one principal of secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, a representative of Roman Catholic schools similarly registered, three representatives of the Secondary Teachers' Association of the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, and one further member selected by the above members.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

A system of public examinations to test the proficiency of students in secondary schools has been in operation in New South Wales for many years.

The present system embraces a School Certificate examination at the end of the fourth year of the secondary course and a Higher School Certificate examination at the end of the sixth year. The conduct of the School Certificate examination is regulated by the Secondary Schools Board, and of the Higher School Certificate examination by the Board of Senior School Studies.

Candidates at the School Certificate examination must present a minimum of five subjects, including English, mathematics, science, and at least one social science. Subjects may be presented at an "advanced", "ordinary", or "modified" level, and must have been studied for (in general) at least two years; passes are awarded at "advanced", "ordinary (credit)", "ordinary (pass)", or "modified" level. Other subjects which a candidate must have included in his course, but which he need not present for examination, include physical education, art, craft, and music. A pass in four subjects at one examination is necessary for the award of a School Certificate. The first examination for this Certificate was held in 1965. From and including the 1968 examination, certificate awards have been based on a composite measure comprising the examination result and a school assessment. This basis is designed to give greater weight than previously to the school record of candidates, and to balance some of the disadvantages of an external written examination.

At the Higher School Certificate examination, candidates must present English and a minimum of four other subjects, in any combination, at "first", "second", or "third" level. Candidates presenting the Mathematics course at first level or "full" second level and the Science course at first level or "full" second level may count that combination as three subjects. A pass in any single subject at any level is sufficient for the award of a Higher School Certificate. However, university matriculation requirements are based, in general, on results obtained in English and four other subjects, each university specifying its own required standards. The first examination for the Higher School Certificate was held in 1967.

Under the former system of secondary education (followed by students who commenced their secondary education before 1962), the secondary course extended over five years, with an Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of the third year and a Leaving Certificate examination at the end of the fifth year. The requirements of these examinations, which were conducted by the former Board of Secondary School Studies, are outlined in Year Book No. 58. The last Leaving Certificate examination was held in 1965 (although a special supplementary examination was held in 1966 for those who failed to qualify at the 1965 examination); the Intermediate Certificate examination was retained until 1966 for those wishing to leave school at the end of the third year.

The number of candidates who sat for the School Certificate examination in 1972 was 64,874, of whom 63,334 or 97.6 per cent passed. The corresponding figures for 1971 were 62,369, 60,970 and 97.8 respectively.

Candidates for the Higher School Certificate examination in 1972 and earlier years, classified according to the number of subjects passed are shown in the next table.

Table 472. Public Examinations: Higher School Certificate, Candidates and Passes

Number of Subjects Passed	Number of Candidates					Percentage of Candidates				
	1970	1971	1972			1970	1971	1972		
			School*	Private†	Total			School*	Private†	Total
No Subjects	583	671	262	509	771	2.1	2.3	0.9	13.2	2.4
1 Subject	963	999	477	666	1,143	3.4	3.4	1.7	17.3	3.6
2 Subjects	1,186	1,123	877	402	1,279	4.2	3.8	3.1	10.4	4.0
3 Subjects	1,802	1,892	1,518	481	1,999	6.4	6.4	5.4	12.5	6.3
4 Subjects	3,738	3,956	3,302	555	3,857	13.2	13.4	11.8	14.4	12.1
5 Subjects	8,530	8,737	8,299	671	8,970	30.2	29.5	29.7	17.4	28.2
6 Subjects	9,642	10,450	11,261	542	11,803	34.1	35.3	40.3	14.1	37.1
7 Subjects	1,797	1,740	1,929	30	1,959	6.4	5.9	6.9	0.8	6.2
8 Subjects	7	9	5	1	6	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Total Candidates	28,248	29,577	27,930	3,857	31,787	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes pupils of the Correspondence School.

† Students enrolled at government evening and technical colleges. Excludes "private study" candidates.

‡ Less than 0.1 per cent.

CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the education system. For children with a physical or intellectual handicap, and for those remote from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organisations; these include a correspondence school, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas, and schools for blind and deaf children.

Free travel to and from school (whether public or private), is granted to pupils who travel by train and to pupils who travel more than one mile by bus. Concessional fares are granted to pupils not entitled to free travel by bus and to pupils who travel to school by ferry. In country areas, pupils generally travel on school charter buses, and a scale rate subsidy is available to persons conveying pupils to charter bus routes by private car.

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled consist mainly of those exempted by the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare from attendance at school for special reasons.

Particulars of children exempted from attendance at school by the Department are shown in the next table:—

Table 473. Public and Private Schools: Children Exempted from Attendance

Year ended 30 June	Domestic Necessity	Health	Necessitous Circumstances	Other Reasons*	Total Exemptions Granted		
					Boys	Girls	Total
1967	241	34	736	2,677	1,678	2,010	3,688
1968	210	21	651	1,969	1,467	1,384	2,851
1969	177	88	503	1,988	1,394	1,362	2,756
1970	153	52	635	1,888	1,388	1,340	2,728
1971	138	49	389	1,908	1,188	1,296	2,484
1972	85	43	258	1,748	1,021	1,113	2,134

* Includes exemptions granted to pupils to attend business or technical colleges and to pupils who are considered to be psychologically unsuitable for further education.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare. Particulars of such cases in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 474. Public and Private Schools: Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance Reported

Year ended 30 June	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1967	5,806	4,537	10,343	392	302	694	6,198	4,839	11,037
1968	4,194	3,688	7,882	305	281	586	4,499	3,969	8,468
1969	4,512	3,930	8,442	377	264	641	4,889	4,194	9,083
1970	4,885	3,900	8,785	288	244	532	5,173	4,144	9,317
1971	4,918	4,179	9,097	244	203	447	5,162	4,382	9,544
1972	4,743	4,067	8,810	182	222	404	4,925	4,289	9,214

The Department conducts a special school for truant boys at Burradoo, but there is no similar institution for girls. The curriculum at this school is designed to meet the individual needs of the boys and is aimed at

assisting them to adjust to the normal school situation. During 1971-72, 72 boys (14 under 12 years of age, 11 aged 12, 24 aged 13, and 23 aged 14) were admitted to the school, and in June 1972, the number of enrolments was 79.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS AND TEACHERS

Schools referred to as "public and private schools" provide full-time primary and/or secondary education for children. Since practically all children in New South Wales receive their primary and secondary education in either public or private schools, the particulars shown in this section can be regarded as relating to the primary and secondary education of children in New South Wales. Further particulars in respect of public schools are given on page 621, and in respect of private schools, on page 630.

Public and Private Schools and Teachers

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation in New South Wales and the number of teachers in each group of schools in each of the last five years:—

Table 475. Public and Private Schools*: Schools and Teachers

Year	Schools			Teachers †					
	Public	Private	Total	Public Schools			Private Schools		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1968	2,545	807	3,352	13,677	17,917	31,594	2,243	5,976	8,219
1969	2,484	794	3,278	14,106	19,033	33,139	2,329	5,925	8,254
1970	2,415	790	3,205	14,120	19,772	33,892	2,462	6,316	8,778
1971	2,377	793	3,170	14,425	20,486r	34,911r	2,581	6,512	9,093
1972	2,335	818	3,153	15,122	21,436	36,558	2,757	6,715	9,472

* Excludes subsidised (public) schools, evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, business colleges, etc.

† Includes part-time teachers expressed in full-time units.

Further particulars of teachers in public and private schools in each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Table 476. Teachers in Public and Private Schools*

At 30 June	Full-time Teachers			Part-time Teachers					
	Males	Females	Total	Number			Full-time Equivalent		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
PUBLIC SCHOOLS									
1968	13,650	17,257	30,907	66	1,326	1,392	27	660	687
1969	13,995	18,338	32,333	281	1,396	1,677	111	695	806
1970	14,089	18,676	32,765	107	2,178	2,285	31	1,096	1,127
1971	14,302r	19,356r	33,658r	212	2,357	2,569	123r	1,130r	1,253r
1972	14,965	20,005	34,970	287	2,595	2,882	157	1,431	1,588
PRIVATE SCHOOLS									
1968	2,145	5,485	7,630	320	1,598	1,918	98	491	589
1969	2,214	5,473	7,687	361	1,547	1,908	115	452	567
1970	2,365	5,770	8,135	419	1,734	2,153	97	546	643
1971	2,475	5,931	8,406	343	1,698	2,041	106	581	687
1972	2,637	6,088	8,725	356	1,828	2,184	120	627	747

See note *, Table 475.

The number of teachers, as shown above, excludes students in teacher training who numbered 19,573 in 1972 (see page 639).

Public and Private School Pupils

The effective enrolment at public and private schools in New South Wales in 1972 and earlier years is shown in the following table:—

Table 477. Public and Private Schools*: Effective Enrolment†

Year	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1965	341,229	312,207	653,436	106,632	107,987	214,619	447,861	420,194	868,055
1966	351,407	321,101	672,508	106,784	107,690	214,474	458,191	428,791	886,982
1967	365,964	334,045	700,009	110,287	109,769	220,056	476,251	443,814	920,065
1968	379,236	346,537	725,773	110,815	110,303	221,118	490,051	456,840	946,891
1969	388,828	355,938	744,766	111,094	109,693	220,787	499,922	465,631	965,553
1970	396,867	363,225	760,092	111,716	109,817	221,533	508,583	473,042	981,625
1971	402,903	368,489	771,392	112,045	110,150	222,195	514,948	478,639	993,587
1972	406,926	372,928	779,854	111,606	109,794	221,400	518,532	482,722	1,001,254

* See note *, Table 475.

† Effective enrolment is the actual enrolment on the first Friday in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Since 1965 the effective enrolment of pupils in public and private schools has increased by 15 per cent, the increase in enrolments in public schools (19 per cent) being considerably greater than in private schools (3 per cent).

In the public schools, there are more boys than girls, the proportions in 1972 being 52 per cent for boys, and 48 per cent for girls. In the private schools, boys have also exceeded girls since 1967, but the difference in numbers is not as great.

The ages between which school attendance was compulsory were 7 and 14 years from 1917 to 1939, 6 and 14 years in 1940, 6 and 14 years 4 months in 1941, and 6 and 14 years 8 months in 1942. Since the beginning of 1943 the ages have been 6 and 15 years.

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled at public and private schools in the last eight years:—

Table 478. 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
1965	62,115	527,974	63,347	653,436	19,304	168,106	27,209	214,619
1966	65,587	540,529	66,392	672,508	19,551	168,390	26,533	214,474
1967	67,393	553,619	78,997	700,009	18,799	169,989	31,268	220,056
1968	66,429	568,165	91,179	725,773	18,001	168,928	34,189	221,118
1969	63,181	584,575	97,010	744,766	17,455	168,055	35,277	220,787
1970	60,425	597,611	102,056	760,092	16,613	168,374	36,546	221,533
1971	61,044	603,570	106,778	771,392	16,646	168,257	37,292	222,195
1972	62,696	605,077	112,081	779,854	16,555	166,806	38,039	221,400
1972—								
Boys	32,397	312,550	61,979	406,926	8,134	83,166	20,306	111,606
Girls	30,299	292,527	50,102	372,928	8,421	83,640	17,733	109,794

* See note *, Table 475.

† See note †, Table 477.

Further details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1972 are given below:—

Table 479. Public and Private Schools*: Age and Sex Distribution of Pupils August 1972

Age in Years	Effective Enrolment†								
	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	32,397	30,299	62,696	8,134	8,421	16,555	40,531	38,720	79,251
6 and under	33,141	30,874	64,015	8,714	8,469	17,183	41,855	39,343	81,198
7	33,067	31,052	64,119	9,015	8,773	17,788	42,082	39,825	81,907
8	34,622	32,492	67,114	9,191	9,205	18,396	43,813	41,697	85,510
9	35,616	33,691	69,307	9,432	9,382	18,814	45,048	43,073	88,121
10	36,717	34,311	71,028	9,527	9,676	19,203	46,244	43,987	90,231
11	36,348	33,728	70,076	9,705	9,807	19,512	46,053	43,535	89,588
12	35,261	32,787	68,048	9,406	9,647	19,053	44,667	42,434	87,101
13	34,267	32,215	66,482	9,005	9,446	18,451	43,272	41,661	84,933
14	33,511	31,377	64,888	9,171	9,235	18,406	42,682	40,612	83,294
15 or more	61,979	50,102	112,081	20,306	17,733	38,039	82,285	67,835	150,120
Total	406,926	372,928	779,854	111,606	109,794	221,400	518,532	482,722	1,001,254

* See note *, Table 475.

† See note †, Table 477.

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 480. Public and Private Schools*: Religious Denominations of Pupils†

Year	Public Schools— Religious Denomination of Pupils					Pupils in Private Schools— Denomination of Schools			
	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other and unknown	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Other Denominations	Non-denominational
1967	368,883	107,626	83,411	73,563	66,526	12,933	189,971	10,624	6,528
1968	375,553	120,533	84,228	75,049	70,410	13,373	190,472	10,793	6,480
1969	379,290	133,164	84,079	74,249	73,984	13,725	189,532	10,953	6,577
1970	384,778	141,503	84,081	74,560	75,170	14,288	189,340	11,118	6,787
1971	382,343	150,693	82,329	71,309	84,718	14,508	189,501	11,313	6,873
1972	380,959	161,741	80,481	71,045	85,628	14,642	188,274	11,392	7,092

* See note *, Table 475.

† Effective enrolment (see note †, Table 477).

Of the total enrolment in public schools, children of the Church of England faith represented 48.8 per cent in 1972, while children of the Roman Catholic faith represented 20.7 per cent. Children attending Roman Catholic schools account for approximately 85 per cent of the total enrolment at private schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Administration of the Public School System

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education. The Minister is advised by an Education Advisory Commission formed under the provisions of the Teaching Service Act, 1970-1972.

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 1973, there were 45 districts within the five Sydney directorates and 48 elsewhere.

Type and Size of Public Schools

The types and size of public schools open in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table. Schools in the Primary-Secondary group (central schools and the correspondence school) provide both primary and secondary instruction.

Table 481. Public Schools*: Type and Size of Schools

Type of School	Number in August		Number of Schools with Effective Enrolment§ in 1972 of—							
	1971	1972	Under 36	36-100	101-200	201-400	401-600	601-800	801-1,000	over 1,000
Primary Schools—										
Primary†	1,833	1,785	550	331	156	228	237	153	83	47
Separate Infants, etc.	43	41	10	23	7	1	..	..	..	..
Total Primary	1,876	1,826	560	354	163	229	237	153	83	47
Primary-Secondary Schools—										
Central	93	90	..	2	17	45	20	4	2	..
Correspondence	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Primary-Secondary	94	91	..	2	17	45	20	4	2	1
Secondary Schools‡—										
High	235	237	..	..	..	20	24	42	70	81
"Secondary"	40	38	..	..	..	4	8	6	7	13
Other	32	40	..	1	3	5	3	7	12	9
Total Secondary	307	315	..	1	3	29	35	55	89	103
Special Schools—										
Hospital	20	20	16	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Intellectually Handicapped Children	40	41	16	15	10	..	..	..	..	..
Child Welfare	19	20	5	12	2	1	..	..	..	..
Physically Handicapped	11	11	2	7	1	1	..	..	..	..
Emotionally Disturbed	3	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
National Fitness¶	7	7	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
Total Special	100	103	42	40	19	2	..	..	..	..
Total Public Schools	2,377	2,335	602	397	202	305	292	212	174	151

* Excludes subsidised schools.

† Composite courses in secondary education are provided at public primary schools in districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. In 1972, this type of instruction was provided for 133 pupils.

‡ High schools are separate units providing the full secondary course of six years. "Secondary" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction extending over four 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 477.

Parents and Citizens' Associations

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interest of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff for the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each association and kindred body within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas; they advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the arrangement of school bus transport, in the financing of scholarships for children in their district, and in the establishment and maintenance of central libraries.

Councils are also organised for groups of proclaimed areas, and there is a State-wide federation of associations.

Ages of Pupils

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled in public schools in the last nine years:—

Table 482. Public Schools*: Age Distribution of Pupils
Effective Enrolment†

Age in Years	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Under 6	60,386	62,115	65,587	67,393	66,429	63,181	60,425	61,044	62,696
6 and under	7 61,339	62,710	63,699	66,249	68,307	67,663	66,928	64,072	64,015
7	8 60,016	62,169	63,663	64,635	67,366	69,448	69,043	67,600	64,119
8	9 58,120	59,682	62,675	63,952	64,869	68,188	69,987	68,554	67,114
9	10 57,477	58,395	60,396	62,741	64,404	66,326	68,983	70,366	69,307
10	11 57,033	57,775	59,027	61,438	63,913	65,638	67,389	70,084	71,028
11	12 58,190	57,870	58,838	59,853	61,954	64,854	66,670	68,236	70,076
12	13 56,780	58,376	58,000	58,889	60,416	62,565	65,309	67,094	68,048
13	14 55,067	56,368	57,954	58,077	58,975	60,793	62,849	65,138	66,482
14	15 54,771	54,629	56,283	57,785	57,961	59,100	60,444	62,426	64,888
15	16 31,206	36,419	38,764	40,255	44,792	45,992	47,807	49,812	52,429
16	17 15,494	18,666	20,291	22,020	26,684	29,129	30,236	31,674	32,995
17 or more	7,539	8,262	7,337	16,722	19,703	21,889	24,013	25,292	26,657
Total	633,418	653,436	672,508	700,009	725,773	744,766	760,092	771,392	779,854

* Excludes subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 477.

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are given on pages 624 and 626.

Public Primary Schools

The public schools in which primary instruction in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:—

- (a) primary schools in more or less populous centres;
- (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools); and
- (c) a correspondence school instructing children unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of at least nine children is assured. Where the enrolment is large, a separate department is established for infants (children in kindergarten and first and second grades).

In sparsely populated districts where attendance at a public school is impracticable, a single family with at least three children of school age may establish a subsidised school by engaging a teacher with the approval

of the Department of Education, or two or more families may combine to do so. In addition to the remuneration paid by the parents, the teacher receives a subsidy from the Department of Education, based on the average attendance of children. The course in subsidised schools is, as far as practicable, the same as in primary schools. The schools are subject to inspection by public school inspectors. The number of subsidised schools has declined from 771 (with 6,413 pupils) in 1935 to 6 (with an enrolment of 32 pupils) in 1972. These schools and the teachers and pupils in them are not included in the statistics of public schools shown in this chapter.

Where facilities are available, primary education in public schools may include nursery training for children aged two to five years. In 1972 there were three separate public nursery schools in New South Wales, with a total enrolment of 98, and nursery classes, with a total enrolment of 247, were attached to five primary schools. Children attend the nursery schools and classes from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Milk and hot midday meals are provided.

Kindergarten classes are incorporated in primary schools having sufficient five-year-old pupils to form a class.

The number of primary school pupils classified by grades in each of the last eight years is shown in the following table:—

Table 483. 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									
1965	33,720	37,685	34,204	32,800	31,946	31,082	30,227	4,776	236,440
1966	35,449	38,797	34,389	33,359	32,814	31,602	30,903	5,189	242,502
1967	36,250	40,212	35,297	33,456	33,222	32,558	31,351	5,465	247,811
1968	35,916	41,077	37,038	34,383	33,368	33,022	32,579	6,119	253,502
1969	34,521	40,666	37,973	36,272	34,611	33,456	33,294	6,345	257,138
1970	34,418	39,695	37,912	36,679	36,176	34,655	34,096	6,744	260,375
1971	34,540	38,481	36,965	36,422	36,817	36,059	35,281	7,153	261,718
1972	34,967	38,220	35,685	35,532	36,380	36,356	36,222	7,569	260,931
GIRLS									
1965	31,311	34,719	31,981	30,327	29,756	29,288	28,722	3,656	219,760
1966	32,694	35,433	32,485	31,252	30,318	29,758	29,348	3,893	225,181
1967	33,881	36,415	32,958	31,784	31,313	30,239	30,024	3,961	230,575
1968	33,551	37,371	34,079	32,091	31,917	31,246	30,436	4,385	235,076
1969	31,838	37,138	35,745	33,414	32,257	32,099	32,006	4,557	239,054
1970	31,984	35,868	35,233	34,843	33,624	32,615	32,989	4,754	241,910
1971	32,008	34,953	34,436	34,090	34,672	33,482	33,449	4,889	241,979
1972	32,264	34,472	33,561	33,444	34,071	34,331	33,977	5,013	241,133
ALL PUPILS									
1965	65,031	72,404	66,185	63,127	61,702	60,370	58,949	8,432	456,200
1966	68,143	74,230	66,874	64,611	63,132	61,360	60,251	9,082	467,683
1967	70,131	76,627	68,255	65,240	64,535	62,797	61,375	9,426	478,386
1968	69,467	78,448	71,117	66,474	65,285	64,268	63,015	10,504	488,578
1969	66,359	77,804	73,718	69,686	66,868	65,555	65,300	10,902	496,192
1970	66,402	75,563	73,145	71,522	69,800	67,270	67,085	11,498	502,285
1971	66,548	73,434	71,401	70,512	71,489	69,541	68,730	12,042	503,697
1972	67,231	72,692	69,246	68,976	70,451	70,687	70,199	12,582	502,064

* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 477.

‡ Includes pupils in nursery schools and classes.

¶ Includes pupils of the Correspondence School resident in N.S.W.; the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare schools; schools for mildly and moderately intellectually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, physically handicapped and debilitated children; hospital schools; and pupils attending special classes in ordinary schools.

The relatively high enrolment in first grade is due to the fact that children under six years of age are enrolled in first grade for two years in succession at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes.

The following table shows the primary pupils in public schools in 1972 according to their age and grade:—

Table 484. Public Schools: Primary Pupils* according to Age and Grade, 1972

Effective Enrolment †									
Age in Years	Kindergarten ‡	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Special Schools and Classes ¶	Total Primary
Under 5	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	246
5 and under 6	61,698	450	2	...	...	...	...	300	62,450
6 " " 7	5,313	57,056	1,088	912	1	...	...	557	64,015
7 " " 8	84	14,757	47,723	912	...	...	...	643	64,119
8 " " 9	11	411	19,881	44,907	920	4	...	980	67,114
9 " " 10	1	14	533	22,199	44,106	887	...	1,567	69,307
10 " " 11	...	4	18	912	24,315	42,552	728	2,498	71,027
11 " " 12	...	...	1	39	1,062	25,732	40,071	2,552	69,457
12 or more	...	...	...	6	48	1,512	29,400	3,363	34,329
Total	67,231	72,692	69,246	68,976	70,451	70,687	70,199	12,582	502,064

* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 477.

‡ Includes pupils in nursery, schools and classes.

¶ See note ¶, Table 483.

Public Secondary Schools

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as high, "secondary", central, or other secondary schools. *High* schools are separate units providing the full secondary course of six years. "*Secondary*" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction extending over four years. *Central* schools provide both secondary and primary instruction and have an average daily attendance of at least 20 pupils in secondary classes (including at least 8 in classes above first form); they may have separate secondary and/or infants' departments if enrolment is large. *Other* secondary schools are separate secondary units being developed into high schools or "secondary" schools. Composite classes in secondary education are provided at primary schools in districts where a secondary school is not readily accessible.

Pupils completing their primary school course proceed, as a general rule, to the secondary school in their town or neighbourhood, and their abilities and talents are assessed within the secondary school in the light of their progress and achievement during the first secondary school year.

A hostel for high school students required to live away from home is conducted by the Department of Education at Albury. Hostels at other places are established, with subsidy from the Department, and run by local committees. Students living at the hostels are required to pay board.

The number of secondary pupils classified by form in each of the last eight years is shown in the next table:—

Table 485. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* according to Sex and Form
Effective Enrolment †

Year	First Form	Second Form	Third Form	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Sixth Form	Special Schools and Classes ‡	Total
Boys								
1965	30,781	28,411	22,036	13,001	9,578	...	982	104,789
1966	31,343	29,636	22,968	14,831	9,132	...	995	108,905
1967	31,736	30,327	23,792	16,475	8,219	6,636	968	118,153
1968	31,952	31,229	24,681	19,825	9,226	7,984	837	125,734
1969	32,744	31,554	26,106	20,950	10,599	8,901	836	131,690
1970	33,386	32,245	26,785	22,313	11,064	9,831	868	136,492
1971	33,945	33,053	27,701	23,247	11,939	10,381	919	141,185
1972	34,510	33,317	29,016	24,298	12,321	11,036	1,497	145,995
GIRLS								
1965	28,088	26,518	20,349	10,813	6,124	...	555	92,447
1966	28,846	27,347	21,350	12,142	5,628	...	607	95,920
1967	29,299	28,167	21,731	13,798	5,615	4,334	526	103,470
1968	29,904	28,872	23,040	17,434	6,476	5,258	477	111,461
1969	30,226	29,713	24,324	18,705	7,353	5,971	592	116,884
1970	31,339	29,894	25,124	19,985	7,791	6,587	595	121,315
1971	32,181	30,934	25,835	21,103	8,700	7,089	668	126,510
1972	32,430	31,798	27,196	21,927	9,458	7,897	1,089	131,795
ALL PUPILS								
1965	58,869	54,929	42,385	23,814	15,702	...	1,537	197,236
1966	60,189	56,983	44,318	26,973	14,760	...	1,602	204,825
1967	61,035	58,494	45,523	30,273	13,834	10,970	1,494	221,623
1968	61,856	60,101	47,721	37,259	15,702	13,242	1,314	237,195
1969	62,970	61,267	50,430	39,655	17,952	14,872	1,428	248,574
1970	64,725	62,139	51,909	42,298	18,855	16,418	1,463	257,807
1971	66,126	63,987	53,536	44,350	20,639	17,470	1,587	267,695
1972	66,940	65,115	56,212	46,225	21,779	18,933	2,586	277,790

* Excludes pupils in evening colleges, technical colleges, business colleges, etc.

† See note †, Table 477.

‡ Includes pupils of the Correspondence School resident in N.S.W., the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare schools, schools for physically handicapped and debilitated children, hospital schools, and pupils attending special classes in ordinary schools.

As attendance at school is not compulsory after reaching 15 years of age, and as the Intermediate Certificate was (until 1966) held at the end of the third year of the course and the School Certificate is held (since 1965) at the end of fourth year, a high proportion of pupils do not complete the full secondary course. In 1969 there were 62,970 first form pupils, but in 1972 only 46,225 pupils in fourth form, indicating that more than one-quarter of the pupils left between first and fourth form. Less than half of those completing fourth form in 1970 completed sixth form two years later.

Slightly more than half the pupils in the first four years of secondary education are boys. In the fifth and sixth years boys comprise about 57 per cent of the total pupils. In 1972, boys comprised 52 per cent of the first form, 53 per cent of fourth form, and 58 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 1972, the pupils receiving secondary education represented 36 per cent of all the pupils enrolled in public schools.

The next table shows the secondary pupils in public schools in 1972 according to their age and form:—

Table 486. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils* according to Age and Form, 1972

Age in Years	Effective Enrolment †							Total
	First Form	Second Form	Third Form	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Sixth Form	Special Schools and Classes‡	
Under 12	612	1	...	...	...	...	7	620
12 and under 13	35,576	763	...	...	...	...	259	36,598
13 " " 14	28,658	34,445	726	1	...	...	762	64,592
14 " " 15	2,023	27,802	33,166	613	...	...	830	64,434
15 " " 16	66	2,004	20,985	28,255	405	1	394	52,110
16 " " 17	4	95	1,300	16,469	14,520	287	201	32,876
17 " " 18	1	5	34	857	6,539	11,608	92	19,136
18 or more	...	...	1	30	315	7,037	41	7,424
Total	66,940	65,115	56,212	46,225	21,779	18,933	2,586	277,790

* See note *, Table 485.

† See note †, Table 477.

‡ See note ‡, Table 485.

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 interstate and 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 school day.

In addition to teaching these children, the Correspondence School issues lesson 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 lesson leaflets (without formal enrolment in the School) to full enrolment with instruction and correction in all subjects. Full enrolment is compulsory for those secondary pupils who wish to sit for the School Certificate or other public examinations.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence.

In August 1972, there were 1,155 primary and 6,108 secondary pupils enrolled in the Correspondence School. The secondary enrolment was made up of 1,180 full-time pupils, 2,791 part-time pupils, 1,816 technical college students, and 321 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 1972 there were 1,048 pupils enrolled for the full primary course and 758 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 schoolday by two-way radio and supplement the lessons given by the correspondence school in each State. In 1972, there were 57 pupils enrolled in the School of the Air, 23 of whom were also enrolled in the New South Wales Correspondence School.

Agricultural Education

The Department of Education maintains four agricultural high schools—the Yanco Agricultural High School (in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney), the Farrer Memorial High School (at Nemingha, 7 miles from Tamworth), and the James Ruse Agricultural High School (at Carlingford, 17 miles from Sydney). These schools and the teachers and pupils in them are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to public schools. The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, the Glenfield school is for day and resident pupils, and the Carlingford school is for day pupils.

The schools provide courses leading to the School Certificate and the Higher School Certificate examinations. Successful candidates at the School Certificate examination may gain entrance to the C. B. Alexander and Yanco Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Higher School Certificate may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury, Orange, and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, or may qualify for admission to one of the universities or for scholarships at the State teachers' colleges and other colleges of advanced education. The enrolment at the Agricultural High Schools in 1972 was 2,127 (773 at Hurlstone, 332 at Yanco, 364 at Farrar, and 658 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 1972, there were 233 clubs with 5,619 members. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 10 to 30 years. Since 1973, the organisation has two sections—junior, for members 10 to 21 years, and senior for members 16 to 30 years.

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. There were 44 of these classes in 1972.

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 285, and there are eight special schools with 56 classes. Each class is limited to 22 pupils.

Opportunity "F" special schools, with a maximum of 12 pupils per class, are designed for children who are moderately intellectually handicapped. Specially trained departmental teachers take the classes in these schools; 29 classes are in 12 schools in institutions controlled by voluntary organisations such as Sub-normal Children's Welfare Association, 99 are in 21 special schools maintained by the Department, and 15 are in 4 psychiatric institutions.

Primary school children in normal classes who are educationally retarded (not necessarily because of lack of general ability) may be given remedial instruction on a sessional basis. Special teachers are attached to certain inspectorates to provide an intensive remedial service.

Special composite classes for migrant children are formed, where numbers are sufficient, to provide assistance in the speaking of English.

Special classes are provided in normal primary and secondary schools for children who are partially blind (24 classes, each limited to 12 pupils) or partially deaf (72 classes, each limited to 10 pupils). Pre-school classes for deaf children from the age of 3 years are held in normal primary schools. Blind children are educated at the School for the Blind at North Rocks (9 classes), which has an annexe (12 classes) for children with a significant degree of both sight and hearing loss and two schools (35 classes), one at

North Rocks and one at Croydon Park, cater for the education of profoundly deaf children. The North Rocks Schools for the Deaf and for the Blind were established in conjunction with the Royal N.S.W. Institution for Deaf and Blind Children.

The Department of Education also conducts three schools (12 classes, with a maximum of 8 pupils in each) for emotionally disturbed children, provides 19 special classes in normal schools (each class limited to 6 or 7 pupils) for children with specific learning disabilities (e.g., language and perceptual disorders), and maintains schools in hospitals, convalescent homes, the Spastic Centre, and similar institutions.

Teachers are also provided for schools at child welfare homes. The Correspondence School enrolls sick or physically handicapped children who are unable to attend a normal or special school.

Activity courses, in which emphasis is placed on handwork and activities of a practical nature, are provided in most secondary schools to meet the needs and interests of those considered unlikely to benefit from the ordinary secondary courses. Transfer to "modified" or "ordinary" level work may be made where a pupil has made good progress.

The following table shows particulars of the effective enrolment in special schools and classes in the last two years:—

Table 487. Public Schools: Pupils Enrolled in Special Schools* and Classes

Type	1971			1972		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Special Classes—						
Opportunity A	2,655	1,600	4,255	3,206	1,900	5,106
Opportunity C5	369	376	745	414	325	739
Opportunity C6	375	348	723	362	371	733
Auditorily or Visually Handicapped	376	279	655	412	294	706
Specific Learning Disabilities † ..	121	26	147	146	18	164
Migrant	192	155	347	328	223	551
Total, Special Classes	4,088	2,784	6,872	4,868	3,131	7,999
Special Schools—						
Child Welfare	923	206	1,129	929	337	1,266
Physically Handicapped and Debilitated	313	251	564	358	264	622
Blind and Deaf	193	121	314	199	131	330
Mildly Intellectually Handicapped	547	352	899	603	424	1,027
Moderately Intellectually Handicapped	781	571	1,352	823	628	1,451
Emotionally Disturbed	70	13	83	74	17	91
Hospital Schools	330	229	559	343	233	576
Total, Special Schools and Classes ..	7,245	4,527	11,772	8,197	5,165	13,362

* Excludes the Correspondence School.

† Includes pupils enrolled in special classes for children with language disorders (e.g. aphasia) and perceptual disorders (e.g. dyslexia).

Religious Instruction

The Public Instruction Act, 1880–1957, provides that the teaching in public schools must be strictly non-sectarian. Religious instruction is given for a period of up to an hour each school-week, with the consent of parents, by authorised religious teachers who visit the schools to instruct children of their particular religious denomination.

Physical Education

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is a Director of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and courses of training for teachers are provided at the Sydney and Wollongong Teachers' Colleges and at the University of Sydney.

Time is allocated each week for physical education and sport, in both primary and secondary schools. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at National Fitness centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, and elsewhere. Swimming instruction is provided during all three terms of the school year at weekly swimming classes and through a special scheme, whereby swimming instruction is given in ten-day periods, and is also provided during the summer at vacation swimming schools. In 1972, 116,120 children participated in weekly classes and in the special swimming scheme. In the 1972–73 summer, 43,882 children attended vacation swimming schools. The N.S.W. Public Schools' Sports Committee, which has a large number of affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport, athletic competitions and similar sporting events.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

If they wish, parents may send their children to private schools to receive primary and/or secondary education.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age by the Minister for Education before they may enrol children of this age. Before certifying a school the Minister takes into account the standard of instruction, the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools, the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

Private schools may receive State subsidies for interest on loans for essential building work and Australian Government grants for the construction of science laboratories and for the construction and equipping of secondary school libraries (see page 637).

The State pays an allowance to private schools for each primary and secondary pupil (see page 676 for current allowance rates). Since 1970, under the States Grants (Independent Schools) Acts, the Australian Government has made a contribution towards the running costs of private schools.

This takes the form of a subsidy for each student enrolled for full-time education and, in 1973, the rates were \$62 per annum for each primary and \$104 per annum for each secondary student.

In terms of the (Federal) Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act, 1970, the Australian 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 1972 was 818.

Roman Catholic School System

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools. Special schools are maintained for the training of the deaf and blind (see page 635) and the mentally retarded as well as schools at orphanages and refuge schools for girls.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in nine dioceses in New South Wales. In each diocese, the system of education is controlled by the bishop, and a director of Catholic education (appointed by the bishop) is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial property, and the parochial authorities are responsible for the construction of the buildings, repairs and maintenance, and the provision of equipment; the cost of the parochial schools is met partly by school fees, which are supplemented by parochial collections, voluntary contributions, and by Australian and State Government grants. The other Roman Catholic schools are the property of the religious orders which conduct them, and are similarly supported by the fees charged, voluntary contributions, and government grants.

The curricula of the Department of Education are followed in secular subjects, and the schools are subject to inspection by departmental inspectors. In general, those schools which provide a full range of secondary courses are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act.

Commercial and technical training is provided at some of the secondary schools, and at four of them, the theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course. Individual tuition is given in some of the girls' secondary schools in vocal and instrumental music. In all the orphanages, special attention is given to training for some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations described on page 615. Diocesan inspectors and supervisors inspect the schools to promote standards in education.

Many of the teaching staff at the schools are members of religious communities, but an increasingly large number of lay teachers has been employed in recent years. Information relating to the training of teachers is shown on page 642.

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 488. Private Schools and Teachers

Classification	Number of Schools			Full-time Teachers*					
	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972		
							Males	Females	Persons
Non-denominational	85	91	94	561	587	590	144	476	621
Roman Catholic	628	624	644	6,078	6,520	6,790	1,856	5,254	7,111
Church of England	34	34	36	920	953	990	433	573	1,006
Presbyterian	12	12	12	370	387	377	168	207	374
Methodist	6	6	6	200	193	195	74	119	194
Seventh Day Adventist	19	20	20	72	76	82	43	36	79
Lutheran	3	3	3	20	19	18	12	9	20
Hebrew	3	3	3	33	43	51	26	40	66
Total	790	793	818	8,254	8,778	9,093	2,757	6,715	9,472

* Includes part-time teachers expressed as full-time equivalents.

The number of teachers shown in the table includes the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers (2,184 individual teachers in 1972), 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 1972, 30 per cent were males and 70 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 1972 and earlier years, according to the religious denominations of the schools:—

Table 489. Private Schools: Pupils Enrolled by Religious Denomination of School

Year	Effective Enrolment*								
	Non-denominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Seventh Day Adventist	Lutheran	Hebrew	Total Pupils in Private Schools
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	462	220,787
1970	6,787	189,340	14,288	5,790	3,095	1,394	271	568	221,533
1971	6,873	189,501	14,508	5,744	3,040	1,552	246	731	222,195
1972	7,092	188,274	14,642	5,752	3,006	1,606	244	784	221,400
1972—									
Boys	3,437	94,724	7,724	3,023	1,380	822	127	369	111,606
Girls	3,655	93,550	6,918	2,729	1,626	784	117	41	109,794

* Effective enrolment is the actual enrolment on the first Friday in August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

In 1972, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 85 per cent, Church of England schools for 7 per cent, and non-denominational 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 490. Private Schools: Age Distribution of Pupils

Effective Enrolment *

Age in Years	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972		
					Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	18,001	17,455	16,613	16,646	8,134	8,421	16,555
6 and under 7	19,556	18,634	18,149	17,607	8,714	8,469	17,183
7 " " 8	19,801	19,385	18,763	18,522	9,015	8,773	17,788
8 " " 9	19,320	19,463	19,354	18,671	9,191	9,205	18,396
9 " " 10	18,746	19,050	19,352	19,414	9,432	9,382	18,814
10 " " 11	19,081	18,645	18,709	19,521	9,527	9,676	19,203
11 " " 12	18,778	18,964	18,942	18,973	9,705	9,807	19,512
12 " " 13	18,400	18,542	19,265	18,906	9,406	9,647	19,053
13 " " 14	18,052	17,825	18,121	18,698	9,005	9,446	18,451
14 " " 15	17,194	17,547	17,719	17,945	9,171	9,235	18,406
15 or more	34,189	35,277	36,546	37,292	20,306	17,733	38,039
Total	221,118	220,787	221,533	222,195	111,606	109,794	221,400

* See note *, Table 489.

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 491. 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
1967	71,223	70,903	142,126	39,064	38,866	77,930	15,669	204,387	220,056
1968	70,241	70,025	140,266	40,574	40,278	80,852	14,917	206,201	221,118
1969	69,215	68,922	138,137	41,879	40,771	82,650	15,099	205,688	220,787
1970	68,363	67,929	136,292	43,353	41,888	85,241	14,467	207,066	221,533
1971	67,971	67,672r	135,643r	44,074	42,478r	86,552r	14,975	207,220	222,195
1972	67,036	66,657	133,693	44,570	43,137	87,707	12,588	208,812	221,400

* See note *, Table 489.

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 492. 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
1967	20,873	20,997	20,358	19,627	19,784	19,188	19,282	2,017	142,126
1968	19,981	20,460	20,448	19,628	18,991	19,369	19,293	2,096	140,266
1969	19,431	19,445	19,964	19,697	19,162	18,639	19,522	2,277	138,137
1970	18,629	19,081	19,299	19,660	19,430	18,982	19,028	2,183	136,292
1971	18,622	18,448	19,041	19,088	19,507	19,367	19,321	2,249 ^r	135,643 ^r
1972	17,953	18,171	18,215	18,812	18,956	19,285	19,807	2,494	133,693

* See note *, Table 489.

† Includes pupils in progressive schools and schools for mildly and moderately intellectually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, physically handicapped and debilitated children, and pupils in special classes for intellectually and physically handicapped children attached to ordinary schools.

The next table shows, for the last six years, the number of secondary pupils in private schools in each form of the secondary course:—

Table 493. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Form

Effective Enrolment*

Year	1st Form	2nd Form	3rd Form	4th Form	5th Form	6th Form	Total Secondary
1967	18,659	17,750	16,591	13,046	6,681	5,203	77,930
1968	18,439	17,882	16,411	14,927	7,115	6,078	80,852
1969	18,535	17,894	16,774	14,947	7,952	6,548	82,650
1970	19,033	18,284	17,124	15,485	7,928	7,387	85,241
1971	18,837	18,731	17,476	15,840	8,316	7,352	86,552 ^r
1972	19,034	18,418	17,749	16,417	8,458	7,631	87,707

* See note *, Table 489.

In 1969, there were 18,535 first-form pupils, but in 1972, only 16,417 pupils in fourth form, indicating that about one-eighth of the pupils left between first and fourth form. Slightly less than half of those completing fourth form in 1970 completed sixth form in 1972. The proportions of pupils at public schools leaving school before the completion of the full secondary courses were rather higher (see page 625).

A classification of the primary pupils in private schools in 1972 according to their age and grade is given in the following table:—

Table 494. Private Schools: Primary Pupils according to Age and Grade, 1972

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	932	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	1,141
5 and under 6	14,836	377	...	...	...	...	...	201	15,414
6 " " 7	2,147	14,437	372	...	...	...	...	227	17,183
7 " " 8	38	3,267	13,933	351	1	...	...	198	17,788
8 " " 9	...	87	3,754	13,938	388	...	...	229	18,396
9 " " 10	...	3	146	4,270	13,743	437	3	212	18,814
10 " " 11	...	...	10	241	4,507	13,725	545	174	19,202
11 " " 12	...	...	...	11	299	4,651	13,838	144	18,943
12 or more	...	...	...	1	18	472	5,421	900	6,812
Total	17,953	18,171	18,215	18,812	18,956	19,285	19,807	2,494	133,693

* See note *, Table 489.

† See note †, Table 492.

The next table contains a classification of the secondary pupils in 1972 according to their age and form:—

Table 495. Private Schools: Secondary Pupils according to Age and Form, 1972

Effective Enrolment*							
Age in Years	1st Form	2nd Form	3rd Form	4th Form	5th Form	6th Form	Total Secondary
Under 12	568	2	...	...	...	...	570
12 and under 13	13,052	404	2	...	...	...	13,458
13 " " 14	5,011	12,415	477	...	...	...	17,903
14 " " 15	378	5,176	12,175	514	1	...	18,244
15 " " 16	22	403	4,766	11,404	332	1	16,928
16 " " 17	2	18	312	4,188	5,964	231	10,715
17 " " 18	1	...	15	292	2,056	5,355	7,719
18 or more	...	...	2	19	105	2,044	2,170
Total	19,034	18,418	17,749	16,417	8,458	7,631	87,707

* See note *, Table 489.

Education for Deaf and Blind

Deaf children are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls (where 49 girls were enrolled in August 1972) and the other at Castle Hill (where 34 boys were enrolled). Two Roman

Catholic schools for blind children are conducted at Wahroonga; in 1972 there were 50 boys and 23 girls enrolled at the schools. All these schools, and the teachers and pupils in them, are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to private schools.

PRIVATE KINDERGARTEN AND NURSERY SCHOOLS

The Kindergarten Union maintains kindergartens in Sydney and Newcastle for children under statutory school age. In August 1972, there were 63 schools and one Mobile Unit with 130 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 3,944 pupils. The organisation received a State subsidy of \$264,000 in 1972.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association conducts 20 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and five years; in 1972 the effective enrolment was 1,559 and the number of full-time teachers was 127. Attached to six of these schools are day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In 1972-73 the Association received as subsidy \$315,000 from the State and \$48,320 from municipal councils; donations, subscriptions, etc. amounted to \$7,113.

Particulars of the enrolments at the kindergartens and nursery schools conducted by these organisations are given in the following table for the last six years. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

Table 496. 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											
1967	...	...	452	403	1,055	918	65	62	1,572	1,383	2,955
1968	...	...	539	555	1,212	999	48	41	1,799	1,595	3,394
1969	...	...	580	538	1,137	1,015	62	48	1,779	1,601	3,380
1970	...	...	598	541	1,182	1,081	119	119	1,899	1,741	3,640
1971	...	...	659	622	1,309	1,178	33	31	2,001	1,831	3,832
1972	28	22	704	563	1,306	1,172	89	60	2,127	1,817	3,944
SYDNEY DAY NURSERY AND NURSERY SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION											
1967	180	153	213	177	323	275	11	8	727	613	1,340
1968	180	139	172	164	308	256	8	7	668	566	1,234
1969	174	180	208	188	311	258	23	13	716	639	1,355
1970	188	165	197	178	358	318	15	26	758	687	1,445
1971	191	197	202	153	303	303	17	16	713	669	1,382
1972	193	187	208	231	386	316	25	13	812	747	1,559

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 662 of these kindergartens and nursery schools in operation in 1972.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A special division of the Department of Education, composed of Guidance Officers, School Counsellors, and Specialist Counsellors, with teacher experience and training in psychology, exists to assist teachers and parents of public school children in the selection of suitable primary and secondary courses, and to help children with special difficulties (including intellectually handicapped children enrolled at private schools). Systematic psychological tests are applied to the fourth and higher grades, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes. In addition, there are nine educational clinics to aid public and private school children with special problems.

In 1973, there were 218 school counsellors (111 in the metropolitan area and 107 in the country), 33 district guidance officers (17 metropolitan and 16 country), 21 specialist counsellors, 11 area guidance officers, and 2 specialist guidance officers.

At each public secondary school a teacher acts in the capacity of Careers Adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Excursions are held to enable pupils to observe people working in various industries. A series of Vocational Guidance Camps is held in Sydney each year, and many country children attend.

Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Vocational Guidance Bureau in the Department of Labour and Industry.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR SCIENCE LABORATORIES AND LIBRARIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

In each year since 1964-1965, the Australian 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 Australian Government grants payable for Australia as a whole for science laboratories were fixed at \$37,721,400 for the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71, and \$43,295,000 for the four years 1971-72 to 1974-75. The 1971 Act provides that, in the latter period, not more than one-quarter of the grant for the whole period would be made available before the end of the first year, not more than one-half before the end of the second year, and not more than three-quarters before the end of the third year. The aggregate grant is allocated between public schools and private schools on the basis of their enrolments in August 1963; until 1966-67, equal weight was given to the enrolments in each type of school, but since 1967-68 the enrolments in private schools have been weighted twice as heavily as the enrolments in public schools. The allocation between States of the aggregate grants for public and private schools is related to the total population of the States at the last population census.

The maximum Australian Government grants payable for science laboratories to public and private schools in New South Wales and in Australia for each period from 1964-65 are shown below:—

	1964-65	Three-year Period		Four-year Period
		1965-66 to 1967-68	1968-69 to 1970-71	1971-72 to 1974-75
<i>New South Wales—</i>	<i>\$ thous.</i>	<i>\$ thous.</i>	<i>\$ thous.</i>	<i>\$ thous.</i>
<i>Public Schools</i>	2,710	8,130	8,052	9,472
<i>Private Schools</i>	999	3,995	5,936	5,342
<i>Australia—</i>				
<i>Public Schools</i>	7,238	21,713	21,713	26,088
<i>Private Schools</i>	2,668	10,672	16,008	17,207

In terms of the States Grants (Secondary Schools Libraries) Acts, the Australian Government makes unmatched grants to the States for payment to public and private secondary schools in order to subsidise the construction of library buildings, and to provide for furniture, equipment, and the basic stock of books and instructional materials for libraries. The maximum grants payable total \$27,000,000 (including \$9,984,000 for New South Wales) for the years 1969 to 1971, and \$30,000,000 (\$10,897,000) for 1972 to 1974.

The amounts granted to New South Wales in each year since 1967-68 are shown in Table 470.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: SAVINGS BANKS

A system of school savings banks in connection with public schools was commenced in 1887, and was later extended to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the savings bank concerned.

At 30 June 1972, there were 3,438 school savings bank agencies (3,524 at 30 June 1971), the number of operative accounts was 526,000 (523,000), the balance to credit of the accounts was \$9,494,000 (\$9,102,000), and the average balance per account was \$18.05 (\$17.40).

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

In New South Wales teacher education courses are offered by State and private teachers' colleges, by colleges of advanced education, and by the universities. Students enrolled in these courses in 1972 are shown in the next table.

Table 497. Students*† in Teacher Training, 1972

Type of Course	New Students	All Students						Final Year Students
		Enrolled at			Total			
		Teachers' College only	Teachers' College and University or University only	Teachers' College and other Institution or other Institution only	Males	Females	Persons	
DEPARTMENTAL STUDENTS								
Primary Courses—								
2 years	494	1,183	...	125	441	867	1,308	814
3 years	1,424	2,636	...	982	897	2,721	3,618	864
Secondary Courses—								
3 years	879	2,073	...	86	1,162	997	2,159	492
4 years or more ..	3,518	212	9,225	709	4,194	5,952	10,146	1,911
Total, Departmental Students	6,315	6,104	9,225	1,902	6,694	10,537	17,231	4,081
OTHER STUDENTS								
Primary, Sub-Primary, and Pre-school Courses—								
2 years‡	38	47	...	4	15	36	51	13
3 years	638	1,271	...	72	184	1,159	1,343	317
Secondary Courses—								
3 years	97	143	...	15	135	23	158	28
4 years or more ..	188	110	662	18	279	511	790	306
Total, Other Students	961	1,571	662	109	613	1,729	2,342	664
Total, All Students ..	7,276	7,675	9,887	2,011	7,307	12,266	19,573	4,745

* See text following table.

† Includes 375 students who commenced training in the second semester of 1972. Excludes part-time students, most of whom are already teaching.

‡ Includes two-year courses, with the option of a third year.

In the table shown above, students who hold scholarships awarded by the Department of Education are classified as "Departmental students". However, figures relating to Departmental students at the Australian National University and the Canberra College of Advanced Education are excluded. Private students at State teachers' colleges, students at private teachers' colleges and private students in teacher training courses at universities and colleges of advanced education are classified as "Other students". Figures relating to students at the Australian College of Pacific Administration are excluded from the table.

In the table, composite courses are shown under their combined length (e.g., a three-year degree course followed by a Diploma of Education course is treated as a four-year course). Included in the 1,911 final year Departmental students undertaking secondary courses of four or more years are 101 students who have elected in their final year to specialise in primary methods. Students—other than Departmental students—in physical education courses may teach either at primary or secondary level, and have been included under the classification "Primary, Sub-primary, and Pre-school three-year courses".

Training of Teachers for Public Schools

Teacher education 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. Scholarship holders must guarantee that they will serve the Department after their period of training. Students who commenced their training before 1973 undertook to serve for three years where their training would take one or two years, and five years in the case of longer training. Since 1973, students are required to serve the Department for the same number of years as their training will take.

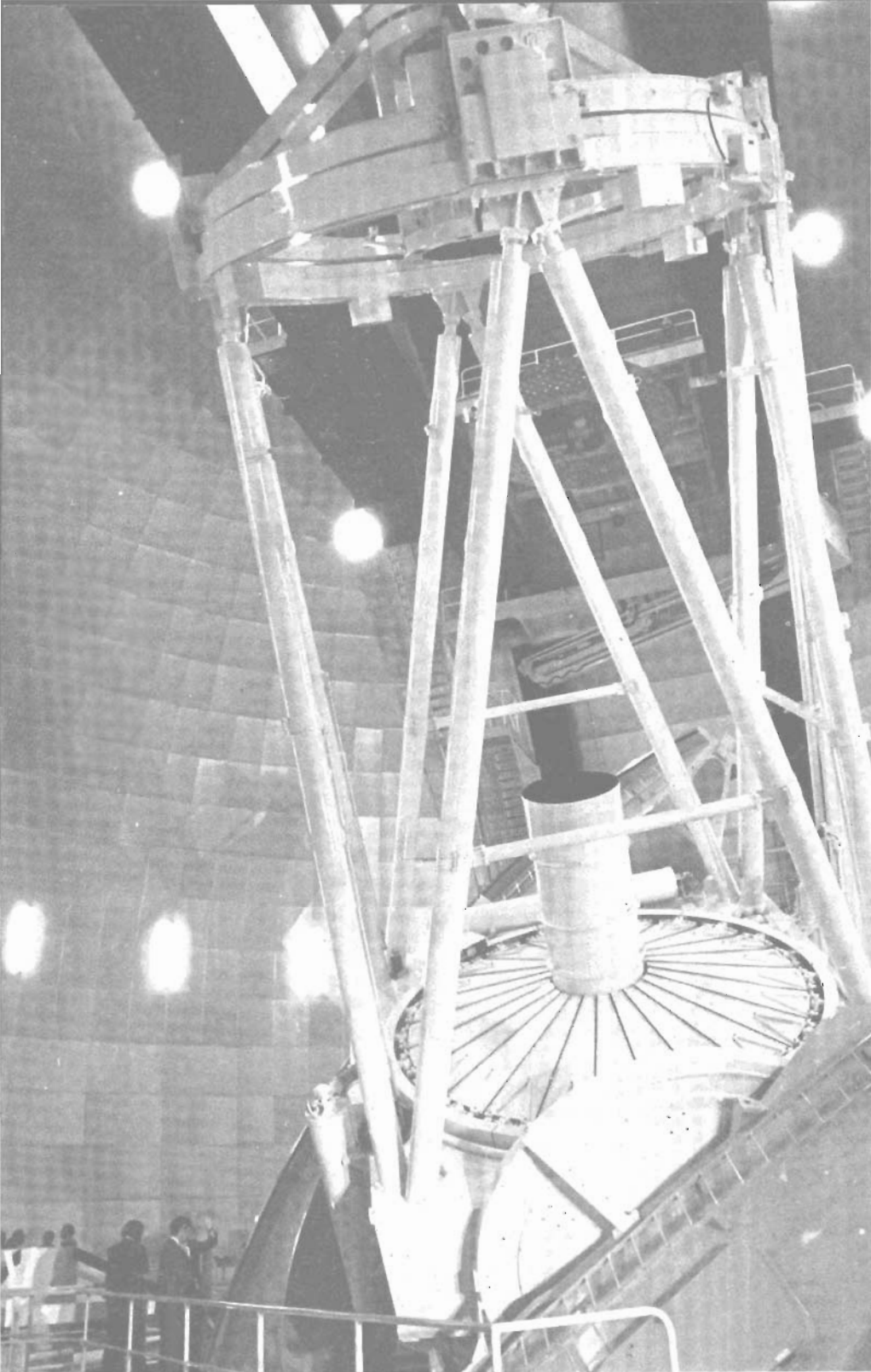
With effect from February 1972, the scholarship allowance for unmarried students under 21 years of age ranges from \$830 per annum in the first year of training to \$1,490 in the fourth and subsequent years if the student lives at home, and from \$1,320 to \$1,930, respectively, if the student lives away from home. For unmarried students between 21 and 24 years of age inclusive, the rate is not less than \$1,150 if living at home and not less than \$1,600 if living away from home. For unmarried students 25 years of age and over, the rate is \$1,600 for the first three years of training and \$1,930 for the fourth and subsequent years, and is the same rate whether the student lives at home or away from home. Students who live in College Halls of Residence receive the same allowance as a student living away from home, but are required to pay the appropriate residential fees. From February 1973, married male students receive \$1,925 per annum during their course, plus \$330 a year for a dependent wife and \$114 a year for each dependent child.

During 1972, nine teachers' colleges (Sydney, Armidale, William Balmain at Lindfield, Newcastle, Alexander Mackie at Paddington, Wollongong, Goulburn, Westmead, and Lismore) were maintained by the State for the training of teachers for public schools.

Private students may be admitted to these colleges and are required to pay fees. Holders of scholarships were also enrolled for teacher education courses at the Mitchell College of Advanced Education, the Riverina College of Advanced Education, the State Conservatorium of Music, Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, the National Art School, the New South Wales Institute of Technology, and the universities. Courses at the agricultural colleges, the Institute of Technology, and some of the universities are supplemented by a final year at a teachers' college. Students engaged in courses at the National Art School, and in similar specialist courses, engage in concurrent courses, at a teachers' college.

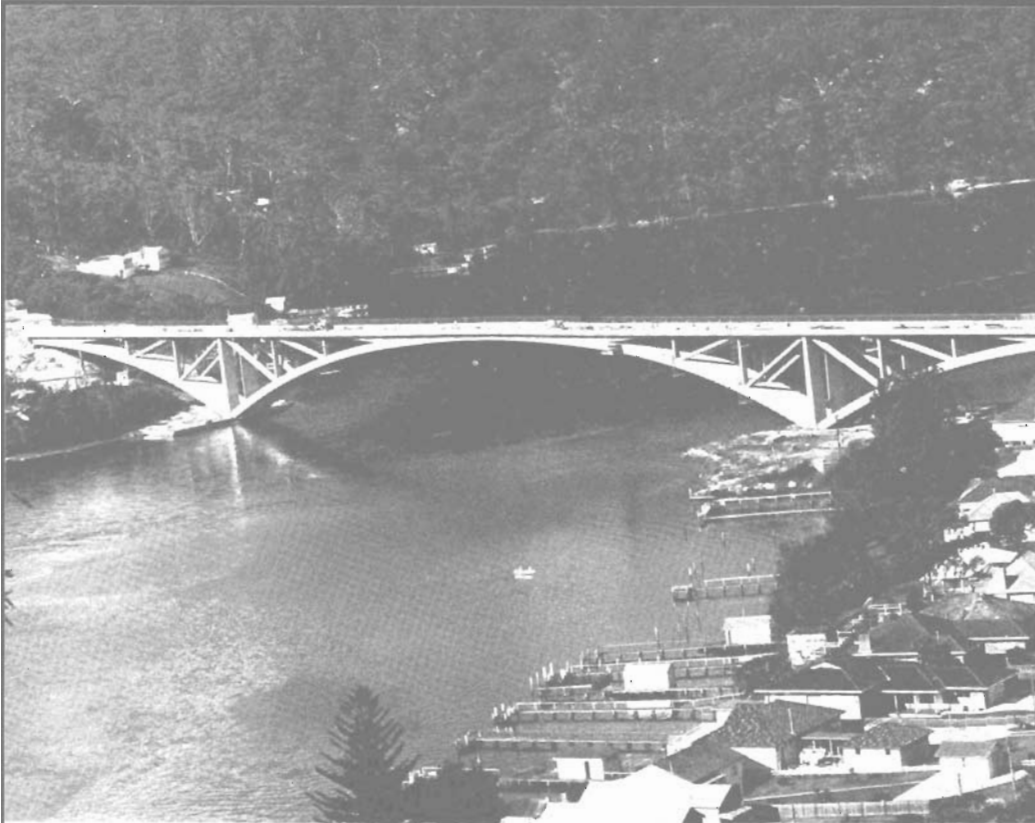
Scholarship-holders selected for training as secondary school teachers are normally required to complete:—

- (i) a university degree course (generally in arts, science, or economics), or a diploma course at a college of advanced education, followed by a one-year course in professional training (leading to a post-graduate Diploma in Education), or
- (ii) an integrated university degree course or college of advanced education diploma course which incorporates professional teacher training.



The Sydney Morning Herald.

The Anglo - Australian Telescope at Siding Springs Mountain (in the Warrumbungle Range near Coonabarabran) was officially opened in October 1974. This 3.9 metre optical telescope will be shared equally by Australian and United Kingdom astronomers.

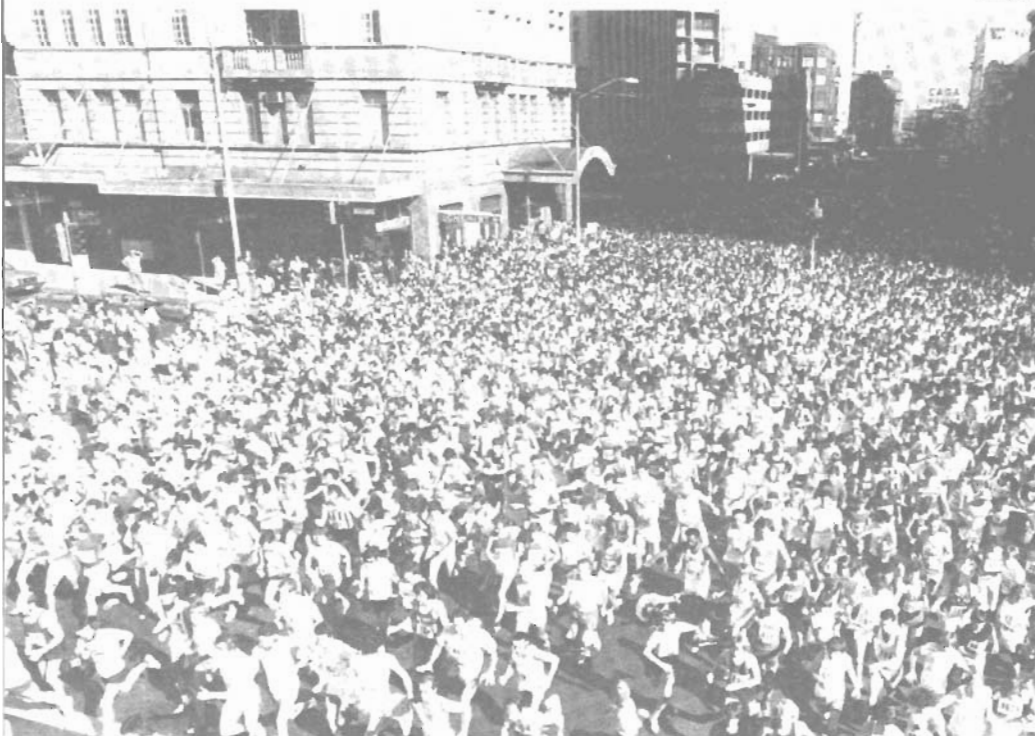


N.S.W. Department of Main Roads

The bridge at The Rip was opened in June 1974. This bridge extends across the entrance to Brisbane Water, and links Woy Woy to the eastern side of Brisbane Water.

A view of the start of the "City to Surf" footrace. This annual event, held over a fifteen kilometre course between Sydney Town Hall and Bondi Beach, attracts over 5,000 competitors.

The Sun



Certain of the State teachers' colleges provide three-year courses to train teachers for the lower secondary classes, and special courses of two to four years' duration are provided for specialist teachers of physical education, agriculture, art, music, industrial arts, home science, and textiles and design. All the colleges (except Alexander Mackie which does not provide training for infants' school teachers) provide courses of training for infants' and primary school teachers which are of three years' duration. Teaching methods are demonstrated at special schools associated with the colleges, and practical training is given at other selected schools.

Training courses are also conducted for teachers of the deaf, remedial teachers, teachers of deaf-blind children, and teachers of sub-normal children. These courses are additional to normal teacher education.

Particulars of students enrolled at the State teachers' colleges in recent years are given in the following table:—

Table 498. 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					
1967	8	1,292	2,413	1,758	2,277	33	89	3,083	4,779	7,862
1968	8	1,034	2,527	2,074	2,935	71	170	3,179	5,632	8,811
1969	9	1,198	2,899	2,124	3,064	78	184	3,400	6,147	9,547
1970	10	1,296	3,015	1,820	2,693	111	141	3,227	5,849	9,076
1971	10	1,933	3,979	1,989	3,172	69	96	3,991	7,247	11,238
1972	9	2,254	3,850	2,448	3,683	77	117	4,779	7,650	12,429

* Excludes departmental students who are not enrolled at a teachers' college.
 † Students holding a scholarship awarded by the Department of Education.

The salaries of public school teachers reflect the length of their period of training, the length of their service after training, and their promotion to such positions as subject master, deputy principal, or principal. Since 1 January 1963, the salary rates for female teachers have been equal to the salary rates for males.

Under the Public Service Board Determination operative from September 1973, the salary of teachers who have completed two years' study in a teachers' college rises from \$4,775 in the first year of service to \$8,115 in the tenth, and the salary of those with three years' training rises from \$5,475 in the first year of service to \$8,354 in the tenth. The salary of teachers with four years' training (usually university graduates) rises from \$6,372 in the first year of service to \$9,586 in the eighth. The salary of teachers in promotion positions ranges from \$8,354 for a senior assistant in his first year of service in that position, and \$10,532 for a subject master in a high school, to \$14,218 for the principal of a high school in his second year of service in that position.

Training of Teachers for Private Schools

Members of religious communities and lay students are trained for teaching at Roman Catholic schools at five centres in New South Wales and at one centre in the Australian Capital Territory. The training colleges follow a three-year pattern of teacher education.

The entrance qualification is the Higher School Certificate or its equivalent. Certificates of competence are issued to those who are successful in the examination at the end of the course. Those who show special aptitude are enrolled for a degree course in Arts or Science and the Diploma of Education at one of the universities in the State.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales conducts a three-year training course at the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers' College at Waverley. In 1972, there were 214 girls in training at the College, and 48 students completed the course.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association provides a three-year course of training for nursery school teachers at Newtown. In 1972 there were 115 students enrolled.

A number of other institutions provide specialised teacher training and teachers may be trained as "private" students at State teachers' colleges, at colleges of advanced education, and at universities.

Australian Government Grants for Teachers' Colleges

In terms of the States Grants (Teachers Colleges) Act, 1967-1970, the Australian Government has made grants to the States, on an unmatched basis, for the construction and equipping of colleges for the training of teachers. The maximum grants payable for the three years 1967-68 to 1969-70 were fixed at \$24,000,000, and for the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73 at \$30,000,000 (including \$9,900,000 for New South Wales).

In terms of the State Grants (Pre-school Teachers Colleges) Act, 1968-1972, the Australian Government made unmatched grants to the States for the building of approved pre-school teachers' colleges. The maximum grants payable under the Act were fixed at \$2,500,000 (including \$225,000 for the Sydney Kindergarten Training College and \$650,000 for the Nursery School Teachers' College in New South Wales) for the period 2 December 1968 to 31 December 1973.

From 1 July 1973, teachers' colleges and pre-school teachers' colleges are allocated Australian Government grants under the States Grants (Advanced Education) Act 1972-1973 (see page 653).

The combined amounts granted to New South Wales in each year since 1968-69 are shown in Table 470.

TECHNICAL COLLEGES

This section deals with government technical colleges and associated teaching centres in New South Wales. These institutions are administered by the Department of Technical Education, established under the Minister for Education.

A Technical Education Advisory Council advises the Minister with respect to technical education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical Education with those of other educational bodies. The Council, which meets three times a year, comprises the Director of Technical Education (as chairman), the Director-General of Education, and representatives of industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement, and educational authorities.

An advisory council or committee for each technical college is established on a local basis to assist the principal.

A system of advisory committees (one for each group of trades or skilled occupations) has been in operation in the State for many years. These committees, which consist of departmental officers and representatives of employers, employees, etc., give expert advice in the planning of courses of instruction, and facilitate the co-ordination of technical training courses with industrial developments.

Newly-appointed teachers in technical training institutions undergo in-service training during their first year of service. The basic course of training includes lectures in teaching methods, educational psychology, principles of technical education, English expression, and practice teaching.

There are 61 technical colleges and 136 associated teaching centres operated by the Department throughout the State. Sydney Technical College (at Ultimo), East Sydney Technical College (at Darlinghurst), and thirteen other colleges are located in the metropolitan area, and a further 46 colleges have been established in country areas. Three mobile units (consisting of specially equipped railway carriages) are used for technical training in outlying areas of the State. Correspondence courses in technical subjects are provided, through the College of External Studies (at Darlinghurst), for students unable to attend classes at a technical institution.

The courses provided at technical colleges and associated teaching centres may be classified broadly into four groups—diploma courses of professional standard; certificate courses providing training at a semi-professional level; trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in skilled trades; and qualifying and special courses.

The diploma courses are offered in fine art, design, and art (education) at the National Art School, and in industrial arts (education) at the Sydney Technical College, and these courses are of four or five years' duration. The standard required for admission to these courses is the Higher School Certificate (with passes at an appropriate level in specified subjects) or its equivalent, and students must pass an art aptitude test, except in the case of industrial arts.

The certificate courses provide three or four years' training in a variety of technical, commercial, and rural subjects, including commerce, management, applied science, engineering, and rural studies. There are no occupational qualifications for entry, and the usual educational standard

required is the School Certificate (with passes at an appropriate level in specified subjects). Certificate courses are mainly part-time, requiring attendance of up to ten hours per week.

The trade courses are designed to supplement work experience, and require attendance for an average of eight hours per week over a period of three years. There are more than eighty different trade courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical, and other trades, and numerous post-trade courses are available for students who have completed a trade course and wish to specialise in a particular branch of the trade. The trade courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. In general, industrial awards provide for the release of apprentices by their employers, without loss of pay, for the time necessary to attend appropriate trade courses.

Students who do not have the educational qualifications required for technical college courses may undertake the certificate entrance course (School Certificate standard) or diploma entrance course (Higher School Certificate standard) conducted in many of the colleges.

Special courses of short duration are provided to meet particular needs. They include various commerce and engineering subjects, and courses in home science, women's handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. For most of these courses, there are no educational or occupational requirements.

Particulars of teachers and students at government technical colleges and associated teaching centres in 1972 and earlier years are shown in the next table:—

Table 499. Technical Colleges*: Teachers and Students

Year	Teaching Staff at 30 June				Total	Enrolments ‡		
	Full-time		Part-time†			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1963	1,105	369	2,732		4,206	87,477	40,219	127,696
1964	1,145	390	3,099		4,634	94,663	41,022	135,685
1965	1,220	350	3,140		4,710	98,840	41,377	140,217
1966	1,273¶	352¶	2,990¶	576¶	5,191¶	104,246	44,733	148,979
1967	1,389¶	358¶	2,981¶	642¶	5,370¶	106,733	48,959	155,692
1968	1,378	391	2,959	695	5,423	107,638	51,117	158,755
1969	1,369	430	3,297	936	6,032	111,824	56,157	167,981
1970	1,365	428	3,477	958	6,228	106,039	56,579	162,618
1971	1,607	513	3,811	1,111	7,042	108,917	60,289	169,206
1972*	1,671	514	3,780	1,129	7,094	104,988	57,952	162,940

* Excludes N.S.W. Institute of Technology. Staff and enrolments at the Canberra Technical College are included in this table in 1971 and earlier years, but excluded in 1972. The number of staff at the College in 1972 was—full-time, 69 males, and 22 females; part-time, 142 males and 64 females; 297 total—and the number of enrolments was 3,879 males, 3,759 females, 7,638 total.

† 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 1972 was 161,083.

¶ Includes lecturers at the N.S.W. Institute of Technology, particulars of whom are not available separately.

The enrolments in 1972 included 31,322 at Sydney Technical College, 6,996 at the East Sydney College, 57,623 at other institutions in the Sydney metropolitan area, 10,208 at Newcastle, 8,475 at Wollongong, and 35,951 at other institutions outside the Sydney metropolitan area. There were also 12,365 correspondence students.

A classification of the enrolments in 1972 by the field of instruction and type of course being followed is given in the next table:—

Table 500. Technical Colleges: Enrolments*, by Field of Instruction and Type of Course, 1972

Field of Instruction	Oral Student Enrolments					Correspondence Student Enrolments †	Total Student Enrolments
	Diploma	Certificate and Post-certificate	Trade and Post-trade	Other	Total		
Applied Science	3,042	...	519	3,561	236	3,797
Engineering—							
Automotive	5,704	1,945	7,649	394	8,043
Electrical	4,653	6,699	876	12,228	717	12,945
Marine	134	...	421	555	35	590
Mechanical and Civil	7,043	8,314	4,460	19,817	807	20,624
Mining	327	...	190	517	...	517
Building	1,375	6,722	3,796	11,893	394	12,287
Plumbing and Sheet Metal	63	2,964	565	3,592	131	3,723
Agriculture	535	314	1,355	2,204	901	3,105
Sheep and Wool	23	...	1,829	1,852	7	1,859
Management	5,755	...	586	6,341	146	6,487
Commerce	9,336	...	20,797	30,133	3,839	33,972
General Studies	2,746	...	11,972	14,718	3,867	18,585
Art	790	129	...	6,417	7,336	235	7,571
Graphic Arts	115	1,921	760	2,796	59	2,855
Hairdressing	1,365	...	1,365	145	1,510
Food	225	1,483	2,377	4,085	386	4,471
Home Science	204	...	2,783	2,987	...	2,987
Fashion	459	...	14,853	15,312	63	15,375
Other	182	122	210	1,120	1,634	3	1,637
Tota	972	36,286	35,696	77,621	150,575	12,365	162,940

* See note ‡, Table 499.

† See text following table.

In 1972, 4,032 of the correspondence students were enrolled in certificate and post-certificate courses, 587 were in trade and post-trade courses, 2,988 were in preparatory and qualifying courses, and 4,758 were enrolled in special courses.

Particulars of the age and sex of all students enrolled in each type of course in 1972 are given in the next table:—

Table 501. Technical Colleges: Enrolments*, by Type of Course and Age of Student, 1972

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 .. .. .	...	...	12	73	150	163	101	499
Certificate and Post-certificate	76	455	1,150	5,800	11,872	11,627	1,030	32,010
Trade and Post-trade ..	2,035	6,515	7,685	11,080	3,577	1,897	1,564	34,353
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	226	346	659	1,561	1,186	756	264	4,998
Special	1,732	1,208	1,324	2,799	5,356	9,315	2,438	24,172
Total	4,069	8,524	10,830	21,313	22,141	23,758	5,397	96,032
Correspondence Students † ..	17	106	234	871	1,956	3,228	2,544	8,956
Total Students	4,086	8,630	11,064	22,184	24,097	26,986	7,941	104,988
FEMALES								
Oral Students—								
Diploma .. .. .	...	...	22	153	159	45	94	473
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	67	222	404	1,208	1,218	1,007	150	4,276
Trade and Post-trade	265	463	292	160	35	71	57	1,343
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	130	250	384	622	487	446	162	2,481
Special	4,579	6,258	3,424	4,616	6,326	13,980	6,787	45,970
Total	5,041	7,193	4,526	6,759	8,225	15,549	7,250	54,543
Correspondence Students † ..	29	83	182	406	616	1,290	803	3,409
Total Students	5,070	7,276	4,708	7,165	8,841	16,839	8,053	57,952
PERSONS								
Oral Students—								
Diploma .. .. .	...	...	34	226	309	208	195	972
Certificate and Post-certificate ..	143	677	1,554	7,008	13,090	12,634	1,180	36,286
Trade and Post-trade	2,300	6,978	7,977	11,240	3,612	1,968	1,621	35,696
Preparatory and Qualifying ..	356	596	1,043	2,183	1,673	1,202	426	7,479
Special	6,311	7,466	4,748	7,415	11,682	23,295	9,225	70,142
Total	9,110	15,717	15,356	28,072	30,366	39,307	12,647	150,575
Correspondence Students † ..	46	189	416	1,277	2,572	4,518	3,347	12,365
Total Students	9,156	15,906	15,772	29,349	32,938	43,825	15,994	162,940

* See note †, Table 499.

† See text following Table 500.

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 502. Technical Colleges: Oral Student Enrolments* in Trade and Post-trade Courses

Trade or Post-trade Courses	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Trade Courses—					
Building, Furniture and Allied Trades—					
Bricklaying	362	337	372	412	477
Carpentry and Joinery	2,867	2,864	2,944	3,080	3,106
Painting and Decorating	463	461	341	333	321
Signwriting	200	229	152	123	81
Woodworking Machinery	297	287	299	290	230
Cabinetmaking	474	484	472	486	488
Other	975	1,004	930	946	1,000
Total, Building, etc.	5,638	5,666	5,510	5,670	5,703
Mechanical Trades—					
Aircraft Mechanics	585	543	411	421	329
Automotive Engineering	3,592	3,671	3,327	3,551	3,602
Boilermaking	1,739	1,651	1,655	1,708	1,680
Fitting and Machining	5,781	4,996	4,775	4,789	4,773
Panelbeating	999	775	864	975	951
Other	1,308	1,291	1,305	1,298	1,344
Total, Mechanical	14,004	12,927	12,337	12,742	12,679
Electrical Trades—					
Fitters and Mechanics	4,963	4,639	4,892	5,108	5,144
Radio Mechanics	472	535	496	499	501
Telegraph Mechanics	33	42	34	38	50
Total, Electrical	5,468	5,216	5,422	5,645	5,695
Plumbing and Allied Trades	1,769	1,728	1,850	2,096	2,174
Graphic Arts	1,925	2,028	2,021	1,839	1,719
Hairdressing	1,567	1,555	1,584	1,494	1,294
Food Trades	1,247	1,334	1,266	1,447	1,427
Footwear Trades	248	176	200	139	121
Other	136	262	377	377	392
Total, Trade Courses	32,002	30,892	30,567	31,449	31,204
Post-trade Courses—					
Building	1,333	1,270	1,171	1,094	1,013
Mechanical	1,149	1,624	1,199	1,411	1,339
Electrical	617	767	724	858	1,004
Other	1,300	1,362	1,275	1,274	1,136
Total, Post-trade Courses	4,399	5,023	4,369	4,637	4,492

* See notes* and ‡ Table 499.

Australian Government Grants for Technical Colleges

In each year since 1964–65, the Australian 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 originally fixed at \$36,000,000 (\$13,320,000 for New South Wales) for the three years 1971–72 to 1973–74—with the proviso that 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 States Grants (Technical Training) Act, 1973, provided an additional \$10,000,000 (\$3,668,000 for New South Wales) for 1973–74. The amounts received by New South Wales in each year since 1967–68 are shown in Table 470.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

A committee of the Australian Universities Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Martin, was appointed in 1961 to enquire into the future of tertiary education in Australia. The Committee was asked to consider the pattern of tertiary education in relation to the needs and resources of Australia and to make recommendations to the Commission on future development. In 1965, the Martin Committee recommended that a comprehensive system of non-university tertiary education should be developed from and around the tertiary-type courses currently conducted by technical colleges, and that the necessary funds for this development should be provided, on a shared basis, by the Australian and State Governments. It was envisaged that colleges would be established, to provide tertiary training with a vocational emphasis (as distinct from—and to complement—the academic education provided by the universities). These colleges have been given the generic title of “colleges of advanced education”.

The Committee's recommendations relating to the establishment and development of colleges of advanced education were accepted by the Australian Government which, in 1965, appointed the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education to make recommendations to the Government for the development of colleges of advanced education. In December 1971, this Committee was replaced by the Australian Commission on Advanced Education, which is required to advise the Government on advanced education after consultation with the Australian Universities Commission and those State authorities which have been established to co-ordinate higher education within each State. (Details of the New South Wales authorities are shown on page 611.)

In December 1971, the Australian Council on Awards in Advanced Education was established for the purpose of co-operating with the State Boards of Advanced Education in promoting consistency in nomenclature used for awarding degrees or diplomas, etc. The Council operates as a national body responsible to the seven Ministers of Education.

By the end of 1973 the colleges of advanced education in New South Wales included the State teachers' colleges and pre-school teachers' colleges (see pages 640–642), the N.S.W. Institute of Technology, the Hawkesbury, Wagga, and Orange Agricultural Colleges, the Conservatorium of Music, the Mitchell and Riverina Colleges of Advanced Education, the National Art School, and the College 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.

NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The N.S.W. Institute of Technology, which has been developed from the former N.S.W. Institutes of Technology (established in 1965) and Business Studies (established in 1967), and which was incorporated as an autonomous institution on 1 July 1971, provides tertiary education, with vocational emphasis, to professional level.

The Institute offers professional courses leading to first degree awards in Applied Science and Engineering and to the award of Diploma in Technology. Bachelor of Applied Science degree courses may be undertaken in the fields of applied biology, applied chemistry, biomedical science, building, computing science, or mathematics; and Bachelor of Engineering degree courses may be undertaken in civil, electrical, mechanical, production or structural engineering. Diploma courses are offered in architecture, building, quantity surveying, commerce, management, public administration, public relations, information processing, and science; and a post-graduate diploma is offered in operations research. Most of the courses require appropriate occupational experience concurrent with course work. Courses are offered with a variety of attendance patterns—full-time, part-time, or as a “sandwich” programme (alternate semesters of full-time study and full-time employment in a related field). The general requirement for admission to the Institute is completion of the New South Wales Higher School Certificate at a level of performance determined by the Academic Board, completion of an approved certificate course of the New South Wales Department of Technical Education, or possession of equivalent qualifications. Special provisions apply to candidates who have attained the age of 25 years. In addition, a candidate who has satisfied the general requirement for admission is required to satisfy particular course requirements. The headquarters of the Institute are located at Broadway, Sydney.

The number of enrolments in the various courses since 1968 and the ages of students enrolled are shown in the following tables:—

Table 503. N.S.W. Institute of Technology: Enrolments* by Course

Course	Enrolments*				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Applied Chemistry†	...	...	...	...	65
Architecture	151	175	204	243	289
Biomedical Science†‡	...	...	122	211	266
Building	34	58	77	127	155
Commerce	280	511	558	778	1,068
Engineering—					
Civil†	148	187	240	360	453
Electrical†	157	162	159	266	438
Electronic	120	173	163	142	...
Mechanical†	214	205	214	296	335
Production†	56	69	62	86	94
Structural†	28	31	30	55	53
Information Processing	95	161	164	217	185
Management	211	255	256	310	343
Public Administration	213	223	211	277	312
Public Relations	...	22	10	5	53
Quantity Surveying	25	41	44	52	55
Science	419	445	377	433	343
Extension Courses	...	...	...	61	136
Total	2,151	2,718	2,891	3,919	4,643

* Excludes enrolments (17 in 1970, 63 in 1971 and 57 in 1972) in single or miscellaneous subjects by students not intending to complete a course.

† Consists of enrolments in both diploma and degree courses. The diploma courses will eventually be replaced by degree courses.

‡ In 1972 the former Medical Technology diploma course was replaced by the Biomedical Science degree course.

Table 504. N.S.W. Institute of Technology: Enrolments* by Age of Student

Age of Students (years)	Enrolments*				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972†
17 or less .. ..	...	88	100	226	194
18	81	289	325	619	626
19	273	276	306	453	611
20	190	202	256	369	427
21	156	166	214	294	368
22	153	153	204	252	322
23	118	132	176	250	262
24	164	139	158	231	271
25	142	131	139	179	245
26	109	98	136	171	187
27	84	73	99	149	167
28	87	85	79	113	143
29	69	67	78	88	102
30	68	62	67	74	75
31 or more	357	302	356	430	452
Not stated	100	455	198	21	55
Total	2,151	2,718	2,891	3,919	4,507

* See note *, Table 503.

† Excludes students enrolled in approved extension courses.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Three agricultural colleges are classed as colleges of advanced education, namely the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges and the recently completed Orange Agricultural College. These colleges, administered by the Department of Agriculture, provide training in agriculture, farm management, animal husbandry, and allied subjects, mainly for students intending to enter farming and grazing occupations. The Hawkesbury College is situated at Richmond near the Hawkesbury River, accommodates 340 resident students, and includes a farm of 1,414 hectares. The Wagga College has accommodation for 170 students and includes a farm of 1,299 hectares. The Orange College when fully operational, will accommodate 123 students, and include a farm of 498 hectares.

There are diploma courses in Agriculture (3 years) at Hawkesbury and Wagga Colleges, and in Dairy Technology (3 years), Food Technology (3 years) and Poultry Technology (3 years), and a post-graduate course (1 year) in Rural Extension, at the Hawkesbury College. A diploma course in Farm Management (2 years) will be offered at the Orange 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, and, at the Orange College, economics). 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 the Hawkesbury and Wagga Colleges and at least 18 years of age for the Orange College. All applicants for admission to the Orange College must have at least 12 months continuous industry experience after leaving school, irrespective of their academic standard. 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 \$810 (residential students) and \$408 (other students) at the colleges.

The number of students at the Hawkesbury College in June 1973 was 339, of whom 192 were studying Agriculture, 35 Dairy Technology, 83 Food Technology, 9 Poultry Technology, and 20 were enrolled for the Rural Extension course; there were 136 students of Agriculture at the Wagga College; no enrolments were accepted at the Orange College until July 1973. In 1972 there were 84 diplomas awarded in Agriculture, 2 in Poultry Technology, and 18 in the Rural Extension course. No diplomas were awarded in Dairy Technology or Food Technology as both courses were extended from 2-year to 3-year courses.

CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC

The Conservatorium of Music, which was established by the State in 1915, provides tuition in music, from elementary to advanced stages. A branch of the Conservatorium was opened at Newcastle in 1952.

Studies are divided into four sections—the music school, the opera school, and the diploma courses in practical music and music (education). The music school provides tuition in theory and practice leading to examinations conducted by the Australian Music Examinations Board; these examinations may be taken in a number of grades and at associate or licentiate standard. The opera school was established in 1967 to provide instruction in all aspects of opera. The diploma course in the school of practical music is of three years' duration (four years for vocalists), and leads to the award of a professional diploma; this course is given under the personal direction of the Director of the Conservatorium. The diploma course in music (education) is of four years' duration. Training is also provided at the Conservatorium in chamber and orchestral music.

In 1972, there were 2,264 students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium in Sydney and 620 students at the Newcastle branch of the Conservatorium; students undertaking approved courses of advanced education numbered 271 and 115 respectively. Diplomas were awarded by the Conservatorium to 52 students, and there were 34,332 candidates for examinations under the Australian Music Examinations Board system. Teachers engaged at the Conservatorium are either paid a salary or paid from students' tuition fees, less a commission for administrative costs and rental of studios. Tuition and examination fees and collections for other services amounted to \$402,000 during 1972-73, and payments to teachers, administrative expenses, etc., to \$834,000; expenditure by the State on the Conservatorium amounted to \$981,000 in 1972-73.

MITCHELL COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Mitchell College of Advanced Education was established on 1 January 1970 and replaces the former Bathurst Teachers' College. Courses are offered in business and administrative studies, general studies, and teacher education (primary and sub-primary) and consist of up to four years' full-time study. Part-time courses are offered in business and administrative studies and general studies, and external courses in business and administrative studies, general studies and teacher education. Admission to the College is based on achievement at the Higher School Certificate, or an equivalent, examination. Tuition fees generally are \$225 per annum for full-time students and residential fees are \$746 per annum. In 1972 the number of internal students at the college was 1,110, of whom 212 were enrolled in business and administrative studies, 66 in general studies, and

832 in teacher education courses; the number of external students was 752 (519 in business and administrative studies and 233 in teacher education courses).

RIVERINA COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Riverina College of Advanced Education opened at Wagga Wagga in January 1972, with an initial enrolment of about 750 students which increased to approximately 900 by the beginning of the Spring Semester in 1973. The College, which has been developed from the former Wagga Wagga Teachers' College, has study centres at Albury and Griffith and is intended to serve the whole of the Riverina area. Admission to the College is based on achievement at the Higher School Certificate (or an equivalent) examination. Tuition fees are \$10 per semester unit to a maximum of \$320 per annum (a semester unit comprises one hour of tuition for each week of semester), and residential fees are \$746 per annum. Courses are offered in teacher education, applied science, and business and liberal studies. Students may study for a range of awards, including first degrees and diplomas.

OTHER COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Other institutions classed as colleges of advanced education are the Department of Technical Education (including the National Art School) offering ten diploma courses and the College of Paramedical Studies which includes the New South Wales College of Nursing, with diploma courses in nursing education and nursing administration; the School of Physiotherapy at the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, with diploma courses (including a post-graduate course) in physiotherapy; the New South Wales College of Occupational Therapy, with diploma courses (including a post-graduate course) in occupational therapy; and the Speech Therapy Training School at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, with a diploma course in speech therapy.

Australian Government Assistance to Colleges of Advanced Education

Australian Government grants towards the establishment of colleges of advanced education commenced in July 1965, in terms of the States Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1965. This Act provided for grants towards the cost of building, furnishing, and equipping colleges of advanced education. This form of assistance was extended in 1967 when the Australian Government provided for grants towards the recurrent expenditure of these colleges of advanced education and for their acquisition of library materials. In 1969 assistance was further extended by providing grants towards recurrent expenditure on affiliated residential colleges. Further details of the maximum grants payable to the colleges of advanced education in New South Wales under the States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts in the years to 1972 are shown on pages 648 and 649 of the 1973 issue of the Year Book.

From July 1973 the State teachers' colleges and pre-school teachers' colleges were brought within the scope of the Australian Government's aid to colleges of advanced education. Previously aid had been extended towards these institutions by way of the States Grants (Teachers' Colleges) and States Grants (Pre-School Teachers' Colleges) Acts (see page 642).

The State Grants (Advanced Education) Act, 1972-1973, provided for Australian Government grants to colleges of advanced education (including teachers' colleges) during the three years 1973-1975 on the following basis:—

(a) a grant towards the recurrent expenditure of the colleges, equal to \$1 for each \$1.85 expended from student fees and funds provided by the State (up to a maximum specified for each college) for the year 1973; and funded wholly by the Australian Government for the balance of the prescribed period;

(b) capital expenditure grants to be made during the three years 1973-1975 on the basis of \$9 for each \$1 provided by the State towards the cost of teachers' colleges building projects and of furnishings and equipment for these projects (up to a maximum specified for each project); and \$5 for each \$1 for all other colleges of advanced education in the same manner;

(c) grants to be offered six-monthly during the three years for the acquisition of library material; and

(d) grants to be offered during the three years for the construction and administration of student residences, up to the maximum specified.

The grants payable for these years are shown in the following table:—

Table 505. Australian Government Grants for Colleges of Advanced Education, 1973 to 1975

College of Advanced Education	Recurrent Expenditure			Building Projects Maximum grants for 1973-75	Library Material Approved grants for 1973
	Maximum grant for 1973	Maximum grant for 1974	Maximum grant for 1975		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alexander Mackie Teachers College*	251,430	1,500,670	1,641,860	2,556,000	...
Armidale Teachers College*	284,610	1,796,410	1,989,410	1,152,900	...
Department of Technical Education	756,010	2,881,090	3,405,560	416,670	...
Goulburn Teachers College*	189,330	1,201,800	1,641,000	1,592,100	...
Hawkesbury Agricultural College	701,630	2,180,940	2,318,240	2,229,330	7,000
Milperra Teachers College				3,753,000	...
Mitchell College of Advanced Education	906,180	3,144,670	3,673,780	2,916,670	57,750
Nepean College of Advanced Education	140,440	993,880	1,087,990	2,409,130	21,500
New South Wales Advanced Education Board	67,990	258,610	305,240	7,485,000	...
New South Wales College of Art and Design	...	...	...	41,670	...
New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music	203,230	630,620	659,560	29,170	13,150
Newcastle Teachers College*	426,880	2,806,460	3,203,040	711,000	...
Northern Rivers College of Advanced Education	238,700	821,770	1,053,490	658,330	21,000
Nursery School Teachers College*	42,460	289,490	364,420	360,000	...
Orange Agricultural College	146,220	595,850	710,690	820,250	9,350
Riverina College of Advanced Education	658,180	2,224,080	2,636,240	2,958,330	53,950
Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College*	71,230	479,510	542,580	540,000	...
Sydney Teachers College*	681,980	4,230,630	4,534,920	2,549,700	...
The New South Wales College of Paramedical Studies†	340,770	1,268,350	1,457,190	2,083,330	29,850
The New South Wales Institute of Technology	2,275,890	7,280,300	8,268,510	16,666,670	134,450
Wagga Agricultural College	380,170	1,186,410	1,274,780	700,420	6,000
William Balmain College of Advanced Education*	291,870	2,067,860	2,543,780	740,700	...
Wollongong Teachers College*	257,980	1,589,090	1,921,640	697,500	...
All or any of the colleges of advanced education specified	180,700	759,000	1,806,000	404,170	...
Total	9,493,880	40,187,490	47,039,920	54,472,040	354,000

* Recurrent expenditure figures for 1973 relate only to the period July to December inclusive.

† Includes colleges of Occupational Therapy and Nursing and Schools of Speech Therapy, Physiotherapy and Orthoptics.

Expenditure by the Australian Government since 1968-69 in respect of colleges of advanced education (and in respect of State teachers' colleges and pre-school teachers' colleges) in New South Wales is shown in Table 470.

UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

There are five universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney, established in 1850—the oldest university in Australia; the University of New South Wales, established in 1948 as the University of Technology and renamed in 1958; the University of New England, established as a separate institution in 1954; the University of Newcastle, established as a separate institution in 1965; and the Macquarie University, established in 1966.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1 October 1850, and was granted a Royal Charter on 27 February 1858. In terms of the Charter, graduates of the University have the same status in the British Commonwealth as graduates of the universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges.

Within the University, there are ten faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Economics, and Architecture. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties and in the fields of Education, Music, and Social Studies, and degrees of Master or Doctor are awarded, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. Post-graduate degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity may also be awarded. Post-graduate and sub-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Particulars of the residential colleges of the University are given in the 54th and earlier editions of the Year Book.

University of Sydney: Courses

Students seeking admission to degree courses must qualify for matriculation by passing the matriculation examination (in English and at least four other subjects from prescribed groups) or some other examination of equivalent standard. A student who completes his secondary education under the present 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. 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 1973, ranged from three years and \$1,688 for a pass degree in Arts, to six years and \$3,596 for a pass degree in Medicine.

The principal diploma courses and the term of study in each case are as follows: Education, one year; Town and Country Planning, three years part-time; Criminology, one year full-time or two years part-time.

University of Sydney: Clinics

Four major metropolitan hospital complexes (Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, North Shore-Mater Misericordiae, and the Repatriation General Hospital) provide clinical schools for students in medicine, surgery, etc., who are required to attend at these institutions for lectures, training, and practice during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the medical course. Provision is also 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), and St. Margaret's Hospital for Women, and facilities for clinic teaching in conjunction with these major hospital complexes are provided by a number of other affiliated teaching hospitals. Some students are instructed in surgery, gynaecology and community medicine at Royal Newcastle Hospital. Instruction in psychiatric medicine is given at Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, North Ryde Psychiatric Centre and Parramatta Psychiatric Centre.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of dentistry students.

University of Sydney: Adult Education

A wide range of adult education courses is provided by the University's Department of Adult Education in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (see page 669). Tutorial classes, discussion groups, and special schools and conferences are conducted at the University and in city, suburban, and country centres. In 1972, tutorial classes numbered 222 with an enrolment of 6,162; there were 490 discussion groups (with an enrolment of 4,821), and 31 schools and conferences (with an enrolment of 1,341). In 1972, the Department also provided approximately 70 hours of adult educational TV programmes on a Sydney commercial television station.

University extension lectures are conducted by the Department of Adult Education under the direction of a University Extension Board of 24 members appointed annually by the Senate of the University. Single lectures or courses of lectures by members of the University staff and others specially appointed to the panel may be arranged in city and country centres at a small charge. The Board also arranges conferences and schools for business executives and other occupational groups. Post-graduate and other refresher courses are also held at the University, and professional courses are given in conjunction with the Real Estate Institute of New South Wales, the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science and other organisations.

The Department of Adult Education also publishes monthly the *Current Affairs Bulletin*, which in 1972 had an average circulation throughout Australia and overseas of 35,000 per issue.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The University of New South Wales was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1949 under the name of "New South Wales University of Technology", and renamed in 1958 when arts and medicine were added to the list of courses provided by the University. The University of New South Wales Act, 1968, consolidated the statutory provisions relating to the University into an Act of Incorporation, devoted entirely to the powers, responsibilities, and activities of the University. The Council of the University established the Wollongong University College in 1961, and a University College at Broken Hill in 1967.

There are ten faculties within the University—Applied Science, Biological Sciences, Law, Military Studies, Engineering, Architecture, Commerce, Arts, Medicine, and Science—and three Boards of Studies—one of Professional 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; and Boards of General Studies and Science which supervise general studies and science courses respectively. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of the faculties and in the Board of Professional Studies, and degrees of Master or Doctor, on completion of post-graduate studies. Diplomas, at the post-graduate level, are awarded in specified courses.

University of New South Wales: Courses

The matriculation requirements for admission to degree courses are similar to those of the University of Sydney. In most undergraduate courses subjects of a general educational character, outside the student's particular field, must be studied. Students in faculties other than Arts and Law study courses in the humanities and social sciences, while Arts students may take one or more courses in science subjects.

Many of the undergraduate courses in Science, Applied Science, and Engineering are designed so that students maintain a close link with industry in the practical aspects of the profession for which the particular course is intended. An approved period of suitable industrial experience is required as a supplement to the academic training.

Undergraduate courses of study in Arts, Medicine, and Military Studies are organised only on a full-time basis but most other undergraduate courses are organised on both a full-time and a part-time basis. Since 1971, the academic year has been divided into two sessions, each containing 14 weeks for teaching. The period of study and total cost of tuition fees vary according to the faculty and, in 1973, ranged from three years and \$1,459 for a pass degree in Arts, to six years and \$3,544 for a pass degree in Medicine.

The Department of Post-graduate Extension Studies offers extension courses of lectures and seminars at the University, and also conducts radio and television broadcasts (mainly post-graduate and refresher courses) and correspondence extension courses for people unable to attend the University.

University of New South Wales: Clinics

Clinical facilities for students in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the undergraduate courses in medicine are provided by Prince Henry, Prince of Wales, Eastern Suburbs, St. George, St. Vincent's, Lewisham, Bankstown, Canterbury, and Sutherland Hospitals, and, for teaching in obstetrics and gynaecology, by the Royal Hospital for Women.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

The University of New England, situated at Armidale in the Northern Tablelands, is a residential university, and most full-time internal students live in colleges within the University. The University was established in 1938 as a college of the University of Sydney, but became a separate institution in 1954. The ordinary matriculation requirements of the University are substantially the same as those of the University of Sydney.

The University has five faculties—Arts, Science, Rural Science, Education, and Economic Studies (established in 1971 by the merging of the Faculties of Agricultural Economics and Economics)—and a School of Natural Resources. The degrees granted in each faculty range from Bachelor to Doctor. The Faculty of Rural Science provides a four-year course in the fundamental and applied scientific bases of agriculture, with particular references to livestock production and soil-pasture-crop-livestock relations. The Faculty of Economic Studies provides a four-year course (and also post-graduate training facilities) in the economics of agriculture, farm management, and related fields of study, and a four-year course in applied economics. The School of Natural Resources (established in 1970) provides a four-year course in the science and technology of natural resource management.

The Act which established the University of New England authorised the University to establish a Department of External Studies to provide degree courses for students unable to attend lectures. The Department offers external courses leading to bachelor degrees in Arts, Economics, and Social Sciences; post-graduate degrees in the faculties of Arts and Education; and post-graduate diplomas in the faculty of Education.

Tuition fees in 1973 ranged from \$1,565 for the pass degree in Arts (three years) to \$2,388 for the pass degree in Agricultural Economics (four years). These do not include the residence fee of \$670 per annum.

The Department of University Extension offers a variety of educational activities, normally during vacation periods, including residential schools and conferences held at the University, rural community schools, tutorial classes, discussion courses, and consultative services on community development. The Department draws mainly on faculties within the University for advice on subject content and the provision of tutors for courses.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

The University of Newcastle, which had been established as a college of the University of New South Wales in 1951, became a separate institution in 1965. The faculties of the University are Applied Science, Architecture, Arts, Economics and Commerce, Engineering, Mathematics, and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and in all of them students may proceed to the higher degree of Master or Doctor. Post-graduate diploma courses are offered in Education, Psychology, Industrial Engineering, Business Studies, and Computer Science.

The period of undergraduate study and the total cost of tuition fees vary according to the faculty, and, in 1973, ranged from 3 years full-time and \$1,341 for a pass degree in Arts to 6 years part-time and \$1,620 for a pass degree in Engineering.

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

The Macquarie University, situated at North Ryde (Sydney) was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1964. The University's academic organisation is based on a College of Arts and Sciences which provides graduate and undergraduate studies (including part-time and external) and comprises the following Schools—Behavioural Sciences, Biological Sciences, Chemistry, Earth Sciences, Economic and Financial Studies, Education, English Studies, Historical, Philosophical, and Political Studies, Mathematics and Physics, and Modern Languages. The first post-graduate students were enrolled in the College in 1966, and undergraduate teaching commenced in 1967.

The first degree in all fields of study is the degree of Bachelor of Arts (although a candidate may be pursuing studies which in other universities would lead to a degree in Science, Economics, or Commerce). Post-graduate degrees awarded are Master's degrees in Arts, Economics, Science, and Business Administration, and Doctorates of Philosophy, Science, and Letters. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in several courses, including Environmental Studies, Urban Studies and Business Administration.

Students seeking admission to undergraduate courses must qualify for matriculation by attaining an appropriate level of performance (calculated as a co-ordinated aggregate of marks) in matriculation subjects at the Higher School Certificate examination, or an equivalent level in some other examination.

To qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, a candidate must complete an approved programme of studies consisting of several courses, each of which is allocated a number of credit points, and must in general obtain a specified aggregate of credit points over the whole course. Most of the Schools provide three kinds of courses—specialised, subsidiary, and general interest—as qualifying courses towards this degree.

Classes are held for full-time students during the day-time and for part-time students in the evening; emphasis is placed in these classes on small-group work and tutorials. The academic year is divided into two semesters, and examinations are conducted at mid-year and end of year. A limited range of courses with a science orientation 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 normal period of full-time study for the Bachelor of Arts degree (pass) is three years and the total cost of tuition fees for a pass degree with the minimum required number of credit points is \$1,766.

FINANCES OF UNIVERSITIES

The universities in New South Wales receive substantial financial assistance from the State and Australian Governments, only part of their income being derived from students' fees and private donations and bequests.

A committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Keith Murray, Chairman of the University Grants Committee in Great Britain, was appointed by the Australian Government in 1957 to investigate the problems of Australian universities. The Murray Committee recommended that a permanent Universities Committee should be established, and that an interim financial programme should meanwhile be adopted for the years 1958 to 1960 to meet the immediate financial needs of the universities. The Committee's proposed financial programme was implemented in terms of the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1958.

The Australian Universities Commission, which comprises a full-time chairman and from three to eight part-time members appointed by the Governor-General, was established in 1959, and since then the Australian Government 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 1972 are shown in previous editions of the Year Book.

The States Grants (Universities) Act, 1969–1971, provided for Australian Government assistance to universities during the three years 1970 to 1972, on the same basis as specified in the Universities (Financial Assistance) Act, 1966, full details of which are given on pages 1009 and 1010 of Year Book No. 61. The States Grants (Universities) Act, 1972–1973, provides assistance for the three years 1973 to 1975. Assistance for 1973 is on the same basis as in earlier years, but because student tuition fees are to be abolished in 1974, the basis of assistance is different for the years 1974 and 1975. Assistance is given in the form of grants for recurrent expenditure and for building projects and research by universities and university teaching hospitals; in addition, special grants were made in 1973 for students experiencing financial hardship and grants of \$25,000 were made to Sydney University for each of the years 1973 to 1975 to increase the number of students being trained as social workers. The maximum Australian Government grants payable for recurrent expenditure and for building projects and research for the years 1973 to 1975 are shown in the following table:—

Table 506. Maximum Australian Government Grants for Universities in N.S.W., 1973 to 1975

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—						
1973	12,224	12,010	3,537	2,504	3,943	34,218
1974	11,537	11,726	3,337	2,449	3,863	32,912
1975	12,228	13,014	3,569	2,740	4,260	35,811
University Teaching-hospitals—						
1973	92	76	...	...	...	169
1974	263	226	...	...	...	489
1975	264	223	...	...	...	487
MAXIMUM GRANTS FOR BUILDING PROJECTS AND RESEARCH FOR THE TRIENNium						
University Building Projects ..	8,567	13,963	3,442	3,579	5,300	34,850
Capital Equipment	5,875	5,924	1,067	1,000	1,367	15,233
Special Research and Research Training Projects	758	692	175	100	167	1,892
Residential Colleges and Halls of Residence Building Projects	44	487	929	233	422	2,115
University Teaching-hospital Building Projects	671	875	...	...	...	1,546

A classification of the income of the universities in New South Wales in 1971 is given in the following table:—

Table 507. Universities in N.S.W.: Income, 1971

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—						
Australian Govt.—						
Under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act	1,919	1,563	879	1,138	1,727	7,226
Other Grants for Specific Purposes .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
State—						
To match Australian Govt. Grants under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act	2,082	1,605	891	1,138	1,338	7,054
Total Government Grants	4,001	3,167	1,771	2,276	3,065	14,280
Other Sources—						
Donations and Special Grants .. .. .	...	761	...	211	...	972
Other Income .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Other Sources .. .. .	...	761	...	211	...	972
Total Income for Specific Capital Purposes	4,001	3,928	1,771	2,487	3,065	15,252
Other Income—						
Government Grants—						
Australian Govt.—						
Under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act†	9,562	8,707	2,777	1,778	2,628	25,452
For Specific Purposes—						
Research	1,576	1,347	811	106	198	4,038
Other	157	747¶	8	...	87	998
State—						
To match Australian Govt. Grants under Universities (Financial Assistance) Act†	12,644	11,373	3,901	2,554	4,067	34,540
For Specific Purposes—						
Research	92	96	33	...	12	232
Other	86	63	1	...	1	151
Total Government Grants	24,118	22,332	7,531	4,438	6,992	65,412
Other Sources—						
Donations and Special Grants for—						
Research Purposes	2,717	438	88	68	29	3,341
Other Specific Purposes	1,359	403	26	18	114	1,920
General Purposes	6	3	...	...	22	28
Student Fees‡	4,259	3,958	901	636	764	10,518
Adult Education Fees	111	...	48	...	...	159
Endowment Income	921	...	4	...	...	924
Charges for Services	318	466	57	20	...	861
Halls of Residence	193	491	1,052	...	...	1,737
Other Income	928	752	234	138	209	2,262
Total, Other Sources	10,812	6,509	2,410	881	1,138	21,749
Total Income for Other Purposes	34,931	28,841	9,941	5,319	8,130	87,161
Total Income	38,932	32,769	11,712	7,806	11,194	102,413

* Receipts specifically for new buildings, major additions and alterations to buildings, installation of services, purchase of land and buildings, and major equipment. Includes receipts for capital purposes in respect of halls of residence.

† Grants for recurrent expenditure, and funds received for equipment, furniture, or building alterations costing less than \$10,000.

‡ Excludes fees collected on behalf of Student Unions.

¶ Includes \$680,000 reimbursed by the Department of Defence for the Faculty of Military Studies at the Royal Military College, Duntroon.

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure of the universities in 1971 are given in the next table:—

Table 508. Universities in N.S.W.: Expenditure, 1971

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	12,580	11,353	3,505	2,292	3,139	32,870
Laboratory and Technical Staff	3,526	3,504	596	312	594	8,533
Clerical, etc. Staff	1,040	1,019	233	115	194	2,601
Major Equipment	139	288	13	83	15	536
Maintenance, Minor Equipment	3,915	2,480	810	303	647	8,154
Research Scholarships and Fellowships	380	326	74	78	20	878
Other	1,770	1,786	542	368	704	5,170
Total, Teaching and Research	23,350	20,757	5,772	3,551	5,313	58,743
General Administration—						
Salaries	1,746	1,944	781	432	804	5,707
Other	1,127	957	404	170	290	2,949
Total, General Administration	2,873	2,901	1,185	602	1,094	8,655
Libraries—						
Salaries	1,025	718	246	197	399	2,585
Books, Periodicals, etc.	843	605	181	264	287	2,180
Other	110	95	47	16	72	340
Total, Libraries	1,977	1,418	474	478	758	5,105
Buildings, Premises, Grounds—						
New Buildings	2,452	2,309‡	1,714	2,065	2,746	11,285
Major Alterations and Additions	146	1,075‡	86	443	326	2,077
Purchase of Land and Buildings	274	...	...	90	...	364
Repairs, Minor Alterations, General Maintenance*	2,457	2,077	670	203	454	5,861
Other	641	586	270	179	134	1,810
Total, Buildings, Premises, Grounds	5,971	6,046	2,739	2,979	3,661	21,397
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—						
Adult Education	474	...	308	...	...	782
Halls of Residence†	339	541	1,136	...	626	2,542
Other	740	1,237	161	141	269	2,547
Total, Auxiliary Expenditure	1,553	1,778	1,605	141	895	5,971
Total Expenditure	35,724	32,900	11,775	7,751	11,720	99,870

* Includes salaries and superannuation of carpenters, painters, gardeners, cleaners, etc.

† Operating expenses only.

‡ Includes certain amounts expended by the Health Commission of New South Wales on behalf of the University of New South Wales.

Teaching and research accounted for 59 per cent., and buildings, premises, and grounds for 21 per cent., of the universities' total expenditure in 1971. The proportions were 65 and 17 per cent., respectively, for the University of Sydney, 63 and 18 per cent. for the University of New South Wales, 49 and 23 per cent. for the University of New England, 46 and 38 per cent. for the University of Newcastle, and 45 and 31 per cent., respectively, for Macquarie University.

STAFFS AND STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES

Particulars of the teaching and other staff of the universities in New South Wales in 1972 are given in the following table:—

Table 509. Universities in N.S.W.: Staff Employed, 1972

Particulars	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	Total, All Universities
Teaching Staff*—						
Full-time—						
Number of Persons						
Professors	107	116	35	23	28	309
Associate Professors and Readers	126	121	33	20	21	321
Senior Lecturers and Lecturers	552	664	181	154	220	1,771
Others	288	258	112	40	123	821
Total, Full-time	1,073	1,159	361	237	392	3,222
Part-time—						
Hundreds of Hours per Annum						
Lecturing	103	205	...	50	13	371
Tutoring and Demonstrating	1,236	692	83	147	130	2,288
Total, Part-time	1,339	898	83	197	143	2,660
Other Staff—						
Number†						
Research	394	203	86	11	34	728
Technical	436	566	106	71	149	1,328
Library	210	146	56	52	89	553
Administration	557	556	225	102	189	1,629
Maintenance and Other Services	485	481	292	19	84	1,361
Other‡	270	137	50	34	45	536
Total, Other Staff	2,352	2,089	814	288	590	6,133

* 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 510. 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
1963	14,618	9,865	3,299	*	...	21,450	6,332	27,782
1964	15,503	10,957	3,513	*	...	22,728	7,245	29,973
1965	16,237	11,248	3,964	1,722	...	24,951	8,220	33,171
1966	16,660	13,285	4,269	2,013	8	26,842	9,393	36,235
1967	16,376	12,812	4,402	1,902	1,271	27,431	9,332	36,763
1968	15,908	14,688	4,853	2,264	2,047	29,054	10,706	39,760
1969	16,085	15,920	5,154	2,836	3,455	31,728	11,722	43,450
1970	16,571	16,629	5,377	3,079	4,229	33,129	12,756	45,885
1971	17,014	17,278	5,617	3,570	5,067	34,023	14,523	48,546
1972	17,108	18,085	6,198	3,758	5,785	34,937	15,997	50,934

* 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 1972 is shown in the following table. In statistics of enrolments, students enrolled in more than one course are counted once for each course.

Table 511. Universities in N.S.W.: Enrolments in Degree Courses, 1972

Course of Study	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University†	Total, All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
Higher Degrees—								
Higher Doctor	18	23	1	...	...	39	3	42
Ph. D.	506	574	171	68	129	1,236	212	1,448
Master	2,015	1,421	218	223	417	3,429	865	4,294
Total, Higher Degrees	2,539	2,018	390	291	546	4,704	1,080	5,784
Bachelor Degrees—								
Agricultural Economics .. .. .	...	...	166	...	...	156	10	166
Agriculture*	431	...	5	...	...	325	111	436
Architecture	68	103	...	122	...	262	31	293
Arts	3,684	2,480	3,532	1,099	...	4,942	5,853	10,795
Arts in Military Studies .. .. .	...	187	...	...	...	187	...	187
Arts—Law	497	108	...	...	...	453	152	605
Behavioural Sciences .. .. .	...	...	...	...	525	245	280	525
Biological Sciences .. .. .	...	...	...	...	366	192	174	366
Building .. .. .	...	132	...	...	...	131	1	132
Chemistry .. .. .	...	...	...	...	127	90	37	127
Commerce .. .. .	...	2,352	...	639	...	2,642	349	2,991
Commerce—Law .. .. .	...	178	...	...	...	168	10	178
Dental Surgery	458	...	...	...	...	387	71	458
Divinity	14	...	...	...	...	12	2	14
Earth Sciences .. .. .	...	...	...	...	890	608	282	890
Economic and Financial Studies .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,006	876	130	1,006
Economics	1,059	...	473	...	...	1,173	359	1,532
Education	191	...	80	...	416	243	444	687
Engineering	1,179	1,823	...	315	...	3,275	42	3,317
Engineering in Applied Science .. .. .	...	371	...	...	...	359	12	371
English Studies .. .. .	...	...	...	...	484	140	344	484
Health Administration .. .. .	...	148	...	...	...	130	18	148
Historical, Philosophical and Political Studies .. .. .	...	...	...	...	631	306	325	631
Jurisprudence—Law .. .. .	...	80	...	...	...	68	12	80
Law	1,078	52	...	...	...	955	175	1,130
Letters .. .. .	...	...	111	...	...	86	25	111
Mathematics .. .. .	...	...	...	138	...	84	54	138
Mathematics and Physics .. .. .	...	...	...	...	388	269	119	388
Medicine—Surgery	1,362	1,127	...	...	...	1,848	641	2,489
Metallurgy .. .. .	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	17
Modern Languages .. .. .	...	...	...	...	201	51	150	201
Music	44	...	...	...	...	17	27	44
Natural Resources .. .. .	...	...	39	...	...	32	7	39
Optometry .. .. .	...	75	...	...	...	49	26	75
Pharmacy	470	...	...	...	...	156	314	470
Rural Science .. .. .	...	...	148	...	...	127	21	148
Science	1,786	1,818	517	399	...	3,072	1,448	4,520
Science in Applied Science .. .. .	...	513	...	...	...	397	116	513
Science in Architecture	200	454	...	...	...	520	134	654
Science in Engineering .. .. .	...	...	...	333	...	331	2	333
Science in Medicine	9	19	...	...	...	26	2	28
Science in Military Studies .. .. .	...	43	...	...	...	43	...	43
Science (Applied Psychology) .. .. .	...	158	...	...	...	81	77	158
Science (Education) .. .. .	...	228	...	...	...	147	81	228
Science (General Science)	14	...	...	...	...	12	2	14
Science (Industrial Arts) .. .. .	...	75	...	...	...	73	2	75
Science (Metallurgy) .. .. .	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	100
Science (Tech.) in Applied Science .. .. .	...	324	...	...	...	316	8	324
Science (Tech.) in Engineering .. .. .	...	903	...	...	...	900	3	903
Science (Tech.) (Industrial Arts) .. .. .	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	16
Social Science, Studies and Work	325	324	34	...	...	130	553	683
Surveying .. .. .	...	291	...	...	...	289	2	291
Town Planning .. .. .	...	53	...	...	...	43	10	53
Veterinary Science	385	...	...	...	...	312	73	385
Other	5	4	...	23	...	32	...	32
Total Bachelor Degrees	13,259	14,439	5,105	3,185	5,034	27,901	13,121	41,022
Total Enrolments	15,798	16,457	5,495	3,476	5,580	32,605	14,201	46,806
Individual Students	15,718	16,455	5,445	3,475	5,580	32,523	14,150	46,673

* Includes Science in Agriculture.

† "School" of study is shown for enrolments at Macquarie University. See text on page 658.

‡ Includes Physical Education

Enrolments in non-degree courses in 1972 are shown in the following table:—

Table 512. Universities in N.S.W.: Enrolments in Non-degree Courses, 1972

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	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15
Agricultural Economics	5	...	23	...	...	27	1	28
Applied Science	...	77	...	...	...	74	3	77
Business Administration	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	38
Business Studies	...	...	...	43	...	42	1	43
Computer Science	...	...	1	25	...	20	6	26
Criminology	103	...	...	...	...	94	9	103
Dermatological Medi- cine	17	...	...	...	...	14	3	17
Diagnostic Radiology	15	...	...	...	...	11	4	15
Education	619	379	495	147	...	569	1,071	1,640
Education Administrat- ion	...	...	112	...	...	80	32	112
Food and Drug Analysis	...	21	...	...	...	20	1	21
Industrial Engineering	...	28	...	12	...	40	...	40
Landscape Design	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	23
Librarianship	...	136	...	...	...	32	104	136
Numerical Analysis and Automatic Computing	33	...	...	...	...	29	4	33
Nutrition and Dietetics	20	...	...	...	...	2	18	20
Psychology	12	8	...	...	...	7	13	20
Public Health	20	...	...	...	...	16	4	20
Rural Accounting	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	17
Teaching English as a Foreign Language	40	...	...	...	...	27	13	40
Town and Country Planning	97	...	...	...	...	86	11	97
Other	49	46	4	4	10	87	26	113
Total, Post-Graduate Diplomas	1,030	733	652	231	48	1,370	1,324	2,694
Diploma (Sub-Graduate)—								
Education*	...	...	...	...	1,925	789	1,136	1,925
Hospital Administration	...	8	...	...	...	7	1	8
Social Work	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total, Sub-Graduate Diplomas	1	8	...	...	1,925	797	1,137	1,934
Certificate—								
Construction Manage- ment	...	36	...	...	...	36	...	36
Course for Executives	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	32
Engineering Hydrology	...	18	...	...	...	17	1	18
Government Admini- stration Staff Course	...	100	...	...	...	99	1	100
Higher Railways Man- agement Course	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25
Institute of Languages	...	108	...	...	...	56	52	108
Marketing	...	36	...	...	...	35	1	36
Science	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Strategic Planning for the Australian Health Services	...	29	...	...	...	28	1	29
Traffic Planning and Control	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25
Total Certificate	...	409	1	...	...	354	56	410
Miscellaneous (Odd Sub- jects)†	426	487	133	55	157	736	522	1,258
Total Enrolments	1,457	1,637	786	286	2,130	3,257	3,039	6,296
Individual Students‡	1,390	1,630	753	283	205	2,414	1,847	4,261

* Enrolments in the concurrent Bachelor of Arts degree—Education diploma courses at Macquarie University. These enrolments are also included in Table 511.

† Subjects of a degree, diploma or certificate course undertaken without enrolment for the course as a whole.

‡ Excludes students enrolled in concurrent degree-diploma courses at Macquarie University.

The university students in 1972 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 513. Universities in N.S.W.: Full-time, Part-time, and External Enrolments, 1972

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	689	673	165	79	123	1,404	325	1,729
Other Enrolments	12,964	11,317	2,261	1,988	2,902	20,039	11,393	31,432
Total Enrolments	13,653	11,990	2,426	2,067	3,025	21,443	11,718	33,161
Individual Students	13,549	11,990	2,419	2,065	3,025	21,384	11,664	33,048
Part-time—								
Higher Degree Enrolments	1,846	1,277	225	212	423	3,235	748	3,983
Other Enrolments	1,752	4,611	201	1,483	1,776	7,619	2,204	9,823
Total Enrolments	3,598	5,888	426	1,695	2,199	10,854	2,952	13,806
Individual Students	3,555	5,879	362	1,693	2,199	10,786	2,902	13,688
External Students—								
Higher Degree Enrolments	4	68	...	...	...	65	7	72
Other Enrolments .. .. .	...	148	3,429	...	561	2,711	1,427	4,138
Total Enrolments	4	216	3,429	...	561	2,776	1,434	4,210
Individual Students	4	216	3,417	...	561	2,767	1,431	4,198
Total Enrolments	17,255	18,094	6,281	3,762	5,785	35,073	16,104	51,177
Individual Students Enrolled	17,108	18,085	6,198	3,758	5,785	34,937	15,997	50,934

An age distribution of the students enrolled in 1972 (including those enrolled in non-degree courses) is given in the following table. In this year, 72 per cent. of the students commencing their first bachelor degree course were less than 19 years of age.

Table 514. Universities in N.S.W.: Ages of Students, 1972

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	5	4	1	...	1	7	4	7	5
17	924	1,050	200	235	261	1,528	1,142	1,549	1,192
18	1,758	2,024	332	442	567	3,178	1,945	4,603	3,038
19	184	399	71	65	124	632	211	4,612	2,732
20	73	137	71	41	48	246	124	4,214	2,198
21	58	76	69	27	41	187	84	3,752	1,636
22	40	44	81	17	40	137	85	2,716	905
23	23	54	70	14	44	147	58	2,088	518
24	17	43	45	9	42	106	50	1,820	410
25	14	32	36	11	29	92	30	1,467	351
26	10	17	34	13	20	63	31	1,119	287
27	5	13	35	4	17	45	29	935	250
28	5	14	26	7	20	45	27	814	236
29	4	8	25	4	16	34	23	660	203
30-34	8	35	64	9	57	85	88	2,096	744
35-39	5	16	37	7	26	36	55	1,091	458
40 or more	8	14	55	6	38	43	78	1,273	797
Not Stated	2	29	2	...	...	23	10	121	37
Total	3,143	4,009	1,254	911	1,391	6,634	4,074	34,937	15,997

* Students enrolling for the first time at a New South Wales university for a bachelor degree course. Students who transfer from one bachelor degree course to another, whether within the same university or between universities, or who commence a second bachelor degree course, are not included.

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 515. 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
1967	2,585	1,581	1,072	333	1,043	4,867	1,747	6,614
1968	3,150	3,910	1,130	744	787	6,486	3,235	9,721
1969	3,522	3,804	1,177	940	1,257	7,193	3,507	10,700
1970	3,379	3,977	1,150	856	1,230	7,135	3,457	10,592
1971	3,019	3,905	1,076	966	1,190	6,401	3,755	10,156
1972	3,143	4,009	1,254	911	1,391	6,634	4,074	10,708

* See footnote *, Table 514.

University Degrees Conferred

The following two tables show particulars of the degrees conferred by the universities in New South Wales in 1972:—

Table 516. Universities in N.S.W.: Bachelor Degrees Conferred, 1972

Faculty and Award	Males	Females	Persons	Faculty and Award	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture—				Engineering—			
B.Agr.	2	3	5	B.E.	365	4	369
B.Sc.Agr.	67	7	74	B.E.—B.Sc.	3	...	3
Applied Psychology—				B.Sc.(Eng.)	105	...	105
B.Sc.	13	6	19	B.Sc.(Tech.)	15	...	15
Applied Science—				B.Surv.	33	...	33
B.E.	34	...	34	English Studies†	26	49	75
B.Met.	2	...	2	Historical, Philosophical, and Political Studies†	36	34	70
B.Sc.	63	8	71	Law—			
B.Sc.(Met.)	9	...	9	LL.B.	178	23	201
B.Sc.(Tech.)	36	1	37	Mathematics—			
Architecture—				B.Math.	10	5	15
B.Arch.	98	7	105	Mathematics and Physics†	30	10	40
B.Build.	22	...	22	Medicine—			
B.Sc.(Arch.)	94	19	113	M.B.†	259	67	326
Arts—				B.Sc.(Med.)	15	2	17
B.A.*	981	1,221	2,202	Modern Languages†	7	24	31
B.Mus.	3	3	6	Rural Science—			
Litt.B.	26	13	39	B.Rur.Sc.	37	1	38
Behavioural Sciences†	9	23	32	B.Sc.Ag.	3	...	3
Biological Sciences†	9	16	25	Science—			
Chemistry†	10	...	10	B.Optom.	4	...	4
Commerce—				B.Pharm.	42	53	95
B.Com.	335	30	365	B.Sc.	604	255	859
Dentistry—				B.Sc.(Gen.Sc.)	3	7	10
B.D.S.	48	2	50	B.Sc.(Mil.)	1	...	1
Earth Sciences†	76	28	104	Veterinary Science—			
Economics and Financial Studies†	95	8	103	B.V.Sc.	41	12	53
Economic Studies—				B.Sc.(Vet.)	3	1	4
B.Ag.Ec.	41	...	41	Board of Studies—			
B.Ec.	72	16	88	B.D.	4	...	4
Economics—				B.Soc.Stud.	10	43	53
B.Ec.	181	39	220	Board of Vocational Studies—			
Economics and Commerce—				B.H.A.	13	...	13
B.Com.	36	8	44	B.Sc.	5	...	5
Education†	16	16	32	B.Sc.(Tech.)	3	...	3
Education—				B.S.W.	9	40	49
B.Ed.	8	14	22	Total Bachelor De- grees	4,250	2,118	6,368

* Excludes degrees conferred by Macquarie University. All students who complete bachelor degree courses at that university receive this award and, in this table, are shown under their school of study.

† "School" of study at Macquarie University.

‡ Persons receiving the degree Bachelor of Medicine are also entitled to receive the degree Bachelor of Surgery.

Table 517. Universities in N.S.W.: Higher Degrees Conferred, 1972

Faculty and Award	Males	Females	Persons	Faculty and Award	Males	Females	Persons
Master Degrees				Master Degrees—continued			
Agriculture— M.Sc.Agr.	10	2	12	Boards of Studies and Vocational Studies— M.Ed.	6	...	6
Applied Science— M.Sc.	19	2	21	M.H.A.	3	...	3
Architecture— M. Arch.	3	...	3	M.Lib.	1	1	2
M. Build.	1	...	1	M.Sc.	1	...	1
M. Bdg.Sc.	4	...	4	Total Master Degrees ..	570	80	650
M.T.C.P.	2	...	2				
Arts— M.A.*	88	42	130	Degrees of Doctor of Philosophy			
M.Ed.	39	8	47	Agriculture	1	...	1
M.Sc.†	35	3	38	Applied Science	30	...	30
Biological Sciences— M.Sc.	7	3	10	Architecture	1	1	2
Commerce— M.B.A.	53	1	54	Arts	13	7	20
M.Com.	11	2	13	Biological Sciences	10	1	11
Dentistry— M.D.S.	11	...	11	Chemistry	1	...	1
M.D.Sc.	2	...	2	Commerce	1	...	1
Economic Studies— M.Ec.	12	1	13	Dentistry	1	...	1
Economics— M.Ec.	14	1	15	Economic Studies	1	...	1
Education— M.Ed.	9	2	11	Economics	3	...	3
Engineering— M.E.	12	...	12	Education	4	...	4
M.Eng.Sc.	158	...	158	Engineering	34	1	35
M.Sc.	3	...	3	Mathematics	1	...	1
M.Surv.	1	...	1	Medicine	4	...	4
M.Surv.Sc.	1	...	1	Rural Science	14	...	14
Law— LL.M.	11	...	11	Science	82	13	95
Rural Science— M.Rur.Sc.	7	2	9	Veterinary Science Board of Vocational Studies	5	...	5
Science— M.Optom.	2	...	2	Total Doctors of Philosophy	208	23	231
M.Sc.	40	9	49				
M.Stats.	2	1	3	Higher Doctor Degrees			
Veterinary Science— M.V.Sc.	2	...	2	Architecture (D.Litt.) ..	1	...	1
				Arts (D.Litt.)	2	...	2
				Economics— (D.Sc. (Econ.))	1	...	1
				Law (LL.D.)	2	...	2
				Medicine (M.D.)	14	1	15
				Science (D.Sc.)	1	...	1
				Veterinary Science (D.V.Sc.)	1	...	1
				Total Higher Doctors ..	22	1	23

* Includes degrees obtained in the Schools of Education (7), English Studies (6), Historical, Philosophical and Political Studies (2), Mathematics and Physics (2), and Modern Languages (7) at Macquarie University.

† Comprises degrees obtained in the Schools of Biological Sciences (4 degrees), Chemistry (8), Earth Sciences (2), and Mathematics and Physics (24) at Macquarie University.

OTHER POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Department of Agriculture conducts colleges and schools, additional to the Hawkesbury, Wagga, and Orange Agricultural Colleges of Advanced Education (see page 650), to provide practical training in agriculture and allied subjects.

A certificate course in agriculture was established in 1963 at the Yanco Agricultural College and Research Station, which is situated in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and comprises 828 hectares. The course (one 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. In 1971 a certificate course in irrigation was established. Designed for advanced students, this course (one year) specialises in irrigation techniques. Applicants for either course must be at least 16 years of age, and hold the School or Intermediate Certificate. The number of students in the courses during 1973 was 74. The fees are \$666 (residential students) and \$261 (other students) per annum.

The C. B. Alexander Agricultural College (situated at Paterson, near Maitland) was established in January 1970 and provides a certificate course and an advanced course (both one year) in agriculture. The certificate course aims at qualifying young men for positions leading to managerial responsibility on the land and gives an introduction to the basic principles and practices of agriculture, with particular emphasis on beef and dairy cattle husbandry. Requirements for admission to the course are the same as those at Yanco Agricultural College and Research Station (see above). The advanced course, with its emphasis on beef cattle raising, is intended for those with some practical experience in agriculture and, generally, the qualification for admission is completion of the certificate course. During 1973 the number of students in courses at the College was 78. The fees are \$676 (residential students) and \$271 (other students) per annum.

The Department, through the Division of Extension Services, also conducts courses for farmers at the Agricultural Colleges.

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 woodworking). Courses of study may be provided for school and Public Service examinations. A joining fee of \$10 per term, covering all subjects, is charged. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

In 1972, there were 50 evening colleges with an enrolment of about 46,000 for the first term.

EDUCATION OF ADULT MIGRANTS

Evening classes, with a minimum enrolment of nine students in the metropolitan area and five in most other areas of the State, have been established for adult migrants by the Department of Education. Where practicable, they are held in schools. Instruction is given in Elementary

English and Civics, and usually continues for each migrant for approximately one year or until the migrant has acquired sufficient knowledge of English for general purposes. In 1972, there was an average monthly enrolment of 5,122 migrants in 313 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 1972, there was an average of 5,059 migrants enrolled as correspondence students.

Expenditure by the State on the special classes, etc., for adult migrants is reimbursed by the Australian Government.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in 1913. The Association organises, either independently or in association with the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney, lecture courses, tutorial classes, discussion groups, residential and non-residential schools, and public lectures for adults. In 1972, the membership of the Association consisted of 6,900 individual members and there were 63 affiliated organisations.

In 1972, 412 tutorial and lecture course classes were held, including 270 in Sydney and suburbs, 69 in the Newcastle district, 44 in the Wollongong district, and 29 in country towns; the number of students enrolled for the classes was 13,831. Seventeen residential and twenty-nine non-residential schools of varying duration were arranged, and 11 conferences and public lectures were held; the total number of students attending was 3,170. The number of discussion groups in 1972 was 490, with a total enrolment of 4,821.

Since 1969, the Workers' Educational Association has assumed the responsibility for a system of correspondence teaching for groups—the educational kits scheme—developed in the University of Sydney. In 1972, 22 groups, involving 233 students, were arranged.

In 1972, the income of the Association was \$345,000, including grants from the State, \$89,800, and subscriptions and fees, \$93,400, while expenditure amounted to \$302,800.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

The Australian Government, through the Australian Department of Education, offers annually a number of awards under each of the five major scholarship schemes described below. It 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. In 1973 the Australian Government introduced schemes to assist children living in remote areas and persons training to be pre-school teachers. The Government also has extended the schemes of assistance for aboriginal students to cover all children enrolled in secondary schooling.

MAJOR SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

Scholarships are awarded for study at secondary schools, technical colleges, colleges of advanced education, and universities (graduate and post-graduate), and other approved non-university tertiary institutions. All the scholarships are competitive and are awarded entirely on merit, without regard for the means of the applicant or his parents. Scholarship holders have tuition and other compulsory fees for their course paid on their behalf, and if taking full-time courses may also be eligible for a living allowance. With the exception of "later year" and post-graduate scholarships, the scholarships are allocated amongst the various States on a population basis.

New arrangements for the financing of tertiary education are to be introduced in 1974 and will be accompanied by changes in the provision of student assistance. The Australian Government will meet all compulsory tuition and similar fees at universities, colleges of advanced education and technical colleges. In addition, a non-competitive scheme of means-tested allowances will be provided for full-time unbonded students in approved tertiary and post-secondary courses.

Commonwealth Senior Secondary Scholarships

This scheme was introduced at the beginning of 1973 to replace the Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship Scheme, which had been operating since 1965. It provides for 25,000 scholarships to assist able students to complete the final two years of secondary schooling.

The scholarships are awarded on the basis of results obtained in the Commonwealth Senior 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 a basic allowance (without means test) of \$150 per annum and an additional allowance of up to \$250 per annum, based on a parental means test.

Commonwealth Technical Scholarships

The Commonwealth technical scholarship scheme came into operation in 1965. Under this scheme, the Australian Government each year makes available 2,500 scholarships for study at specified technical training institutions. In 1973 1,137 scholarships were awarded to students in New South Wales.

Most of the courses for which these scholarships are tenable are in the field of technician training at technical institutions, but scholarships are also available for study in approved courses in commerce, art, and music, and in agricultural colleges. Courses approved under this scheme vary from State to State according to the particular requirements of the State. Scholarships for the full course ("open entrance" scholarships) are awarded on the basis of results obtained in the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate examinations while "later year" scholarships are available for competition by students already enrolled in an approved course.

Scholarships are open to all students who are permanent residents of Australia, and to students living abroad who are Australian citizens. In New South Wales, scholarships may be awarded either for full-time or for part-time study; applicants for a full-time scholarship must generally be under 18 years of age, or under 20 years of age for those who have completed the matriculation year, and applicants for a part-time scholarship must be under 25 years of age.

The benefits of a full-time scholarship comprise an annual living allowance (without means test) of \$200, 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. The benefits of a part-time scholarship comprise reimbursement of up to \$100 per annum for compulsory fees and an annual living allowance of \$100 (without means test).

Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarships

The Commonwealth advanced education scholarship scheme came into operation in 1966. Under this scheme, the Australian Government made available 6,000 scholarships in 1973 to students taking approved courses of advanced education at institutions other than universities in Australia. In 1973 1,521 scholarships were awarded to students in New South Wales.

The benefits of these scholarships, and the conditions of their award, are generally the same as for "open entrance" or "later year" university scholarships, except that applications from candidates aged 30 years or more are considered on their merits as special cases.

Commonwealth University Scholarships

Commonwealth scholarships for study at Australian universities have been offered to residents of Australia since 1951. The maximum number of scholarships which may be awarded each year under the scheme has been increased from time to time, and in 1973 numbered 9,500 "open entrance" and 4,000 "later year" scholarships. "Open entrance" scholarships for either full-time or part-time study are awarded to students under 30 years of age (except in the case of the small number of "mature age" scholarships) on the results of examinations qualifying for university matriculation. "Later year" scholarships are offered to students under 30 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course. "Mature age" scholarships for commencing or continuing a course full-time or part-time are awarded, on the basis of their matriculation or university results, to persons aged 30 years or more.

A scholarship covers tuition and other compulsory fees and scholarship holders taking full-time courses are eligible for a living allowance which is subject to a means test. The maximum annual allowance is \$800 for a

scholar living with his parents, and \$1,300 for a scholar living away from his parents. The maximum allowance is payable where the adjusted family income does not exceed \$4,200; the minimum amount payable is \$50 per annum and no living allowance is payable when the adjusted family income exceeds \$7,950 for scholars living at home and \$9,766 for scholars living away from home. The adjusted family income comprises the combined income of a scholar's parents for the preceding financial year, less \$450 for each dependent child under 21 years (other than the applicant). The allowance is reduced on a dollar for dollar basis for income (other than income from employment) received by the scholar in excess of \$20 per week.

Scholarship holders who are married, or over 25 years of age, or orphans, or self-supporting receive a living allowance assessed on their income. The maximum rate of allowance is \$1,300 per annum. For a single person this is payable where his income (from sources other than employment) does not exceed \$20 per week and is reduced by \$2 for every \$3 earned in excess of this amount. For married scholars a means test is applied to the income of the spouse of the scholar and the allowance is reduced at the rate of \$2 for every \$3 the spouse earns in excess of \$4,200 per year. A married scholar who is receiving a living allowance is also eligible for an allowance of \$4.50 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 \$8 per week (reducible according to income in the same way as the living allowance). Where both husband and wife are scholars, both receive a living allowance at the married rate which is reduced in the same manner as for a single person.

Scholars living away from home may also be eligible for allowances for travel to and from their home at the beginning and end of their course and in one vacation during each year of the course.

Commonwealth Post-graduate Awards

Awards for post-graduate study and research at Australian universities have been offered since 1959. The number of awards offered has been increased progressively to 800 in 1973. The benefits comprise a living allowance (not subject to a means test) of \$2,900 per annum, allowances for dependants, travel and thesis costs, payment of all tuition and other compulsory fees in the case of students undertaking a post-graduate course involving course work, and an annual payment of \$500 per scholar (paid to universities) towards research costs incurred by students awarded post-graduate scholarships for research.

Students Assisted

The following two tables show particulars of students assisted in New South Wales under the Australian Government scholarship schemes in recent years:—

Table 518. Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme*: Scholarship Students in N.S.W. at 30 June Classified by University and Field of Study

University at which Enrolled and Field of Study	Number of Scholarship Students					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
University of Sydney—						
Agriculture	86	98	141	134	151	157
Architecture	77	88	129	149	185	198
Arts	1,080	1,065	1,105	1,047	1,025	966
Arts—Law .. .. .	...	...	...	723	770	842
Information Processing .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dentistry	148	134	138	153	209	286
Economics	164	255	314	383	400	357
Education	47	77	90	86	73	139
Engineering	385	356	381	420	464	480
Law	508	737	880	354	361	402
Medicine	1,074	1,082	1,213	1,168	1,109	1,107
Music	3	5	5	12	15	17
Pharmacy	216	198	141	172	209	273
Science	635	695	693	720	865	809
Social Studies	80	107	128	143	189	199
Veterinary Science	166	161	196	204	220	242
Total	4,669	5,058	5,554	5,868	6,245	6,478
University of New South Wales—						
Architecture	151	195	235	250	309	319
Arts	423	403	312	365	522	547
Arts—Law .. .. .	...	...	...	...	31	103
Commerce	299	356	333	471	630	697
Commerce—Law .. .. .	...	...	...	...	57	127
Education	8	10	22	15	18	36
Engineering	457	488	590	725	917	924
Law .. .. .	...	...	...	...	15	53
Medicine	217	260	366	547	743	835
Optomety	9	9	8	15	30	36
Science	468	525	557	777	799	812
Social Studies	65	71	67	88	140	161
Surveying	13	22	27	29	46	55
Total	2,110	2,339	2,517	3,282	4,257	4,705
University of New England—						
Agriculture	43	55	73	77	91	72
Arts	102	96	109	148	173	202
Information Processing .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	1
Economics	63	86	106	133	143	175
Education	27	32	51	54	68	99
Social Science .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	2
Science	73	65	70	96	110	135
Total	308	334	409	508	585	686
University of Newcastle—						
Architecture	17	18	19	22	24	38
Arts	65	86	88	107	107	103
Commerce	37	31	43	59	88	116
Information Processing .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	6
Education .. .. .	...	3	...	...	9	8
Engineering	64	67	88	124	163	177
Science	108	113	111	112	149	165
Total	291	318	349	424	540	613
Macquarie University—						
Behavioural Sciences .. .. .	...	...	...	47	77	108
Biological Sciences .. .. .	...	...	...	42	59	75
Chemistry .. .. .	...	...	...	18	19	25
Earth Sciences .. .. .	...	...	...	66	96	113
Economic and Financial Studies .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	38	170	355	160	215	286
English Studies .. .. .	...	...	...	44	49	50
Historical, Philosophical, and Political Studies .. .. .	...	...	...	59	62	58
Mathematics and Physics .. .. .	...	...	...	57	68	73
Modern Languages .. .. .	...	...	...	56	66	73
...	...	...	...	28	32	30
Total	38	170	355	577	743	891
Total Students	7,416	8,219	9,184	10,659	12,370	13,373

* Excludes awards made for university post-graduate study and research.

Table 519. Australian Government Non-university Scholarship Schemes: Scholarship Students in N.S.W. at 30 June Classified by Scheme and Institution

Scholarship Scheme and Institution at which Enrolled	Number of Scholarship Students					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Advanced Education—						
Hawkesbury Agricultural College				19	42	68
Mitchell College of Advanced Education .. .. .		...	...	6	21	63
National Art School .. .. .	...	...	...	...	20	51
N.S.W. College of Occupational Therapy	48	47	58	63	77	95
N.S.W. College of Nursing	5	...	2	2	...	2
N.S.W. Institute of Technology	93	129	170	344	606	829
School of Physiotherapy	120	123	109	137	155	189
Speech Therapy Training School	29	29	26	27	31	43
Wagga Agricultural College				14	22	31
Teachers' Colleges	109	153	244	291	256	231
Barristers' and Solicitors' Admission Boards	25	35	34	93	145	201
Other	26	26	31	70	95	124
Total Advanced Education	455	542	674	1,066	1,470	1,927
Technical—						
Agricultural Colleges	122	128	109	55	49	17
State Conservatorium of Music	18	29	31	13	24	30
Technical Colleges	1,268	1,589	1,627	1,620	1,617	1,827
Other		4	5	1	1	...
Total Technical	1,408	1,750	1,772	1,689	1,691	1,874
Secondary	6,971	6,965	7,111	7,090	7,027	6,942

Expenditure by the Australian Government since 1967–68 on the fees and allowances of scholarship students in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory is shown in Table 470.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RE-ESTABLISHMENT ASSISTANCE

The Australian Government assists in the re-establishment of ex-service personnel under three distinct schemes administered by the Repatriation Department—a vocational training scheme for ex-National Servicemen (in terms of the Defence (Re-establishment) Act, 1973), a Disabled Members' Training Scheme, and a War Widows' Training Scheme.

Re-establishment benefits under the Defence (Re-establishment) Act apply to all National Servicemen and aim to ensure that Servicemen will not be at a disadvantage on their return to civil life. The Act provides for one year's full-time (or up to two years' part-time) training in courses at approved educational institutions, where it is necessary or desirable for effective re-settlement. Trainees have their fees paid and receive payment for essential books and equipment and allowances for fares; a living allowance of \$60.10 a week is provided for trainees undertaking full-time studies.

The Disabled Members' Training Scheme caters for ex-servicemen whose disabilities, determined to be due to or associated with war service, prevent them from returning to their former occupation and for whom training appears to be the only satisfactory means of re-establishment. Training under the War Widows' Training Scheme is provided for widows whose husband died as a result of war service and for whom training is necessary to be able to follow a suitable occupation.

Under a Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service scheme, physically handicapped civilians in receipt of an invalid or widow's pension or an allowance from the Department of Social Security, persons receiving unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, and disabled discharged National Servicemen who are ineligible for rehabilitation assistance from the Repatriation Department are eligible for free full-time, part-time, or correspondence instruction of a vocational nature at State or private institutions. There were 125 persons receiving instruction under this Scheme in 1973.

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 1972-73 was 458, and the expenditure incurred on the scheme was \$1,343,000.

ASSISTANCE FOR ISOLATED CHILDREN

In 1973 the first grants were made by the Australian Government for children who, because of the remoteness of their home from appropriate schooling, must live away from home to attend school or study at home by correspondence. Benefits for students living away from home comprise a basic allowance of \$350 per annum (free of means test) and a further allowance of up to \$654 per annum, the latter being subject to a means test. Allowances for students undertaking correspondence courses comprise a basic grant of \$200 per annum with an additional payment of up to \$150 per annum for expenditure on certain specified items.

PRE-SCHOOL TEACHER EDUCATION ALLOWANCES

The Australian Government introduced in 1973 a scheme to provide assistance to full-time students enrolled in approved tertiary courses of pre-school teacher education. This scheme provides for non-competitive allowances to all persons enrolled in these courses provided they are not receiving benefits from a bonded award. Benefits are the same as those made under the Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme, but are not subject to a means test.

ABORIGINAL SECONDARY AND STUDY GRANTS

The Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme introduced in 1970, and originally limited to pupils aged 14 years or more, was extended in 1973 to provide assistance to all pupils of Aboriginal descent enrolled in secondary schools who are likely to benefit from continued schooling. Benefits include either assistance with boarding costs or a living allowance (\$240 or \$300

depending on the grade in which the pupil is enrolled). Allowances are also granted towards the cost of fees, books, uniforms and travel expenses. In addition, a small personal allowance ranging from 50 cents to \$2 per week is paid (according to school grade of the pupil) towards the student's incidental expenses.

The Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme provides assistance for post-secondary school study. Benefits include fees and an allowance for books and incidental expenses. Full-time students also qualify for a living allowance of \$50 per fortnight (\$70 if the student is married or over 21 years of age).

STATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

PRIMARY SCHOOL ALLOWANCES

Primary school allowances have been payable by the State Government since 1968 for pupils aged between 4 years 9 months and 12 years 9 months who are enrolled at private primary schools. Payment is made to the schools at the rate of \$61 per annum for each pupil.

SECONDARY SCHOOL ALLOWANCES

Secondary school allowances have been payable by the State Government since 1965 to the parents of pupils who are enrolled at a private school registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912-1968, or who are enrolled at a public school and are required to live away from home in order to follow their chosen course of study, provided the parents' (or guardians') taxable income does not exceed a specified amount (\$6,000 per annum since February 1973) and they reside in New South Wales. For pupils in private schools, the allowance per annum, since July 1972, is \$71 towards school fees, plus a further \$72 if living away from home. For public school pupils (in all cases, living away from home), the allowance is \$72 per annum.

TEXTBOOK ALLOWANCES

Textbook allowances for pupils in public and private secondary schools have been paid by the State Government since 1966. The allowances per annum are \$4 for pupils in first and second forms, \$6 in the third form, \$10 in the fourth form, and \$16 in the fifth and sixth forms.

BURSARY ENDOWMENT ACT, 1912-1968

By the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912-1968, 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 offered each year on the results obtained in the Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship examination held during the fourth year of the full secondary course and an assessment of each candidate provided by the school. The bursaries are awarded only to pupils whose parents' taxable income does not exceed \$3,999 per annum. Bursary-holders receive a living allowance and a text-book allowance: the amount of the living allowance being reduced in accordance with the amount by which the parents' taxable income exceeds \$3,300 per annum.

Bursaries are also awarded each year on the results of examinations held at the end of the primary course and at the end of the full secondary course. These bursaries are awarded only to students whose parents' taxable income does not exceed a prescribed amount per annum—in the case of "junior" secondary bursaries awarded on the results of the primary school bursary examination, the amount is \$2,000; and for university and technical college bursaries awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, the amount is \$2,300. In 1973, 350 "junior" secondary bursaries tenable for the first four years of the secondary course, including 6 special "junior" secondary bursaries for pupils compelled to live away from home, also tenable for the first four years of the secondary course, were awarded on the results of the primary school bursary examination. Fifty-four bursaries tenable at universities and technical colleges in New South Wales were awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination and, in the case of technical colleges, the Diploma Entrance examination, in 1972.

The number of pupils holding bursaries at 30 June 1972, was 8,241 (8,093 attending courses of secondary education, 2 enrolled at technical colleges and 146 at universities).

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act, are as shown in the following table:—

Table 520. Bursary Endowment Act: Rates of Annual Allowances, 30 June 1972

Bursary	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Textbook Allowance*	Bursary	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Textbook Allowance*
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
"Junior" Secondary—				Special "Junior" Secondary†—			
First Form ..	39	159	3	First Form ..	...	100	3
Second Form ..	39	159	3	Second Form ..	...	100	3
Third Form ..	69	189	3	Third Form ..	...	150	3
Fourth Form ..	141	273	5	Fourth Form ..	...	150	5
"Senior" Secondary—							
Fifth Form ..	150‡	300‡	8	University and Technical College	208	260	50
Sixth Form ..	150‡	300‡	8				

* Additional to textbook allowance payable to all students (see page 676).

† Special bursaries awarded to pupils required to live away from home.

‡ Maximum allowance payable (see text above table).

OTHER STATE ASSISTANCE

Hawkesbury, Wagga, and Orange Agricultural Colleges

The Department of Agriculture awards scholarships and bursaries (tenable at the Hawkesbury, Wagga, and Orange 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 \$810 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 \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum from which board and lodging charges are to be paid.

There is an Apprenticeship Scholarship Scheme for a number of students in the Dairy Technology Diploma course at the Hawkesbury College.

Technical Colleges

Scholarships entitling the holder to further technical training free of charge are awarded annually on the basis of performance in technical college courses.

Universities

Matriculation scholarships are awarded by the University of Sydney and by the University colleges from private foundations.

Bursaries tenable at universities in the State are awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 676), 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 in 1973 received an allowance of \$875 per annum in the first year, \$990 per annum in the second year, \$1,210 per annum in the third year, and \$1,565 per annum in the fourth and subsequent years, if living at home, or \$1,410, \$1,520, \$1,690 and \$2,030 per annum, respectively, if living away from home. On reaching the age of 21 years, trainees are paid a minimum of \$1,210 per annum if living at home, or a minimum of \$1,690 per annum if living away from home. During periods of practical training in vacations, they are paid allowances based on the appropriate industrial agreements. The university fees are paid by the State, and a trainee is required to enter into a monetary bond to continue in the Public Service for a certain period after obtaining his degree.

Other governmental authorities and various industrial and commercial organisations select junior officers for free training at universities. The students selected receive a living allowance as well as their university fees.

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, ART GALLERIES, AND OTHER CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

PRINCIPAL MUSEUMS

The Australian Museum in Sydney, which is the oldest scientific institution of its kind and the largest natural history museum in Australia, is controlled by a board of trustees and a director and has a small statutory endowment supplemented by annual parliamentary appropriations. The Museum's field is natural history and anthropology (particularly of Australian Aboriginal and Pacific Island peoples), and it contains valuable collections of zoological, anthropological and mineral specimens. The Museum promotes education in natural history and anthropology 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 39,000 bound volumes at 30 June 1973, is attached to the institution. At 30 June 1973, staff employed full-time at the Museum numbered 132 and expenditure from revenue during 1972-73 amounted to \$953,000.

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 Cultural Activities. The Museum contains engineering and transport exhibits and collections and displays in such fields as ceramics, Asian arts, costume, numismatics, and musical instruments. Special demonstrations include an anatomical model, the planetarium, and colour television. The curatorial staff conduct research (including archival and historical research) into their collections; the chemical and botanical departments conduct research into the economic potential of Australian and other flora. During 1972, the number of visitors to the Museum in Sydney was 230,000, and the number of volumes in the Museum's library at the end of the year was 9,266. Expenditure in 1972-73 was \$312,000.

The Mining and Geological Museum is attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the determination of rock and mineral specimens and the collection and preparation of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

LIBRARIES

The Library of New South Wales

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899, as the Public Library of New South Wales, and in 1969 became the Library of New South Wales with a council of eleven members as its governing authority. The Library is divided into the General Reference Library, the Extension Service, the Mitchell Library, the Dixson Library and Galleries, the Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library, the Donald MacPherson Collection of Arts and Literature, the Adult Education Library, 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. The Adult Education Library caters for the library needs of tutorial classes and discussion groups of the University of Sydney and the University of New England and classes organised by the Worker's Educational Association of N.S.W. 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 1972-73, 216,072 copies were made.

Expenditure (excluding loan expenditure) on the Library during 1972-73 amounted to \$2,501,000, including \$354,200 for books and periodicals. At 30 June 1973, the Library staff numbered 470. The average number of seated readers during 1972-73 was estimated at 91 on week-days, 154 on Sundays, and 95 on holidays. The number of volumes in the Library at 30 June 1973, exclusive of pamphlets, was 1,294,726 (including General Reference Library 685,061, Mitchell Library 320,000, Dixon Library 21,500, Extension Service 89,200, and Adult Education Library 155,200), and there were 17,900 microfilm reels (General Reference Library 6,100 and Mitchell Library 11,800).

Public Library Services under Library Act, 1939-1971

The Library Act, 1939-1971, 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 dollar for dollar basis, up to a maximum of 45 cents per head of population.

The Library Board gives advisory services to local councils conducting public libraries or planning to establish them. It also operates a book purchasing service for councils wishing to use it.

At 30 June 1972, 193 councils had established libraries in terms of the Act. There were 264 libraries in operation (including 100 in Sydney and suburbs), and the staff of the libraries numbered 1,271. In 1972, the Library Board paid \$2,408,000 as subsidies to councils, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was \$8,469,000. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 31 December 1972 was 5,260,000.

University Libraries

The Library of the University of Sydney comprises the central collection, which is housed in the Fisher Library, and 20 branch libraries. At the end of 1972, the University Library contained 1,717,000 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 (66,000), Medicine (56,000), Engineering (45,000), the Badham Library (Agriculture, Biological Sciences and Veterinary Sciences, 38,000), and the Wolstenholme Library (Economics, 20,000). The Chinese and Japanese collection in the Fisher Library numbers 56,000.

The University of New South Wales maintains a central library, a medical library, and a law library at Kensington, and branch libraries at Wollongong and Broken Hill University Colleges. In 1973, the University's collections contained 630,000 volumes.

The University of New England library contained 309,000 volumes at the end of 1972.

The libraries maintained by the University of Newcastle and Macquarie University contained 207,000 and 315,000 volumes, respectively, in 1972.

Other Libraries

Local public libraries, established in a large number of centres throughout the State, are provided and financed by municipalities and shires and subject to certain conditions, are entitled to State subsidy under the Library Act, 1939-1971 (see page 680). Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, any shire or municipality may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Bookmobile services are provided by 25 councils in sparsely settled areas which do not warrant the establishment of branch libraries and, as an interim measure, in the more heavily populated areas of the State.

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 39,000 volumes. There are 9,300 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 12,000 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

At the end of 1972, the libraries of the teachers' colleges contained 390,000 volumes, and those at technical colleges throughout the State contained 360,000 volumes.

The Parliamentary Library contains 146,700 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and government offices.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. conducts a free Braille Library at Sydney and a branch library at Newcastle; the number of volumes in the two libraries is 25,000. The Society also conducts a free Talking Book Library with over 1,000 titles; some 2,000 reproducing machines have been issued to blind persons.

Archives Office

The Archives Office of New South Wales was established in 1961 to control the storage and cataloguing of State archives and semi-current public records.

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Art Gallery of New South Wales, which was established in 1874 and is administered by a board of trustees, contains the State's principal collection of works of art. These include a large and comprehensive collection of Australian paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, and ceramics, a number of European paintings and prints, etc. (chiefly 16th to 20th century British and French), and examples of Oriental art and of Australian Aboriginal and other tribal art. At the end of 1973, there were more than 8,950 works of art (including about 1,850 oil paintings, 1,150 watercolours, 4,000 prints and drawings, and 200 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 1972-73 amounted to \$75,000.

Lectures are given at the Gallery to members of the public, and guide-lectures conducted by Education Officers of the Gallery for secondary school pupils and by voluntary guides for the general public, are also available.

In 1972 the Gallery reopened after completing major additions to the existing structure including the new \$2.9 million Captain Cook Gallery and extensions to the Old Gallery worth \$300,000.

SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra is one of six Australian orchestras maintained primarily by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The Orchestra receives annual subsidies totalling \$160,000 from the N.S.W. State Government and the City of Sydney, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Commission. During 1972, receipts from concerts, etc., amounted to \$268,000, and total expenditure to \$1,226,000. The number of concerts given by the Orchestra in 1972 was 139, including 113 in Sydney; 47 of the concerts were free.

SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

Following selection by the N.S.W. State Government of Bennelong Point as the site for the proposed Opera House, an international competition was held in 1956 to select a design for the building. Two hundred and thirty-three entries were received from more than thirty countries. The winning design was submitted by a Danish architect, Joern Utzon.

The building was constructed in three stages, stage 1 being the base and foundation, stage 2 the roofs, and stage 3 all finishing work necessary for the efficient functioning of the building. Construction began on 2 March 1959, and the building was officially opened by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, on 20 October 1973.

Construction of the roofs has been recognised as one of the most difficult engineering feats ever achieved. Two thousand one hundred and ninety four pre-cast concrete sections weighing from five to fifteen tons each and post-tensioned together by cables comprise about ninety per cent of the ribbed structure. Four thousand two hundred and twenty tile "lids"—varying sized sections faced with ceramic tiles bonded to a backing of concrete—have been attached to the outside of the ribs to form the roof surface. More than one million tiles have been used in the 200,000 square foot roof area.

The construction of the building was financed mainly from the proceeds of a "Sydney Opera House Lottery" which nets over \$6 million annually. Public contributions toward the cost of construction amounted to about \$900,000.

The accommodation provided in the Opera House comprises a concert hall to seat 2,700, an opera theatre to seat 1,550, a drama theatre to seat 550, a music room to seat 420, a reception hall to seat 150, an exhibition hall of 7,000 square feet, and two restaurants, one of which seats 240 persons.

Apart from its functions as a performing arts centre, the building provides facilities for multi-lingual conferences and conventions.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

There are many organisations in New South Wales which have as their objective the encouragement of professional interests and the advancement of science, art, and literature.

Professional solicitors and barristers, engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, physicists, accountants, statisticians, biometricians, physicians and surgeons, dentists, optometrists and so on are represented by institutes, associations, or societies.

Chapter 26

RECREATION AND GAMBLING

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

National and commercial broadcasting and television services in Australia are operated under the Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942–1973. 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 Australian Government, is responsible for ensuring that (a) the provision of services by broadcasting and television stations is in accordance with plans approved by the Minister for the Media, (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 remedied. 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 Minister, it allocates frequencies and operating power.

The Board holds public inquiries into applications to the Minister for licences to operate commercial broadcasting or commercial television stations (the Minister notifying those areas in which he proposes to grant licences). Public inquiries may also be held (at the discretion of the Board or on direction by the Minister) into other matters within the Board's functions. In exercising its powers and functions in relation to commercial broadcasting and television stations, the Board is obliged to consult representatives of those stations.

NATIONAL SERVICES

The activities of the National Broadcasting and Television Services are controlled, in terms of the Broadcasting and Television Act, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programmes are provided by the Commission from transmitting stations made available and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. Under the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act, 1946–1973, the Commission is required to broadcast proceedings of the Australian Parliament.

The Commission is appointed by the Australian 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 Minister and funds are appropriated by Parliament.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in February 1974.

At 30 June 1973, programmes of the National Broadcasting Service were being transmitted on a medium-frequency band from twenty stations in New South Wales (including two in Sydney) and two in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a high-frequency station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas.

The National Television Service commenced transmitting (in Sydney) in November 1956. At 30 June 1973, 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 seventeen national translator stations (low-power devices designed to serve a poor reception area within the operational area of a parent station by receiving signals of the parent station and retransmitting them on a different frequency).

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated under licences, granted and renewed by the Minister for the Media 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) is 1 per cent on earnings up to \$1,000,000, 2 per cent on \$1,000,001 to \$2,000,000, 3 per cent on \$2,000,001 to \$4,000,000, and 4 per cent on earnings over \$4,000,000. The commercial stations derive their income from the transmission of advertisements and other publicity.

At 30 June 1973, there were thirty-nine commercial broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including six in Sydney) and one station in the Australian Capital Territory.

The regular transmission of commercial television programmes commenced in New South Wales in September 1956. At 30 June 1973, there were fourteen commercial stations operating in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and one operating in the Australian Capital Territory. There were also nineteen commercial translator stations.

LISTENERS' AND VIEWERS' LICENCES

A broadcast listener's licence (or a television viewer's licence) must be held for each address at which a broadcast receiver (or a television receiver) is used. The licence authorises the use of any broadcast (or television) receiver which is (a) in the possession of the licence-holder or a member of his family and is ordinarily kept at the address specified in the licence, and (b) installed in a vehicle which is ordinarily in the possession of the licence-holder or a member of his family and is ordinarily garaged at that address. Since April 1965, a person who has both broadcast and television receivers at the one address has been able to hold a combined receiving licence.

Broadcast or television receivers let out on hire (other than under a hire purchase agreement) must be covered by a hirer's licence held by the person or firm from whom the receiver is hired. The proprietor of a guest

house, hotel, motel, etc., must hold a lodging house licence for each broadcast or television receiver provided in any part of the lodging house available for occupation by lodgers. Since October 1971, a combined lodging house licence may be granted to the proprietor of a guest house, hotel, motel, etc.

Since October 1971, the ordinary annual licence fees for receivers have been \$8 for a broadcast receiver in an area within 250 miles of a national broadcasting station and \$4.25 in other areas, \$19 for a television receiver, and \$26.50 for a combined receiving licence.

Licences are issued at concessional rates to a person who is in receipt of an age, invalid, or widow's pension, a supporting mother's benefit, a sheltered employment allowance, a service pension, a war pension for total and permanent incapacity, or (if he is otherwise qualified to receive a pension under the Social Services Act) a tuberculosis allowance, provided that the person lives alone or with another person whose income does not exceed \$27.25 per week. (Concessional rate licences are not issued where eligibility for a pension depends on the "tapered means test" provisions of the Social Services Act.) The rates are \$1 for a broadcast receiver in an area within 250 miles of a national broadcasting station and \$0.70 in other areas, \$3 for a television receiver, and \$4 for a combined receiving licence. Licences are granted free to schools and to blind persons over 16 years of age.

The next table shows the number of broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences in force in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in recent years:—

Table 521. Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licences, N.S.W.*

At 30 June	Licences					Licence Fees Collected during Year ended June (\$ thous.)†
	Ordinary	Pensioner's (Concession Rate)	Schools and Blind Persons (Free)	Hirer's and Lodging Houses‡	Total Licences‡	
BROADCAST LISTENERS' LICENCES						
1968	108,773	39,587	...	5,751	154,111	802
1969	95,477	35,215	...	6,904	137,596	760
1970	83,532	31,287	...	8,637	123,456	735
1971	74,504	27,174	...	7,126	108,804	668
1972	71,732	25,131	...	7,751	104,614	732
1973	66,265	22,413	...	4,097	92,775	721
TELEVISION VIEWERS' LICENCES						
1968	80,777	12,231	...	4,931	97,939	1,810
1969	78,450	13,346	...	13,734	105,530	2,368
1970	74,189	14,155	...	6,814	95,158	2,542
1971	70,102	14,471	...	5,963	90,536	2,634
1972	70,541	15,280	...	81,415	167,236	2,414
1973	66,973	15,787	...	3,986	86,746	3,211
COMBINED RECEIVING LICENCES						
1968	667,221	109,403	3,925	...	780,549	11,942
1969	690,237	121,065	3,529	...	814,831	13,569
1970	699,493	133,391	3,436	...	836,320	14,510
1971	703,420	141,453	3,469	...	848,342	14,610
1972	731,837	155,864	3,467	664¶	891,832	18,353
1973	727,387	167,165	3,352	4,164	902,068	20,014

* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Annual licences. Excludes licences issued for periods less than a year for receivers under hire.

‡ Includes fees from short-term hirer's licences. In 1972-73 these amounted to \$13,000 and \$1,814,000 for broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences respectively.

¶ Combined lodging house licences introduced 1 October 1971.

PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES

In terms of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1967-1972 and the Fauna Protection Act, 1948-1971, certain areas of the State have been reserved as national parks or State parks (smaller in area than national parks) for the conservation of native flora and fauna, as nature reserves for the protection and care of fauna, or as historic sites. The Acts provide that these reservations can be revoked or altered, and lands within the reservations can be appropriated or resumed, only by Act of Parliament.

The Acts also provide for the establishment of game reserves, wildlife refuges, Aboriginal areas, protected archaeological areas, and marine parks. Game reserves are areas, mostly on private land, over which regulated sport-shooting takes place during prescribed open seasons; wildlife refuges are sanctuaries on private property where animals may live relatively undisturbed; Aboriginal areas are sites of archaeological and/or anthropological significance on unoccupied Crown land; protected archaeological areas are private property and leased Crown land "declared" for the protection of Aboriginal relics; and marine parks are areas of ocean in which fishing, etc., is regulated to conserve marine life.

The largest national park in the State is the Kosciusko National Park, which comprises 612,196 hectares in the Kosciusko highlands and extends about 160 kilometres northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The Royal National Park (14,897 hectares) and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (14,656 hectares) are situated on the southern and northern fringes (respectively) of Sydney, while the Blue Mountains National Park (100,799 hectares), Dharug National Park (14,000 hectares), Kanangra-Boyd National Park (56,980 hectares), and Brisbane Water National Park (7,856 hectares) are within 150 kilometres of Sydney. Twenty other national parks (totalling 532,526 hectares), ten State parks (16,635 hectares), eight historic sites (916 hectares), and 93 nature reserves (252,731 hectares), have been established throughout the State. There are 24 game reserves, 349 wildlife refuges, two Aboriginal areas (Dural Caves near Bulga, west of Singleton, and Lennox Head) and six protected archaeological areas. The first marine park (287 hectares) has been established at Maitland Bay, as an extension of Bouddi State Park.

A Director of National Parks and Wildlife is appointed under the Act with responsibility (subject to the control of the Minister for Lands) for the administration of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the protection of flora, fauna, and Aboriginal relics in New South Wales. At 30 June 1973, the Director had been vested with responsibility for the care, control, and management of twenty-two national parks, nine State parks, six historic sites, the nature reserves, the game reserves and the Aboriginal areas. The other national and State parks, and historic sites which have been brought within the ambit of the National Parks and Wildlife Act are the responsibility of trustees appointed by the Governor. Expenditure on all national parks, etc., is met from the National Parks and Wildlife Fund, which benefits from Government grants, public admission charges, contributions from the National Parks and Wildlife Foundation, etc., and which is controlled by the Director of National Parks and Wildlife.

The National Parks and Wildlife Foundation was created in 1970 to provide supplementary finance for the development of national parks in New South Wales. It is controlled by an Executive Board which is elected from trustees and directors who are persons prominent in commercial and

public activities. The trustees and directors include the Minister for Lands and the Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. Projects to be supported by the Foundation are selected in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service. To date, greater emphasis has been placed on the acquisition of land, than on the development of facilities or the provision of equipment. So far, more than one million dollars has been raised by the Foundation, mainly from commerce and industry. Expenditure, including administrative expenses, in 1972-73 was \$216,000 and planned expenditure for 1973-74 amounts to \$491,000.

The care, control, and management of lands which have been set aside, in terms of the Public Parks Act, 1912-1971, and the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913-1972, for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health, or enjoyment, is the responsibility of trustees (local government authorities or private citizens), appointed by the Governor. About 8,000 separate areas of land throughout the State have been reserved or dedicated for these purposes, many of the areas being set aside for various types of recreation.

The Zoological Gardens situated at Taronga Park on the northern side of Sydney Harbour are administered by the Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales (formerly Taronga Park Trust). The area is about 30 hectares. 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 1972-73, paid admissions to the grounds numbered 918,762. The receipts of the zoological department amounted to \$908,223 in 1972-73, excluding a State capital grant of \$190,000, and expenditure amounted to \$934,774. Exhibits at 30 June 1973, comprised 1,030 mammals (143 species), 1,951 birds (311 species), 314 reptiles (118 species), and 1,637 fish and invertebrates (165 species).

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held, and, since December 1954, drive-in and open-air theatres, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908-1971. 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. The Act also provides for the control of licences granted for the exhibition of cinema films, applications in regard thereto are dealt with by the Theatres and Films Commission, subject to appeal to the District Court. In accordance with an agreement between the Australian and State governments, cinema films imported from overseas are subject to review by the Australian Chief Film Censor before exhibition.

In 1973, the number of commercial picture theatres showing 35 millimetre films in New South Wales was 176; 61 of the theatres were located in Sydney and suburbs, and 115 in other districts. In addition, there were 31 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, 1912-1972. 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, 1964-1973. The Board (which is appointed by the Governor) comprises two members nominated by the Treasurer and seven members nominated by the various racing clubs. It is authorised to conduct off-course betting in respect of any race or combination of races held on racecourses within Australia, and for this purpose, to establish branches throughout the State. With the Minister's approval, it may operate on events held on racecourses outside Australia.

In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments on the club's own totalizator. However, the Board may also conduct its own pool of investments. The commission earned by the Board is used firstly to meet its operating expenses, secondly to meet the cost of establishing and extending branches throughout the State, and thirdly, to make periodical payments to the racing clubs.

During 1972-73, off-course betting investments with the Board amounted to \$383,225,000. At 30 June 1973, the Board was operating 73 cash branches and 354 cash agencies, and telephone betting facilities are available in all areas.

Particulars of the total totalizator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total bets made), in New South Wales, are given for recent years in the next table:—

Table 522. 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.
1962	27,759	227,087	1968	196,120	283,262
1963	28,145	237,338	1969	241,350	282,497
1964	28,600	238,937	1970	292,442	310,881
1965	42,155	279,389	1971	334,814	314,658
1966	94,317	267,987	1972	394,620	345,770
1967	146,084	283,346	1973	450,268	377,222

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance".

CLUBS

Licensed clubs have become an important feature in leisure activities in New South Wales. The limit (of 414) on the number of club licences issued by the Licensing Court was removed in 1955, and at 31 December 1955, liquor licences held by clubs totalled 790. The use of poker machines in clubs was legalized in 1956 and resulted in a further increase in the number of licensed clubs. At 31 December 1972, there were 1,488 clubs in New South Wales with licences for the sale of liquor to members.

In terms of the Liquor Act, 1912-1973, clubs must be formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, or other lawful purpose. The premises of the club must contain a properly constructed bar room as well as other areas appropriate to the club's activities. A register of members, including honorary and temporary members, is required to be kept on the club's premises.

The larger clubs, of over 5,000 members, comprise mainly Leagues' clubs (originally formed to support the professional football code of rugby league), Workmen's clubs, and Returned Servicemen's clubs, while smaller clubs are involved in lawn bowling, golf, and other sporting and social activities.

Up to 1969, the total membership of any individual club was unrestricted—the largest club had a membership of over 50,000 members—but growth in membership has been limited by statute since 30 June 1969. Clubs in existence at 30 June 1969, with a membership of 5,000 persons or less now have a membership ceiling of 6,250, as do all clubs having new club licences granted after 30 June 1969. Clubs with a membership of more than 5,000 but less than 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969, may expand their membership by up to one-quarter, and clubs with membership in excess of 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969, may expand their membership by up to one-eighth, or to a total of 12,500 members, whichever is the greater.

Annual subscriptions and joining fees of the larger clubs are usually small. Financing of club premises and equipment and the comfort and service afforded by these clubs are mainly provided from profits from poker machines, and to a lesser extent, from liquor sales profits and members' subscriptions.

POKER MACHINES

The operation of poker machines in non-proprietary clubs was sanctioned by the Gaming and Betting (Poker Machines) Act, 1956. The clubs must have a licence for the machines and must pay annual licence taxes on them. Particulars of taxes on poker machines are shown in the chapter "Public Finance". Part of the tax proceeds (\$1,000,000 in each of the years from 1963-64 to 1972-73) has been paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance has been allocated to public hospitals.

At 30 June 1973, 1,475 clubs were licensed to operate poker machines, and the machines licensed included 3,338 20c machines, 22,200 10c machines, and 8,565 5c machines. The proceeds of the licence taxes during 1972-73 amounted to \$42,585,000.

STATE LOTTERIES

State lotteries have been conducted in New South Wales since 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930-1965. In addition to the ordinary lotteries, "special" and "jackpot" lotteries have been conducted regularly since July 1947 and November 1954, respectively. "Opera House" lotteries were introduced in November 1957, to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is 55 cents in the ordinary lotteries, \$1 in the special lotteries, \$2 in the jackpot lotteries, and \$6 in Opera House lotteries. The first prize is \$12,000 for ordinary lotteries, \$24,000 for the special lotteries, \$60,000 for jackpot lotteries, and \$200,000 for Opera House lotteries and the total prize-money (excluding the value of tickets given as consolation prizes) for each lottery is \$35,100, \$63,400, \$124,400 and \$354,000 respectively. The balance of the proceeds of the sale of tickets, after deducting prize-money, is paid to Consolidated Revenue or, in the case of Opera House lotteries, to the Sydney Opera House Account.

Ballots are conducted in the presence of representatives of the Auditor-General and a representative of the Commissioner of Police and are open to the public and the press.

Table 523. State Lotteries

Year ended 30 June	Lotteries Completed						Admini- strative Expenses	
	Ordinary	Special	Jackpot	Opera House	Subscriptions	Cash Prizes Allotted *		Excess of Subscriptions over Cash Prizes
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1968	163	133	54	30	51,065	32,727	18,338	1,603
1969	158	139	58	31	52,790	33,839	18,951	1,668
1970	153	142	65	33	55,415	35,537	19,878	1,816
1971	142	145	72	36	58,310	37,408	20,902	2,086
1972	134	146	82	40	62,370	40,034	22,336	2,418
1973	124	145	89	42	64,320	41,303	23,017	2,541

* Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation prizes.

ART UNIONS

The Lotteries and Art Unions Act, 1901-1966, makes provision for the legal promotion of art unions, and for the conduct of raffles and games of chance by registered charities, etc. During the year ended 30 June 1972, 277 art unions were conducted, at prices ranging from 10 cents to \$22 per ticket. Of the 7,629,620 tickets sold, 6,652,366 or 87 per cent, were at prices of \$1 or less. Total income amounted to \$4,318,654 and expenditure was \$2,541,867, leaving net proceeds of \$1,776,787. The main items of expenditure were prizes \$998,475, advertising, postage, etc., \$578,473, and salaries, commission, etc., \$683,909.

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

SOURCES OF LAW

The law in force in New South Wales consists of—

- (i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as was made applicable by Imperial legislation passed in 1828, and has not been repealed by the Imperial Acts Application Act, 1969.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its defined powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (v) Case law. (This consists of judicial decisions of the English, Australian, or State Courts, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.)

The scope of Australian Government legislation is limited to the matters specified in the Australian Constitution. In some cases the Australian Government's powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Federal 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.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in February 1974.

Administration

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule, an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers, but sometimes these offices are combined.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the Government. He is charged with the conduct of business such as that relating to the higher courts (such as Supreme and District Courts), the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Sheriff, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Public Solicitor, Public Defender, Parliamentary Counsel, Corporate Affairs Commissioner and Court Reporters, as well as to statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, the Supreme Court Act, the Jury Act, and the Companies Act. He also advises Ministers on questions on which his legal opinion is required, initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill of indictment should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill of indictment. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Minister of Justice is charged with the conduct of business such as that relating to magistrates' courts, the Police Force, the Probation and Parole Service, and gaols and penal establishments. He administers certain Acts of Parliament, including those relating to the police, coroners, prisons and prisoners, real property, strata titles, landlords and tenants, liquor, inebriates, births, deaths, and marriages, and certain licensed trades and callings.

The Courts

The main courts of civil jurisdiction in New South Wales are Courts of Petty Sessions (whose jurisdiction includes civil claims of a minor nature), the District Court (which is limited in point of amount), 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 District Court (which tries 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, Local Government Appeals Tribunal, Crown Employees Appeal Board, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the

various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales, as a State of the Commonwealth, forms part of the Federal judicial system. By the (Federal) Judiciary Act, 1903-1969, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Australia is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with federal jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that Act.

Appeal lies, in proper cases, from a lower court to a higher court in New South Wales, and from a New South Wales court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council, as described on pages 727 and 728. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal.

JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office until the age of seventy years at a salary commensurate with his high status and is granted a pension on retirement. He may not engage in the practice of the legal profession and may only be removed from office by the Crown for inability or misbehaviour. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive.

Judges of the Supreme Court

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices" and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. A person may not be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of not less than five years' standing or a solicitor of not less than seven years' standing.

A judge of the Supreme Court may be appointed (by Commission of the Governor) to the Court of Appeal, which was established in October 1965, as a separate part of the Supreme Court. The President of the Court of Appeal and the other Judges of Appeal have seniority, rank, and precedence immediately after the Chief Justice and before other Supreme Court judges and other persons with the status and rights of a puisne judge.

The salary of Supreme Court judges is fixed by statute. In February 1974, the annual salary was \$37,000 (plus an allowance of \$2,250 per annum) for the Chief Justice, \$34,850 (\$1,750) for the President of the Court of Appeal, and \$33,850 (\$1,750) for other judges of the Supreme Court. A pension is granted on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on the length of service and salary at retirement. A judge may be removed from office in the Supreme Court—for inability or misbehaviour—by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament.

The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

Judges of the District Court

A barrister of not less than five years' standing or solicitor of not less than seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court. A District Court judge may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, after a hearing before the Governor-in-Council. In February 1974, the annual salary of a District Court judge was \$27,950 (plus an allowance of \$1,750 per annum) and the annual salary of the Chief Judge of the District Court was \$30,500 (plus an allowance of \$1,750). A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on his length of service and salary at retirement. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court Judge.

Officers of the Courts

Although certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices of the peace in addition to their judicial duties, normally special officers are appointed to carry out the ministerial functions in the administration of justice; for example, Crown Prosecutors to act in Higher Criminal Courts (Supreme Court and District Court in its criminal jurisdiction) in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, and Clerks of Petty Sessions (Lower Courts), the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies (Higher Criminal Courts), and registrars and bailiffs (the District Court in its Civil Jurisdiction) to maintain records of court proceedings and assist the courts.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and its criminal jurisdiction. He also acts as registrar in the Appellate Jurisdiction and in the Common Law and Admiralty Divisions of the Civil Jurisdiction and as registrar of the Land and Valuation Court.

Officers of the Civil Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court include masters, registrars, and the Sheriff. A master may be appointed to the Court of Appeal and to each of the seven divisions of the Civil Jurisdiction (see page 702 for details of these divisions) as the necessity arises, but the appointment of registrars is mandatory.

The role of a master is to discharge a number of important judicial duties of a lesser character than those discharged by the judges, whilst registrars, in addition to administering the officers of the courts, are empowered by the rules of court to exercise certain delegated powers of a lesser nature than the powers exercised by a judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a leading member of the particular centre. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

Stipendiary Magistrates

Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from among members of the State Public Service, unless the Public Service Board certifies that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have reached 35 years of age and must be qualified for admission as a barrister or solicitor.

In the metropolitan and suburban courts and in the Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Richmond, and Windsor districts, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by stipendiary magistrates. In other districts of the State, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices of the peace in minor cases.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions include those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as Fair Rents Boards, Special Magistrates in Children's Courts, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners, and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act, 1912-1967.

Justices of the Peace

Persons of mature age and good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Women became eligible for the office under the Women's Legal Status Act, 1918.

Their duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents. They have limited judicial powers (see page 721).

At 31 December 1972 there were approximately 135,000 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales of whom approximately 13,100 were women.

JURY SYSTEM

Crimes prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or District Court 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 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, 1912-1968 and other Acts regulate special cases.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Jurors' District by the senior police officer of the District. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a special Court of Petty Sessions constituted by a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices of the peace.

With certain exceptions, all men and women entitled to be enrolled as electors for Parliamentary elections are eligible for jury service. In terms of the Administration of Justice Act 1968, all restrictions on women serving on juries were removed from 1 January 1973, and they are now liable for jury services in proclaimed Districts, unless they apply for exemption from such service. Districts are proclaimed when adequate accommodation for women jurors becomes available in the courts.

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 Australian Public Service, 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, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Special Courts of Petty Sessions, when summoned to revise jury lists, have authority to exempt any person from jury service on the ground of undue hardship or undue public inconvenience.

The jurors to be summoned to be available to hear an issue are decided by lot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge twenty jurors in capital or murder cases, and eight in other criminal cases, without assigning reasons. In empanelling the jury in a civil case, sufficient names are drawn from the ballot box to leave the required number of jurors after each party to the case has struck off names equal to one half of the number to be empanelled.

In criminal cases, the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a unanimous agreement has not been reached after four hours' deliberation, the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if, after having remained six hours or upwards in deliberation, three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, made under the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898-1967, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors.

The Act also provides for the taxation of bills of costs, the examination of solicitors' accounts, and the administration of a Statutory Interest Account. This account, which receives certain bank interest on solicitors' trust moneys as its revenue, provides funds for the Law Foundation (which provides funds for legal education and various law libraries), for the Law Society's 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. In addition, the Court exercises an inherent jurisdiction to supervise the conduct of solicitors, where necessary. 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 524. Barristers and Solicitors in Practice in N.S.W.

At 31 December	Barristers			Solicitors		
	Queen's Counsel	Other	Total	Central Sydney*	Other Districts	Total
1967	63	419	482	1,924	1,342	3,266
1968	70	430	500	1,972	1,369	3,341
1969	70	410	480	2,115	1,426	3,541
1970	69	419	488	2,225	1,557	3,782
1971	65	433	498	2,302	1,664	3,966
1972	65	463	528	2,393	1,828	4,221

* Within a 1.6 kilometre radius of the G.P.O.

LEGAL AID

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 six 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, 1943–1973, 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 certain proceedings in the Supreme and the District Courts, in certain proceedings in Courts of Petty Sessions, and in courts of appellate jurisdiction. The assistance is provided by the Public Solicitor or (if he is unable to handle all approved applicants for assistance) by private members of the profession who have indicated their willingness to act on assignment. Costs awarded against assisted persons are payable from the Suitors' Fund.

The Law Society of New South Wales' Contributory Legal Aid Scheme established by The Legal Practitioners (Legal Aid) Act, 1970 provides for a scheme of legal aid in certain civil matters to people in the middle income bracket who do not qualify under the Legal Assistance Act. Persons qualifying for assistance under this scheme contribute an amount commensurate with their financial status, but not less than \$50, to the Legal Aid

Fund, from which the legal practitioner's fees are paid. Legal practitioners who act for persons covered by the scheme receive 90 per cent of the normal fees chargeable for the service given. Funds for the scheme are provided principally from bank interest on a portion of solicitors' trust moneys which is required to be lodged with the Law Society of New South Wales.

A form of "indirect" legal aid is available under the Suitors' Fund Act, 1951-1973, which provides that costs may be met from the Suitors' Fund in cases (a) of successful appeals to superior courts, (b) where a new trial is ordered on the grounds that damages were excessive or inadequate, or (c) where proceedings have not been completed for reasons beyond the control of the suitor. The income of the Fund consists of earnings on investments (\$19,301 in 1972-73) and contributions from the Consolidated Revenue Fund based on a proportion (currently 4 per cent) of fees collected in all jurisdictions (\$159,618 in 1972-73). Claims totalling \$93,314 were met from the Fund in respect of 103 actions in 1972-73.

The Costs in Criminal Cases Act, 1967-1971, provides that the costs incurred by persons brought before the courts as the result of genuine error by the prosecution may be met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Legal guidance and assistance is also provided in certain circumstances by Clerks of Petty Sessions, chamber magistrates, the Legal Service Bureau (available only to ex-servicemen and their dependants), the National Roads and Motorists' Association's Legal Service, and other agencies.

From January 1974, grants are being made by the Australian Government to finance a scheme of legal aid for litigants in cases under Federal jurisdiction (including divorce). The Scheme is administered by the Law Society of New South Wales and the extent of financial assistance granted is determined by the applicant's financial position.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1823 by the Third Charter of Justice. The Court is the superior court of record in the State and its various jurisdictions are Civil, Criminal, and Appellate. Until July 1972, the Court's original jurisdiction in Civil matters was severed into six jurisdictions, namely common law, equity, matrimonial causes (a Federal jurisdiction vested in the Court), probate, protective, and admiralty. The rules of law and equity were administered separately and the reliefs and defences of one jurisdiction could not be obtained or pleaded in another jurisdiction. From 1 July 1972, when the Supreme Court Act, 1970-1972 and the Law Reform (Law and Equity) Act, 1972 were proclaimed to commence, the separate civil jurisdictions were abolished, the principal effects being that common law and equity are now administered concurrently and if any conflict or variance arises between the rules of common law and equity with reference to the same matter, the rules of equity will prevail. To ensure the convenient despatch of business the civil jurisdiction is organised into the Court of Appeal and into seven Divisions which correspond to the six former jurisdictions plus (since 1 July 1973) the Administrative Law Division. (In April 1973 the Matrimonial Causes Division was renamed the Family Law Division and its functions expanded.) The procedures are the same in all Divisions. A judge sitting in any Division may exercise the civil

jurisdiction of the Court unfettered by the fact that he is sitting in a particular Division. However, the Court may order proceedings commenced in one Division to be transferred to a more convenient Division.

In criminal matters, the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction is exercised by the Central Criminal Court or the Supreme Court on Circuit (presided over by a single judge), and its appellate jurisdiction is exercised by the Court of Criminal Appeal (constituted by three or more Supreme Court judges).

In civil matters, the Court possesses original jurisdiction (exercised by one judge sitting alone or with a jury) over all litigious matters arising in the State (except where its jurisdiction is limited by statute), and in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred. The Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the Court of Appeal, and, in certain cases, by a Division of the Court's original jurisdiction. The procedure and practice are defined by statute or regulated by rules of Court specified in the Supreme Court Act, 1970 and added to or amended by the Rule Committee established by that Act (except in the case of rules relating to matrimonial causes, which are rules under Federal legislation providing a common procedure for all States).

The jurisdictions of the Supreme Court are exercised by a Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal, and (as at 1 January 1974) 8 other Judges of Appeal and 27 Puisne Judges. The civil jurisdiction of the Court is described in the following pages and information regarding its criminal jurisdiction is given on page 713; particulars of the Court of Appeal (for civil matters), and of the Court of Criminal Appeal are given on pages 727 and 728 respectively.

Common Law Division

Actions in the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court include commercial causes, ejection actions, and damages claims for personal injury, breach of contract, defamation, and detention. Approximately 90 per cent of the actions in this Division are for personal injuries arising from motor vehicle or industrial accidents. Actions are tried before one judge. Normally a jury (which generally consists of 4 persons) is empanelled to hear an action only if requisitioned by one or both parties, or the Court orders it. However in certain actions, for example malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, and breach of promise of marriage, trial by jury is mandatory. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not required to be argued in court.

Particulars of the transactions in the Common Law Division (the Common Law Jurisdiction up to June 1972) of the Supreme Court in recent years are given in the next table. Over a period of years 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. The statistics for 1972 are not strictly comparable with those for 1971 and earlier years, owing to the restructuring of the Court from 1 July 1972 (*see above*); delays in originating cases because of new court procedures and requirements introduced from that date contributed to the smaller number of cases originating in 1972.

Table 525. Supreme Court, Common Law Division*: Cases and Judgments

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	
1967	11,044	1,776	498	36	12	546	n.a.
1968	9,862	1,893	750	86	3	839	3,269
1969	9,951	1,678	687	79	3	769	3,238
1970	10,897	1,226	666	64	6	736	3,828
1971	12,107	854	739	73	7	819	3,649
1972*	9,530	2,606	737	121	7	865	2,907

* Prior to July 1972, the Common Law Jurisdiction (see text above table).

Equity Division

The Equity Division of the Supreme Court grants equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at common law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions and orders for specific performance. The functions of the Division include proceedings in respect of administration of estates of deceased persons, dissolution of partnerships, redemption or foreclosure of mortgages, liens, trusts, cancellation of deeds, partition or sale of land, company matters, the wardship of infants, and the care of infants' estates.

During the year ended 30 June 1973, 1,508 judgments and orders were made in the Equity Division.

Family Law Division

Under the provisions of the Administration of Justice Act, 1973, the name of the Matrimonial Causes Division of the Supreme Court was changed in April 1973 to the Family Law Division, and its functions were extended to include applications made under the Adoption of Children Act, 1965-1966. Particulars of the adoption of children are given in the chapter "Welfare Services".

Jurisdiction in matrimonial causes was first conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act passed by the State Parliament in 1873. Prior to this date there was no provision for the dissolution of marriage in New South Wales.

The State legislation being administered by the Court was superseded by the Matrimonial Causes Act which was passed by the Australian Parliament in 1959 and which came into operation on 1 February 1961. The forms and grounds of relief under the State legislation are summarised on page 628 of Year Book No. 56. Where a matrimonial cause had been instituted under State legislation but not completed before 1 February 1961, the transitional provisions of the 1959 Act gave petitioners the advantages of the new Act without detracting from their position under the former legislation.

The Matrimonial Causes Act 1959–1971 provides a uniform law throughout Australia with respect to dissolution of marriage and other matrimonial causes. The Supreme Courts of the Australian States and Territories are invested with jurisdiction to hear and determine causes under the Act.

The forms of relief granted under the 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 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 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 legislation are: adultery; desertion for two years or more; wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; habitual cruelty for one year or more; rape, sodomy, or bestiality; habitual drunkenness and/or intoxication by drugs for two years or more; frequent convictions for crime and failure to support (wife's petition only); imprisonment for at least three years and under sentence for at least five years; conviction for attempting to murder or inflict bodily harm on the petitioner; failure for at least two years to pay maintenance; failure for at least one year to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; insanity; separation for five years or more, with no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation being resumed; and presumption of death.

With two exceptions (separation and presumption of death), the grounds on which a decree of judicial separation may be granted are the same as for dissolution of marriage.

The principal grounds on which a decree of nullity of marriage may be granted are: bigamy; marriage within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity; want of consent through mental incapacity, mistake, fraud, or duress; breach of an essential provision in the law under which the marriage took place; the nonage of either of the parties; incapacity to consummate the marriage; and mental deficiency of either of the parties to the marriage.

Particulars of the petitions lodged and decrees granted in matrimonial causes in recent years are shown in the next table. When comparing the number of decrees granted from year to year, it should be borne in mind that the availability of judges to hear petitions lodged can affect the number of decrees granted—a rise in one year may be due (wholly or in part) to

the clearing of a back-log of cases from an earlier year. The decline in the number of decrees nisi for dissolution of marriage made absolute in 1971, and part of the increase in 1972, are due to such factors.

Table 526. Matrimonial Causes: Petitions Lodged and Decrees Granted

Petition or Decree for—	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
PETITIONS LODGED							
<i>Dissolution of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	1,821	1,964	2,025	2,056	2,317	2,746	2,800
Wife as Petitioner	3,071	3,463	3,533	3,749	4,193	4,877	5,044
Total	4,892	5,427	5,558	5,805	6,510	7,623	7,844
<i>Nullity of Marriage—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	11	9	7	9	12	10	6
Wife as Petitioner	16	19	21	17	14	31	25
Total	27	28	28	26	26	41	31
<i>Dissolution or Nullity—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	3	3	1	2	2	1	1
Wife as Petitioner	3	1	4	6	4	8	6
Total	6	4	5	8	6	9	7
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	...	...	1	1 [¶]	...
Wife as Petitioner	13	13	7	10	15	18	14
Total	13	13	7	10	16	19	14
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	19	23	14	23	14	29	14
Wife as Petitioner	6	5	4	3	4	3	3
Total	25	28	18	26	18	32	17
DECREES GRANTED							
<i>Dissolution of Marriage*—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	1,697	1,720	1,756	1,924	1,982	1,956	2,510
Wife as Petitioner	2,818	2,834	3,122	3,198	3,624	3,502	4,518
Both Husband and Wife .. ..	...	1	2	1	...	9	8
Total [†]	4,515	4,555	4,880	5,123	5,606	5,467	7,036
<i>Nullity of Marriage[‡]—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	6	3	10	3	5	5	8
Wife as Petitioner	13	15	14	15	17	11	18
Total	19	18	24	18	22	16	26
<i>Judicial Separation—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wife as Petitioner	4	2	9	3	2	4	...
Total	4	2	9	3	2	4	...
<i>Restitution of Conjugal Rights—</i>							
Husband as Petitioner	4	2	2	...	4	3	3
Wife as Petitioner	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	5	3	3	...	4	3	3

* Decrees nisi made absolute.

† Includes decrees absolute granted (41 in 1966, 34 in 1967, 8 in 1968, 19 in 1969, 18 in 1970, 15 in 1971, and 4 in 1972) in respect of petitions lodged under the superseded State legislation.

‡ Final decrees granted in the case of void marriages and decrees nisi made absolute in the case of voidable marriages.

¶ Petition for Dissolution or Judicial Separation.

The grounds for dissolution of marriage in cases where decrees were made absolute in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 527. Dissolution of Marriage*: Petitioners Classified According to Grounds of Decree

Grounds of Decree	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
HUSBAND AS PETITIONER						
Adultery	461	519	612	700	692	984
Adultery and Cruelty	1	1	3	1	3	2
Cruelty	15	12	32	18	27	47
Cruelty and Drunkenness	1	2	..	1	2	..
Desertion	830	846	862	849	809	967
Desertion and—						
Adultery	33	18	23	28	29	22
Cruelty	3	3	4	2	..	1
Drunkenness	2	..	1	1	..	2
Separation	13	18	44	24	24	28
Other Grounds	1	..	2	1	2	..
Drunkenness	11	7	10	9	10	12
Insanity	3	1	3	1	..	..
Refusal to Consummate	6	11	9	12	..	10
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance	3	2	..	1	1	2
Separation	333	313	313	327	339	422
Other Grounds	4	3	6	7	6	11
Total, All Grounds	1,720	1,756	1,924	1,982	1,956	2,510
WIFE AS PETITIONER						
Adultery	461	512	625	709	832	1,040
Adultery and Cruelty	6	5	8	12	11	14
Cruelty	319	388	401	548	519	825
Cruelty and Drunkenness	94	85	105	120	110	189
Desertion	1,308	1,481	1,392	1,528	1,402	1,638
Desertion and—						
Adultery	24	22	30	29	25	22
Cruelty	36	32	62	51	39	50
Drunkenness	15	11	4	11	6	6
Separation	19	24	51	43	34	47
Other Grounds	20	6	4	7	5	4
Drunkenness	64	68	61	55	59	87
Frequent Convictions	4	8	12	13	5	8
Insanity	2	1	1	1	2	..
Refusal to Consummate	9	6	8	15	4	6
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance	1	..	..	1	..	..
Separation	436	451	399	451	430	547
Other Grounds	16	22	35	30	19	35
Total, All Grounds	2,834	3,122	3,198	3,624	3,502	4,518
ALL PETITIONERS						
Adultery	923†	1,032†	1,237	1,409	1,525†	2,026†
Adultery and Cruelty	7	6	11	13	14	19†
Cruelty	334	400	433	566	547†	873†
Cruelty and Drunkenness	95	87	105	121	112	189
Desertion	2,138	2,327	2,254	2,377	2,211	2,605
Desertion and—						
Adultery	57	40	54†	57	57†	44
Cruelty	39	35	66	53	40†	51
Drunkenness	17	11	5	12	6	8
Separation	32	42	95	67	58	75
Other Grounds	21	6	6	8	7	4
Drunkenness	75	75	71	64	69	99
Frequent Convictions	4	8	12	13	5	8
Insanity	5	2	4	2	2	..
Refusal to Consummate	15	17	17	27	16	16
Restitution Decree—Non-compliance	4	2	..	2	1	2
Separation	769	765†	712	778	771†	971†
Other Grounds	20	25	41	37	26†	46
Total, All Grounds	4,555†	4,880†	5,123†	5,606	5,467||	7,036§

* Decrees nisi made absolute.

† Includes one decree granted to both husband and wife.

‡ Includes two decrees granted to both husband and wife.

§ Includes three decrees granted to both husband and wife.

|| Includes eight decrees granted to both husband and wife.

¶ Includes nine decrees granted to both husband and wife.

Desertion has been the principal ground on which decrees for dissolution of marriage are granted, and in 1972 was the ground for 37 per cent of the total decrees made absolute. Adultery ranks next in importance accounting for 29 per cent of the decrees in 1972, 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 1972 the wife was the petitioner in 64 per cent of cases. Husbands were more numerous than wives as petitioners only in respect of the grounds of decree "refusal to consummate" and "restitution decree—non-compliance".

The ages at marriage of persons granted a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage in 1972 are shown below:—

Table 528. Dissolution of Marriage*, 1972: 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	50	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	65	1
18 to 20	426	725	142	17	2	...	...	...	1,312	19
21 to 24	347	1,460	1,180	139	23	8	1	...	3,158	45
25 to 29	69	412	628	283	59	21	5	...	1,477	21
30 to 34	17	69	169	149	86	36	7	1	534	8
35 to 39	3	13	36	53	35	37	12	9	198	3
40 to 44	1	6	11	27	28	24	23	14	134	2
45 or more	2	3	7	13	19	18	26	70	158	2
Wives—Total	915	2,701	2,175	681	252	144	74	94	7,036	
Per cent	13	38	31	10	4	2	1	1		100

* Decrees nisi made absolute.

Fifty-one per cent of the wives and 20 per cent of the husbands granted a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage in 1972 were under 21 years of age at marriage, and 82 per cent of the wives and 64 per cent of the husbands were under 25 years of age.

The ages at marriage of persons granted a decree absolute for dissolution of marriage were made absolute are shown in the next table:—

Table 529. Dissolution of Marriage*, 1972: 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	253	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	285	4
25 to 29	541	875	67	6	2	...	...	...	1,491	21
30 to 34	63	654	570	47	12	3	1	...	1,350	19
35 to 39	14	117	431	351	61	13	1	...	988	14
40 to 44	1	33	120	359	311	76	11	5	916	13
45 to 49	...	10	33	108	308	297	53	17	826	12
50 to 54	...	4	9	19	81	249	171	43	576	8
55 or more	...	3	5	12	34	66	179	305	604	9
Wives—Total	872	1,727	1,236	902	809	704	416	370	7,036	
Per cent	12	25	18	13	11	10	6	5		100

* Decrees nisi made absolute.

Particulars of the duration and number of children of the marriage in cases in which decrees for dissolution of marriage were made absolute in the last four years are shown below:—

Table 530. Dissolution of Marriage*: Duration of Marriage and Number of Children of Marriage

Duration of Marriage†	Dissolutions of Marriage				Children of Marriage‡	Dissolutions of Marriage			
	1969	1970	1971	1972		1969	1970	1971	1972
Years									
Under 5	477	612	543	773	0	1,818	1,996	1,869	2,526
5 to 9	1,473	1,745	1,686	2,196	1	1,291	1,416	1,434	1,730
10 to 14	1,040	1,088	1,088	1,351	2	1,139	1,281	1,239	1,566
15 to 19	740	743	742	955	3	573	589	612	764
20 to 29	1,074	1,069	1,076	1,343	4	199	219	198	299
30 or more	319	349	332	418	5 or more	103	105	115	151
Total	5,123	5,606	5,467	7,036	Total	5,123	5,606	5,467	7,036

* Decrees nisi made absolute.

† The interval between the date of marriage, and the date the decree nisi for dissolution of marriage was made absolute.

‡ The number of children aged under 21 years of age recorded on petitions lodged. Petitions lodged show: (i) the living children (including adopted children) who are under 21 years of age, of the husband and wife; (ii) any other children (including adopted children) of either the husband or the wife who are under 21 years of age and who are ordinarily members of the household; and (iii) in special circumstances, children who are 21 years of age or more.

Of the persons granted a decree absolute of dissolution of marriage in 1972, 19 per cent were married in a civil ceremony, and 81 per cent (including Church of England 35 per cent and Roman Catholic 22 per cent) in a religious ceremony.

Protective Division

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is exercised in the Protective Division by the Chief Judge in Equity and such other judge or judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice to act in the Equity Division. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction of the court may be exercised by the Master assigned to the Protective Division and the Protective Commissioner, who is the Registrar of the Division.

The affairs of patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958–1964 are controlled and administered under the Act (in the case of a voluntary patient, only on the request of the patient) by the Protective Commissioner. The affairs of other persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, or who are incapable of managing their affairs because of mental infirmity arising from disease or age, are administered by committees or managers subject to the order and direction of the Court as constituted by the Master.

The trust funds under the control of the Protective Office amounted to \$10,293,000 at 30 June 1973. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of real estate, shares, bank accounts, and other investments.

Probate Division

The Supreme Court in its Probate Division is the only authority in New South Wales competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property

in the State. Pending a grant of probate or administration, all property of the deceased person is vested in the Public Trustee and, with a few exceptions, the property cannot be dealt with in any way until a grant has been obtained. The Court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and death duty paid.

The jurisdiction of the Court is exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar in Probate. The latter deals with all applications for probate and administration where there is no contention, all matters regarding the filing of accounts by executors and administrators (including the allowance to them of commission for their services), and any other matters prescribed by the rules or directed by the Judge. At the request of any interested person, or in cases of doubt or difficulty, the Registrar is required to refer the matter to the Judge sitting in open court. Where estates are less than \$2,000 in value, probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, or his district agents, without the intervention of a solicitor.

The records of the Court are available for public inspection, and copies of wills and other documents may be obtained.

The number and value of estates of deceased persons assessed for death duty in recent years are published in the chapter "Private Finance".

Administrative Law Division

The Administrative Law Division of the Supreme Court was proclaimed to commence on 1 July 1973. The Division hears proceedings seeking orders requiring a public body or public officer to perform an action required by law or to refrain from performing any act, and declarations as to the powers of a public body or officer. Appeal lies to the Court in respect of certain decisions of a public body or public officer.

Admiralty Division

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1911. The (Imperial) Prize Act, 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated in 1939.

Land and Valuation Court

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted in 1921 as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court; he may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, and, in certain circumstances, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure of the Court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses and the production of evidence similar to those of a Judge in the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Court of Appeal (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 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 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.

The former jurisdiction of the Land and Valuation Court and the State Planning Authority in such matters as the hearing and determination of building appeals and objections, subdivision appeals, development appeals and objections, interim development appeals and objections, and similar matters has been taken over by the Local Government Appeals Tribunal, which commenced operations on 1 September 1973. The tribunal has also superseded the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Wollongong Board of Appeal and the Board of Subdivision Appeals. Members of the Tribunal, who have special knowledge of and experience in law, architecture, engineering, local government administration, or town and country planning administration, are appointed by the Minister for Local Government. No right of appeal exists from decisions of the tribunal but questions of law may be referred to the Land and Valuation Court for decision.

DISTRICT COURT

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Courts of Petty Sessions and the Supreme Court. At the beginning of 1973, there were 70 District Courts exercising civil jurisdiction at various places throughout the State. From 1 July 1973, under the provisions of the District Court Act 1973, the several District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions were abolished and the District Court was reconstituted as a single Court with Statewide civil, criminal, and special jurisdiction. The Court is composed of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor and is assisted in the performance of its functions by registrars and bailiffs attached to each of the proclaimed sitting places of the Court. Sittings of the Court are held at places and times appointed by the Governor.

Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the District Court is given in the section "Higher Criminal Courts", below.

The civil jurisdiction of the Court extends over a limited range of issues in equity and probate 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 \$10,000. However, verdicts of up to \$15,000 may be entered. Ordinarily, civil cases are tried before 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 in motor vehicle personal injury cases, when a jury may only be summoned by order of the judge. 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 (Supreme Court).

Particulars of cases tried, and of consent and default judgments, in the former District Courts in their original jurisdiction during the six years to 1972 are given in the following table:—

Table 531. District Courts, Civil Jurisdiction: 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			
1967	3,792	418	32	559	3,683	4,603	45,955	n.a.
1968	4,677	393	79	273	4,876	n.a.	44,422	n.a.
1969	4,253	314	57	251	4,373	5,716	47,594	3,253
1970	5,555	489	69	341	5,772	5,967	51,673	3,393
1971	6,052	561	71	246	6,438	5,756	52,374	3,119
1972	4,686	336	46	289	4,779	5,664	50,722	3,189

* Includes non-suit, no jurisdiction, and disagreement by jury.

† Private agreements in litigation cases, which are registered by the Court.

‡ Judgments for the plaintiff in debt collection cases by default, confession, or agreement.

In addition to the types of cases covered by the foregoing table, the District Court (and the District Courts prior to 1 July 1973) undertakes a considerable amount of work under various 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 the District Court (Courts of Quarter Sessions prior to 1 July 1973), which sits at important centres throughout the State. These courts deal with indictable offences (under State and Federal laws), 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, or 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 the summing up by the presiding judge of the relevant law and the evidence presented by the prosecution and the accused. For the jury to return a verdict of "guilty", the guilt of the accused must be proved by the prosecution beyond a reasonable doubt to the satisfaction of the jury. The verdict of the jury must be unanimous and, if unanimity is not reached within six hours or if the judge is otherwise satisfied that it will not be reached, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury.

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 in the District Court 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.

District Court

Criminal jurisdiction was conferred on the District Court in July, 1973, when the Courts of Quarter Sessions were abolished. (See page 711 for details of the reconstruction of the District Court.) The Court has original criminal jurisdiction in respect of all crimes and misdemeanours other than those punishable with death or which were so punishable before the virtual abolition of capital punishment in 1955.

In addition to exercising its original jurisdiction, the Court also hears appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions. Appeals from the District Court 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 for trial or sentence has been "dealt with" in the year under review. If a person has been committed more than once he is included in the statistics once for each committal "dealt with" in the year. A committal is taken to have been "dealt with" when a decision has been taken not to proceed to trial or sentence for any reason or the accused is acquitted or convicted. No account has been taken of any variation of the original verdict or sentence as the result of a subsequent appeal.

The following table shows the outcome of the committal of persons dealt with by the higher criminal courts in 1971 and 1972 :—

Table 532. Higher Criminal Courts: Persons Dealt With, Classified by Outcome of Committal

Outcome of Committal for Trial or Sentence	1971		1972				
	Persons	Males		Females		Persons	
		Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
			per cent		per cent		per cent
Not Proceeded With to Trial or Sentence—							
Accused Failed to Appear	188	222	4.0	5	2.2	227	3.9
Accused Changed Plea	171 ^r	173	3.1	6	2.6	179	3.1
Accused Unfit to Plead	7	3	0.1	1	0.4	4	0.1
Accused Died	11	12	0.2	...	...	12	0.2
Venue Changed	46	54	1.0	3	1.3	57	1.0
Other Reasons (including No Bill filed)	289 ^r	330	6.0	17	7.4	347	6.0
Total, Not Proceeded With to Trial or Sentence	712 ^r	794	14.3	32	14.0	826	14.3
Proceeded With to Trial or Sentenced*	4,624 ^r	4,750	85.7	197	86.0	4,947	85.7
Total	5,336 ^r	5,544	100.0	229	100.0	5,773	100.0

* The number of distinct persons concerned was 4,300 in 1971 and 4,574 (4,382 males and 192 females) in 1972.

In the following tables (relating to distinct persons), persons who have been dealt with by higher criminal courts more than once in a year are counted only once—and where classified by offence have been allocated to the most serious offence for which they have been convicted, or if acquitted, the most serious offence for which they have been tried. The statistics take no account of any variation of the original verdict or sentence as the result of a subsequent appeal.

The next table shows, for the last three years, the number of distinct persons tried—i.e. persons dealt with by the higher criminal courts in respect of whom the committal was proceeded with to trial (or to sentence in the case of a person who pleaded guilty)—the number acquitted, and the number convicted.

Table 533. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Convicted

Year	Distinct Persons Tried	Distinct Persons Acquitted	Distinct Persons Convicted For—					Total Distinct Persons Convicted	
			Offences Against the Person	Offences Against Property	Other Offences	Number	Per 1,000 of mean Population		
MALES									
1970	3,852 _r	171	1,083 _r	2,546 _r	52	3,681 _r	1.62		
1971	4,154 _r	208 _r	1,167 _r	2,694 _r	85 _r	3,946 _r	1.71 _r		
1972	4,382	199	1,321	2,772	90	4,183	1.79		
FEMALES									
1970	141	9	39	89	4	132	0.06		
1971	146 _r	5	39 _r	96 _r	6 _r	141 _r	0.06		
1972	192	16	46	117	13	176	0.07		
PERSONS									
1970	3,993 _r	180	1,122 _r	2,635 _r	56	3,813 _r	0.84		
1971	4,300 _r	213 _r	1,206 _r	2,790 _r	91 _r	4,087 _r	0.89 _r		
1972	4,574	215	1,367	2,889	103	4,359	0.93		

* Includes persons who pleaded guilty.

Statistics of distinct persons convicted include persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed and ordered to be detained during the Governor's Pleasure, and persons sentenced who had pleaded guilty.

The following table shows, for the last three years, the numbers of distinct persons tried and distinct persons convicted, classified by offence:—

Table 534. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Distinct Persons Convicted, Classified by Offence

Offence	Tried*			Convicted		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Offences Against the Person—						
General Offences—						
Murder (including Accessory to)	23	23	27	21	18	26
Manslaughter (other than Driving Offences)	24 _r	32	42	21 _r	27	27
Malicious Wounding	84	65 _r	90	76	52	71
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	116	149 _r	178	95	124 _r	161
Other Assault	69	66 _r	74	62	66 _r	60
Robbery	253	267 _r	295	245	259 _r	286
Other	26	41	47	23	33	43
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—						
Rape	39	42	64	28	36	52
Carnal Knowledge of Female	255	295 _r	336	247	270 _r	320
Indecent Assault on Female (includes Attempted Rape)	131	174 _r	150	122	157 _r	139
Other Sexual Offences	20	25	22	18	23	22
Indecent Assault on Male	64	43	48	59	43	45
Other Unnatural Offences	30	19	18	30	17	14
Driving Offences	104	123 _r	133	75	81 _r	101
Total, Offences Against the Person	1,238_r	1,364_r	1,524	1,122_r	1,206_r	1,367
Offences Against Property—						
With Violence—						
Break, Enter, and Steal	1,423 _r	1,453 _r	1,403	1,409 _r	1,439 _r	1,392
Other	36	75	67	32	69	56
Without Violence—						
Larceny: Of Vehicle or Boat	595	621 _r	637	590	614 _r	630
Other	194	182 _r	269	180	173 _r	261
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Misappropriation	127	122 _r	133	124	116 _r	132
False Pretences	93	155 _r	120	85	150 _r	113
Receiving Stolen Goods	172	183 _r	240	164	180 _r	232
Forgery and Uttering (including Passing Valueless Cheques)	51	49 _r	77	48	47 _r	73
Other	3	2	...	3	2	...
Total, Offences Against Property	2,694_r	2,842_r	2,946	2,635_r	2,790_r	2,889
Other Offences	61	94_r	104	56	91_r	103
Total, All Offences	3,993_r	4,300_r	4,574	3,813_r	4,087_r	4,359

* Includes persons who pleaded guilty.

The most numerous offences against the person are sexual offences against females, robberies, and assault; in the case of offences against property, the most numerous are breaking, entering, and stealing, and larceny of vehicles or boats.

In the following table distinct persons convicted in a higher criminal court in 1972 are classified by offence and penalty imposed :—

Table 535. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Convicted, Classified by Offence and Penalty Imposed, 1972

Offence	Penalty Imposed						Total Distinct Persons Convicted
	Placed on a Bond*, and Fined	Imprisoned				Other †	
		Under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more†		
Offences Against the Person—							
General Offences—							
Murder (including Accessory to)	...	...	...	1	25	...	26
Manslaughter (other than Driving Offences)...	2	1	2	9	13	...	27
Malicious Wounding ..	33	11	14	8	5	...	71
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm ..	98	35	23	3	1	1	161
Other Assault	48	11	1	...	...	...	60
Robbery	64	29	68	30	41	4	286
Other	17	5	10	8	2	1	43
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—							
Rape	3	...	10	30	9	...	52
Carnal Knowledge of Female Indecent Assault on Female (includes Attempted Rape)	269	33	16	1	...	1	320
Other Sexual Offences ..	17	3	2	...	...	...	22
Indecent Assault on Male ..	38	2	3	1	...	1	45
Other Unnatural Offences ..	7	2	4	1	...	...	14
Driving Offences	72	14	12	2	...	1	101
Total, Offences Against the Person	747	168	199	145	98	10	1,367
Offences Against Property—							
With Violence—							
Break, Enter, and Steal ..	665	321	368	37	...	1	1,392
Other	34	10	8	3	1	...	56
Without Violence—							
Larceny: Of Vehicle or Boat	271	187	162	5	...	5	630
Other	171	50	36	1	...	3	261
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Misappropriation ..	104	7	18	2	...	1	132
False Pretences	66	19	22	5	...	1	113
Receiving Stolen Goods ..	133	65	32	1	...	1	232
Forgery and Uttering (including Passing Valueless Cheques)	51	11	6	5	...	...	73
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Offences Against Property	1,495	670	652	59	1	12	2,889
Other Offences	26	44	23	10	...	...	103
Total, All Offences	2,268	882	874	214	99	22	4,359

*Includes bond with probation and with fine.

† Includes sentences of life and during Governor's Pleasure.

‡ Comprises 3 males and 2 females dealt with as juveniles and 17 males sentenced to Periodic Detention (i.e. to spend each weekend in gaol for the duration of the sentence imposed).

The next table shows the ages at date of arrest of distinct persons convicted in the higher criminal courts in the last three years:—

Table 536. Higher Criminal Courts: Ages at Date of Arrest of Distinct Persons Convicted

Year	Age Group (years)							Total Distinct Persons Convicted	
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59		60 or more
MALES									
1970	1,416 _r	879	529	302	183	251	89	32	3,681 _r
1971	1,570 _r	955 _r	537 _r	302 _r	211 _r	261 _r	75	35	3,946 _r
1972	1,561	987	622	345	236	308	94	30	4,183
FEMALES									
1970	41	31	14	10	13	16	5	2	132
1971	37 _r	25 _r	19 _r	19 _r	13	20 _r	5	3	141 _r
1972	50	43	23	23	13	13	11	...	176
PERSONS									
1970	1,457 _r	910	543	312	196	267	94	34	3,813 _r
1971	1,607 _r	980 _r	556 _r	321 _r	224 _r	281 _r	80	38	4,087 _r
1972	1,611	1,030	645	368	249	321	105	30	4,359

Of the total distinct persons convicted in 1972, 37 per cent were under 21 years of age, 24 per cent between 21 and 24 years, 15 per cent between 25 and 29 years, and 25 per cent were aged 30 years or more.

Particulars of distinct persons convicted classified by offence and age at date of arrest are given in the following table for 1972:—

Table 537. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Convicted Classified by Offence and Age at Date of Arrest, in 1972

Offence	Age Group (years)						Total Distinct Persons Convicted
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more	
Offences Against the Person—							
General Offences—							
Murder (including Accessory to)	4	6	6	5	1	4	26
Manslaughter (other than Driving Offences) ..	3	3	7	6	5	3	27
Malicious Wounding ..	13	13	12	6	6	21	71
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm ..	54	37	30	11	8	21	161
Other Assault ..	15	11	14	9	3	8	60
Robbery ..	124	89	39	12	9	13	286
Other ..	6	6	6	4	5	16	43
Sexual and Unnatural Offences—							
Rape ..	27	20	5	...	...	...	52
Carnal Knowledge of Female ..	217	65	11	9	10	8	320
Indecent Assault on Female (includes Attempted Rape) ..	28	26	17	15	14	39	139
Other Sexual Offences ..	2	4	4	7	1	4	22
Indecent Assault on Male ..	3	7	4	11	6	14	45
Other Unnatural Offences ..	5	2	1	3	1	2	14
Driving Offences ..	31	23	23	7	3	14	101
Total, Offences Against the Person ..	532	312	179	105	72	167	1,367
Offences Against Property—							
With Violence—							
Break, Enter, and Steal ..	540	343	215	113	72	109	1,392
Other ..	19	13	9	7	1	7	56
Without Violence—							
Larceny: Of Vehicle or Boat ..	335	170	67	22	17	19	630
Other ..	67	51	39	37	24	43	261
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Misappropriation ..	11	16	26	25	17	37	132
False Pretences ..	12	13	31	13	13	31	113
Receiving Stolen Goods ..	68	58	45	19	19	23	232
Forgery and Uttering (including Passing Valueless Cheques) ..	10	13	13	13	7	17	73
Other ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Offences Against Property ..	1,062	677	445	249	170	286	2,889
Other Offences ..	17	41	21	14	7	3	103
Total, All Offences ..	1,611	1,030	645	368	249	456	4,359

Sixty-two per cent of offences against the person and 60 per cent of offences against property were committed by persons of 24 years of age or less in 1972. Of these offences, persons under 21 years were responsible for 39 per cent and 37 per cent respectively.

A large proportion of sexual offences are committed by persons under 21 years of age. In 1972, 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 1972, they were responsible for 63 per cent and 80 per cent respectively of these offences, the corresponding figures for persons under 21 years of age being 39 per cent and 53 per cent.

Compensation to Victims of Violent Crimes

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 the Consolidated Revenue Fund for amounts in excess of \$100. The maximum compensation payable is \$2,000. Where no person has been charged in connection with the offence, an ex-gratia payment may be made to the aggrieved person after consideration by the Attorney-General of a police report about the alleged offence. Payments made under the scheme amounted to \$76,205 in 1973, the average payment being approximately \$1,016.

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, 1926-1973, 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. Usually, 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 maximum 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 (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 Judges of the District Court sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Federal and State Navigation Acts. Appeal lies from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Court of Appeal (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, 1940-1973.

The chief industrial tribunal is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court and must have been, on appointment, a judge of the Supreme Court or the District Court, a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined "industrial matter", make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes or lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, determine specified apprenticeship matters, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by means of conciliation, and may summon parties to a dispute to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister

for Labour and Industry—must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members chosen by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission, from whose findings there is no right of appeal. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved or the Commission has granted leave to appeal on the ground that the matter is sufficiently important.

A senior Conciliation Commissioner and not more than six other Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Committees, comprising a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, are established for particular industries or callings by the Industrial Commission. A Committee has power to enquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment. Where an industrial dispute has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute, whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference the Commissioner or Committee may make an order in settlement, or an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners hold office until they attain the age of 65 years.

Special commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a special commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for no more than one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

The Apprentices Act, 1969 provides for the establishment of an Apprenticeship Council and Apprenticeship Committees, and provides for the appointment of an Apprenticeship Commissioner and a Director of Apprenticeship. The functions of these tribunals and officers are described in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

Stipendiary magistrates sitting as industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. The powers of industrial magistrates are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates.

Further information regarding industrial tribunals is published in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

LOWER COURTS

Courts of Petty Sessions

These courts are held daily in large centres and regularly in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal and civil issues arising from Federal and State legislation. Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902–1973, and the Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970–1972.

Courts of Petty Sessions—Criminal Jurisdiction

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the New South Wales Crimes Act, the (Federal) Crimes Act, the Police Offences Act, the Summary Offences Act, and the Motor Traffic Act and Regulations which define offences and prescribe the penalties. Stipendiary magistrates have exclusive jurisdiction in the metropolitan and suburban courts and in courts in the more populous country centres; in other districts, cases may be heard either by a magistrate or by two or more 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 accused, and some other offences, originally indictable, which may be determined summarily without the consent of the accused. The New South Wales Crimes Act provides that an offence relating to property with a value not exceeding \$500 may be disposed of summarily with the consent of the accused; some offences are also disposed of summarily without such consent if the value of the property involved does not exceed \$100. Under the (Federal) 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 if a *prima facie* case is established.

Statistics of the nature of offences charged and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts for years up to 1971 were compiled by the Police Department, and are published in earlier issues of the Year Book. From 1972, compilation of these statistics ceased, with the result that statistics comparable to those for earlier years are not available. During 1972, total charges dealt with (including those withdrawn or dismissed) by Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts numbered 580,878, of which 9,559 were referred to higher courts. In addition, 588,729 traffic offences were dealt with by payment of a fine, at the offenders option, without court attendance.

Reference to the right of appeal to the District Court is made on page 727.

Courts of Petty Sessions—Civil Jurisdiction

The Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970 confers on Courts of Petty Sessions a limited civil jurisdiction, which can be exercised only by a stipendiary magistrate, to determine actions for the recovery of debts or damages in cases involving not more than \$500. However, when the amount involved exceeds \$250 and the defendant objects to its being heard by a Court of Petty Sessions, the action must be transferred to the District Court. In respect of certain matters under the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1973, jurisdiction extends to cases involving amounts up to \$1,000.

In the civil jurisdiction, issues arise under Federal and State legislation with respect to instalment credit, money-lending and hire purchase transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, dividing fences, inebriates, lunacy, masters and servants, and other matters. However, the Courts do not have jurisdiction to deal with disputes

arising from a will, actions for wrongful arrest, defamation, breach of promise of marriage, infringement of copyright, or actions in which the title to land is in dispute.

A Court of Petty Sessions may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. Garnishee orders in respect of wages or salary may be made only for the excess over an amount, per week, equal to \$8 less than the current Sydney basic wage for adult males. A continuing garnishee order may be issued which is effective to attach wages or salaries for a period of four weeks. A Court may also issue a writ of execution to attach the personal property of the debtor and to allow for the sale of such property in satisfaction of the judgment debt.

In general, a decision of a Court of Petty Sessions exercising jurisdiction under the Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act is final, but an appeal may be made to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the decision is erroneous in law.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may hold examinations of judgment debtors and enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

Transactions in recent years for the recovery of debts or damages in Courts of Petty Sessions are summarised in the following table:—

Table 538. Courts of Petty Sessions*: Civil Claims

Year	Cases Originating	Judgments for Plaintiff		Executions Issued	Garnishee Orders Issued
		Number	Amount		
1967	165,941	81,675	\$ thous. 5,628	26,962	48,392
1968	160,549	78,743	5,548	28,484	41,925
1969	155,469	72,061	5,179	29,179	35,211
1970	155,611	69,976	n.a.	29,835	29,148
1971	151,739	69,497	n.a.	29,129	27,476
1972	164,659	74,666	n.a.	25,050	22,975

* Prior to 1972, Courts of Petty Sessions exercising jurisdiction as Small Debts Courts conferred by the now repealed Small Debts Recovery Act 1912-1965.

Children's Courts

Children's Courts, first established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1969. In certain proclaimed areas, a special magistrate is appointed to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a Children's Court may be exercised by a magistrate or two justices of the peace. Where practicable, the Children's Courts are not held in ordinary court rooms, and, unless the magistrate decides that the public interest would be served by having the matter dealt with in open court, persons not directly interested are excluded at any hearing or trial.

A Children's Court exercises all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children under 16 years of age and young persons under 18 years of age, and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children and of truants.

The role of the Court is reformatory rather than punitive. It is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister for Youth and Community Services to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's Courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of illegitimate children under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-1969 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 and with certain other countries in the making and enforcement of orders for maintenance when one of the parties is resident outside New South Wales. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899.

Appeal from decisions of Children's Courts lies to the District Court or by way of stated case to the Court of Appeal (Supreme 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. The method of compiling statistics of juveniles appearing before a Children's Court was changed from 1 July 1971. As a result, the statistics for 1971-72 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Table 539. Children's Courts: Juveniles Dealt With* and Action Taken

Particulars	Number of Juveniles			
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72†
ACT UNDER WHICH DEALT WITH				
Dealt with under—				
Crimes Act	6,711	7,181	7,729	8,044
Child Welfare Act	2,792	3,391	3,488	3,994
Government Railways Act and Transport Act	2,454	2,623	2,228	2,265
Motor Traffic Act	3,793	4,459	6,538	5,033
Police Offences Act and Summary Offences Act‡	591	492	800	1,052
Other Acts	59	230	211	291
Total Juveniles Dealt With: Boys	14,093	15,345	17,586	16,710
Girls	2,307	3,031	3,408	3,969
Juveniles	16,400	18,376	20,994	20,679
ACTION TAKEN				
Fined	6,737	7,468	9,436	7,118
Bound over	92	123	109	4
Committed for Trial	6	14	35	72
Committed to Institution ¶	1,603	2,063	2,244	2,273
Committed to Institution ¶—Order Suspended	281	222	281	550
Returned to Former Custody	22	67	67	79
Committed to Care of Approved Person	208	272	322	392
Committed to Care of Minister	551	539	508	556
Released on Probation	4,741	5,681	6,181	6,607
Admonished, Discharged, etc.	1,683	1,567	1,427	2,963
Other	476	360	384	65
Total Juveniles Dealt With	16,400	18,376	20,994	20,679

* Includes details of juveniles against whom orders were made not involving the supervision of the Department of Youth and Community Services.

† See text preceding table.

‡ The Summary Offences Act, 1970, which came into force on 9 December 1970, repealed the Vagrancy Act, 1902, certain provisions of the Police Offences Act, 1901, and certain other enactments.

¶ Conducted by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

Drunkness

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may only be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before the court hearing if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for the hearing, the deposits are forfeited, and no further action is taken.

The following table shows particulars of the cases of drunkenness and convictions in the last eleven years:—

Table 540. Drunkenness: Cases and Convictions

Year	Persons Charged *	Persons Dis-charged, etc.	Persons Convicted†					Per 10,000 of Population
			Fined	Other‡	Total			
					Males	Females	Persons	
1962	69,171	625	11,857	56,689	64,525	4,021	68,546	172
1963	66,317	687	11,510	54,120	61,537	4,093	65,630	162
1964	62,125	588	10,811	50,726	57,894	3,643	61,537	150
1965	63,611	468	10,600	52,543	59,727	3,416	63,143	151
1966	56,545	386	10,627	45,532	53,225	2,934	56,159	132
1967	53,803	669	11,377	43,757	52,186	2,948	55,134	128
1968	58,438	728	9,529	48,181	54,614	3,096	57,710	132
1969	60,102	1,054	10,628	48,420	56,395	2,653	59,048	133
1970	59,406	800		58,606	56,298	2,308	58,606	129
1971	59,741	1,008	13,090	45,643	56,172	2,561	58,733	127
1972	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	52,683	2,757	55,440	118

* Counted each time charged.

† Counted each time convicted. Includes persons who did not appear for court hearing.

‡ Mainly bail forfeited.

In addition to cases of drunkenness to which the foregoing table relates, charges laid of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug numbered 1,737 in 1972, charges laid of driving or attempting to drive with a concentration of 0.08 grams or more of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood numbered 15,736, and 299 charges were laid for refusal to undergo a breath test or analysis. Further information regarding traffic offences is given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

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 Health Commission of New South Wales. Judges, magistrates, and the Master of the Supreme Court in the Protective Division may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master of the Supreme Court in the Protective Division, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. An inebriate may enter voluntarily into a recognizance to abstain from intoxicating liquor and intoxicating or narcotic drugs.

During the year ended 30 June 1972, the number of inebriates committed under the Inebriates Act, 1912–1965 and detained in psychiatric centres was 555 (491 men and 64 women). The number admitted for the first time was 106 (98 men and 8 women).

Coroners' Courts

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1960–1970.

Every stipendiary magistrate by virtue of his office has the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State; the Metropolitan, Parramatta, Liverpool, and Ryde Police Districts being under the jurisdiction of the Senior Coroner. In country districts, the local Clerk of Petty Sessions is normally appointed coroner and occasionally a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, may be appointed.

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, psychiatric hospitals, Department of Youth and Community Services' 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, 1960–1970 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 203 fires in 1972, and found that 137 of the fires were accidental, that 19 were caused wilfully by person(s) unknown, that evidence in 45 cases was insufficient to indicate the origin; and in 2 cases persons were committed for trial from Courts of Petty Sessions.

Licensing Courts

Under the Liquor Act, 1912–1972, between three and five persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for each of the 104 licensing districts 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 the District Court, except in certain matters such as applications for the granting 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 Licenses Reduction Board, which is authorised to accept the surrender of publicans' and Australian wine licences and issue new licences.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licenses Reduction Board are shown in the chapter "Wholesale and Retail Trade".

Wardens' Courts (Mining)

Under the Mining Act, 1906-1973, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute between mine operators (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final, where the right or property in dispute does not exceed \$100 in value. In other cases, there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, but any party so appealing loses his right of appeal to the Supreme Court if the amount claimed is less than \$1,000. Any party appealing direct to the Supreme Court loses his right of appeal to the Mining Appeal Court.

Generally, a warden is appointed to a Warden's District, but each warden may preside over any Warden's Court in New South Wales. A warden also has certain administrative functions.

Land Boards

The Eastern and Central land divisions of the State are divided into 87 Land Districts, which in turn are grouped into 15 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, Coleambally, Tullakool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) possessing legal and administrative experience and two local members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge. The Boards, which sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions, deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts and make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister.

The Western Division of the State is divided into 11 administrative districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members who are paid by fees.

Fair Rents Boards

Under the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948–1969, 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, subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the control of rents in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by the District Court from Courts of Petty Sessions; by the Supreme Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction from Courts of Petty Sessions, the District Court, 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 last two-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 (Supreme Court).

Appeals to the District Court

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to the District Court 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 Court re-hears the cases, and decides questions of fact as well as of law.

Appeals to Supreme Court—Civil Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters was originally exercised by a "full court" of three judges. Between 1965 and June 1972, the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in civil matters was exercised exclusively by the Court of Appeal, which was established in October 1965. However, as from June 1972, the Supreme Court Act, 1970 conferred upon the Divisions of the Supreme Court jurisdiction to hear appeals from courts of status inferior to the District Court. The Court of Appeal, which is constituted by three or more Judges of Appeal, now hears appeals from decisions of a single judge sitting in a Division of the Supreme Court and from the District Court and courts of similar status.

The Court of Appeal also considers motions for new trials and kindred matters. It may, in certain circumstances, and where the parties consent, substitute its own assessment of damages for the verdict of a jury or judge of the first instance.

Court of Criminal Appeal

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1912-1969, 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 the District Court.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases, the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the court of trial. It may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

Appeals to the High Court of Australia

Appeals to the High Court of Australia from the Court of Appeal may be made in respect of any case with 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 of Australia. 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 Australian courts, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

Appeals from the Supreme Court which may be heard by the Judicial Committee were defined by Orders-in-Council in 1909 and 1925. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Court involving any property or right to the value of \$1,000 or more. Appeal may also be made as of grace from the Court in any matter of substantial importance (including criminal cases in special circumstances), except in matters concerning the Australian constitution or other Federal matters or in matters concerning Federal law.

Appeals from the High Court have been restricted by the Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act, 1968, to matters in which the High Court's decision was given on appeal from the Supreme Court of a State and which did not relate to the exercise of Federal jurisdiction, the application or interpretation of the Australian Constitution, or a law made by the Australian Parliament.

COURTS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, Federal judicial power is vested in the High Court of Australia, in other Federal courts created by the Australian Parliament (the Federal Court of Bankruptcy and the Australian 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 Federal 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 Australian Government and those of the States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in other matters in which the Commonwealth (or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth) is a party, in matters between residents of different States, and in trials of indictable offences against Federal laws. 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 Australian Territories, and, provided that such appeals could have been taken to the Privy Council at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia, from Supreme Courts and other State Courts. 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 Australian Industrial Court, established in 1956, consists of a Chief Judge and not more than nine other judges. The Court has an original jurisdiction in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1904-1973 (e.g., offences against the Act, the interpretation or

enforcement of industrial awards, the enforcement of rules of industrial organisations, and 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, 1920-1972. In addition, the Australian 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 Bankruptcy Act, 1966-1970, Australia 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 two judges, 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. Jurisdiction in bankruptcy has also been conferred on the Supreme Court of the Northern Territory. 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 Australia 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 Australian Public Service. They are controlled by the Court and have duties in bankrupt estates in relation to the conduct and affairs of the bankrupt. The creditors may resolve to appoint a person registered as qualified to act as a trustee under the Bankruptcy Act, to be the trustee of a bankrupt estate in order to realise and distribute the assets, but if no such appointment is made, the official receiver is the trustee and performs these functions.

Any person may voluntarily present a petition for the purpose of becoming a bankrupt, or a creditor or creditors to whom a person is indebted in an amount of at least \$500, singly or in the aggregate, may apply for a compulsory sequestration. The property of a bankrupt vests in The Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, a body corporate on whose behalf any official receiver may act. After bankruptcy no creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of a debt provable in the bankruptcy has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by leave of the Court. A bankrupt may make a proposal for a composition or arrangement with his creditors and the Court may approve of it and also make an order

annulling the bankruptcy. The Act also provides for the administration in bankruptcy of the estate of a deceased debtor upon the petition of either a creditor or the person administering the estate.

As an alternative to becoming a bankrupt, a debtor may authorise a registered trustee or solicitor to call a meeting of his creditors who may then resolve that the debtor enter into a deed of assignment, a deed of arrangement or a composition for their benefit. The creditors are required to nominate a registered trustee as trustee.

Offences under the Bankruptcy Act may be dealt with summarily by courts exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction or by courts of summary jurisdiction, or the accused may be committed for trial by jury before a criminal court.

Particulars of the bankruptcies in New South Wales under the 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 Division of the Supreme 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 against estates 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, 1916-1957, 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, 1942.

The following table summarises the transactions of the Public Trust Office in recent years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund and the Dormant Funds Act are not included.

Table 541. Public Trust Office: Transactions

Year ended 30 June	Estates Received for Administration	Trust Moneys		Commission and Fees etc.*	Office Administration	Unclaimed Money Paid into Treasury	Value of Estates and Trusts in Active Administration
		Received	Paid				
	No.	\$ thousand					
1968	3,961	23,263	32,103	1,180	1,180	62	59,073
1969	4,166	24,512	34,905	1,289	1,289	26	61,941
1970	4,420	34,046	34,237	1,446	1,446	31	68,839
1971	4,662	39,309	39,200	2,498	2,498	36	74,669
1972	4,268	37,280	37,071	2,486	2,486	61	75,508
1973	4,383	45,463	45,839	2,333	2,333	34	84,408

* Includes transfer of interest earned on Common Fund, to cover cost of office administration (\$572,079 in 1972-73).

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar General for New South Wales administers the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, the Registration of Deeds Act, the Real Property Act, the Conveyancing Act and the Strata Titles Act. Registrations are made of births, deaths, and marriages; conveyances, transfers, leases, mortgages, and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; plans of subdivision; liens on crops and wool, stock mortgages, and bills of sale.

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 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 1972 amounted to \$7,326,000, of which \$5,240,000 was collected by the Land Titles Office, \$490,000 by the Survey Drafting Branch, \$800,000 by the Deeds Registration Branch, and \$495,000 by the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch.

Registration of documents under the Companies Act and the Business Names Act is the responsibility of the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs. Registration, etc., fees collected by the Commissioner during 1971-72 amounted to \$4,460,000.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, AND DESIGNS, AND PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHTS

The registration of patents, trade marks, and designs is the responsibility of the Australian Government. Patents are granted under the Patents Act, 1952-1969, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, including

Norfolk Island and Papua 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 trademark 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 for the revocation of a patent and rectification of the registers of trade marks and designs.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS

Under the Service and Execution of Process Act, 1901-1968, civil judgments given in the courts of any Australian State or Territory 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 fugitive offenders to and from other countries is governed by Federal legislation. The relevant Acts are the Extradition (Commonwealth Countries) Act, 1966-1968, and the Extradition (Foreign States) Act, 1966-1968.

LAW REFORM COMMISSION

A full-time standing Law Reform Commission, comprising a Supreme Court Judge as permanent chairman, a deputy chairman, and four other legal specialists (including an academic lawyer) appointed for varying periods, was established by the State Government in January 1966, to undertake a review of the State's statute law, with a view to its reform

and consolidation. The Commission has reviewed considerable areas of the law and has issued a number of reports which have formed the basis for new legislation, such as the Imperial Acts Application Act, 1969, the Limitation Act, 1969, the Supreme Court Act, 1970, as amended, the Minors (Property and Contracts) Act, 1970, and the Law Reform (Law and Equity) Act, 1972. The Commission has the assistance of research staff, draftsmen, and other ancillary staff.

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

The following table shows the expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in recent years, and the amount of fines, fees, returns from prisoners' labour, and other receipts paid into Consolidated Revenue.

Table 542. Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	\$ thousand					
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries, etc. of Judiciary Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice	1,053	1,220	1,341	1,501	1,816	2,009
Police (including Traffic Services)	15,070	16,056	17,230	19,619	23,573	26,651
Prisons	38,006	41,285	47,358	54,584	64,970	74,937
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children	6,184	7,355	8,872	10,179	13,257	14,804
	2,424	2,629	2,941	3,622	4,145	4,746
Total Expenditure	62,737	68,544	77,743	89,505	107,761	123,147
RECEIPTS						
Fines and Forfeitures	8,919	10,207	11,297	12,916	15,867	19,769
Fees	8,357	9,012	10,917	12,195	14,785	17,841
Proceeds of Prison Industries	808	859	912	1,042	1,246	1,415
Other	123	110	160	140	239	225
Total Receipts	18,207	20,189	23,285	26,293	32,137	39,251
NET EXPENDITURE	44,530	48,355	54,457	63,212	75,623	83,896

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, 1899–1971. A Commissioner of Police, who is subject to the direction of the Minister of Justice, is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. A Deputy Commissioner, a Senior Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, superintendents, and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed a constable unless he is at least 19 and under 35 years of age, and is of good character, reasonably educated, and with a high standard of physical fitness. A person who has been convicted of a felony may not be appointed.

Youths between the ages of 16 years and 17 years and six months 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 1973, there were 182 cadets in training.

Women police are recruited generally between the ages of 19 and 35 years, and are required to be of satisfactory physique and reasonable education. They perform special duties in plain clothes at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, and assist male police as required in criminal investigation and other duties. Women police also control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. At 30 June 1973, there were 102 women police.

All police must retire at the age of 60 years, except the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years, and the Senior Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners for whom the age of retirement is 62 years. Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the police pension scheme are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

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", with preference of employment given to partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations. In 1973 women were recruited as parking police for the first time. Parking police wear distinctive uniforms. They numbered 181 at 30 June 1973.

The strength of the police force and other police staff in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 543. Police Force and Other Police Staff at 30 June

Classification	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
General	4,279	4,465	4,456	4,529	4,593	4,974	5,040
Criminal Investigation Branch	378	415	426	457	468	485	376
Others on Detective Work ..	666	674	725	692	720	752	761
Technical, Scientific, etc. ..	*	*	*	*	*	*	164
Traffic	954	1,004	1,063	1,061	1,056	1,048	1,053
Water	36	37	49	51	54	54	54
Prosecuting	131	138	147	143	186	170	179
Licensing	93	111	115	109	118	118	117
Women Police	70	70	85	83	99	106	102
Total Police	6,607	6,914	7,066	7,125	7,294	7,707	7,846
Cadets†	218	197	193	199	176	207	198
Matrons	4	4	4	3	4	4	5
Trackers and Cadet Trackers	3	4	4	2	2	2	...
Special Constables	29	32	32	33	36	31	36
Parking Police	131	146	140	142	145	173	181
Civilian Staff‡	581	661	689	842	1,087	1,264	1,385
Total Police and other Staff	7,573	7,958	8,128	8,346	8,744	9,388	9,651

* Included in Criminal Investigation Branch.

† Includes Junior Trainees in 1972 and 1973 (1 and 16 respectively).

‡ Clerical and general staff employed under the Public Service Act.

The following table shows the number of police stations and the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, matrons, trackers, and parking police) in relation to the population:—

Table 544. Police Stations and Police Force in relation to Population

At 30 June	Police Stations	Number of Police			Population to each Member of Police Force
		Metropolitan	Country	Total	
1966	499	4,350	1,926	6,276	671r
1967	495	4,588	2,019	6,607	646r
1968	493	4,786	2,128	6,914	626r
1969	491	4,862	2,204	7,066	623r
1970	491	4,940	2,185	7,125	630r
1971	493	5,056	2,238	7,294	627r
1972	493	5,389	2,318	7,707	603
1973	491	5,491	2,355	7,846	598

The cost of police services in recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 545. Cost of Police Services

Year ended 30 June	Salaries	Contribution to Super-annuation Fund	Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure*		
				From Consolidated Revenue	From Road Transport Funds†	Total
\$ thousand						
1966	22,122	2,587	6,265	25,603	5,371	30,974
1967	26,079	2,782	7,351	30,183	6,029	36,212
1968	27,744	2,786	7,475	30,870	7,135	38,006
1969	29,608	2,941	8,736	33,540	7,745	41,285
1970	34,570	3,136	9,652	39,476	7,882	47,358
1971	40,477	3,202	10,905	46,318	8,266	54,584
1972	49,536	3,129	12,305	52,067	12,903	64,970
1973	57,507	3,773	13,657	59,172	15,765	74,937

* Excludes payments of pay-roll tax.

† Excludes amounts recouped to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund by municipal and shire councils (\$214,000 in 1972-73).

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 Probation and Parole Service.

PRISONS

The Prisons Act, 1952-1970 provides for the establishment, regulation, and control of prisons, and for the custody of prisoners, and charges the Commissioner of Corrective Services with the direction of prisons and the custody of prisoners. Persons who are awaiting trial or the outcome of an appeal against conviction and/or sentence, and who have been ordered by the courts to be held in custody pending determination of their cases, are held in custody by the Commissioner, but the Sheriff's common law powers are still retained.

A stipendiary magistrate is appointed under the Act as Visiting Justice to each prison and may visit and examine the prison in respect of which he is Visiting Justice at any time he may think fit and at such intervals as are

prescribed. He may inquire into and report to the Minister or the Commissioner on any matter connected with the prison. He may also hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of confinement to cell, forfeiture of remission or payment due, as punishment. Where a prisoner commits an offence against prison discipline, which constitutes an offence punishable by imprisonment, the Visiting Justice may order that the prisoner be prosecuted summarily in a Court of Petty Sessions or upon indictment. Any Judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time.

At 30 June 1973 there were 30 prison establishments in New South Wales. Sixteen were classified as secured establishments and fourteen as open establishments.

A complex of four secured establishments, namely the Central Industrial Prison, the Metropolitan Reception Prison, the Metropolitan Remand Centre, and the Malabar Training Centre, is situated at Malabar in the metropolitan area. The Metropolitan Remand Centre is used for the detention of males awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of males convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the Malabar complex of prisons in the first instance, where they are classified according to character and previous record and assigned to the most appropriate prison. Short sentence prisoners and prisoners selected for employment in the prison industries conducted at Malabar are detained in the complex, and those serving longer periods of imprisonment are drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided in the Central Industrial Prison for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The other secured establishments in the metropolitan area are Parramatta Gaol (for prisoners with longer criminal records), Irwin House at Silverwater (mainly for vagrants and prisoners who are near the completion of long sentences), and the Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women at Silverwater (which houses nearly all female prisoners in New South Wales).

The secured establishments in country areas comprise the Goulburn Training Centre (which provides special training programmes for first offenders), Bathurst and Maitland Gaols (for prisoners with longer criminal records), Grafton Gaol (in which prisoners of intractable disposition and violent nature are detained), Berrima Training Centre (providing specialised educational programmes for selected prisoners who are mainly first offenders), Cooma Prison (housing mainly homosexual offenders), and the Cessnock Corrective Centre (which was opened in November 1972 to provide special education and industrial training for selected prisoners). Secured local prisons at Broken Hill and Narrabri house prisoners committed for short terms from courts in these areas.

Open establishments are used for prisoners likely to co-operate in and benefit by training and other prisoners who appear to present no security risk. At Emu Plains Training Centre, prisoners—usually first offenders under 23 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes Afforestation Camp older men are employed on a pine plantation and a saw-mill and similar work is provided at the other afforestation camps situated at Kirkconnell, Laurel Hill, Mannus, Newnes, and Oberon. At these establishments the conditions of prison life are modified to conform with ordinary rural life, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected

with discrimination. Prisoners who are participating in the Department's Work Release Programme are housed in the complex of three work release centres at Silverwater and engage in full-time employment outside the centres during the day returning to custody each evening and at weekends. Prisoners who are selected to engage, at a later date, in the Work Release Programme are generally accommodated in pre-work release centres. These have been established at Edrom Lodge near Eden, Strathmore in the Warrumbungle National Park, and at the Yarrangobilly Place of Detention. The Periodic Detention Centres at Malabar and Parramatta (opened in July 1973) house males sentenced under the Periodic Detention Act, 1970, which came into effect in February 1971. Such males are required to spend each weekend of their sentence in custody, returning to their normal routine from Monday to Friday. Sentences of periodic detention may vary from **3 to 12 months**.

In various 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.

Educational, vocational, and cultural classes were conducted at 10 establishments during 1972-73; in addition an increasing number of prisoners were enrolled in correspondence courses. A central technical library, as well as libraries at each establishment, services the needs of prisoners. Prisoners' leisure-time activities include arts and crafts, toy manufacture, and various sporting activities including competition against local district sporting bodies.

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 of certain offences 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, 1900–1968 for lenience, by the courts, towards any person convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to imprisonment, provided such person has not previously been convicted of an indictable offence. The term “minor offence” includes offences punishable summarily and any other offence to which the court applies these provisions of the Act. In such cases, the execution of the sentences is suspended upon the defendant entering into recognizance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months.

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain remission of part of their sentences as prescribed in the Prisons Regulations. The regular rate of remission for good conduct varies from one-third of their sentence for first offenders or prisoners who have served a sentence of less than three months in prison previously, to one-sixth for habitual criminals. Additional remission may be earned in certain circumstances. A prisoner granted remission may be released from prison unconditionally or upon such conditions as the Minister may order. Prisoners sentenced for less than one month are detained for the full period.

A prisoner may be released on a licence granted by the Governor. The conditions endorsed on the licence must be strictly complied with by the offender. Where a licence is revoked as a result of a breach of a condition, the offender may be returned to prison to serve the remainder of his sentence.

THE PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICE

The Adult Probation Service and the Parole Service, both established in 1951, were merged in 1973 to form the Probation and Parole Service. The Service is under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Corrective Services and has the responsibility, other than in the case of juveniles who are dealt with by a Children's Court, for preparing pre-sentence reports to assist the courts in determining appropriate sentences; for providing supervisory treatment in the community for individuals convicted of criminal offences and placed on a period of probation by the courts; for undertaking field investigations, supervision, and after-care of released prisoners; and for providing reports on individual cases to the Parole Board. The persons placed on a period of probation live a normal life in the community during this period but regulate their conduct to conform with any conditions imposed by the court, and are subject to the supervision of a Probation Officer. Prisoners released from gaol on parole or on a licence granted by the Governor come under the supervision of the Service, and any other persons released from prison may seek its assistance.

The Service at present operates within the Sydney metropolitan area and at Gosford, Newcastle, Wollongong, Grafton, Bathurst, and Goulburn. Pre-sentence reports are available on all persons appearing before a higher criminal court, and on persons appearing before a Court of Petty Sessions in the Sydney metropolitan area.

At 30 June 1973, there were 143 Probation and Parole field officers supervising 5,702 probationers and 1,494 parolees and licence holders. During the year ended 30 June 1973, 2,405 pre-sentence reports were made.

PAROLE BOARD

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. These provisions do not apply to sentences of detention during the Governor's Pleasure, imprisonment for life, imprisonment pursuant to the Habitual Criminals Act 1957, or imprisonment in default of payment of a fine, penalty, or maintenance order. At any time after the expiry of the non-parole period (or before the expiry of the non-parole period in special circumstances), the prisoner may be released on parole by the Board subject to such conditions as the Board may specify. The Board may revoke a parole order, if the parolee fails to comply with the conditions of the order, and the offender may be returned to prison to serve the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment.

During the year ended 30 June 1973, 1,071 prisoners were released on parole and 103 on conditional liberty. There were 309 parole and 8 conditional release orders revoked.

PRISON STATISTICS

The basis of compiling statistics of persons held in custody in prison was changed from 1 July 1970. As a result, the numbers of persons recorded as received into, and released from, custody since 1970–71 are not strictly comparable with the figures compiled for earlier years. The break in comparability arises from the introduction of the concept of a Prison Episode and the counting of persons each time they are received or released in respect of an episode. Prison episodes are divided into episodes not under sentence and episodes under sentence. An episode is regarded as being terminated by release from custody, death whilst in custody, escape from custody, and transfer to an institution other than a prison; and it may be terminated by change of a person's status from "under sentence" to "not under sentence" and vice versa (e.g., by lodgment or determination of an appeal) even though a person continues to be held in custody in the same prison establishment. An episode is not regarded as being terminated by a transfer between prison establishments or release to a court or the police where the person is returned on the same day to the same prison establishment without change of status. The prison episode and other concepts used in compiling prison statistics are explained in detail in the bulletin "New South Wales—Prison Statistics".

The following table shows for the last seven years the number of persons received into custody under sentence during each year and the number in custody at the end of each year:—

Table 546. Prisons: Persons in Custody

Year ended 30 June	Received into Custody Under Sentence during Year*			In Custody at end of Year					
				Under Sentence			Not Under Sentence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1967	10,184	554	10,738	3,276	58	3,334	368	14	382
1968	9,233	622	9,855	3,238	54	3,292	401	20	421
1969	8,961	608	9,569	3,289	56	3,345	378	12	390
1970	9,189	632	9,821	3,346	83	3,429	427	19	446
1971†	10,914	778	11,692	3,420	73	3,493	487	14	501
1972	11,730	805	12,535	3,581	60	3,641	569	16	585
1973	10,561	716	11,277	3,355	64	3,399	456	15	471

* Counted each time received.

† See text preceding table.

Most of the persons received into custody under sentence are committed from lower courts. The total number received in 1972-73 included 8,681 (77 per cent) committed from lower courts, 1,813 (16 per cent) from higher courts, and 97 (1 per cent) from Federal courts. In addition 173 persons whose paroles or licences were revoked were received into custody.

The age distribution of persons received into custody under sentence in recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 547. Ages of Persons* Received into Custody under Sentence

Year ended 30 June	Under 21 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50 years or more	Age Not Stated	Total
1967	1,548	1,322	979	885	1,042	2,622	2,293	47	10,738
1968	1,450	1,229	969	826	870	2,419	2,051	41	9,855
1969	1,439	1,203	898	789	975	2,204	2,010	51	9,569
1970	1,404	1,250	939	743	946	2,343	2,177	19	9,821
1971†	1,917	1,730	1,201	912	920	2,543	2,426	43	11,692
1972	2,092	2,026	1,470	973	1,015	2,495	2,419	45	12,535
1973	2,023	1,996	1,421	959	828	2,129	1,867	54	11,277

* Counted each time received.

† Basis of compiling statistics changed—see text preceding Table 546.

In 1972-73, 47 per cent of persons received under sentence (counted each time received) were aged from 25 to 49 years. Persons under the age of 25 years represented 36 per cent of the total.

The following table shows the age and sex of persons received into custody under sentence during 1972-73, and of those in custody at the end of the year:—

Table 548. Age and Sex of Persons under Sentence, 1972-73

Age in Years	Received* into Custody during Year			In Custody at end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 21	1,898	125	2,023	532	9	541
21 to 24	1,847	149	1,996	856	12	868
25 " 29	1,327	94	1,421	710	10	720
30 " 34	887	72	959	398	12	410
35 " 39	781	47	828	253	6	259
40 " 44	963	57	1,020	229	7	236
45 " 49	1,059	50	1,109	165	4	169
50 " 59	1,303	92	1,395	146	4	150
60 " 69	401	25	426	38	...	38
70 or more	45	1	46	5	...	5
Not stated	50	4	54	3	...	3
Total	10,561	716	11,277	3,335	64	3,399

* Counted each time received.

The next table shows for the last three years the sentences imposed on persons received into custody during the year, and the sentences being served by those in custody at the end of the year:—

Table 549. Sentences of Persons under Sentence

Period of Sentence*	Received† into Custody during Year			In Custody at 30 June		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1971	1972	1973
7 days or less	3,358	3,204	2,247	15	8	2
8 days and under 1 month	1,661	2,534	2,552	51	71	64
1 month and under 3 months	2,134	2,120	2,049	130	122	124
3 months and under 6 months	1,517	1,454	1,358	244	233	228
6 months and under 1 year	978	986	992	348	393	359
1 year and under 2 years	728	708	649	482	446	365
2 years and under 3 years	468	495	447	497	508	426
3 years and under 5 years	416	450	392	655	673	593
5 years and under 10 years	204	278	259	554	615	618
10 years or more	55	73	70	225	253	271
Governor's Pleasure	9	8	4	21	18	16
Life	10	21	23	133	140	150
Balance of Sentence‡	132	163	183	118	138	152
Periodic Detention	22	41	52	20	23	31
Total	11,692	12,535	11,277	3,493	3,641	3,399

* 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.

‡ Comprises persons received into custody to serve the balance of their sentence after breaching conditions of previous release on licence, parole, or special authority.

The period of sentence was seven days or less for 20 per cent of males and 26 per cent of the females received into custody during 1972-73. Of the persons in custody under sentence at 30 June 1973, 23 per cent were serving sentences of under twelve months, 41 per cent were serving sentences of from one to five years, and 31 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 to penal servitude for life.

Among the special classes of persons in custody are those known as "maintenance confinees", who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and/or children. Such persons are required to work, and the value of the work, after deductions towards the cost of their keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the order for maintenance. Maintenance confinees received into custody numbered 384 in 1972-73; the number in custody on 30 June 1973 was 70. In 1972-73, 70 per cent of those received into custody were sentenced to imprisonment for less than six months.

An analysis of the persons received into custody under sentence in 1972-73, according to their age and the type of offence committed, is given in the next table. Where a person is held in custody in respect of two or more offences, the offence for which the severest penalty is imposed is selected for tabulation in respect of the prison episode.

Table 550. Ages and Types of Offences of Persons Received* into Custody under Sentence, 1972-73

Type of Offence	Age (years)								Total Persons
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 or more	Not Stated	
Against the Person—									
General	201	215	126	81	49	74	34	1	781
Sexual and Unnatural	46	38	24	17	12	21	6	...	164
Driving (excluding manslaughter)	5	5	5	2	4	3	1	...	25
Against Property—									
Break, Enter, and Steal	203	177	118	59	38	47	12	1	665
Larceny	482	324	198	128	96	217	157	5	1,607
Other	155	153	148	84	71	126	66	5	798
Against Good Order	425	475	351	278	335	1,258	1,449	35	4,606
Traffic Offences†	438	468	332	203	134	245	99	6	1,925
Other Offences	68	141	119	107	89	138	43	1	706
Total	2,023	1,996	1,421	959	828	2,129	1,867	54	11,277

* Counted each time received.

† Excludes offences against the person.

The next table shows particulars of persons received into custody under sentence during 1972-73, classified according to the offence committed and the sentence imposed:—

Table 551. Offence and Sentence of Persons Received* into Custody under Sentence, 1972-73

Offence	Sentence Imposed †										Total		
	Under 1 month	1 and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more	Periodic Detention	Other‡	Males	Females	Persons	
Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	27
Manslaughter (incl. driving)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	6	35
Malicious Wounding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	4	44
Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214	3	217
Assault	83	246	55	48	8	2	1	..	..	427	16	443
Sexual Offences	2	19	37	34	40	10	..	..	..	151	..	151
Unnatural Offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
Other Offences Against the Person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	3	40
Total Offences Against the Person	85	262	87	154	109	172	66	8	27	936	34	970	
Break, Enter, and Steal	5	25	90	320	165	48	..	..	..	653	2	655
Larceny of Vehicle or Boat	41	58	63	203	54	11	..	..	..	442	3	445
Larceny, Other	290	500	252	97	13	3	..	..	..	1,092	70	1,162
Embezzlement and Fraudulent Misappropriation	2	4	1	10	9	2	..	..	..	27	3	30
False Pretences and Passing Valueless Cheques	114	106	46	49	11	7	4	..	..	318	22	340
Receiving and Unlawful Possession	59	60	42	63	9	1	..	..	..	231	5	236
Forgery and Uttering	9	8	4	18	4	..	..	..	..	33	10	43
Other Offences Against Property	62	56	25	14	1	1	..	..	..	137	2	139
Total Offences Against Property	582	817	523	774	266	73	4	31	..	2,953	117	3,070	
Drugs, Using, etc.	12	52	45	56	10	3	..	..	..	167	13	180
Drunk and Consume Liquor in Public Place	1,428	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395	106	1,501
Offensive Behaviour and Conduct	192	132	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	317	17	334
Offensive, etc. Language	408	69	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	62	479
Prostitution	202	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	206	206	206
Vagrancy and Consorting	605	821	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,313	121	1,434
Other Offences Against Good Order	257	148	29	..	3	8	..	..	..	456	16	472
Total Offences Against Good Order	3,104	1,299	94	83	13	11	..	..	..	4,065	541	4,606
Traffic Offences (excl. against person)	954	749	194	19	..	..	..	..	..	1,908	17	1,925
Maintenance Confines	54	216	62	42	..	..	..	..	..	384	..	384
Breach of Licence, Parole, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	5	173
Other Offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	2	149
Total, All Offences	4,799	3,407	992	1,096	392	259	70	52	210	10,561	716	11,277	

* Counted each time received.
 † See footnote * to Table 549.
 ‡ Comprises "Life" (23 persons convicted of murder), "Governor's Pardon" (4 persons), and "Balance of Sentence" (183 persons).

Of the total persons received into custody under sentence in 1972-73, 41 per cent were sentenced for offences against good order, 27 per cent for offences against property, and 9 per cent for offences against the person. Of the total females received into custody under sentence, 29 per cent were sentenced for prostitution.

Particulars of the country of birth of persons received into custody under sentence in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 552. Country of Birth of Persons Received* into Custody under Sentence

Country of Birth	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71†	1971-72	1972-73		
					Males	Females	Persons
Australia—							
New South Wales	6,319	6,358	7,495	8,222	7,023	444	7,467
Other States	1,444	1,468	1,815	1,810	1,417	167	1,584
New Zealand	112	189	213	218	180	17	197
Europe—							
United Kingdom and Eire	694	700	842	844	700	37	737
Italy	55	78	73	66	76	2	78
Germany	98	104	124	147	123	9	132
Greece	40	47	61	77	60	8	68
Yugoslavia	‡	‡	185	221	234	4	238
Other European Countries	678	751	683	690	525	17	542
America—							
Canada	14	17	27	24	18	...	18
Other American Countries	22	24	35	36	27	1	28
African Countries	15	17	13	20	18	3	21
Asian Countries	41	38	65	113	111	4	115
Other‡‡	37	30	61	47	49	3	52
Total	9,569	9,821	11,692	12,535	10,561	716	11,277

* Counted each time received.

† Basis of compiling statistics changed—see text preceding Table 546.

‡ Included in "Other European Countries".

‡‡ Includes cases where country of birth is not known.

The next table shows persons released during 1972-73 from custody under sentence, classified by offence committed and sentence served. Sentence served is the period elapsed between the effective date of commencement of sentence imposed (or combined sentences if there are two or more) and date of release from custody under sentence. In analysing particulars of "sentence served", it must be borne in mind that a person is counted each time he is received or released in respect of a prison episode, and that an episode may be terminated by a change of status from "under sentence" to "not under sentence".

Table 553. Persons Released* from Custody under Sentence, 1972-73

Type of Offence	Sentence Served								Total
	Under 1 month	1 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more	Periodic Detention	
Against the Person—									
General	171	232	93	97	98	24	5	3	723
Sexual and Unnatural Driving (excluding manslaughter)	8	28	50	39	49	15	4	2	195
Other	...	12	12	4	2	...	...	...	30
Against Property—									
Break, Enter, and Steal	9	111	245	237	136	8	...	4	750
Larceny	523	674	319	172	42	1	...	11	1,742
Other	338	263	138	70	21	2	...	11	843
Against Good Order	3,778	715	53	13	5	...	...	1	4,565
Traffic Offences†	1,292	590	23	...	...	...	...	7	1,912
Other Offences	210	309	129	43	7	...	...	3	701
Total	6,329	2,934	1,062	675	360	50	9	42	11,461

* Counted each time released.

† Excludes offences against the person.

Most persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment of one month or more do not serve the full period of their sentence because they gain remission of part of the sentence or are released on parole (see pages 740 and 741). Of the persons released from custody under sentence in 1972-73, 55 per cent were held in custody for under one month and 90 per cent were held for under twelve months. There were 712 females released from custody under sentence in 1972-73, of whom 81 per cent were held for under one month and 97 per cent for under twelve months.

FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909-1970, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the Sydney metropolitan area and cities and towns in the rest of the State. 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 town fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

The cost of the Board's services in each district is borne in the proportions of three-quarters by the insurance companies and one-eighth each by the State Government and the municipalities and shires concerned. The contributions by insurance companies represent a percentage of the premiums received in respect of fire and certain other policies.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer town fire brigades which are subsidised out of the Board's funds. These brigades are known collectively as the New South Wales Fire Brigades. In the Sydney Fire District in 1972, the fire brigades comprised 1,579 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 215 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 186 officers and permanent firemen and 2,511 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations and the revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last six years :—

Table 554. N.S.W. Fire Brigades: Fire Stations and Revenue and Expenditure

Year	Fire Stations at 31 December			Revenue					Expen- diture
	Sydney Fire District	Other Districts	Total	Contributions by—			Other	Total	
				State Govern- ment	Local Govern- ment	Insurance Companies			
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1967	70	209	279	1,154	1,154	6,923	136	9,366	9,547
1968	70	213	283	1,365	1,365	8,193	138	11,061	11,201
1969	70	215	285	1,471	1,471	8,825	147	11,913	11,540
1970	70	218	288	1,511	1,511	9,054	165	12,241	13,277
1971	71	222	293	1,947	1,947	11,670	190	15,753	15,001
1972	71	224	295	2,172	2,172	13,033	188	17,565	16,384

Of the Board's expenditure in 1972, the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented \$11,088,000 or 68 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised \$282,000, superannuation \$1,114,000, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure \$3,899,000. The assets of the Board at 31 December 1972 included land and buildings valued at \$5,105,000 and fire appliances valued at \$2,922,000.

The next table shows for the past six years the number of fires and non-fire alarms attended by the N.S.W. Fire Brigades, and the type of property in which the fires originated:—

Table 555. Fires and Non-Fire Alarms Attended by N.S.W. 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		
1967	4,842	420	10,769	44	1,075	34	414	17,598	11,778
1968	5,620	615	21,628	35	1,284	47	630	29,859	14,547
1969	5,252	610	7,510	49	1,386	29	313	15,149	14,103
1970	5,911	892	21,184	36	1,681	42	425	30,171	17,578
1971	6,315	843	19,067	48	1,909	40	575	28,797	19,000
1972	6,209	734	15,463	44	2,137	47	552	25,186	18,700

* Includes deliberate false alarms, and other false alarms.

The following table shows the causes of fires attended by the N.S.W. Fire Brigades in each of the last five years:—

Table 556. Causes of Fires Attended by Fire Brigades

Cause of Fire	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Accidents etc. with tools and equipment (blowlamps, brakes, etc.)	338	316	359	352	333
Boiling over of fats, oils, tars, etc.	443	517	707	700	798
Controlled fires in the open	3,978	1,906	3,346	3,136	2,507
Electricity	1,246	1,364	1,504	1,496	1,490
Exhausts—					
Chimneys, flues, etc.	528	408	492	398	354
Other (incl. motor vehicles)	52	37	57	78	55
Fuels (town gas, petrol, etc.)—					
Supply lines	73	73	64	86	101
Stored	30	35	22	33	47
Heat producing appliances	960	944	798	924	909
Ignition through manufacture process	115	116	124	245	98
Incendiarism or suspicious circumstances	424	390	552	576	593
Lightning	22	49	39	28	60
Matches, smoking, fireworks—					
Children	3,997	1,217	4,775	5,647	4,570
Other	12,612	5,285	13,718	10,833	8,986
Motors or engines	483	442	433	482	523
Re-ignition of fires	686	163	246	345	226
Sparks	153	83	100	87	81
Spontaneous ignition	70	54	65	79	81
Other known causes	247	228	241	240	255
Cause unknown	3,402	1,522	2,529	3,032	3,119
Total Fires	29,859	15,149	30,171	28,797	25,186

BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Periodically, extensive property damage is caused in the less densely settled areas in the State by bushfires. The Bush Fires Act, 1949–1972, makes provision for financing and strengthening the volunteer bush fire brigade system and co-ordinating its activities with the services of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Forestry Commission.

The volunteer brigades, which are organised by the local government authorities, have defined territories of operation and have wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. At 30 June 1972 there were an estimated 2,500 brigades with a total membership of about 64,000. A statutory fund was established under the Act to meet the expenditure on equipment supplied to the volunteer brigades and the operating costs of these brigades throughout the State. One-half of the expenditure from the Fund is met by fire insurance companies, one-quarter by the State Government, and one-quarter by local government authorities. Expenditure on bushfire publicity and bushfire prevention schemes, including the construction of fire trails into remote parts of the coastal and tableland areas of the State, is paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The following table shows particulars of expenditure from these funds, relating to bush-fire fighting for the past six years:—

Table 557. Bush Fire Brigades: Expenditure

Year ended 30 June	Statutory Bush Fire Fighting Fund		Consolidated Revenue Fund		Total
	Purchase of Equipment	Other	Fire Prevention Schemes	Administration, Training, and Publicity	
	\$ thousand				
1967	895	161	197	9	1,262
1968	1,037	204	200	10	1,450
1969	976	223	199	11	1,409
1970	1,022	408	213 ^r	13	1,656 ^r
1971	985	338	213 ^r	11	1,547 ^r
1972	1,132	345	229	12	1,718

This table does not include details of expenditure by other bodies concerned with bushfire fighting such as the Forestry Commission or the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Chief Secretary is assisted by the Bush Fire Council in the consideration of all matters relating to bush fire prevention and control throughout New South Wales. This Council, constituted in 1970 by amending legislation to the Bush Fires Act, replaced the Bush Fire Committee which had existed since 1949. The legislation also provided for the establishment of a special Co-ordinating Committee within the Council, and for the appointment of a Chief Co-ordinator of Bush Fire Fighting who is responsible to the Committee. It is the function of the Committee to ensure that the facilities provided by the fire-fighting bodies and other sources in the eastern part of the State are co-ordinated to the most effective extent prior to and during the bush fire season, and particularly during

bush fire emergencies. The amending legislation also provided for a Finance Committee of the Council, which is required to make annual estimates of the probable expenditure from the statutory bush fire fighting fund for each of the fire regions proclaimed under the Act.

Local government authorities must take all practical steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and during a proclaimed period of bush fire danger, private persons must obtain a permit from the local authority. Local authorities may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and in the event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire-fighting.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or regulations. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorus baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

Chapter 28

RURAL INDUSTRIES

The statistics relating to rural industries, as shown in this Year Book, have been compiled generally from statutory returns supplied annually by occupiers of rural holdings in New South Wales.

A *rural holding* is defined for statistical purposes as a landholding, of approximately 0.4 hectares (one acre) or more in extent, used for the production of agricultural products (including fruit and vegetables, nursery plants, etc.) and/or for the raising of livestock (including poultry) and the production of livestock products.

An occupier who works more than one rural holding is in general required to supply a separate annual return for each holding. If, however, the holdings are not far apart and are worked as one, the occupier may (and in many instances does, in fact) supply a single composite return covering the holdings concerned. The holdings covered by a composite return are regarded, for statistical purposes, as forming a single rural holding.

The maintenance of comprehensive lists of rural holdings in New South Wales is facilitated by a system (introduced in 1957-58) of tracing the changes in ownership and tenancy reported by occupiers of rural holdings and by reports from local police officers. From time to time, as resources permit, the lists of rural holdings throughout the State, and of holdings engaged in specialised areas of farming, are reconciled with administrative records maintained by local government authorities and by such other authorities as the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the Western Lands Commission.

STATISTICAL AREAS

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

New Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions of the State were adopted by the Bureau, for this purpose, from 1 January 1970. Under the new system, the primary division of the State is into twelve Statistical Divisions. Most of the Divisions are subdivided into two or three parts, to provide a second tier of statistical areas comprising two Statistical Districts and 21 Statistical Subdivisions.

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

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activity. A full description of the new Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions is given on page 6 of this Year Book, and their boundaries are shown in a map at the end of this volume. The principal series of agricultural statistics for the new Divisions and Subdivisions are given in an Appendix 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 a map at the end of this volume.

Table 558. Statistical Agricultural Areas, N.S.W.

Groups of Agricultural Areas	Agricultural Areas	Statistical Subdivisions (or Divisions—S.D.) Included *
Coastal Areas	Northern Coastal Area	5a. Richmond-Tweed 5b. Clarence 5c. Hastings
	Central Coastal Area	3. Hunter (S.D.)
	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	1. Sydney (S.D.) 2. Outer Sydney (S.D.) 4. Illawarra (S.D.) 9a. Lower South Coast
Tableland Areas	Northern Tableland Area	6a. Northern Tablelands
	Central and Southern Tableland Area	8a. Central Tablelands 9c. Southern Tablelands 9b. Snowy
Slope Areas	Northern Slope Area	6b. Northern Slopes 7a. Central Macquarie
	Central Slope Area	8b. Lachlan
	Southern Slope Area	10a. Central Murrumbidgee 11a. Upper Murray
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Northern Plains Area	6c. North Central Plain 7b. Macquarie-Barwon
	Southern Plains Area	10b. Lower Murrumbidgee 11b. Central Murray
Western Plains Area	Western Plains Area	7c. Upper Darling 11c. Murray-Darling 12. Far West (S.D.)

* Numbers shown below are the standard numbers for Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions—see page 8.

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 350 to 500 millimetres rainfall belt, at first caused substantial displacement of sheep grazing, but the widespread adoption of mixed farming has arrested and reversed that trend. Progressive development of schemes of water supply and irrigation, and better means of communication, have been material factors in promoting closer settlement within the central districts. Dairying, beef cattle raising, and intensive cultivation are the principal farming activities in the coastal districts.

The following table shows the rainfall, population, area, and major items of production of the Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State:—

Table 559. Rainfall, Population, Area, and Production, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Range of Average Annual Rainfall *	Estimated Population at 30 June, 1973	Area at 30 June, 1973 †	Production, 1972-73	
				Wool ‡	Wheat
	mm	Thousand	Thousand hectares	Thousand kg	Thousand tonnes
Coastal Areas—					
Northern	990-1,980	227	3,586	49	1
Central	560-1,370	411	3,083	2,508	9
Sydney and Southern	790-1,400	3,296	3,033	402	...
Total .. .. .	...	3,935	9,702	2,959	9
Tableland Areas—					
Northern	760-1,070	62	3,273	13,342	8
Central and Southern	510-1,570	180	6,071	40,598	90
Total .. .. .	...	242	9,343	53,940	98
Slope Areas—					
Northern	530-740	136	6,979	22,261	288
Central	430-740	66	4,523	25,470	516
Southern	460-1,370	142	4,309	31,026	595
Total .. .. .	...	344	15,811	78,757	1,399
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—					
Northern	430-630	52	8,894	23,194	234
Southern	330-480	68	6,284	18,952	208
Total .. .. .	...	120	15,179	42,146	443
Western Plains Area	200-430	55	30,097	28,140	5
New South Wales .. .. .	...	4,702¶	80,133	205,941	1,954

* At recording stations within the divisions, during the period 1931 to 1960.

† Excludes 9,876 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc. not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

‡ Excludes dead wool.

¶ Includes 5,900 migratory persons not included in divisional totals.

The density of settlement throughout the State increases in a general way from west to east. Large tracts of very rugged and often wooded or poor country militate against settlement in the Tablelands and the southern half of the Sydney and Southern Coastal Agricultural Areas, but there is dense settlement in some parts of these Areas. The northern and central divisions of the coastal region, which are favoured with abundant rainfall, are by far the most densely occupied. Dairying and intensive agriculture on well compacted holdings characterise the fertile lands of the many river basins in the coastal region, while the more rugged and less accessible districts are devoted to cattle raising; sheep are few, and wheat growing is negligible. Even without the metropolis and the cities of Newcastle and Wollongong, the density of population in the Coastal Areas is much greater than in any other part of the State.

In the north, the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyets run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Southern Plains Agricultural Area lies about 130 kilometres 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 500 millimetres per year, and over nearly two-thirds of it the average exceeds 350 millimetres 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 1972-73, rural holdings occupied 5,258,000 hectares in the Coastal Agricultural Areas, or 54 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 87 per cent of the dairy cattle, 27 per cent of the pigs, 27 per cent of the beef cattle, and 44 per cent of the total area of citrus orchards in New South Wales in the 1972-73 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 outer areas of the Sydney Statistical Division and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts—are within the Coastal belt.

TABLELAND AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland Agricultural Areas, which comprise 9,343,000 hectares, 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 1972-73, the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 83 per cent in the Northern, and 75 per cent in the Central and Southern Tableland Agricultural Areas.

The Tableland Areas depastured 29 per cent of the sheep and 23 per cent of the beef cattle in New South Wales at 31 March 1973.

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 1972-73 was 13,909,000 hectares, or 88 per cent of the total area. Rural settlement is most dense on the Southern Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is higher in the Northern and Central Slopes.

The Slope Agricultural Areas contained 66 per cent of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1972-73, and at 31 March 1973, depastured 39 per cent of the sheep and 32 per cent of the beef cattle in the State.

Tobacco is grown near the Macintyre River in the Northern Slope. Pome and stone fruits are produced at Batlow in the Southern Slope.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PLAINS AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas cover 15,179,000 hectares, 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 190 kilometres, the divisions comprise the great sheep districts of the State and about 20 per cent of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower

courses, but these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their natural flow is irregular. Schemes of irrigation, however, are progressively increasing the productive capacity of these inland areas. Artesian water underlies a considerable area in the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas contained 30 per cent of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1972-73, and at 31 March 1973, depastured 19 per cent of the sheep and 15 per cent of the beef cattle in New South Wales.

Virtually all of the State's rice crop is grown in the Southern Plains Agricultural Area, which is also the main area for the cultivation of wine grapes and an important area for the production of oranges and of peaches and apricots for canning. The main cotton-producing region in New South Wales is the Namoi Valley (in the Northern Plains Area), but cotton is also grown in the Macquarie Valley in this Area, and in the irrigation areas and districts of the Southern Plains.

WESTERN PLAINS AGRICULTURAL AREA

The Western Plains Agricultural Area, which covers 30,097,000 hectares, seems unlikely ever to become a populous and highly productive region. One-half of the Area receives, on the average, less than 250 millimetres of rain per year, and the other half receives less than 350 millimetres. 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 2,300 millimetres 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 28,677,000 hectares in 1972-73. 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 11 per cent of the sheep, and inhabited by some 27,000 persons (less than one per cent of the State's population). Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead-zinc fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of about 30,000 persons.

RURAL HOLDINGS

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists of alienated lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31 March 1973, the number of rural holdings of 0.4 hectares or more in extent was 74,587, embracing a total area of 68,849,000 hectares.

The number and area of holdings in Statistical Agricultural Areas in recent seasons, compared with 1938-39, are given in the following table:—

Table 560. Number and Area of Rural Holdings, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	1938-39		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area
	No.	Thous. hectares	No.	Thous. hectares	No.	Thous. hectares	No.	Thous. hectares
Coastal Areas—								
Northern	14,296	2,403	12,780	2,477	12,742	2,475	12,566	2,480
Central	5,851	1,984	5,889	1,997	5,892	2,002	5,857	1,988
Sydney and Southern	11,427	912	11,353	821	11,092	806	11,060	790
Total	31,574	5,300	30,022	5,295	29,726	5,283	29,483	5,258
Tableland Areas—								
Northern	3,694	2,675	3,659	2,709	3,671	2,742	3,663	2,706
Central and Southern	9,249	4,834	9,402	4,606	9,387	4,586	9,547	4,546
Total	12,943	7,509	13,061	7,315	13,058	7,329	13,210	7,252
Slope Areas—								
Northern	8,202	6,191	8,838	6,126	8,901	6,173	8,849	6,183
Central	5,964	4,074	5,572	4,141	5,618	4,193	5,530	4,189
Southern	7,657	3,904	7,106	3,566	7,018	3,513	6,984	3,537
Total	21,823	14,170	21,516	13,833	21,537	13,879	21,363	13,909
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—								
Northern	3,049	8,088	3,378	7,967	3,345	7,965	3,290	7,934
Southern	4,290	6,207	5,161	5,918	5,086	5,730	5,067	5,819
Total	7,339	14,295	8,539	13,885	8,431	13,695	8,357	13,753
Western Plains Area ..	1,686	29,409	2,227	28,901	2,208	28,814	2,174	28,677
New South Wales ..	75,365	70,682	75,365	69,229	74,960	69,001	74,587	68,849

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 1972-73, is summarised in the next table:—

Table 561. Rural Holdings Classified by Area of Holding, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1972-73

Area of Holding (Hectares)	Northern Coastal Area	Central Coastal Area	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Area	Northern Slope Area
0-5- 19	2,235	1,127	6,371	319	969	906
20- 39	1,333	465	1,177	194	584	318
40- 124	4,726	1,242	1,813	364	1,309	649
125- 199	1,823	795	761	310	985	515
200- 399	1,288	937	637	586	2,000	1,294
400- 799	684	710	207	864	2,090	2,524
800- 1,999	346	437	71	759	1,322	2,180
2,000- 3,999	87	107	11	204	243	391
4,000-19,999	42	35	12	61	45	70
20,000 or more	2	1	...	2	...	2
Total Holdings	12,566	5,857	11,060	3,663	9,547	8,849

Area of Holding (Hectares)	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
0-5- 19	338	609	78	890	575	14,417
20- 39	139	267	35	437	87	5,036
40- 124	322	588	78	292	41	11,424
125- 199	300	550	78	395	11	6,524
200- 399	1,071	1,825	221	1,313	23	11,195
400- 799	1,739	2,101	527	669	39	12,154
800- 1,999	881	881	1,007	506	43	8,822
2,000- 3,999	271	125	720	273	52	2,484
4,000-19,999	80	36	528	249	764	1,922
20,000 or more	...	2	18	43	539	609
Total Holdings	5,530	6,984	3,290	5,067	2,174	74,587

Holdings of small size preponderate in the Coastal Areas, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise rural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Tableland and Slope Areas, where 65 per cent in 1972-73 were from 200 to 2,000 hectares 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 earlier years and appear in previous issues of the Year Book.

TYPES OF RURAL HOLDINGS

A detailed and systematic classification of rural holdings by type of activity was undertaken on the basis of information given in the annual census returns supplied for the 1968-69 season by occupiers of rural holdings.

In general, each holding was classified to the activity which accounted for more than half of the estimated gross receipts of the holding.

There were, however, exceptions to the general rule:—

- (a) Certain holdings were not classified by type. These consisted of (1) "sub-commercial" holdings (those with gross receipts of less than \$2,000), and (2) "unused" holdings (e.g. holdings not used in 1968-69, holdings used only for intermittent grazing and carrying no stock at the census date, and holdings with orchard trees which had not yet come into production).
- (b) In the case of holdings with sheep and cereal grain, the two activities were treated as a single joint activity if together they accounted for at least three-quarters of the holding's gross receipts and if neither activity contributed more than four times the other. Holdings which satisfied this condition were classified as "Sheep and Cereal Grain" holdings.
- (c) Holdings with milk cattle (i.e., cattle for milk production) and pigs contributing together more than half the gross receipts of a holding were classified as "Milk Cattle" holdings, irrespective of the relative contribution of each activity.
- (d) If no single activity accounted for at least half of the gross receipts, the holding was classified as a "Multi-purpose" holding.

The "gross receipts" of each holding were estimated from the areas of crops and numbers of livestock shown in the census return for 1968-69 and from unit values derived from average yields or turn-off and average prices (at the holding) of crops and livestock products marketed in the seasons 1964-65 to 1968-69.

A similar classification undertaken for the year 1965-66 is summarised on page 635 of Year Book No. 60.

Particulars of the classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1968-69 are summarised for each Statistical Agricultural Area of the State in the following table. The full series of classifications by type of activity is published in *Classification of Rural Holdings by Size and Type of Activity, 1968-69 Bulletin No. 1, New South Wales*.

Table 562. Rural Holdings Classified by Type of Activity, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1968-69

Type of Activity	Northern Coastal Area	Central Coastal Area	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Area	Northern Slope Area
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	...	162	1	111	641	3,231
Sheep	5	378	144	1,769	4,921	1,415
Cereal Grain	28	50	3	27	31	1,224
Meat Cattle*	2,290	1,038	483	605	378	272
Milk Cattle†	5,274	1,643	1,643	101	83	83
Vineyards .. .. .	...	17	31	...	...	2
Fruit	1,471	32	801	138	504	22
Vegetables: Potatoes ..	62	57	80	43	155	9
Other‡	155	101	754	21	75	72
Poultry	27	101	960	8	39	166
Pigs	90	31	171	17	42	122
Sugar	564	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco .. .. .	...	...	...	12	...	51
Other (One Main Purpose)	19	27	304	5	16	41
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings ..	9,985	3,637	5,375	2,857	6,885	6,710
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	101	128	78	125	338	778
Total Holdings Classified by Type	10,086	3,765	5,453	2,982	7,223	7,488
Sub-commercial	2,204	1,560	3,635	584	1,674	884
Unused Holdings	885	517	2,594	152	457	334
Total Holdings	13,175	5,842	11,682	3,718	9,354	8,706

Type of Activity	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
Sheep and Cereal Grain ..	3,086	3,329	1,285	1,651	64	13,561
Sheep	625	1,255	883	518	1,339	13,252
Cereal Grain	674	361	696	740	25	3,859
Meat Cattle*	55	378	86	86	19	5,690
Milk Cattle†	21	210	13	304	11	9,386
Vineyards	3	3	...	265	333	654
Fruit	20	91	2	557	178	3,816
Vegetables: Potatoes ..	1	11	...	21	...	439
Other‡	31	18	2	101	38	1,368
Poultry	21	44	2	12	7	1,387
Pigs	99	51	25	26	8	682
Sugar .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	564
Tobacco .. .. .	...	2	...	...	...	65
Other (One Main Purpose)	42	35	70	19	5	583
Total "One Main Purpose" Holdings ..	4,678	5,788	3,064	4,300	2,027	55,306
Multi-purpose Holdings ..	449	404	68	275	20	2,764
Total Holdings Classified by Type	5,127	6,192	3,132	4,575	2,047	58,070
Sub-commercial	342	821	157	392	151	12,404
Unused Holdings	118	222	94	169	87	5,629
Total Holdings	5,587	7,235	3,383	5,136	2,285	76,103

* Herds comprising beef-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or other cattle (cows, heifers, calves, steers, etc.) mainly for meat production.

† Herds comprising dairy-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale.

‡ Holdings where more than half of the gross receipts of the holding were derived from the production of vegetables of any kind (including potatoes), but where potatoes alone did not account for more than half the gross receipts.

LAND USE ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The following table shows the area of rural holdings and the land use on rural holdings in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1972-73:—

Table 563. Land Use on Rural Holdings, in Agricultural Areas, 1972-73

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 hectares						
Coastal Areas—						
Northern	3,586	2,480	57	5	220	2,198
Central	3,083	1,988	119	17	182	1,670
Sydney and Southern	3,033	790	29	3	187	570
Total	9,702	5,258	205	25	589	4,438
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	3,273	2,706	71	6	631	1,998
Central and Southern	6,071	4,546	270	19	1,509	2,748
Total	9,343	7,252	340	25	2,141	4,746
Slope Areas—						
Northern	6,979	6,183	1,413	267	428	4,075
Central	4,523	4,189	1,091	303	699	2,096
Southern	4,309	3,537	854	122	1,339	1,222
Total	15,811	13,909	3,359	692	2,466	7,392
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	8,894	7,934	817	200	46	6,871
Southern	6,284	5,819	515	174	416	4,715
Total	15,179	13,753	1,331	373	462	11,586
Western Plains Area	30,097	28,677	39	15	15	28,608
New South Wales	80,133	68,849	5,274	1,131	5,674	56,770

* At 30 June 1973. Excludes 9,867 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

† Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

‡ Excludes native grass and naturalised paspalum. Includes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers as at 31 March 1973.

¶ This is a balancing item.

The area of the State not occupied by rural holdings is approximately 11,300,000 hectares, and includes approximately 1,200,000 hectares covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc., 2,000,000 hectares of rugged land unfit for occupation of any kind, town lands and holdings used for agricultural and pastoral purposes which are less than approximately 0.4 hectares (one acre) in extent, land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied, and unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes (such as commons, travelling stock and water reserves, roadways, and railway enclosures). Most of the land unsuitable for settlement is in the Coastal and Tableland Areas, but proportionately smaller expanses are found in all Areas.

Trends since 1938-39 in the principal land uses on rural holdings in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 564. Land Use on Rural Holdings, N.S.W.

Season	Rural Holdings		Land Use on Rural Holdings			
	Number	Total Area	Land Used for Cropping*	Fallow Land	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers†	Balance of Area‡
		Thousand hectares	Thousand hectares	Thousand hectares	Thousand hectares	Thousand hectares
1938-39	75,365	70,682	2,851	1,164	1,295	65,373
1962-63	76,294	69,621	3,497	969	4,119	61,036
1963-64	77,339	69,637	3,508	988	4,300	60,841
1964-65	77,098	69,666	4,047	900	4,579	60,140
1965-66	76,152	69,282	3,557	1,526	4,404	59,795
1966-67	76,251	69,465	4,878	1,157	4,296	59,134
1967-68	76,225	69,512	5,198	1,159	4,239	58,915
1968-69	76,103	69,209	6,175	1,087	4,155	57,792
1969-70	75,908	69,051	5,788	643	4,483¶	58,138
1970-71	75,365	69,229	4,913	980	4,807¶	58,528
1971-72	74,960	69,001	5,105	960	5,575¶	57,360
1972-73	74,587	68,849	5,274	1,131	5,674¶	56,770

* Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

† Excludes native grass and, from 1969-70, naturalised paspalum.

‡ This is a balancing item.

¶ Includes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers as at 31 March.

TENURE OF HOLDINGS

The tenure of landholdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied is rented from private owners, although the area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries, is therefore uncommon, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

Except in the Western Plains Agricultural Area, most land used for rural purposes falls in the class "alienated or virtually alienated". In the Western Plains Area, almost all of the land is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

The next table shows the value of production of the rural industries in 1920-21 and later years. The gross value of production at the place of production represents the value of rural production at principal markets

(estimated by applying to recorded production the average annual 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, fertilisers, water for irrigation, sprays and dips, and stock feed.

Table 565. Value of Production of Rural Industries, N.S.W.

Season	Gross Value of Production at Place of Production				Net Value of Production at Place of Production			
	Pastoral	Agricultural	Dairying and Other	Total	Pastoral	Agricultural	Dairying and Other	Total
\$ thousand								
1920-21	40,672	64,746	32,894	138,312	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
1930-31	35,670	24,656	24,078	84,404	35,184	19,552	20,766	75,502
1940-41	73,436	28,558	33,650	135,644	70,610	22,430	26,736	119,776
1950-51	610,468	100,914	91,570	802,952	605,284	88,984	77,704	771,972
1960-61	359,152	214,363	159,158	732,674	319,920	197,096	127,866	644,882
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 ^r	822,776 ^r	356,470	172,876	132,732	662,078
1966-67	415,244	440,791	202,007	1,058,041	351,488	403,530	140,363	895,381
1967-68	391,130	267,181	207,233	865,544	330,338	227,386	147,254	704,978
1968-69	403,807	424,540	208,380	1,036,727	349,380	378,027	144,639	872,045
1969-70	418,254	356,835	215,309	990,398	373,033	312,584	158,052	843,670
1970-71	367,879	321,204	216,094	905,178	317,380	284,430	155,393	757,203
1971-72	429,067	317,770	222,606	969,442	376,606	286,255	162,221	825,082
1972-73	782,323	355,220	243,013	1,380,556	705,967	318,591	162,091	1,186,649

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. These data were not collected in respect of the years 1972 and 1973.

Table 566. Persons Permanently Resident on Rural Holdings, N.S.W.

At 31 March	Males	Females	Persons	At 31 March	Males	Females	Persons
1949	166,828	135,901	302,729	1965	156,171	135,439	291,610
1954	168,390	141,681	310,071	1966	155,818	135,582	291,400
1959*	167,050	143,490	310,540	1967	154,579	134,146	288,725
1961	160,702	138,426	299,128	1968	153,514	133,437	286,951
1962	159,174	137,393	296,567	1969	150,099	131,054	281,153
1963	157,446	136,025	293,471	1970	147,008	128,807	275,815
1964	158,216	136,922	295,138	1971	138,084	121,828	259,912

* Partly estimated.

Employment in rural industries is ascertained at the time of the periodic censuses of population and housing. For census purposes, the employed population is defined as comprising all persons 15 years of age and over who, in the week prior to the census, did any work at all for payment or profit, were temporarily absent from a job or business of any kind because of sickness, holidays, industrial dispute, etc., or were unpaid helpers in a family business, usually working at least 15 hours a week. At the census held on 30 June 1971, 101,687 persons (83,353 males and 18,334 females) were classified as being employed in rural industries, representing 6.34 per cent of the males, 2.98 per cent of the females, and 5.27 per cent of the total employed population (1,313,955 males, 614,903 females, and 1,928,858 persons).

Particulars of the persons engaged in rural industry are available also from the annual agricultural 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 567. 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, in- cluding 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
1970	57,711	267	1,180	2,265	26,609	1,881	85,500	4,413	89,913
1971	54,232	247	744	1,499	24,821	2,139	79,797	3,885	83,682
1972	53,646	360	635	1,079	21,460	2,192	75,741	3,631	79,372
1973	53,094	337	357	783	21,314	1,998	74,765	3,118	77,883

* 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 to 26,515 (22,783 males and 3,732 females) in 1973.

The number of persons permanently engaged on rural holdings in the various Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State at 31 March 1973, is shown in the following table:—

Table 568. Persons Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 31 March 1973

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	8,546	74	93	288	1,290	169	9,929	531
Central	3,861	26	32	72	2,024	245	5,917	343
Sydney and Southern ..	5,915	55	37	172	3,305	854	9,257	1,081
Total	18,322	155	162	532	6,619	1,268	25,103	1,955
Tableland Areas—								
Northern	2,330	14	14	19	1,015	29	3,359	62
Central and Southern ..	5,710	26	28	46	2,860	147	8,598	219
Total	8,040	40	42	65	3,875	176	11,957	281
Slope Areas—								
Northern	6,857	32	34	44	2,940	117	9,831	193
Central	4,984	22	24	33	1,416	44	6,424	99
Southern	6,186	31	44	41	1,638	101	7,868	173
Total	18,027	85	102	118	5,994	262	24,123	465
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—								
Northern	2,539	12	13	21	2,113	70	4,665	103
Southern	4,640	26	24	28	1,933	163	6,597	217
Total	7,179	38	37	49	4,046	233	11,262	320
Western Plains Area ..	1,526	19	14	19	780	59	2,320	97
New South Wales.. ..	53,094	337	357	783	21,314	1,998	74,765	3,118

CONDITIONS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Conditions of employment in the pastoral industry were first regulated by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1907. The award made by the Court in that year covered pastoral workers (other than station hands) on large holdings. Station hands were first covered by award in 1917.

From 1943 to 1948, the award was declared a "common rule" of the industry (in terms of National Security Regulations), and so applied to all employees where employers were predominantly engaged in the raising and/or shearing of sheep. It did not, however, apply to the employment of station hands on holdings depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

A comprehensive Commonwealth award for the pastoral industry was issued by a Conciliation Commissioner in 1948. This award, which rendered the "common rule" inoperative, did not apply to members of an employer's family, domestic servants, jackeroos, or certain salaried workers, nor to the employment of station hands on a property depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep. Subsequent awards were issued in 1950, in 1956 (when the

scope of the award was extended to cover the employment of station hands on properties depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep), and in 1965. A new award, issued in 1967, extended and clarified the scope of previous awards to cover the employment, by respondent employers, of station hands engaged in the management, rearing, or grazing of livestock other than sheep, the sowing, raising, or harvesting of crops, or the preparation of land for any of the above purposes or for sheep grazing.

The rates of wages prescribed since 1963 under the Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Award for shearers, shed hands, and station hands in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 569. Rates of Wages for Shearers and Shed and Station Hands

At 30 September	Shearers— Per 100 Ordinary Flock Sheep (Machine)	Shed Hands		Station Hands	
		With Keep	Without Keep	With Keep	Without Keep
	\$	\$ per week			
1963	16.65	41.22	51.22	24.93	33.00
1964	17.25	43.40	53.40	26.65	35.10
1965	18.75	46.95	58.75	27.60	36.05
1966	19.41	49.18	61.20	29.05	38.05
1967	19.71	49.70	61.80	29.65	38.65
1968	20.05	50.85	63.07	30.50	39.65
1969	20.52	52.40	64.79	31.58	41.00
1970	21.00	53.70	66.24	32.54	42.20
1971	21.94	56.37	69.24	34.56	44.70
1972	22.63	58.67	71.78	37.76	48.70
1973	31.36	83.29	100.55	41.76	53.70

Apart from the pastoral award and other Commonwealth awards and agreements relating to the fruit-growing and sugar-cane industries, rural employment in New South Wales generally was not subject to regulation by industrial tribunals in the decade before the last war. During the war period, the Australian Government assisted the producers of certain crops and dairy products, and from 1943 the wages and working conditions of employees of these producers were regulated under National Security Regulations. These Regulations were continued in operation until 1950, when awards under them were deemed to have lapsed. Details of the awards are given on page 558 of Year Book No. 52.

Since 1943, the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, had provided that an award in respect of any rural industry could be issued only after the gazettal of a certificate by the Industrial Commission, after public enquiry, to the effect that the industry would be able to meet the award wages without becoming unprofitable. An amendment in 1951 removed this provision and brought the rural industries within the normal scope of the Act. Following this, ten conciliation committees were established to deal with rural employees, and in 1953 and 1954 State awards were determined for most phases of rural employment not previously regulated. The

following table shows the rates of wages prescribed in recent years for selected occupations covered by the principal awards:—

Table 570. Rates of Wages for Selected Rural Occupations under State Awards

Award	Occupation (Adult Males)	At 31 December					
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
		\$ per week					
Horticultural	General Hand ..	41.45	46.30	46.30	49.10	58.10	61.80
Sugar Field Workers	Cane Cutter*	45.10	46.50	48.40	51.30	58.70	62.40
Citrus, Apple and Pear Growing	General Hand† ..	40.55	41.74	43.80	46.40	55.40	59.00
Potato Growers	General Hand ..	40.15	41.40	43.50	46.10	55.10	58.70
Dairying	General Hand‡ ..	42.15	43.40	43.40	46.00	55.00	58.60

* 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 fertiliser required and farm proceeds are shared equally between the owner and the share-farmer.

Since 1 July 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941-1970, which provides for a minimum tenancy of two years and establishes the right to compensation for improvements effected by tenants.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941-1970

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, which came into operation in 1943, applies to tenancies of agricultural and pastoral holdings of approximately 0.8 hectares (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 N.S.W. 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 571. Machinery* on Rural Holdings, at 31 March

Type of Machinery	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Tractors	86,999	86,341	88,862	86,262	89,096	89,390
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers	16,103	16,232	15,458	15,586	17,315	17,566
Mouldboard Ploughs	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	21,348	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Disc Implements (Ploughs, Harrows, etc.)	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	53,814 ^r	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Tyne Implements—						
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc.	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	53,957	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Tyne Harrows (Leaves)	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	138,941 ^r	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Grain Drills: Combine Type	28,621	29,045	29,342	28,628	29,814	29,729
Other Types	5,911	5,669	5,669	5,193	5,776	5,929
Cotton Planters	160	<i>n.a.</i>	460	577	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Fertiliser Distributors and Broadcasters	23,836	25,062	25,096	25,186	24,795	24,647
Grain and Seed Harvesters (including Headers and Strippers)	21,097	21,263	19,749	20,213	19,485	18,956
Forage Harvesters	2,519	2,714	2,945	2,986	3,145	3,218
Reciprocating Mowers: Power Drive	20,286	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	19,116	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Ground Drive	1,497	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	1,134	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Rotary Mowers	7,503	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	10,660	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Hay Rakes: Side Delivery	13,510	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	14,196	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Buck	2,308	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	4,719	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Dump	3,158	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Pick-up Balers	11,245	11,755	11,923	12,069	12,146	12,339
Corn Pickers	315	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	410	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Potato Diggers	1,608	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	1,518	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Shearing Machines (Stands)	73,434	73,647	73,154	<i>n.a.</i>	70,301	<i>n.a.</i>
Milking Machines (Units)	40,862	39,557	38,013	<i>n.a.</i>	32,632	31,482
Hammer Mills (incl. Roughage Mills) ..	7,927	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	9,078	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>

* Serviceable machinery only.

The marked increase since 1939 in the use of tractors on rural holdings is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 572. Tractors on Rural Holdings, at 31 March

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Holdings with Tractors				Number of Tractors*			
	1939	1971	1972	1973	1939	1971	1972	1973
Coastal	1,522	17,649	18,161	17,902	1,586	24,634	25,695	25,704
Tablelands	1,146	9,115	9,311	9,227	1,232	14,066	14,419	14,610
Slopes	7,235	17,396	17,677	17,404	7,992	30,791	31,819	31,829
Northern and Southern Plains	1,742	7,045	7,063	6,951	1,912	14,016	14,411	14,468
Western Plains	177	1,733	1,759	1,699	204	2,755	2,752	2,779
New South Wales	11,822	52,938	53,971	53,183	12,926	86,262	89,096	89,390

* Serviceable tractors only, in 1971 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 was given on page 764 of Year Book No. 62.

Details of the types of cultivating implements, and grain and seed harvesters on rural holdings were last collected in 1970. Particulars are given in the next table:—

Table 573. Cultivating Implements and Grain and Seed Harvesters on Rural Holdings at 31 March 1970

Cultivating Implements*		Grain and Seed Harvesters*	
Rotary Hoes and Rotary Tillers	15,459	Self-propelled Harvesters—	
Mouldboard Ploughs—		Width of Cut—	
Trailing Type	8,964	Up to 12 ft.	877
Tractor Mounted Type	12,383	Over 12 ft. and up to 18 ft.	3,052
		Over 18 ft.	717
Disc Implements†—		Tractor or Horsesdrawn Harvesters—	
Trailing Type	35,793	Width of Cut—	
Tractor Mounted Type	18,021	Up to 8 ft.	2,565
		Over 8 ft. and up to 10 ft.	3,820
Tyne Implements—		Over 10 ft. and up to 12 ft.	5,685
Chisel Ploughs, Scarifiers, etc.‡—		Over 12 ft. and up to 14 ft.	2,888
Trailing Type	27,894	Over 14 ft.	135
Tractor Mounted Type	26,063		
Tyne Harrows¶—		Total Grain and Seed Harvesters	19,749
Trailing Type	110,885		
Tractor Mounted Type	28,056		

* Serviceable machinery only.

† Disc ploughs, disc cultivators, disc tillers, and disc harrows.

‡ Includes rippers and cultivators.

¶ Number of leaves.

ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Marked progress has been made since World War II in the improvement of the nutritional value of pastures by the sowing of non-native species of grasses. The area under sown pastures has increased from 1,300,000 hectares in 1939 to just under 5,700,000 hectares in 1973.

Sown pastures have been established in a number of ways, including use of prepared seed beds, by sowing under cover-crop cereals, by establishing on rough seed beds following minimum tillage, and by aerial sowing on non-arable areas; some have been “self-sown” by the spread on non-native species from adjoining land. Pasture improvement has encompassed also the judicious use and conservation of native species and browse shrubs on semi-arid and arid grazing lands.

The application of fertilisers (primarily superphosphate and occasionally molybdenum and other trace elements) has been essential in establishing pastures by correcting soil deficiencies where they exist. Aerial topdressing has greatly facilitated the application of fertilisers, especially on hilly areas where the terrain does not permit the use of ground spreaders.

In the Coastal areas, paspalum, carpet grass, and (more recently) kikuyu grass have become naturalised. Sown and naturalised white clovers have become widespread, particularly where superphosphate has been applied. Tropical pastures have been developed and widely sown in the Northern Coastal area for use in beef and dairy production.

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 non-native grasses

has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings. A range of subterranean clovers and medic varieties has been sown throughout the moderate and marginal winter rainfall zones of the wheat belt. Lucerne used both alone and in mixtures has been a feature of pasture improvement along inland rivers in the central west and in the north west of the State.

Irrigated pastures comprise about 350,000 hectares of the 700,000 hectares of irrigated land in New South Wales. They are predominantly of winter-growing types of annual ryegrass and subterranean clover, but approximately 70,000 hectares are sown to summer pastures based on mixtures of paspalum and white clover.

Pasture species most widely used in dryland pasture improvement include cultivars of lucerne, clover, medics, paspalum, kikuyu, ryegrass, phalaris, buffel grass, cocksfoot, and fescue; and also a wide range of tropical grasses and legumes on the North Coast. A number of new temperate and tropical cultivars of herbage plants have been developed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, and the University of Sydney, and have been released for commercial use through the N.S.W. Herbage Plant Liaison Committee.

The development of sown pastures has created a growing market for locally produced pasture seeds which are sold both in New South Wales and other States; in some years considerable quantities are exported overseas. Much of the seed is produced under certification schemes controlled by the Department of Agriculture.

Landholders are requested to show on their annual census returns the total area of "sown pastures (including clovers and grasses)" at 31 March each year. Areas of lucerne sown as a mixture with other pasture grasses are included, but areas under native pasture and (from 1970) areas of naturalised paspalum are excluded. The following table, which summarises the figures reported by landholders, illustrates the progress made in the development of pastures:—

Table 574. Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers*, in Agricultural Areas

At 31 March	Coastal Areas			Tableland Areas		Slope Areas			Northern and Southern Plains Areas		New South Wales †
	North-ern	Central	Sydney and South-ern	North-ern	Central and South-ern	North-ern	Central	South-ern	North-ern	South-ern	
	Thousand hectares										
1939	802	38	89	12	97	74	44	93	7	29	1,295
1956	522	104	115	172	714	198	315	750	19	206	3,121
1961	493	159	139	343	897	275	421	864	33	234	3,859
1966	364	167	166	526	1,063	295	507	1,008	8	296	4,405
1970†	353	172	166	480	1,171	321	533	958	10	314	4,483
1971‡	278	169	172	476	1,252	329	618	1,109	19	382	4,807
1972‡	220	157	184	589	1,457	437	727	1,355	33	409	5,575
1973‡	220	182	187	631	1,509	428	699	1,339	46	416	5,674

* Excludes native grass and, from 1970, naturalised paspalum.

† Includes Western Plains Area in addition to other Agricultural Areas shown.

‡ Includes areas of sown grasses and clovers which were oversown with crops during the year but had reverted to grasses and clovers as at 31 March.

The growth in the practice of top-dressing of pastures with fertiliser, particularly during the post-war years, is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 575. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilisers, N.S.W.

Season	Area of Pastures Treated with Artificial Fertilisers			Artificial Fertilisers* Used on Pastures			
	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Natural Pasture	Sown Pasture	Total	Total per hectare
	Thousand hectares			Tonnes			kg
1935-36	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	142	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	17,005	120
1938-39	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	333	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	38,532	116
1948-49	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	458	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	55,048	120
1958-59	467	1,281	1,748	58,256	163,318	221,574	127
1962-63	1,085	1,902	2,987	140,978	253,930	394,908	132
1963-64	1,427	2,259	3,686	188,176	309,053	497,228	135
1964-65	1,830	2,608	4,438	243,988	368,277	612,266	138
1965-66	1,863	2,428	4,291	245,160	338,471	583,630	136
1966-67	1,643	2,374	4,017	216,016	333,512	549,529	137
1967-68	1,652	2,273	3,924	224,760	324,339	549,100	140
1968-69	1,391	1,793	3,184	195,146	275,413	470,558	148
1969-70	1,418	1,993	3,411	206,823	301,837	508,660	149
1970-71	1,316	1,929	3,245	187,762	286,696	474,458	146
1971-72	798	1,913	2,711	118,823	286,196	405,019	149
1972-73	1,153	2,210	3,363	172,110	338,962	511,072	152

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. From 1968-69, includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent; in previous years this conversion was not made.

The following table shows the area of pastures treated, and the quantity of artificial fertilisers used for this purpose, in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas:—

Table 576. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilisers in Agricultural Area

Season	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
AREA OF PASTURES TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS (HECTARES)						
1938-39	17,520	136,090	169,531	10,072	20	333,234
1967-68	455,568	1,797,663	1,470,252	197,513	3,129	3,924,125
1968-69	522,439	1,529,478	968,213	162,516	1,128	3,183,774
1969-70	575,337	1,594,349	1,080,200	159,849	964	3,410,698
1970-71	537,767	1,410,696	1,140,840	154,022	1,247	3,244,572
1971-72	465,312	1,136,988	950,588	156,589	1,621	2,711,097
1972-73	546,452	1,639,413	1,014,032	161,532	1,894	3,363,323
ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS* USED (TONNES)						
1938-39	3,025	16,572	17,787	1,147	1	38,532
1967-68	97,052	238,701	178,873	34,111	365	549,100
1968-69	113,847	207,368	119,867	29,237	239	470,558
1969-70	128,469	218,600	132,723	28,693	175	508,660
1970-71	124,492	188,773	135,450	25,463	280	474,458
1971-72	115,822	149,894	111,797	27,270	234	405,017
1972-73	128,278	228,263	124,600	29,501	430	511,072

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. From 1968-69, includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single strength equivalent; in previous years this conversion was not made.

The next table shows the area of pastures treated with artificial fertilisers, and the quantity of various types of artificial fertilisers used, in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State during the 1972-73 season:—

Table 577. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilisers, 1972-73

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area of Pastures Treated	Artificial Fertilisers Used *					Other Artificial Fertilizers ‡
		Superphosphate †		Nitrogen Types			
		Single	Double and Treble	Anhydrous Ammonia	Other		
	Hectares	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes "N"	Tonnes	Tonnes	
Coastal Areas—							
Northern	199,645	42,195	2,647	2	4,588	1,717	
Central	196,292	31,996	1,292	...	734	412	
Sydney and Southern	150,515	32,295	805	4	2,792	2,055	
Total	546,452	106,486	4,744	6	8,114	4,184	
Tableland Areas—							
Northern	612,008	81,228	1,863	...	663	523	
Central and Southern	1,027,405	134,557	3,069	...	417	1,011	
Total	1,639,413	215,785	4,932	...	1,080	1,534	
Slope Areas—							
Northern	155,671	18,055	523	5	824	234	
Central	150,336	17,321	813	2	70	44	
Southern	708,025	82,543	848	...	464	670	
Total	1,014,032	117,919	2,184	7	1,358	948	
Northern and Southern Plains Area—							
Northern	1,044	45	21	...	31	7	
Southern	160,488	27,530	564	...	525	193	
Total	161,532	27,575	585	...	556	200	
Western Plains Area	1,894	303	41	...	30	15	
New South Wales	3,363,323	468,068	12,486	13	11,138	6,881	

* 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 578. 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 hectares			Tonnes	Thousand kg	Hours
1962-63	2,055	162	2,218	243,104	139	36,226
1963-64	3,065	208	3,271	355,810	496	52,632
1964-65	4,066	276	4,359	453,526	776	67,038
1965-66	3,070	395	3,488	380,498	336	61,610
1966-67	2,776	n.a.	3,154	323,639	493	56,442
1967-68	2,597	401	3,123	313,742	n.a.	53,241
1968-69	2,011	n.a.	2,541	237,623	n.a.	43,420
1969-70	2,459	616	3,301	298,451	950	48,823
1970-71	1,865	487	2,412	211,227	797	39,846
1971-72	1,461	624	2,142	181,705	1,344	37,138
1972-73	2,102	679	2,803	263,950	1,056	47,398

* Includes details for the Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes area baited for rabbit destruction. Where an area has been treated with topdressing and spraying materials in mixture the area treated is counted in the total once only.

CONSERVATION OF FODDER

Fodder is conserved to maintain herds and flocks during winter months, when the growth of grass is retarded, and during recurrent periods of deficient rainfall. It is also used to increase production from cattle (particularly dairy cattle) in times of average to good rainfall. The Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations foster the practice of fodder conservation, and advise on methods of making silage and constructing silos and silage pits.

The production and farm stocks of fodder in New South Wales in each of the last eleven seasons are shown in the next table:—

Table 579. Production and Farm Stocks of Hay and Silage, N.S.W.

Season	Hay			Silage		
	Production*	Stocks at 31 March		Production	Stocks at 31 March	
		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks
	Tonnes	Tonnes		Tonnes	Tonnes	
1962-63	979,916	1,635,474	24,770	214,034	612,256	2,725
1963-64	1,021,988	1,635,905	24,132	225,691	574,533	2,425
1964-65	1,056,885	1,612,440	23,948	184,985	543,312	2,309
1965-66	993,319	1,177,075	23,964	141,676	371,869	1,962
1966-67	1,505,059	1,918,981	26,936	317,991	527,707	2,504
1967-68	818,665	1,293,823	25,715	136,565	371,354	1,970
1968-69	1,461,714	1,849,083	26,047	211,999	400,159	1,881
1969-70	1,428,132	2,577,233	27,614	433,587	710,981	2,388
1970-71	1,376,846	2,561,303	27,598	389,639	860,561	2,481
1971-72	1,177,921	1,782,023	22,203	240,521	745,997	2,367
1972-73	1,041,420	1,192,843	19,424	180,648	590,043	2,559

*Includes grass and pasture cut for hay.

The following table gives particulars of silage made in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1972-73 and earlier seasons:—

Table 580. 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.	Tonnes					
1938-39	1,476	80,174	7,288	30,180	8,852	...	126,494
1948-49	1,625	52,689	6,540	23,970	9,776	12	92,988
1958-59	1,754	69,974	34,901	99,753	41,647	1,631	247,906
1966-67	1,484	82,546	45,508	148,731	40,188	1,018	317,991
1967-68	859	72,511	16,435	38,445	7,711	1,463	136,565
1968-69	1,081	54,441	28,063	112,649	16,203	642	211,999
1969-70	1,524	112,804	86,876	181,886	51,646	375	433,587
1970-71	1,302	115,571	94,915	155,799	22,509	845	389,639
1971-72	1,247	95,826	44,458	87,337	12,682	218	240,521
1972-73	1,061	72,671	27,005	69,450	10,356	1,166	180,648

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 recognised, 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 19,400,000 hectares) of the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State were affected by erosion. About 8,900,000 hectares were affected by gully-type erosion (representing an increase of 800,000 hectares in the area affected by this type of erosion since a previous survey conducted in 1943), and the remaining 10,500,000 hectares were affected by sheet and wind erosion (representing a decrease of 6,300,000 hectares since 1943). Of the area affected by gully erosion, 650,000 hectares 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, some eroded country is beyond economic reclamation.

Under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938-1972, the Soil Conservation Service is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist landholders generally in their erosion problems. The Catchment Areas Protection Board, responsible for the safe use of steep timbered lands, is represented in notified catchment areas, and exercises control in relation to the destruction of trees within 20 metres of prescribed water courses.

Problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use, and cropping practices in relation to erosion, are studied at Soil Conservation Research Stations at Wagga Wagga, Cowra, Wellington, Gunnedah, Inverell, and Scone.

The Soil Conservation Service is giving special attention to the control of erosion within catchment areas, and has undertaken a programme of reclamation in those most seriously affected. At 30 June 1973, nine projects (covering 234,900 hectares, and aimed at the conservation of the soil in whole sub-valleys) were in progress. Methods of stabilising and re-vegetating wind-eroded lands in the western parts of the State are being studied in experimental areas set up by the Service. The Service has also investigated methods of controlling roadside erosion, and has prepared detailed schemes of control at the request of road authorities.

A major function of the Soil Conservation Service is the provision of technical advice and assistance to landholders. These extension activities are conducted through district soil conservation offices by 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. 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 30 June 1973, 953 advances were approved for amounts totalling \$2,961,189.

To 30 June 1973, the Soil Conservation Service had received requests for technical advice and assistance from 35,206 landholders, and 35,183 inspections of their properties had been made. Soil conservation works had been undertaken on 18,843 properties (with a total area of 9,189,569 hectares) in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State and on 393 properties (with an area of 1,965,827 hectares) in the western division. Works were constructed on a total of 1,114,423 hectares on properties in the Eastern and Central Divisions and 60,143 hectares in the Western Division. Hirings under the Plant Hire Scheme numbered 34,566 and cost landholders a total of \$15,026,718 to 30 June 1973. From July 1971, the State contributes 25 per cent of the cost of the farm water supply component in soil conservation schemes meeting prescribed conditions.

The Soil Conservation Service also carries out major works in collaboration with many other State and Australian 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 30 June 1973, the Trust had allocated \$450,000 to landholders as a contribution of 25 per cent (50 per cent from 1 May 1973) of the cost of structural soil conservation works within the Hunter Valley. In addition approximately \$100,000 has been spent directly by the Trust on structural works within soil conservation projects.

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 fertilisers, irrigation, and better marketing of produce. It fosters a community spirit among farmers, and conducts the Hawkesbury, Orange, and Wagga Colleges of Advanced Education and the C. B. Alexander and Yanco 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, fodder conservation, irrigation and cloud-seeding; 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; licensing of potato growers, nurserymen and resellers of nursery stock; export of agricultural commodities; plant quarantine.

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; extension work in connection with the quality (both on farms and in factories) of dairy products; administration of Acts relating to dairy produce manufacture; research work in connection with new dairy foods, mastitis control, milking shed management.

Biological and Chemical Research. Agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology) and chemistry, and entomology.

Marketing and Economics. Administration of Marketing of Primary Products Act; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of primary products; issue of crop reviews and forecasts; research and extension work in connection with agricultural economics, farm management, and the marketing of rural products.

Extension Services. Administration and co-ordination of regional extension and regional publicity; rural groups (Agricultural Bureau and Rural Youth Organisation); editing and distribution of publications, film library, radio, television, photographic, and display services; extension methods training.

Research Services. Direction and control of Regional Research Centres and associated Research Stations and their research programmes; operation of an Agricultural Engineering Centre and Agricultural Machinery Extension Service; the supervision of the capital works programme for departmental institutions; administration of research grants.

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 Australian Department of Overseas Trade 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 Australian Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Overseas Trade 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 Federal marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection and certification of primary products intended for export and for the establishment of standards for the composition, quality, packaging, and labelling of foodstuffs exported.

Much of the work of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization 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.

Federal quarantine measures are administered by the Department of Health, in co-operation with the Department of Customs and Excise.

The Australian Agricultural Council was formed in 1934 to promote uniformity of action between the Australian and State Governments 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 Australian Ministers for Primary Industry, Northern Territory, and Northern Development; other State or Australian 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 Australian Department of Industry, a member of the executive committee of the C.S.I.R.O., and representatives of the Australian Departments of Health, Northern Territory, Northern Development, Overseas Trade, and the Treasury.

EXTENSION SERVICES GRANTS

Since 1948-49, the Australian 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 1973-74 the allocation to New South Wales was \$1,744,000.

The grants have been used by the States to employ additional research and extension personnel (together with laboratory technicians and field assistants), to purchase research and extension equipment, to provide research laboratories and facilities, and to provide opportunities for studies of agriculture and related subjects both in Australia and overseas.

RURAL FINANCE

The problem of promoting and maintaining effective rural settlement in New South Wales is associated with that of rural finance. Substantial investment is necessary for the proper development of rural holdings and temporary financial assistance must be available to rural producers, particularly in periods of drought and low prices.

Active measures have been taken by the State and Australian Governments from time to time to encourage settlement on the land and to assist settlers in times of adversity. Important among such measures have been the sale of Crown lands by deposit and instalments, the institution of closer settlement and soldier settlement schemes, and the provision of advances on conditions more liberal than are obtainable from the private financial institutions.

The trading banks, the Commonwealth Development Bank, pastoral finance companies, and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders, and the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia makes advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of primary products.

ADVANCES BY MAJOR TRADING BANKS

The loans made by trading banks have usually been in the form of overdrafts payable on demand, though in practice many of them continue for lengthy periods. As a general rule, security is lodged by the borrower, the amount of overdraft may fluctuate up to a certain limit, and interest is charged on the daily balance.

With the establishment of term-lending facilities in April 1962, the major trading banks have been enabled to make fixed term loans for capital expenditure. Borrowers in the rural industries may obtain term loans for the purchase of land for development, for land clearing, for building and fencing, for the purchase of heavy equipment, for pasture and livestock improvement, and for similar developmental purposes. The loans are made for fixed terms, ranging from about three to eight years, and are amortised by regular instalments.

Farm development loan facilities were established in April 1966 to provide loans for farm development, including measures for drought recovery and for mitigation of the effect of future droughts. Since November 1972, the banks have been able to lend for a wider range of reasons, including the financing of property purchases, the repayment of existing short-term debt, and to enable the continuation of farming operations where the death of a proprietor creates financial difficulties. The loans are medium to long term and are amortised by regular instalments.

The extent of rural lending in New South Wales by the major trading banks is illustrated by the following table, which shows the bank advances to borrowers in the rural industries outstanding on the second Wednesday in July in 1973 and earlier years.

Table 581. 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				
1963	124.2	10.4	20.8	27.8	183.2
1964	119.8	10.4	21.6	31.6	183.4
1965	137.1	12.8	23.6	33.8	207.3
1966	168.3	17.3	22.8	41.2	249.6
1967	190.6	21.2	23.3	50.2	285.3
1968	225.5	36.6	27.2	62.6	352.0
1969	220.2	36.3	28.5	70.0	355.1
1970	236.2	40.6	28.4	81.2	386.4
1971	224.3	38.7	26.3	98.9	388.2
1972	205.0	38.6	27.9	107.6	379.1
1973	185.1	44.2	34.6	144.1	408.0

* Figures include term loans and (from 1966) farm development loans.

† Including Australian Capital Territory.

The advances, which were mainly for business purposes, exclude loans made to governmental authorities. The "major trading banks" comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which operate in all Australian States.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank are described in earlier issues of the Year Book and additional information concerning the activities of the Bank is contained in the chapter "Private Finance".

The Bank 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 and other industries, either by way of overdraft or by term loans according to the circumstances of the particular case. The Government Agency Department, which was established in 1934, administers various lending and other financing activities on behalf of the State Government.

Four of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are actively concerned with rural finance—the Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, and Irrigation Agencies. In respect of each of these agencies, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. Two other agencies associated with rural finance (the Closer Settlement and Government Guarantee Agencies) are now restricted to the administration of outstanding advances or the recovery of debts previously written off. The functions of these two agencies were outlined on pages 595 and 600, respectively, of Year Book No. 61.

Rural Reconstruction Agency

The Rural Reconstruction Agency was established on 1 March 1935, but functioned under the name of the Farmers' Relief Agency until 22 November 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the former Rural Reconstruction Board and the Rural Assistance Board which replaced the former Board as from 1 January 1972 (the activities of these boards are described later in this chapter).

The Agency makes available approved advances, as decided by the Rural Assistance Board, for debt reconstruction, for the build-up of the size of farm properties, and for rehabilitation assistance to farmers obliged to leave the industry.

Particulars of advances in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Table 582. Rural Reconstruction Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30 June	Advances			Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30 June*
	General	Debt Adjustment	Total		Principal	Revenue Charges		
\$ thousand								
1968	1,066	1,202	2,268	153	853	104	2	6,721
1969	1,468	1,667	3,135	210	925	134	13	8,994
1970	1,454	1,166	2,620	264	1,063	148	12	10,656
1971	1,918	1,367	3,285	340	826	123	20	13,312
1972	6,829	8,041	14,870	645	1,394	178	24	27,231
1973	12,767	5,415	18,182	1,284	4,764	659	64	41,210

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

The total amount of capital funds of the Agency at 30 June 1973 was \$3,966,000.

Rural Industries Agency

This Agency was established on 1 July 1935. The Agency makes advances to primary producers who are in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, bush fire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are available to dairy farmers and small graziers for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of primary producers for fodder storage facilities, pasture improvement, the establishment of farm woodlots, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve. Advances are also available to persons of moderate means who cannot obtain finance from normal commercial channels, for the removing or lifting of houses above flood level.

Table 583. Rural Industries Agency: Advances to Necessitous Farmers, and for Certain Other Purposes

Year ended 30 June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30 June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
\$ thousand						
1968	4,175	422	1,974	77	5	16,267
1969	6,290	464	2,052	234	3	20,732
1970	731	459	2,595	424	6	18,898
1971	2,488	476	2,003	319	5	19,535
1972	1,188	692	2,037	437	8	19,633
1973	827	664	3,273	750	...	17,101

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Advances to Settlers Agency

This Agency, which was established on 1 July 1935, makes advances for permanent improvements on rural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years, with interest at 4½ per cent per annum.

Particulars of advances in each of the last six years are shown in the following table:--

Table 584. Advances to Settlers Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30 June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances Outstanding at 30 June*
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
\$ thousand						
1968	798	123	668	107	4	2,877
1969	532	124	621	130	2	2,780
1970	528	119	637	110	1	2,679
1971	732	115	552	102	3	2,868
1972	1,853	177	540	121	3	4,234
1973	350	188	748	155	1	3,868

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

Irrigation Agency

Matters relating to the conservation of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, as described in the chapter "Water Conservation and Irrigation".

On 1 July 1935, administration of financial transactions between settlers and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to settlers in the irrigation areas, and collects interest and principal sums in respect of loans and land purchase, rentals, water rates, and other charges. It also collects payments to the Crown in respect of debts for shallow boring and charges for water in domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts. Under the Farm Water

Supplies Act, 1946, the Agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation (see page 909). Upon approval by the Minister for Conservation, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion.

Advances made by the Irrigation Agency and new capital debts incurred by settlers in each of the last six years are shown in the following table. It includes advances made to ex-servicemen settled on Irrigation Areas under the provisions of the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941-1969. 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 585. Irrigation Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30 June	Advances	New Capital Debts Incurred	Revenue Charges, including Interest and Water Charges	Repayments		Debts Written Off, Amounts Waived, etc.	Advances and Capital Debts Outstanding at 30 June*
				Principal	Revenue Charges		
\$ thousand							
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
1970	1,197	789	4,473	1,333	3,950	65	17 109
1971	1,382	542	5,054	1,120	4,552	87	18,328
1972	1,418	548	5,678	1,271	4,700	221	19,780
1973	1,185	458	6,544	1,758	6,520	91	19,598

* Comprises principal outstanding and loan charges due but not paid.

New capital debts incurred in 1972-73 comprised \$296,000 for sale of land, \$17,000 for improvements, and \$145,000 for shallow bores. The total amounts of these in the years 1935-36 to 1972-73 were—sale of land \$7,370,000; improvements, \$1,008,000; and shallow bores, \$5,617,000.

WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES

The War Service Land Settlement Agreement between the Australian and State Governments in 1945 provided for the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War. Farms were allotted to ex-servicemen on a perpetual leasehold basis.

Particulars of the financial assistance given to the ex-servicemen settlers in New South Wales were shown on page 596 of Year Book No. 61. With the expiry of the Agreement in June 1960, activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

RESERVE BANK AND COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Commonwealth Development Bank provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of rural industries.

The Rural Credits Department, which was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank (the forerunner of the Reserve Bank), may make short-term seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of primary produce. In lieu of making advances, the Department may discount bills on behalf of these institutions.

The Commonwealth Development Bank, which commenced operations in January 1960, was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank. The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers (and also to industrial undertakings), in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank has regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase.

Further particulars regarding these banking institutions are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES

The rural advances of major pastoral finance companies outstanding in New South Wales at the end of June in each of the last six years are shown below:

<i>At end of June</i>	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>At end of June</i>	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>At end of June</i>	<i>\$ million</i>
1968	72.2	1970	76.7	1972	60.6
1969	77.6	1971	70.8	1973	65.3

The figures, which are compiled by the Reserve Bank, relate to loans held by the New South Wales branches of the companies.

LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL AND CROPS

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the chapter "Private Finance". These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

RATES OF INTEREST ON RURAL LOANS

The trend in rates of interest on rural loans is illustrated in the following table. The table shows the rates current in January in 1939 and later years on rural loans made by the General Bank and Government Agency Departments of the Rural Bank, by the Commonwealth Development Bank, and by private trading banks. The rates shown in the following table for carry-on and debt adjustment advances through the Rural

Reconstruction Agency of the Rural Bank are the maximum rates chargeable; the Rural Assistance Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions.

Table 586. Rates of Interest* on Rural Loans

Lending Authority	1939	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Per cent per annum						
Rural Bank of N.S.W.—							
General Bank Department—							
Long-term Loans	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Overdrafts	4½	7½¶	7½¶	7½¶	8½¶	8½¶	7½¶
Loans to Co-operative Societies	4½	6½ and 6¾	6½ and 7	6½ and 7½	6½ and 7½	6½ and 7½	7 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 to 5½	4½ to 5½	4½ to 5½
Fodder Conservation .. .. .	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Drought Relief (1965 Scheme)—							
Wheat .. .. .	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
General .. .. .	...	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other Relief Schemes (Flood, Bushfire, etc.) .. .. .	...	3	3	3	3	3	3
Control of Serrated Tussock .. .. .	...	4½	4½	4½	4½ to 6	4½ to 6	4½ to 6
Small Landowners Assistance .. .. .	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Removal or Lifting of Houses above Flood level .. .. .	...	3	3	3	3	3	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	4r	4
Farm Build-up .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	6½	6½
Marginal Dairy Farm Reconstruction .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Commonwealth Development Bank—							
Long-term Loans† .. .. .	...	6	6	6½	6½	6½	6½
Private Trading Banks—							
Overdrafts	4½ to 5½	7½¶	7½¶	7½¶	8½¶	8½¶	7½¶

* Current in January of each year shown.

† Maximum rates; see text preceding table.

‡ Basic rate.

¶ Maximum rate.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Farmers' Relief and Rural Reconstruction Acts

The provisions of the Farmers' Relief Act, 1932-1971, and the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on page 588 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, the Rural Reconstruction Board, constituted in 1939, assisted deserving farmers in financial difficulty which could not be resolved through normal commercial channels, to restore their farming venture to a sound basis. The Board made advances at low rates of interest to enable private debts to be discharged on a composition basis or in full, and provided the means of obtaining the capital items (power, plant, income-producing stock, and additional land, etc.) and working funds necessary for successful farming operations.

At 30 June 1971, all applications under this scheme had been determined, and approved advances settled. Activity under the scheme is now restricted to advances made available from recycled funds. Total advances to 30 June 1973, amounted to \$38,086,712 (\$19,541,584 for debt adjustment and \$18,545,128 for supplementary assistance), repayments to \$24,925,261 and advances written off to \$140,238. The advances current at that date totalled \$13,021,213. Further particulars of the scheme are given in previous issues of the Year Book.

1971-1973 Rural Reconstruction Agreement

Under the (Federal) States Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act, 1971, the Australian Government made funds available to the States for debt reconstruction, the build-up of the size of farm properties, and rehabilitation of those obliged to leave their properties. Originally, the sum of \$100 million—of which \$75 million was in the form of repayable advances and \$25 million as grants—was to be allocated over the four-year period ending 30 June 1975. By 30 June 1973, however, \$94.8 million had been allocated, of which New South Wales had received \$29.5 million. With the passing of the States Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act, 1973, the duration of the scheme was extended to 30 June 1976 and further funds were made available. The allocation to New South Wales for 1973-74 is \$11.5 million, although the Australian Government has offered to match dollar for dollar any additional funds that the State provides, up to a maximum of 10 per cent of its allocation.

Complementary State legislation, the (N.S.W.) Rural Assistance Act, 1971, abolished the former Rural Reconstruction Board and created the Rural Assistance Board (with which was amalgamated the former Closer Settlement Advisory Board) to administer the scheme.

The functions of the Rural Assistance Board in respect of debt reconstruction are the same as those of the former Rural Reconstruction Board. Applications for debt reconstruction under the new scheme up to 30 June 1973 numbered 2,735—and at that date, 263 applications had been withdrawn, 1,222 rejected, and 349 were awaiting consideration. Of the 901 applications accepted by the Board, approved schemes of debt adjustment had been settled in 813 cases and in 81 cases negotiations with creditors were in progress. In the remaining 7 cases, the Board had agreed in principle to assist. Total advances to 30 June 1973 amounted to \$21,356,013, and repayments were \$3,141,223.

The farm build-up provisions of the scheme are intended to encourage the enlargement of farms which are too small for economically efficient operations. Loans are made to eligible farmers to purchase additional property at an interest rate of not less than 6½ per cent per annum, with a maximum repayment term of 30 years. At 30 June 1973, 1,059 applications under the farm build-up provisions of the scheme had been received—of which 442 had been rejected, 171 were withdrawn and 66 were awaiting consideration. Total advances to 30 June 1973 in respect of the 380 applications approved by the Board amounted to \$7,109,247.

The rehabilitation provisions of the scheme are intended to provide limited assistance to those obliged to leave the agricultural industry where, in the opinion of the Board, this is necessary to alleviate conditions of personal hardship. Loans of up to \$3,000 may be granted—and at the end of June 1973, 64 loans totalling \$171,100 had been approved.

Reconstruction in Marginal Wheat Areas

The (Federal) 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 Australian 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 1,600,000 hectares, embracing about 2,000 farms, in the counties of Nicholson, Sturt, Dowling, Cooper, and Gipps (between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers). Reconstruction of these areas has been completed.

Details of financial assistance made available under this scheme were given on page 600 of Year Book No. 61.

1971-1972 Fruit-Growing Reconstruction Agreement

The (Federal) States Grants (Fruit-growing Reconstruction) Act, 1972 ratified an agreement between the Australian and State Governments whereby horticulturists whose commercial viability was threatened by overproduction of canning varieties of peaches and pears and of fresh varieties of apples and pears, were compensated for the removal of trees deemed to be surplus to long-term market requirements. The Australian Government agreed to provide \$4.6 million to the States to finance the scheme, half being for canning fruit and half for fresh fruit. The States Grants (Fruit-growing Reconstruction) Act, 1973 extended the closing date for applications for assistance from 30 June 1973 to 30 June 1974, and widened the scheme to include (from March 1973) growers of canning varieties of apricots.

Under the scheme loans are available to fruit growers to enable them to remove some or all of their uneconomic fruit trees, of declared varieties, upon conditions which preclude replanting with the specified varieties within 5 years. Providing the conditions are complied with, the loan becomes a grant at the end of 5 years.

The extent of assistance provided under the scheme is dependent upon the age and condition of the trees, and other relevant factors. Maximum

assistance available is \$1,236 per hectare for canning peaches, pears, and apricots and \$865 per hectare for fresh apples and pears. At the same time the States are bound by a condition that the aggregate payments made for each category must not exceed, on average, \$865 per hectare for canning peaches, pears, and apricots and \$618 per hectare for fresh apples and pears. Applicants will be allowed until 31 October 1974 to remove the trees.

At 30 June 1973, 150 applications had been received of which 36 were rejected or withdrawn and 43 were under consideration. Total assistance approved at that date was \$149,808.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS

As a measure of assistance to the rural industries, the New South Wales Government guaranteed the repayment of certain advances made by banks and other lenders under the provisions of the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934. All loans guaranteed under this Act have been repaid.

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1973, 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.

AGRICULTURE

Until the end of the nineteenth century, pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement became more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation, and after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Oats, lucerne, barley, maize, and sorghum have developed as the principal fodder crops grown. Rice, citrus, pome and stone fruits, sugar-cane, and bananas are grown extensively in certain areas, and cotton-growing has expanded rapidly in recent years.

The following table shows the area of crops in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1891 and in each of the last eleven seasons. Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop in 1940-41 and later seasons, but only once in earlier seasons.

Table 587. Area* of Crops in New South Wales

Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops
	Thous. hectares		Thous. hectares		Thous. hectares
Average—		Average—			
1891-1895	425	1931-35	2,446	1962-63	3,497
1896-1900	767	1936-40	2,555	1963-64	3,508
1901-1905	986	1941-45	2,221	1964-65	4,047
1906-1910	1,143	1946-50	2,521	1965-66	3,557
1911-1915	1,629	1951-55	2,033	1966-67	4,878
1916-1920	1,868	1956-60	2,221	1967-68	5,198
1921-1925	1,888	1961-65	3,484	1968-69	6,175
1926-1930	2,029	1966-70	5,119	1969-70	5,788
				1970-71	4,913
				1971-72	5,105
				1972-73	5,274

* Since 1940-41, areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

Fluctuations in the area under crops are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheatgrowing. During the last ten seasons, the area sown with wheat represented, on the average, 60 per cent of the total area under crops.

The establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings, particularly in the Northern Tableland, Central and Southern Tableland, Central Slope, and Southern Slope Statistical Agricultural Areas, which together accounted for 74 per cent of the total area under sown grasses and clovers at the end of the 1972-73 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".

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in May 1974

The number of holdings with approximately 0.4 hectares (one acre) or more under cultivation in recent years, and the number of holdings on which approximately 0.4 hectares or more of the principal crops was grown, are shown in the following table:—

Table 588. Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown, N.S.W.

Crop	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Holdings* growing approximately 0.4 hectares or more of—							
Wheat	21,059	21,829	22,541	21,656	19,495	19,708	18,631
Maize	5,110	4,614	3,748	4,713	4,127	3,278	2,942
Barley	5,423	4,905	6,420	7,068	8,022	9,497	9,027
Oats	29,340	25,526	27,442	25,672	23,060	18,400	19,838
Rice	1,161	1,208	1,463	1,779	1,821	1,455	1,353
Lucerne	16,172	16,249	16,877	17,368	17,700	17,949	17,790
Potatoes	1,895	1,785	1,856	1,498	1,316	1,599	1,271
Tobacco	85	83	98	107	112	113	98
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	685	672	655	605	619	570	554
Grapes	1,348	1,356	1,355	1,411	1,411	1,443	1,390
Orchard Fruit	4,960	4,850	4,696	4,541	4,389	4,447	4,140
Citrus	2,744	2,725	2,627	2,482	2,384	2,189	2,121
Other	3,136	3,015	2,912	2,844	2,754	2,550	2,444
Bananas	1,924	1,864	1,800	1,821	1,704	1,585	1,468
Cultivated Holdings †	51,103	50,105	50,708	50,002	46,991	44,208	44,255

* Holdings growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop.

† Holdings with approximately 0.4 hectares or more under cultivation, those with more than one crop being counted once only.

The number of holdings growing orchard fruit is less than the combined total of those growing citrus and of other orchard fruit, because some holdings grow both kinds.

Although holdings on which oats were grown have generally outnumbered wheat farms, 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 approximately eight hectares (twenty acres) or more of the major cereal crops and the number with approximately two hectares (five acres) or more of sugar-cane cut for crushing:—

Table 589. Holdings Growing Cereal Crops and Sugar-cane, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings with approximately 8 hectares or more of—					Holdings with approximately 2 hectares or more of Sugar-cane cut for crushing
	Wheat for Grain	Oats for Grain	Maize for Grain	Barley for Grain	Rice	
1962-63	18,286	8,980	550	2,512	951	564
1963-64	17,753	9,362	547	2,463	1,027	576
1964-65	18,537	10,285	499	2,628	1,070	577
1965-66	16,194	10,760	529	2,469	1,111	564
1966-67	19,575	13,789	656	3,869	1,161	665
1967-68	20,619	9,567	695	3,398	1,207	646
1968-69	21,340	11,851	662	4,539	1,454	634
1969-70	20,608	9,646	917	4,962	1,770	588
1970-71	18,537	10,172	880	6,329	1,815	599
1971-72	18,723	7,496	816	7,633	1,448	558
1972-73	17,777	7,861	593	7,018	1,344	548

SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The area, production, and average yield per hectare of the various crops grown in 1971-72 and 1972-73 are shown in the following table:—

Table 590. Area and Production of all Crops

Crop	1971-72			1972-73		
	Area*	Production	Average Yield per Hectare†	Area*	Production	Average Yield per Hectare†
	Hectares	Tonnes	Tonnes	Hectares	Tonnes	Tonnes
Grain: Wheat	2,426,270	2,409,832	0.99	2,618,065	1,954,105	0.74
Maize	33,243	114,447	4.34	23,850	67,312	2.82
Barley: 2-row ..	262,180	234,594	0.89	228,722	168,355	0.73
6-row	111,253	111,713	1.00	107,119	97,577	0.91
Oats	261,264	221,244	0.85	285,182	196,485	0.68
Rye	6,975	5,643	0.81	2,928	1,449	0.49
Rice	36,949	230,923	6.25	40,915	292,243	7.14
Sorghum	207,793	371,217	1.79	269,002	371,777	1.38
Hay: Wheat	30,591	84,204	2.75	37,310	84,076	2.25
Barley	2,409	7,609	3.16	2,542	5,475	2.15
Oats	31,180	99,094	3.18	33,794	84,706	2.50
Rye	284	840	2.96	112	216	1.92
Lucerne	141,075	666,250	4.72	146,415	597,078	4.07
Green Fodder (cut and grazed)	1,034,790	...	...	1,108,123	...	...
Vegetables for Human Consumption: Potatoes	9,987	171,801	17.20	9,134	130,301	14.26
Other	19,843	...	...	18,313	...	...
Other Crops (including vegetables) for stock feed	19,623	...	...	24,256	...	...
Broom Millet: Grain	452 } Fibre	60	0.13	366 } 84	84	0.23
		337	0.74		294	0.80
Tobacco	1,273	1,855†	1.46†	898	1,449†	1.61†
Seed Cotton	29,309	100,822	3.44	31,747	71,906	2.26
Sugar-cane: Crushed	9,330	480,196	105.06	9,361	846,106	89.85
Not Cut	7,418	...	...	6,497	...	...
Used as Plants	268	...	...	192	...	...
Grapes—						
Bearing Vines, for—						
Drying	10,077 } Table use	16,724‡	}	10,898 } 8,319‡	8,319‡	}
Wine		80,025			6,422	
		Litres			67,531	
Wine made .. ..	...	66,545,666	...	...	59,995,315	...
Vines, Not bearing	2,859	...	...	2,376	...	...
		Bushels	Bushels		Bushels	Bushels
Orchards: Bearing ..	25,101	13,862,372	552.3	22,037	15,587,331	707.33
Young Trees	6,478	...	...	5,814	...	...
Bananas: Bearing ..	6,772	3,626,604	535.5	6,260	3,305,837	528.1
Young Stools	591	...	...	555	...	...
Pineapples: Bearing ..	53	33,845	638.6	40	19,639	496.4
Young Plants	25	...	...	18	...	...
		\$	\$		\$	\$
Nursery Products (incl. cut-flowers)	754	8,906,873	11,813	855	9,601,609	11,229
Other Crops	368,392§	...	...	219,819§	...	...
Total Area of Crops	5,104,861§	...	...	5,273,512§	...	...

* 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.

§ Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay and grasses and clovers harvested for seed.

Wheat (for grain) represented 50 per cent, and other grain crops 18 per cent, of the total area under crops in 1972-73.

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 hectare, in quinquennial periods since 1917 and in each season since 1962-63. 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 hectare are partly attributable to fluctuations in the area of cereal crops, and the figures should therefore be read in conjunction with those in Table 594.

Table 591. 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 Hectare	Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Hectare
	Thousand hectares	\$ thous.	\$		Thousand hectares	\$ thous.	\$
Average—							
1917-1921	1,760	33,973	19.30	1962-63	3,497	239,340	68.44
1922-1926	1,894	44,657	23.58	1963-64	3,508	256,000	72.97
1927-1931	2,213	33,685	15.22	1964-65	4,047	307,212	75.91
1932-1936	2,358	31,312	13.28	1965-66	3,557	189,079	53.16
1937-1941	2,606	39,135	15.02	1966-67	4,878	427,300	87.60
1942-1946	2,197	59,508	27.09	1967-68	5,198	261,863	50.37
1947-1951	2,414	117,495	48.67	1968-69	6,175	411,137	66.58
1952-1956	2,089	136,281	65.24	1969-70	5,788	345,709	59.73
1957-1961	2,400	148,616	61.92	1970-71	4,913	312,629	63.63
1962-1966	3,574	238,371	66.70	1971-72	5,105	311,417	61.00
1967-1971	5,390	351,728	65.26	1972-73	5,274	346,653	65.73

* Since 1955-56, excludes grass and pasture cut for hay and grasses and clovers harvested for seed.

The gross value of agricultural production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, are summarised in the following table for each of the last seven seasons. The total value of agricultural production includes the value of grass and pasture cut for hay and of grasses and clovers harvested for seed. To this extent, it exceeds the value of crops for 1955-56 and later seasons, when these items were excluded from statistics of crops.

Table 592. Gross Value of Agricultural Production at Place of Production

Crop	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$ thousand						
Wheat (grain)	242,955	109,644	218,333	159,351	117,219	100,355	77,863
Maize (grain)	3,114	2,668	3,792	4,526	4,107	4,145	3,685
Barley (grain)	11,306	4,902	9,986	8,777	13,463	11,112	13,014
Oats (grain)	31,162	6,670	18,669	7,310	8,545	5,121	9,380
Rice	12,154	12,823	14,313	11,497	11,097	9,543	21,044
Hay	32,335	20,117	39,134	32,354	27,658	22,480	29,999
Green Fodder	6,751	9,427	9,935	11,100	10,612	9,997	14,496
Sugar-cane	8,228	6,810	7,060	6,585	9,382	8,754	7,661
Cotton	8,767	15,734	16,913	14,896	9,752	24,338	27,756
Grapes	7,481	7,525	6,870	10,296	7,677	11,981	11,780
Fruit: Citrus	9,554	9,876	10,322	13,164	11,921	9,129	11,256
Other	31,498	25,023	28,936	32,440	27,171	27,854	33,985
Vegetables*							
Potatoes	5,995	6,981	6,705	4,845	7,660	6,254	8,403
Other	16,573	16,807	18,243	18,930	22,023	26,863	37,161
Other	12,918	12,173	15,331	20,762	32,916	39,792	47,738
Total	440,791	267,181	424,540	356,835	321,204	317,770	355,220

* For human consumption.

The next table shows for recent seasons the average gross value of production of the principal crops per hectare. 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 593. Average Gross Value of Production (at Place of Production) of Principal Crops per Hectare, N.S.W.

Crop	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Wheat, Grain	84.14	32.98	54.16	45.67	52.90	41.36	31.39
Maize, Grain	156.95	127.86	193.82	138.46	123.28	124.69	104.26
Oats, Grain	56.51	18.17	38.94	20.00	21.08	19.60	29.16
Rice	407.38	417.63	427.29	292.87	287.64	259.64	514.63
Hay*	104.55	85.15	122.64	118.60	98.29	81.91	98.68
Potatoes	627.94	708.86	566.71	462.90	856.41	626.25	891.95
Sugar-cane†	904.64	758.74	786.68	820.20	1,401.25	938.31	818.36
Cotton	719.58	727.08	699.21	649.64	369.37	830.40	874.28
Grapes†	978.14	953.07	868.24	1,247.35	886.34	1,188.92	894.19
Orchards†	1,285.95	1,055.47	1,273.45	1,385.10	1,299.66	1,107.95	1,440.78

* Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay.
 † Productive area only.

Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases, the value of agricultural production is estimated from recorded figures of quantities produced and certain materials used, together with information on market prices. The estimated values in the last eleven seasons are summarised in the following table:—

Table 594. Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production, N.S.W.

Season	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets	Estimated Costs of Marketing	Gross Production valued at Place of Production	Seed Used	Cost of Principal Other Materials Used	Net Value of Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
\$ thousand						
1962-63	308,260	61,870	246,390	9,724	10,594	226,072
1963-64	330,834	65,326	265,508	9,130	10,472	245,906
1964-65	395,283	76,488	318,795	12,388	12,524	293,883
1965-66	243,220	44,083	199,137	10,919	15,342	172,876
1966-67	546,679	105,888	440,791	15,966	21,295	403,530
1967-68	328,384	61,203	267,181	17,014	22,781	227,386
1968-69	542,788	118,248	424,540	20,068	26,445	378,027
1969-70	473,156	116,321	356,835	16,402	27,848	312,584
1970-71	422,166	100,962	321,204	14,853	21,921	284,430
1971-72	404,527	86,757	317,770	12,207	19,308	286,255
1972-73	436,206	80,986	355,220	13,020	23,609	318,591

Column (2) of the table is an estimate of the value of production at prices recorded for the various products in the principal markets, mainly metropolitan. The prices used for this purpose include any subsidy which may be paid to growers.

Column (4) shows the value of the same products at the place of production: in the case of agriculture this is at the farm or at the nearest rail siding. These figures are obtained from those in column (2) by deduction of those in column (3), which are estimates of the costs of marketing (including freights, containers, handling charges, and commission).

The value of seed used within the agricultural industry is given in column (5). Estimates of the cost of certain other materials used in agriculture (fertilisers, 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 bulletin "*Rural Industries and Settlement and Meteorology*".

Table 595. Average Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 November				
		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Wheat f.a.q. (flour and meal)*	Tonne	\$ 62.83	\$ 60.44	\$ 60.99	\$ 62.46	\$ 64.65
Wheat f.a.q. (other than for flour and meal)*	Tonne	62.83	63.38	63.93	65.40	67.63
Flour, Plain†	Tonne	107.09	111.22	113.37	119.99	126.95
Bran, in 45 kg sacks‡	Tonne	45.75	26.46	29.76	33.07	33.50
Pollard, in 55 kg sacks‡	Tonne	47.95	28.66	31.97	35.27	35.50

* Australian Wheat Board's basic price for wheat for human consumption, f.o.r., Sydney.

† Delivered, metropolitan area, in 67 kg. sacks (including cost of sack), when ordered in lots over $\frac{1}{2}$ tonne.

‡ One tonne lots and over, ex mill.

FERTILISERS

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers, the proportion of such area to the total area of crops, and the quantity of superphosphates and other artificial fertilisers used in various seasons since 1920-21.

Table 596. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilisers, N.S.W.

Season	Area of Crops Treated			Area Treated as Proportion of Total Area of Crops	Artificial Fertilisers Used*	
	Wheat	Other Crops	Total		Super-phosphate†	Other
	Hectares			Per cent	Tonnes	
1920-21	n.a.	n.a.	806,028	44.6	43,341	7,369
1930-31	n.a.	n.a.	1,836,760	66.6	121,836	11,848
1938-39	n.a.	n.a.	1,890,164	66.3	133,220	17,811
1962-63	1,339,730	480,459	1,820,189	52.0	155,337	35,570
1963-64	1,255,943	530,606	1,786,549	50.9	161,074	36,644
1964-65	1,528,066	585,133	2,113,199	52.2	197,444	41,697
1965-66	1,503,629	719,673	2,223,301	62.5	219,946	49,855
1966-67	1,810,751	884,840	2,695,591	55.3	270,505	58,411
1967-68	2,170,490	886,947	3,057,438	58.8	280,405	78,303
1968-69	2,551,635	1,075,600	3,627,235	58.7	346,776	99,145
1969-70	2,229,460	972,634	3,202,094	55.3	308,223	105,747
1970-71	1,444,378	1,101,381	2,545,759	51.8	260,742	93,359
1971-72	1,552,910	1,004,387	2,557,296	50.1	264,519	74,226
1972-73	1,674,803	1,011,661	2,686,464	50.9	287,000	71,050

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† From 1968-69, includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent. In previous years this conversion was not made.

The area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State, and the quantity and types of fertiliser used, are shown for the 1972-73 season in the next table:—

Table 597. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilisers, in Agricultural Areas, 1972-73

Statistical Agricultural Area	Total Area of Crops	Area of Crops Treated	Artificial Fertilisers Used *				
			Superphosphate †		Nitrogen Types		Other Artificial Fertilisers ‡
			Single	Double and Treble	Anhydrous Ammonia	Other Nitrogen Types	
	Hectares	Hectares	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes 'N'	Tonnes	Tonnes
Coastal Areas—							
Northern	57,082	30,976	3,274	485	29	6,985	11,183
Central	118,632	26,170	2,977	342	24	1,159	1,495
Sydney and Southern	29,234	16,888	3,740	353	11	1,746	6,607
Total	204,948	74,034	9,991	1,180	64	9,890	19,285
Tableland Areas—							
Northern	70,571	30,237	3,353	208	11	699	704
Central and Southern	269,794	165,364	16,180	3,798	3	816	1,648
Total	340,365	195,601	19,533	4,006	14	1,515	2,352
Slope Areas—							
Northern	1,412,814	443,381	16,420	11,561	1,233	3,351	4,787
Central	1,091,352	776,526	23,616	27,827	71	1,262	1,818
Southern	854,368	697,369	40,207	18,801	63	851	940
Total	3,358,534	1,917,276	80,243	58,189	1,367	5,464	7,545
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—							
Northern	816,625	106,982	1,647	2,059	3,697	1,104	611
Southern	514,527	370,368	25,246	8,706	803	10,331	5,073
Total	1,331,152	477,350	26,893	10,765	4,500	11,435	5,684
Western Plains Area	38,524	22,203	1,400	330	...	1,086	849
New South Wales	5,273,512	2,686,464	138,060	74,470	5,945	29,390	35,715

* 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 fertilisers 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 fertilisers used on the principal crops in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1972-73:—

Table 598. Artificial Fertilisers* Used on Principal Crops, 1972-73

Crop	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
AREA OF CROPS TREATED (HECTARES)						
Wheat	3,988	64,137	1,314,938	277,812	13,928	1,674,803
Vegetables	7,096	3,773	2,680	3,298	227	17,074
Fruit and Vines	12,539	3,409	1,036	9,120	3,768	29,872
Other Crops	50,411	124,282	598,622	187,120	4,280	964,715
Total Area Treated ..	74,034	195,601	1,917,276	477,350	22,203	2,686,464
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (TONNES)†						
Wheat	428	7,754	133,090	25,976	864	168,112
Vegetables	2,309	1,118	332	2,415	66	6,240
Fruit and Vines	1,929	447	171	3,059	794	6,400
Other Crops	7,685	18,226	63,028	16,973	336	106,248
Total Superphosphate Used	12,351	27,545	196,621	48,423	2,060	287,000
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (TONNES)						
Wheat	82	405	5,846	2,358	47	8,737
Vegetables	6,856	677	553	1,851	134	10,071
Fruit and Vines	12,368	807	294	4,030	1,464	18,963
Other Crops	9,934	1,992	7,683	13,380	290	33,279
Total Other Artificial Fertilisers Used ..	29,240	3,881	14,376	21,619	1,935	71,050

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† Includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent.

The average quantity of artificial fertiliser per hectare applied to crops of vegetables in 1972-73 was 1.0 tonne, including 0.4 tonne of superphosphate. In fruit-growing, the average per hectare was 0.8 tonne, including 0.2 tonne superphosphate.

In wheatgrowing, the average quantity of artificial fertiliser used per hectare was 105 kg in 1971-72 and 102 kg in 1972-73, compared with about 63 kg per hectare before the war. In recent years, the proportion of artificial fertilisers other than superphosphate has decreased, and in 1972-73 accounted for 5 per cent of all fertiliser applied to wheat. Tests conducted on farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the Southern Slope and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, which comprise the southern

portion of the wheat belt. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat belt, and the least advantage is gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts. The use of artificial fertilisers on wheat crops in the principal wheatgrowing areas is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 599. Use of Artificial Fertilisers* on Wheat Areas, 1972-73

Wheatgrowing Areas	Area under Wheat	Wheat Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilisers		Artificial Fertilisers* Used	
		Area	Proportion of Area under Wheat	Total	Average per Hectare Treated
	Hectares	Hectares	Per cent	Tonnes	kg
Northern Slope ..	579,523	264,421	45·6	26,673	100·9
Central Slope ..	700,812	612,432	87·4	63,513	103·7
Southern Slope ..	494,694	438,085	88·6	48,750	111·3
Northern Plains ..	525,217	57,912	11·0	4,684	80·9
Southern Plains ..	261,092	219,900	84·2	23,650	107·5
Total, N.S.W.†	2,679,458	1,674,803	62·5	176,850	105·6

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. Includes quantities of "double" and "treble" strength super-phosphate converted to single-strength equivalent.

† Includes Coastal, Tableland, and Western Plains Areas.

DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:—

Crop	Most usual Months of—	
	Planting	Harvesting
Wheat	April-June	November-January
Maize	September-January	January-July
Oats	March-May	October-December
Barley	May	October-December
Rice	October	March-May
Sorghum	September-January	March-June
Linseed	April-May	November-December
Potatoes : early	July-August	October-January
late	November	February-August
Sugar-cane	September	July-November
Tobacco	November-December	March-April
Cotton	October-November	March-June
Broom Millet	September-November	January-May

WHEAT

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on a large proportion of the rural holdings of the State, and, prior to 1970-71, about 60 per cent of the total area under crop was

devoted to its growth. However, in the 1969-70 season, a quota system was imposed on wheat deliveries—and the proportion of the total area under crop devoted to wheat fell to 46 per cent for the 1970-71 season, rising to 51 per cent in the 1972-73 season (further details of delivery quotas are given on page 806). Relatively few farms are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat.

Particulars of a classification of rural holdings by type of activity in 1972-73 are summarised on page 760. Special data indicating the extent to which wheatgrowing has been combined with other rural activities are given on page 545 of Year Book No. 52.

DEVELOPMENT OF WHEATGROWING

The following table, which shows the area under wheat, the yield of wheat, and the quantity exported overseas, illustrates the development of wheatgrowing in New South Wales since 1897-98:—

Table 600. Wheat: Area, Production, and Exports, N.S.W.

Season	Area Sown with Wheat*				Production of Wheat		Average Yield of Wheat per Hectare		Wheat and Flour Exported Overseas †
	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Fodder	Total	Grain	Hay	Grain	Hay	
	Thousand hectares				Thousand tonnes		Tonnes		Thous. tonnes ‡
Average—									
1898-1902	538	128	<i>n.a.</i>	666	350	269	0.65	2.10	52
1903-1907	681	123	<i>n.a.</i>	805	484	321	0.71	2.60	148
1908-1912	751	170	31	952	578	438	0.77	2.58	232
1913-1917	1,310	269	80	1,659	1,016	770	0.78	2.86	450
1918-1922	1,069	216	96	1,381	864	565	0.81	2.62	524
1923-1927	1,272	198	79	1,549	1,105	556	0.87	2.81	519
1928-1932	1,612	157	59	1,828	1,260	426	0.78	2.72	730
1933-1937	1,709	114	13	1,836	1,574	354	0.92	3.12	799
1938-1942	1,774	151	15	1,940	1,437	390	0.81	2.59	617
1943-1947	1,361	115	23	1,499	1,059	295	0.78	2.75	292
1948-1952	1,552	62	17	1,630	1,768	206	1.14	3.34	887
1953-1957	1,105	44	19	1,168	1,327	133	1.20	3.03	516
1958-1962	1,454	47	38	1,539	1,717	139	1.18	2.94	971
1963-1967	2,221	36	44	2,301	3,400	118	1.53	3.29	2,041
1968-1972	3,041	35	33	3,109	3,926	122	1.29	3.52	2,684
Season —									
1963-64	2,009	23	53	2,084	3,333	91	1.66	3.94	2,415
1964-65	2,331	25	43	2,399	4,123	97	1.77	3.91	2,300
1965-66	1,852	55	33	1,940	1,065	110	0.57	2.01	184
1966-67	2,887	42	33	2,962	5,511	166	1.91	3.98	3,234
1967-68	3,324	49	34	3,407	2,377	101	0.71	2.06	1,973
1968-69	4,031	51	35	4,117	5,855	186	1.45	3.65	2,620
1969-70	3,489	39	43	3,571	4,430	152	1.27	3.94	2,846
1970-71	2,216	18	38	2,272	3,010	65	1.36	3.59	2,769
1971-72	2,426	31	18	2,474	2,410	84	0.99	2.75	2,501
1972-73	2,618	37	24	2,679	1,954	84	0.74	2.25	2,517

* 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 tonne of flour = 1.440 tonnes of wheat prior to 1951, and 1.389 tonnes in 1951 and later years).

Wheatgrowing expanded rapidly during the early part of the century, and in the 1915-16 season the area sown with wheat exceeded 2,000,000 hectares. Progressively smaller areas 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 2,300,000 hectares. The area under wheat exceeded 1,800,000 hectares, on the average, in the fifteen seasons from 1927-28 to 1941-42, but contracted to 1,600,000 hectares, on the average, in the ten seasons from 1942-43 to 1951-52 and to 1,200,000, hectares, on the average, in the five seasons from 1952-53 to 1956-57. From 1956-57, the area sown with wheat increased steadily, and averaged 2,300,000 hectares in the five seasons ended 1966-67. The area under wheat in 1968-69 (4,117,000 hectares including 4,031,000 hectares for grain) was the highest ever recorded. However, with the imposition of wheat delivery quotas from the 1969-70 season (see page 806) the area has declined considerably.

The average yield of wheat (grain) per hectare 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 0.80 tonnes per hectare in only seven seasons—in 1940-41 (when winter rains failed and the average was 0.36 tonnes), in 1944-45 (when severe drought prevailed in southern wheat areas and the average yield was 0.40 tonnes), in 1946-47 (where there was extreme drought in all areas and the average was 0.24 tonnes), in 1957-58 (when severe drought again affected the principal wheatgrowing areas, and only 0.32 tonnes per hectare were harvested), in 1965-66 (when there was extreme drought in the northern half of the State and the average yield was 0.57 tonnes), in 1967-68 (when widespread drought reduced the average yield to 0.71 tonnes), and in 1972-73 (when dry conditions prevailed throughout the wheat belt and the average yield was 0.74 tonnes). The highest average ever recorded was 1.91 tonnes per hectare 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 fertilised, and as types of wheat are improved by plant breeding. In the ten seasons ended 1972-73, the average yield of wheat (grain) was 1.25 tonnes per hectare. In many seasons, the smaller area sown with wheat has been offset in part by the high yield per hectare. In the 1968-69 season, however, both the area sown (4,117,000 hectares) and the production of wheat for grain (5,855,000 tonnes) were the highest ever recorded.

THE WHEAT BELT

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat belt of New South Wales was published on page 573 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

The extension of the limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the year 1923, there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales, but during recent years there has been an increase in wheatgrowing on the western fringe of the wheat belt.

The principal wheat-producing districts of the State are the Slopes and the Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas. In 1972-73, 96 per cent of the wheat sown for grain was in these Areas.

Table 601. Area Sown with Wheat for Grain, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Hectares					
Northern Tableland	14,368	17,294	15,330	9,514	4,734	6,950
Central and Southern Tableland	85,910	113,822	79,649	59,376	64,073	72,735
Northern Slope—						
Northern Slopes Subdivision	480,973	553,840	485,951	313,473	263,897	274,769
Central Macquarie Subdivision	446,252	545,086	450,580	276,490	292,605	289,584
Central Slope	783,634	928,213	751,515	533,550	622,970	686,206
Southern Slope—						
Central Murrumbidgee Sub-division	345,155	453,027	390,543	269,176	318,315	367,043
Upper Murray Subdivision	116,015	125,721	119,767	78,293	92,862	109,315
Northern Plains—						
North Central Plain Sub-division	439,588	540,475	526,056	306,512	275,101	359,179
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	220,167	277,404	253,621	131,072	179,282	159,134
Southern Plains—						
Lower Murrumbidgee Sub-division	140,071	170,625	147,848	95,424	125,295	118,767
Central Murray Subdivision	168,666	205,427	183,874	104,897	136,541	139,473
Summary—						
Northern Wheat Areas	1,611,348	1,934,099	1,731,537	1,037,060	1,014,090	1,089,616
Central and Southern Wheat Areas	1,648,452	1,996,835	1,673,196	1,140,715	1,360,056	1,493,539
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas)	3,324,457	4,031,352	3,489,467	2,215,691	2,426,270	2,618,065

The great increase in the area sown for grain that has taken place in recent years has been most marked in the areas along the northern and western fringes of the wheat belt. In 1960-61, 12 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Plains Area, but by 1972-73 the proportion had risen to 20 per cent. In the 1972-73 season, 42 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Wheat Areas, and 57 per cent in the Central and Southern Wheat Areas. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions. Of the total area wheat for grain in 1972-73, 98.7 per cent was within the eleven areas listed in the above table.

The following statement shows the average yield of wheat per hectare in the five main areas of the wheat belt in recent seasons:—

Table 602. Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Hectare, 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)
	Tonnes					
Average— 1963-64 to 1972-73	1.29	1.21	1.46	1.08	1.21	1.25
Season—						
1962-63	1.48	1.28	1.66	1.56	1.38	1.47
1963-64	1.74	1.51	1.70	1.77	1.63	1.66
1964-65	1.08	1.76	1.68	1.83	1.59	1.77
1965-66	0.17	0.46	1.02	0.07	0.89	0.57
1966-67	2.06	1.93	2.02	1.78	1.45	1.91
1967-68	0.86	0.66	0.73	0.51	0.74	0.71
1968-69	1.44	1.43	1.71	1.35	1.29	1.45
1969-70	1.23	1.24	1.60	1.05	1.45	1.27
1970-71	1.30	1.46	1.72	0.99	1.47	1.36
1971-72	1.10	0.86	1.18	0.94	0.99	0.99
1972-73	0.51	0.75	1.24	0.45	0.80	0.74

SIZE OF WHEAT AREAS ON HOLDINGS

In 1938-39, the number of holdings growing wheat (17,650) was greater than in any season of the preceding two decades, and the average wheat area per holding was also high. The war-time restriction of wheatgrowing reduced the number of holdings and the average area, but expansion was resumed in 1944-45, and by 1947-48 the number of holdings with wheat for grain had risen to 17,682. The relatively high price of wool in subsequent seasons probably induced a large number of farmers to increase their sheep-raising activities at the expense of wheatgrowing, and the number of holdings with wheat for grain fell to 15,231 in 1955-56. A subsequent reversal of this trend led to the number of holdings growing wheat for grain rising to 19,278 in 1964-65, and to 22,019 in 1968-69. The wheat delivery quotas, imposed as from the 1969-70 season, reduced the number of holdings growing wheat for grain to 21,155 in 1969-70 and to 18,263 in 1972-73.

The rural holdings growing wheat for grain in 1972-73 are classified in the following table according to the size of the area for grain on the holdings:—

Table 603. Rural Holdings with Wheat for Grain, Classified by Area of Wheat for Grain, in Statistical Agricultural Areas, 1972-73

Statistical Agricultural Area	Size of Area under Wheat for Grain on Holding						Total Holdings with Wheat for Grain
	0.5 to 19 hectares	20 to 124 hectares	125 to 199 hectares	200 to 399 hectares	400 to 799 hectares	800 or more hectares	
Coastal	102	137	24	9	...	1	273
Northern Tableland	85	95	6	4	...	...	190
Central and Southern Tableland	336	562	138	47	8	1	1,092
Northern Slope—							
Northern Slopes Subdivision	294	1,143	366	289	83	23	2,198
Central Macquarie Subdivision	165	1,240	555	362	58	2	2,382
Central Slope	192	1,585	1,011	970	214	32	4,094
Southern Slope—							
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision	131	1,494	771	384	67	8	2,855
Upper Murray Subdivision	80	630	178	87	26	6	1,007
Northern Plains—							
North Central Plain Subdivision	20	266	244	344	178	74	1,126
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	14	177	154	196	91	18	650
Southern Plains—							
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision	39	599	85	106	67	11	907
Central Murray Subdivision	138	923	186	127	41	6	1,421
Western Plains	1	19	10	19	13	6	67
Total, New South Wales	1,597	8,870	3,818	2,944	846	188	18,263

Similar classifications were undertaken for earlier seasons and appear in previous issues of the Year Book.

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 to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the Northern Wheat Areas.

In 1974, the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture recommended nineteen 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 604. Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1974

Variety	Agricultural Regions for which Recommended*	Characteristics				
		Baking Quality	Straw	Disease Resistance†		Other and General
				Flag Smut	Stem Rust	
FOR HAY AND GREEN FODDER‡						
Tarsa	N., N.W. .. ..	...	Med. tall	R.	R.	...
Olympic ..	All except N. and N.W.	...	Med. tall	M.S.	S.	...
Teal	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, Duramba	N., N.W. .. ..	...	Tall	R.	M.R.	Suitable macaroni, etc. only.
Tarsa	N., N.W.	Strong	Medium-tall	R.	R.	Escapes frost damage.
Olympic	All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Medium-tall	M.S.	S.	...
Pinnacle	Southern Irrigation Areas only.	Soft	Short, strong	R.	S.	Late maturing.
Summit	Irrig. Areas and S., W. and M.W.	Soft	Short, strong	R.	S.	Late maturing.
Teal	All except N. and N.W.	Soft	Medium	R.	S.	Late maturing.
FOR GRAIN—LATE SOWING						
Condor	W., M.W., S., and S.W.	Medium-strong.	Strong	R.	M.R.	Frost susceptible.
Eagle	W., M.W., S., and S.W.	Medium-strong.	Medium-strong.	R.	R.	Frost susceptible.
Egret	S.W. irrigation only	Soft	Strong	R.	R.	Frost susceptible.
Falcon	W., M.W., S., and S.W.	Medium-strong.	Medium-strong.	R.	S.	Frost susceptible.
Gamut	N., N.W., W. ..	Strong	Short, strong.	S.	R.	...
Gatcher	N., N.W., W. ..	Strong	Medium Strong	R.	R.	Bearded.
Kite	W., M.W., S., and S.W.	Medium-strong.	Strong	R.	R.	Frost susceptible.
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.	Bearded.

* 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; M.S. = Moderately susceptible; S. = Susceptible.

‡ Also recommended for hay or green fodder in coastal districts—Early Sowing: Tarsa.

New races of stem rust made their appearance in recent years. Only five of the varieties recommended are fully 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 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 605. Varieties of Wheat Sown

Variety	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Variety	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Hectares				Hectares		
Bencubbin ..	16,039	19,737	20,093	Insignia ..	33,944	45,173	31,868
Dural and Duramba ..	4,549	13,003	13,629	Mendos ..	130,028	72,872	29,005
Eagle ..	*	16,378	14,071	Mengari ..	7,599	4,933	*
Emblem ..	9,676	75,537	218,359	Olympic ..	246,617	310,712	370,300
Falcon ..	237,852	327,850	305,708	Pinnacle ..	36,176	34,807	31,431
Festiguay ..	94,852	51,918	45,439	Robin ..	156,845	186,425	167,092
Gabo ..	4,335	*	*	Spica ..	18,974	29,300	21,652
Gamenya ..	80,831	69,992	58,280	Summit ..	7,220	11,119	17,011
Ganut ..	181,098	159,822	152,528	Timgalen ..	355,613	402,542	371,323
Gatcher ..	24,124	157,815	219,175	Winglen and Windebri ..	50,159	32,788	43,115
Glenwari ..	17,848	17,072	*	Other Varieties, Unspecified, etc. ...	124,466	43,657	185,221
Heron ..	433,328	391,027	364,165	Total Sown Area ..	2,272,173	2,474,480	2,679,461

* Information not compiled (included in "Other").

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 1973, 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 606. Average Annual Rainfall and Index of Rainfall, 1973

Statistical Subdivision	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Actual Rainfall (Millimetres)												
Northern Slopes	103	107	19	8	31	37	50	58	61	107	108	111
Central Macquarie	76	211	32	44	50	75	70	75	54	163	91	92
Lachlan	55	136	33	26	34	58	42	65	28	109	96	90
Central Murrumbidgee ..	41	102	47	46	34	84	80	82	48	124	72	78
Upper Murray	86	120	70	103	47	93	67	105	59	111	53	65
North Central Plain	87	91	15	5	21	25	62	38	52	78	91	98
Macquarie-Barwon	58	103	24	32	23	42	47	43	47	118	54	103
Lower Murrumbidgee ..	37	97	42	69	31	61	30	66	22	115	28	43
Central Murray	37	105	58	80	37	53	28	103	36	102	48	44
Index of Rainfall (Ratio per cent of average actual to normal* rainfall)												
Northern Slopes	131	123	38	20	76	78	106	135	142	157	172	165
Central Macquarie	114	272	63	96	118	154	158	166	138	306	172	212
Lachlan	111	255	67	60	83	126	96	165	80	211	214	221
Central Murrumbidgee ..	87	220	89	89	63	132	131	140	97	187	143	205
Upper Murray	215	270	138	200	89	140	102	167	111	159	105	150
North Central Plain	119	114	29	14	56	59	150	124	156	147	169	211
Macquarie-Barwon	105	153	51	97	66	112	142	158	170	269	141	333
Lower Murrumbidgee ..	137	302	116	227	93	169	95	211	79	284	102	179
Central Murray	127	344	175	270	101	134	72	291	113	217	141	166

* Normal rainfall is based on the period 1931 to 1960.

WHEAT RESEARCH

In terms of Federal legislation passed in 1957, a tax of 9.19 cents per tonne (7.72 cents per tonne 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 Organization.

The Australian 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 Government's contribution should be spent.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STABILISATION

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation plan which is authorised by joint Federal 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 (all but one 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) followed the same general lines, but differed from each other in detail. Broadly, the plans provided for the fixing of a home-consumption price for each season, the pooling of the proceeds of local and overseas sales, the guarantee of a minimum price equal to the estimated cost of production, and the operation of a stabilisation fund into 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 (2.72 million tonnes for each season under the first three plans, and 4.08 million tonnes 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 Australian 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 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 Australian Government (in all years from 1959-60 to 1967-68). Government 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, 1938-1968, and is to operate in respect of the six seasons 1968-69 to 1973-74. The 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 5.44 million tonnes 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 \$1.84, up to a maximum of \$5.51 per tonne. 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 1972-73, the home consumption price (fixed by reference to an estimated average cost of production) for wheat sold for

human consumption is \$67.61 a tonne, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, and the guaranteed minimum price for exports is **\$57.61 a tonne 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 (83 cents per tonne in 1972-73) to cover the cost of transporting wheat from mainland States to Tasmania. A premium of up to 92 cents per tonne on export prices is allowed to Western Australian growers in recognition of their geographical proximity to some overseas markets.

The guaranteed minimum price per tonne 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>\$ per tonne</i>	<i>Season</i>	<i>\$ per tonne</i>	<i>Season</i>	<i>\$ per tonne</i>
1961-62	57.87	1965-66	55.74	1969-70	53.61
1962-63	58.17	1966-67	56.95	1970-71	54.20
1963-64	52.98	1967-68	60.26	1971-72	55.78
1964-65	53.57	1968-69	53.28	1972-73	57.61

The yield per hectare assumed for purposes of assessing average costs of production has been varied from time to time—it was 1.04 tonnes under the third post-war stabilisation plan (1958-59 to 1962-63), 1.14 tonnes under the fourth plan (1963-64 to 1967-68), and is 1.51 tonnes 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 was the outstanding feature of the mid 1960's. 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 \$40.42 per tonne on all wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board within the limits of the quota system. In addition, a special incentive payment of \$3.67 per tonne was made in 1973-74.

The scheme was supported by the wheat industry, the State and Australian Governments, and the Reserve Bank, and was duly put into effect commencing with the 1969-70 season.

The State Governments are responsible for implementing the scheme. In New South Wales, the Grain Elevators Board (see below) acts as the receival agent for the Australian Wheat Board and allocates quotas to individual growers based on average deliveries by growers over a recent period. The total quotas for Australia and the allocation for New South Wales, for the 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 seasons, are shown below:—

	1971-72 Thousand tonnes	1972-73 Thousand tonnes	1973-74 Thousand tonnes
<i>Australia: Basic</i>	8,546	10,560	13,483
: Prime hard	626	354	354
: Durum	54	54	54
: S. Aust. hard	...	109	109
: Total	9,226	11,077	14,000
<i>New South Wales: Basic</i>	3,103	4,028	5,029
: Prime har	327	191	191
: Durum	54	54	54
: Total	3,483	4,273	5,274

BULK HANDLING

Bulk handling 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 main function of the Board is the receival, storage, and handling of wheat on behalf of the Australian Wheat Board, and preference is given at all times to this commodity. In recent years, however, the Board has been able to handle, on behalf of various other marketing authorities and private merchants, quantities of grain sorghum, barley, oats, sunflower seed, soybeans, and maize.

Located throughout the wheat belt are 271 stations to which grain can be delivered from the farm. These stations have a total storage capacity of 5,413,698 tonnes and comprise 437 storage units of concrete or steel construction of various designs, and 51 temporary units constructed of timber and corrugated iron. The individual capacity of country storage units varies from 800 tonnes to 149,400 tonnes. Each plant is equipped to receive grain in bulk from farmers' vehicles and to load into bulk railway trucks.

Included in the country storages are four sub-terminals, with a combined capacity of 530,790 tonnes. They are located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow grain during the harvest season.

Special railway trucks are provided to convey grain from country stations to terminals, sub-terminals, flour mills, and other destinations.

Terminal elevators constructed at Sydney and Newcastle are capable of handling the storage and shipment of numerous grades of wheat and of other grains. The Sydney Terminal has a storage capacity of 204,150 tonnes whilst Newcastle can store 168,764 tonnes. Both terminals have facilities for cleaning and conditioning grain. The elevator at Sydney has a peak receiving capacity of about 2,000 tonnes per hour and a peak

shipping capacity of about 3,350 tonnes per hour. At Newcastle the receiving capacity is approximately 2,000 tonnes per hour and the shipping capacity 4,050 tonnes per hour.

The total storage capacity of the complete system for the 1973-74 wheat season was 5,786,612 tonnes.

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 by the Wheat Board.

The development of the bulk handling system in respect of wheat handling during the last ten seasons is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 607. 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		
1962-63	1,822,972	2,441,147	481	2,441,628	82·3	...
1963-64	1,956,894	2,757,797	...	2,757,797	82·7	25,237
1964-65	2,298,777	3,416,309	...	3,416,309	82·8	1,573
1965-66	2,457,742	703,058	329	703,387	66·1	...
1966-67	2,843,994	4,731,488	...	4,731,488	86·6	2,752
1967-68	3,296,118	1,918,512	...	1,918,512	80·7	...
1968-69	4,040,313	5,243,304	...	5,243,304	89·3	...
1969-70	5,294,611	3,927,440	...	3,927,440	88·6	...
1970-71	5,706,585	2,518,254	...	2,518,254	83·6	...
1971-72	5,752,859	1,966,221	...	1,966,221	80·1	...

* Excludes wheat handled through the storage system from bag stacks, interstate, etc. (see last column in table).

Under the system of pooling wheat, fees for the handling and storage of wheat by the Grain Elevators Board are paid by the Australian Wheat Board. Since November 1964, the basis of payment has been actual working expenses, plus an allowance to cover depreciation and debt charges. Financial operations in connection with the bulk handling system are shown for the last ten years (seasons) in the next table:—

Table 608. Grain Elevators Board of N.S.W.: Finances

Year ended 31 October	Capital Cost of Bulk Handling System (at end of season)	Receipts from Australian Wheat Board		
		For Working Expenses	For Capital Charges	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1963	23,076,205	3,314,117	1,433,135	4,747,252
1964	26,258,784	3,905,039	1,635,626	5,540,665
1965	31,804,051	3,960,105	2,852,852	6,812,957
1966	37,536,266	2,444,126	3,390,636	5,834,762
1967	46,459,448	6,897,035	4,203,359	11,100,394
1968	64,085,742	7,308,760	5,861,315	13,170,075
1969	75,375,091	8,881,377	6,250,516	15,131,893
1970	83,971,894	9,525,331	6,860,977	16,386,308
1971	87,708,658	8,503,785	7,526,737	16,030,522
1972	90,785,300	7,393,743	7,835,507	15,229,250

Until 1963-64, receipts from the Australian Wheat Board for working expenses included amounts to cover provisions for depreciation and renewal of assets, and the allowance for capital charges was equal to 5 per cent of the capital cost (as at the beginning of the season) of bulk handling equipment. From 1964-65 until 1968-69 depreciation was covered by the "capital facilities" allowance, which was equal to 12½ per cent of the cost of plant and equipment plus 7½ per cent of the cost of structures, etc. (as at the end of the season). Under the current (1969-70 to 1972-73) agreement with the Australian Wheat Board, depreciation is a special reimbursement item.

WHEAT RECEIVED BY WHEAT BOARD IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows for the last eight seasons the quantity of wheat received from growers by the Wheat Board in New South Wales. The figures in the table exclude New South Wales wheat deliveries to the Wheat Board in Victoria.

Table 609. 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 tonnes				Per cent		
1964-65	3,526	216	3,742	90.8	94.2	5.8
1965-66	741	9	750	70.5	98.9	1.1
1966-67	4,844	181	5,025	91.2	96.4	3.6
1967-68	1,964	23	1,987	83.6	98.9	1.1
1968-69	5,304	53	5,357	91.5	99.0	1.0
1969-70	3,965	1	3,966	89.5	100.0	...
1970-71	2,554	...	2,554	84.9	100.0	...
1971-72	2,008	...	2,008	83.3	100.0	...

* The remainder, apart from wheat retained on farms for seed or stock feed, was received by the Wheat Board in Victoria.

As a rule, small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually, all but a small proportion of the crop intended for sale is sent from the farm to the railhead before the end of February.

WHEAT POOLS MANAGED BY THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD

Wheat of each harvest received and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. The wheat received, the amounts paid by the Board or completed pools, and the advances on pools as yet incomplete, for recent harvests are shown in the following table. For the 1969-70 and later pools the figures relate only to wheat delivered to the Board within the limits of the quota system (see page 806).

Table 610. Australian Wheat Pools

Harvest	Wheat Received in—		Advances (including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund)			
	New South Wales	All States	Total*		Per Tonne—ex Trucks Terminal Port	
			New South Wales	All States	Bagged	Bulk †
	Thousand tonnes		\$ thousand		\$	\$
1967-68	1,987	6,732	107,494	364,224	56-59	54-09
1968-69	5,357	14,033	243,566	638,240	46-15	45-45
1969-70 †	3,530	8,472	149,173	358,005	42-26	42-26
1970-71 †	2,990	7,764	126,347	328,079	42-26	42-26
1971-72 †	2,008	7,504	85,577	319,832	42-62	42-02
1972-73 †	1,453	6,052	58,714	244,502	40-38	40-38

* Including freight.

† The following additional amounts per tonne were paid to Western Australian growers:—

Harvest	Cents
1967/68	18-0
1968/69	5-9

‡ 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 in Year Book No. 55, of the third International Wheat Agreement in Year Book No. 57, of the fourth International Wheat Agreement in Year Book No. 59, and of the fifth International Wheat Agreement in Year Book No. 62.

An International Grains Arrangement came into force on 1 July 1968, and operated for a period of three years. It consisted of (a) a Wheat Trade Convention, which continued the basic arrangements of the International Wheat Agreements, and (b) a Food Aid Convention, under which certain member countries agreed to give, in each year, a total of 4.5 million tonnes of grains for human consumption in developing countries.

Under the Wheat Trade Convention, minimum and maximum prices were prescribed for 17 types of wheat. Member importing countries undertook to buy each year from member exporting countries at least a specified proportion of their total commercial import requirements—and if they imported wheat from non-member countries, to do so at prices consistent with the price ranges. Exporting countries undertook to supply wheat to importing countries in quantities sufficient to meet their commercial requirements, at prices consistent with the price ranges; if market prices reached the maxima of the relevant price ranges, they were to supply specified minimum quantities at prices no higher than the maximum prices—and they undertook not to sell wheat below minimum prices to any purchaser. Member

countries also undertook to conduct any concessional transactions (i.e. transactions additional to the commercial sales which could be expected) in a way which would not adversely affect normal patterns of commercial trade. Provision was made in the Convention for adjustment of the price ranges, and for a Prices Review Committee to review world wheat prices in relation to the prescribed minimum and maximum prices. The agreed price range was expressed in terms of United States currency per bushel for a basic wheat (United States Hard Red Winter No. 2 Ordinary Protein) and 16 other wheats f.o.b. loading ports in the Gulf of Mexico; under the International Wheat Agreements prices were specified for only one type of wheat (No. 1 Manitoba Northern). For the basic wheat, the price range (in United States currency) was 173 cents to 213 cents; for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat it was 195½ cents to 235½ cents, and for f.a.q. Australian wheat it was 168 cents to 208 cents.

From its commencement, the International Grains Arrangement was subject to severe pressures because of the increasingly intense competition amongst exporters of wheat in declining world markets. It became apparent that the minimum price provisions of the Agreement (which had been set in a time of relative stability in the world wheat economy) could not be maintained in the prevailing situation of surplus supply, particularly since exporting countries which were not members of the I.G.A. were able to undersell member countries which were bound to sell at not less than the specified minimum prices. These circumstances led to a meeting of exporting member countries in July 1969, when an understanding was reached that member countries could sell wheat at prices competitive with those offered by non-member exporters. It was also agreed, however, that fixed minimum price levels would be adhered to as soon as competitive circumstances permitted.

Under the Food Aid Convention, donor countries made their contributions to developing countries in wheat, coarse grains, or cash (used to purchase grains), and they specified the countries to which the grain was supplied. The main contributors to the programme were the United States (42 per cent), the European Economic Community (23 per cent), Canada (11 per cent), and Australia, the United Kingdom, and Japan (each 5 per cent). Australia's annual contribution was 225,000 tonnes.

A new International Wheat Agreement came into force on 1 July 1971, and is to operate for three years. Like the International Grains Arrangement, the International Wheat Agreement comprises a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention, both having similar characteristics to the conventions existing under the previous arrangement. With the entry of the U.S.S.R. and Brazil, membership of the Trade Convention accounts for approximately 95 per cent of the world trade in wheat.

An important departure from the previous Wheat Trade Convention is that the new Convention specifies no pricing provisions. However, the Convention provides that, at any time, prices can be negotiated in a council constituted by member countries. The Convention provides for the establishment of a sub-committee to advise on market conditions.

Under the International Wheat Agreement, the Food Aid Convention contains slightly fewer members. Australia's annual contribution remains at 225,000 tonnes. Donor countries can now make their contributions

of wheat, rice, or other coarse grains (and/or cash) by way of gifts, grants, sales or credit terms of 20 years or more, and sales in the currency of the recipient country.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

The movement of wheat and flour overseas from New South Wales in the years 1939 to 1972 is shown in the following table. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30 November, and represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed as its equivalent in wheat, 1 tonne of flour being taken as equal to 1.389 tonnes (1.440 tonnes before July 1951) of grain.

Table 611. Overseas Exports and Stocks of Wheat and Flour, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 November	Exports Overseas from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *	Year ended 30 November	Exports Overseas from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year *
	Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat		Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat
	Thousand tonnes				Thousand tonnes		
1939	381	430	92	1967	2,958	160	1,176
1962	1,121	212	152	1968	1,892	172	276
1963	1,776	204	296	1969	2,551	168	2,308
1964	2,140	294	199	1970	2,681	161	2,028
1965	2,223	200	415	1971	2,504	122	1,503
1966	95	113	92	1972	1,808	92	488

* At mills, sidings, ports, and depots.

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.

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 weight of less than 75 kilograms per hectolitre 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. Four grades were defined for New South Wales wheat in 1972-73—Prime Hard (a uniformly vitreous free milling high-protein wheat producing a strong flour of well-balanced dough qualities), Southern Hard (a hard grain of eagle and falcon varieties with medium to high protein content), Northern F.A.Q. or Northern Hard (a predominantly hard grain of good strength with relatively high-protein content), and Southern-Western F.A.Q. (a predominantly soft wheat of moderate strength and medium-protein content).

A standard for each grade of wheat is determined annually by a Wheat Standards Committee established in each State by the Australian Wheat Board. This Committee comprises representatives of the Wheat Board, the State Department of Agriculture, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organisations, and shippers and millers. Weights for each grade are determined using a Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer. The weights determined for each grade of New South Wales wheat for the 1967-68 to 1972-73 seasons were:—

<i>Season</i>	<i>Prime Hard kg per hl</i>	<i>Lightweight Prime Hard kg per hl</i>	<i>Northern F.A.Q. kg per hl</i>	<i>Southern-Western F.A.Q. kg per hl</i>	<i>Southern Hard (Falcon) kg per hl</i>
1967-68	78.0	...	80.4	79.8	...
1968-69	76.1	72.3	77.6	79.2	...
1969-70	77.6	...	78.0	78.6	...
1970-71	78.6	...	78.6	77.3	...
1971-72	79.2	...	79.5	78.3	...
1972-73	78.0	...	77.0	80.5	81.5

Normally, wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight and not by volume.

A description of the former f.a.q. standard system is given on page 919 of Year Book No. 59.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Estimates of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales are based upon total recorded production, net exports, and changes in recorded stocks (excluding seed wheat and wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown). For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1 December to 30 November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November, and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain, it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years.

The apparent average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was 1,189,800 tonnes in the five seasons to 1972-73, compared with 1,106,000 tonnes in the five seasons to 1967-68 and about 617,800 tonnes prior to the 1939-45 War. In recent years, consumption of wheat as flour has been rising steadily—but its use as stock feed has fluctuated sharply (it was a record in 1972-73). The quantity of wheat used for seed is influenced by the seeding rate adopted as well as by the area sown. For the 1968-69 and earlier seasons, the average seeding rate was estimated at 57 kg per hectare—but based on a survey taken in 1969, the average seeding rate was reduced to 42 kg per hectare for the 1969-70 and subsequent seasons. Compared with the previous five seasons, the average annual consumption in the five seasons to 1972-73 increased by 8 per cent (wheat used as flour or in breakfast foods by 6 per cent wheat sold as stock feed or retained on farms—except seed wheat—by 13 per cent, and seed wheat decreased by 6 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 612. 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 tonnes					
1963-64	448	13	137	140	180	918
1964-65	472	16	489	161	219	1,358
1965-66	473	15	297	130	202	1,117
1966-67	482	15	168	166	209	1,040
1967-68	493	14	255	191	142	1,097
1968-69	480	13	100	231	199	1,022
1969-70	499	7	251	148	214	1,119
1970-71	506	7	329	94	169	1,106
1971-72	530	9	396	122	196	1,253
1972-73	557	10	538	143	201	1,449

* Includes wheat retained for stock feed.

PRICES OF WHEAT

The trend in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 613. Export and Domestic Prices of Australian Wheat*

Year	Export Price†	Home Price for Human Consumption‡	Year	Export Price†	Home Price for Human Consumption‡
	\$ per tonne			\$ per tonne	
1953-54	60.92	51.88	1963-64	56.11	53.57
1954-55	53.28	51.88	1964-65	52.29	53.90
1955-56	49.13	49.46	1965-66	52.69	56.25
1956-57	49.49	50.67	1966-67	56.73	57.50
1957-58	53.28	64.12	1967-68	52.29	60.81
1958-59	50.82	53.90	1968-69	51.99¶	62.83
1959-60	48.94	55.12	1969-70	47.95¶	63.38§
1960-61	49.68	56.33	1970-71	51.74¶	63.93§
1961-62	53.05	58.17	1971-72	48.87	65.40§
1962-63	53.02	58.64	1972-73	73.83	67.63§

* See text following table.

† Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended July.

‡ Average of twelve monthly prices (f.o.r. terminal ports), year ended November.

¶ Wheat sold under International Grains Arrangement.

§ Price for wheat (except wheat for flour) for human consumption. From December 1969 to November 1973, a lower price (\$60.44 per tonne until November 1970, \$60.99 until November 1971, \$62.46 until November 1972, and \$64.67 until November 1973) was charged for wheat for flour for human consumption.

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.

The maximum and minimum export prices during the International Grains Arrangement (1968-69 to 1970-71) for f.a.q. Australian wheat, were approximately \$68.34 and \$55.11 per tonne (Australian currency), f.o.b. Gulf of Mexico ports.

The home prices shown in the table include a loading (96 cents per tonne in 1972-73) used to meet freight charges on wheat shipped to Tasmania. The price for 1957-58 includes an additional loading (\$14.70 per tonne until 18 June 1958, and \$7.35 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; since 1969-70, differential rates have been charged. In 1972-73, the basic price of wheat for stock feed was \$67.63 per tonne; however, any purchaser who agreed to buy the whole of his requirements for stock feed purposes from the Wheat Board throughout the year was charged \$56.98 per tonne. These prices are on the basis f.o.r. terminal ports.

The price of wheat for the manufacture of flour for industrial use was \$56.98 per tonne (f.o.r. terminal ports) in 1972-73.

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 614. Estimated Return to Wheatgrowers (as at Country Sidings)

Season	Net Return to Grower (per tonne)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per tonne)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per tonne)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per tonne)
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1929-30	11.65	1940-41	13.15	1951-52	47.44	1962-63	43.50
1930-31	5.81	1941-42	12.13	1952-53	47.95	1963-64	42.70
1931-32	10.88	1942-43	14.59	1953-54	40.86	1964-65	41.52
1932-33	9.19	1943-44	17.64	1954-55	35.94	1965-66	43.91
1933-34	9.04	1944-45	19.22	1955-56	36.38	1966-67	44.75
1934-35	10.77	1945-46	25.61	1956-57	39.54	1967-68	46.15
1935-36	12.24	1946-47	37.92	1957-58	41.08	1968-69	38.29
1936-37	17.16	1947-48	49.97	1958-59	38.87	1969-70	36.30
1937-38	12.38	1948-49	39.06	1959-60	40.53	1970 71	39.39
1938-39	8.19	1949-50	45.49	1960-61	38.91	1971-72	41.63
1939-40	10.99	1950-51	43.58	1961-62	45.56	1972-73	40.81

Payments to wheatgrowers in the nature of bounty, drought relief, and payments from flour tax are included in the estimated net return. 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 615. 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	1964-65	171,108	1,652	172,760
1930-31	10,430	2,372	12,802	1965-66	46,755	2,668	49,423
1940-41	8,572	1,692	10,264	1966-67	242,955	2,650	245,605
1946-47	16,182	1,792	17,974	1967-68	109,644	1,800	111,443
1947-48	129,516	4,278	133,794	1968-69	218,333	3,928	222,261
1950-51	51,322	1,822	53,144	1969-70	159,351	2,469	161,820
1960-61	98,100	2,440	100,540	1970-71	117,219	987	118,206
1962-63	129,110	1,754	130,864	1971-72	100,355	1,077	101,431
1963-64	142,358	1,374	143,732	1972-73	77,863	1,740	79,602

In 1966-67, the average yield of wheat (grain) per hectare (1.91 tonnes), 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 19,323 hectares, compared with 50,306 hectares in the period 1936-37 to 1940-41. Since 1968-69, however, both the area sown and production of maize have increased, with the wider use of irrigation, and the almost exclusive sowing of hybrid varieties. The yield of 3.55 tonnes per hectare 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. 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 616. 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 Hectare	Total	Average per Hectare
	Hectares			Tonnes		\$	\$
Average—							
1927-1931	48,351	8,612	56,963	80,461	1.66	1,324,920	27.40
1932-1936	46,298	15,384	61,682	77,735	1.68	978,660	21.14
1937-1941	50,306	17,636	67,942	83,760	1.66	1,282,520	25.49
1942-1946	41,328	15,137	56,465	69,718	1.69	1,503,620	36.38
1947-1951	32,406	10,774	43,180	57,200	1.76	1,847,800	57.02
1952-1956	22,639	8,636	31,275	45,191	2.00	2,598,020	114.76
1957-1961	22,176	5,891	28,067	59,714	2.69	2,932,560	132.24
1962-1966	18,316	4,312	22,628	51,151	2.79	2,661,066	145.28
1967-1971	25,752	3,437	29,189	81,641	3.17	3,641,390	141.40
Season—							
1962-63	18,833	3,737	22,570	54,487	2.89	2,466,840	130.98
1963-64	18,081	3,621	21,702	53,069	2.94	2,872,700	158.88
1964-65	16,859	4,383	21,242	47,705	2.83	2,328,790	138.13
1965-66	16,996	5,505	22,501	40,824	2.40	2,876,822	169.25
1966-67	19,837	4,706	24,543	62,767	3.16	3,113,507	159.95
1967-68	20,869	3,480	24,349	58,940	2.82	2,668,428	127.86
1968-69*	22,049	3,286	25,335	78,305	3.55	3,791,765	171.97
1969-70	32,690	3,398	36,088	101,746	3.11	4,526,328	138.46
1970-71	33,313	2,317	35,630	106,449	3.20	4,106,920	123.28
1971-72	33,243	3,551	36,794	114,447	3.44	4,145,149	124.69
1972-73	23,850	3,844	27,694	67,312	2.82	3,685,332	154.52

* Figures for the seasons prior to 1968-69 relate to the crop harvested in the year first named. Figures for 1968-69 and later years relate to the crop harvested in the year last named.

Maize for grain is cultivated in the valleys of the coastal rivers, on the Northern Tableland Area, and in 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 617. Maize* for Grain: Area and Production, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area Sown			Production			Average Yield per Hectare		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Hectares			Tonnes					
Coastal Areas—									
Northern ..	12,088	11,054	8,305	37,352	32,043	20,191	3.09	2.90	2.43
Central ..	1,592	1,251	1,180	4,707	4,517	3,457	2.96	3.61	2.93
Sydney and Southern ..	1,312	635	664	3,893	2,124	1,782	2.97	3.34	2.68
Total ..	14,992	12,940	10,149	45,952	38,684	25,430	3.07	2.99	2.51
Tableland Areas—									
Northern ..	2,948	3,761	2,276	6,969	9,605	5,746	2.36	2.55	2.52
Central ..	88	78	55	193	205	20	2.19	2.63	0.36
Southern ..									
Total ..	3,036	3,839	2,271	7,162	9,810	5,766	2.36	2.56	2.54
Slope Areas—									
Northern ..	4,043	5,041	3,446	14,700	18,863	11,596	3.64	3.74	3.37
Central ..	186	403	472	991	2,229	1,816	5.33	5.53	3.85
Southern ..	451	909	512	1,742	4,372	1,546	3.86	4.81	3.02
Total ..	4,680	6,353	4,430	17,433	25,464	14,958	3.73	4.01	3.38
Rest of N.S.W. ..	3,044	10,111	7,000	11,094	40,489	21,158	3.64	4.00	3.02
Total, N.S.W. ..	25,752	33,243	23,850	81,641	114,447	67,312	3.17	3.44	2.82

* See note*, Table 616.

The usage of maize grain for livestock feed is increasing, and much of the grain produced in the coastal areas is now retained on the farm for this purpose. Breakfast food and starch manufacturers absorb a large quantity of the grain marketed. 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.

In summer rainfall areas, grain sorghum is often sown following the failure of the wheat crop, in order to supplement farm income and to meet drought feeding requirements. In recent years, however, two factors significantly influencing the marked expansion in the area under grain sorghum have been the increased availability of irrigation water (which increases the reliability and profitability of the crop) and the rapidly expanding Japanese market for the grain.

In 1970-71, the average yield of sorghum (grain) per hectare (2.70 tonnes), and the total production of sorghum for grain (486,521 tonnes) were the highest ever recorded.

Table 618. 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 Hectare	Total	Average per Hectare
	Hectares			Tonnes		\$	\$
Average—							
1952-56	4,525	9,490	14,015	6,505	1.44	199,728	44.14
1957-61	17,505	15,807	33,312	22,706	1.30	688,728	39.34
1962-66	29,611	14,658	44,269	34,876	1.18	1,162,216	39.25
1967-71	81,504	22,561	104,065	168,809	2.07	4,924,746	60.42
Season—							
1962-63	32,721	11,691	44,412	51,957	1.59	1,575,720	48.16
1963-64	24,891	9,184	34,075	34,642	1.39	1,258,120	50.54
1964-65	20,990	8,245	29,235	34,735	1.65	1,218,937	58.07
1965-66	40,618	23,586	64,204	17,086	0.42	592,442	14.58
1966-67	40,222	18,232	58,454	42,806	1.06	1,511,418	37.58
1967-68	32,293	14,683	46,976	44,233	1.37	1,595,819	49.42
1968-69*	55,420	14,471	68,891	106,886	1.93	3,534,604	63.78
1969-70	99,221	27,172	126,393	163,597	1.65	5,289,718	53.31
1970-71	180,366	39,247	219,613	486,521	2.70	12,692,171	70.26
1971-72	207,793	27,227	235,020	371,212	1.79	9,547,637	45.95
1972-73	269,002	34,772	303,774	371,777	1.38	21,990,610	81.75

* See note *, Table 616.

Most of the grain sorghum cultivated under dryland conditions is in the northern half of the State, where summer rain is fairly reliable and where the crop fits in well with the rotation practice on wheat farms, but the

proportion grown under irrigation (in this area) is increasing. Nearly all the grain sorghum grown in the Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area is irrigated, which accounts for the high average yields per hectare obtained in that Area, as shown in the following table:—

Table 619. Sorghum*: Area and Production, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area Sown			Production			Average Yield per Hectare		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1970-71	1971- 72	1972- 73
	Hectares			Tonnes			Tonnes		
Coastal Areas ..	4,830	12,132	20,551	13,094	22,312	36,005	2.71	1.84	1.75
Tableland Areas ..	1,316	5,643	4,210	2,207	9,742	7,155	1.68	1.73	1.70
Slope Areas—									
Northern ..	40,770	119,019	154,306	81,724	227,302	227,835	2.00	1.91	1.48
Central ..	2,703	6,446	7,128	6,118	11,915	9,601	2.26	1.85	1.35
Southern ..	512	1,119	665	1,469	4,794	1,963	2.87	4.28	2.95
Total ..	43,985	126,585	162,099	89,311	244,011	239,399	2.03	1.93	1.48
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern ..	25,147	56,974	75,724	45,877	70,125	69,329	1.82	1.23	0.92
Southern ..	5,910	6,047	6,046	17,779	24,080	18,912	3.01	3.98	3.13
Total ..	31,057	63,021	81,770	63,656	94,205	88,241	2.05	1.49	1.08
Western Plains Area	207	412	372	313	941	977	1.51	2.28	2.63
Total, N.S.W. ..	81,395	207,793	269,002	168,581	371,212	371,777	1.87	1.79	1.38

* See note *, Table 616.

A Grain Sorghum Board (of seven members, five of whom are elected by New South Wales growers) commenced operations in 1972. The Board is responsible for disposing of the grain on the export market. The Board is also empowered to fix minimum local market prices, to make advance payments to growers, and to set quality standards for the grain it receives. Growers may sell grain on the domestic market through licensed merchants.

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 620. 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
	Hectares					Hectares			
1961-62	288,675	26,218	234,255	549,148	1967-68	367,152	42,439	323,493	733,084
1962-63	286,459	26,343	230,859	543,662	1968-69	479,452	62,829	318,054	860,335
1963-64	321,349	25,796	266,164	613,309	1969-70	365,513	32,255	361,084	758,853
1964-65	344,043	26,641	290,969	661,653	1970-71	405,344	27,892	342,170	775,406
1965-66	417,903	44,756	239,966	702,625	1971-72	261,264	31,180	214,622	507,066
1966-67	551,428	52,228	281,152	884,808	1972-73	285,182	33,794	262,336	581,310

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. However, newer varieties—e.g., Cooba (a variety noted for prolonged grazing), Coolabah (a variety providing early grazing and good grain recovery), and Avon (a variety with high grain yield and resistance to shattering)—are now more popular. In 1972-73, Belar accounted for only 4 per cent of the total area under oats, compared with 37 per cent for Cooba, 14 per cent for Coolabah, and 10 per cent for Avon.

Table 621. Varieties of Oats Sown

Variety	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Variety	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Hectares				Hectares		
Acacia	8,938	6,161	*	Coolabah ..	76,773	76,027	81,419
Algerian	66,824	50,033	44,294	Fulghum ..	24,125	11,405	13,234
Avon	106,410	64,945	56,883	Fulmark ..	26,734	15,597	13,828
Belar	51,098	28,094	25,732	Saia	*	*	6,030
Bundy	14,724	7,556	8,883	Other	122,694	45,396	113,391
Cooba	277,086	201,852	217,616	Total Area Sown	775,406	507,066	581,310

* Information not compiled (included in Other).

The development of the cultivation of oats for grain is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 622. Oats for Grain: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Area Sown	Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
		Total	Average Yield per Hectare	Total	Average per Hectare
	Hectares	Tonnes		\$	\$
Average—					
1927-1931	57,049	41,760	0.73	566,880	9.94
1932-1936	83,861	64,633	0.77	561,400	6.69
1937-1941	124,043	76,543	0.62	817,380	6.59
1942-1946	183,792	109,808	0.60	1,531,980	8.34
1947-1951	182,298	117,967	0.65	2,562,080	14.05
1952-1956	274,598	197,617	0.72	7,079,200	25.78
1957-1961	303,607	255,967	0.84	7,868,720	25.92
1962-1966	331,686	306,864	0.93	10,398,596	31.35
1967-1971	433,778	439,310	1.01	14,471,296	33.36
Season—					
1962-63	286,459	290,945	1.02	9,621,200	33.59
1963-64	321,349	359,462	1.12	11,061,600	34.42
1964-65	344,042	415,227	1.21	12,815,640	37.25
1965-66	417,903	228,735	0.55	12,102,382	28.96
1966-67	551,428	743,955	1.35	31,162,123	56.51
1967-68	367,152	149,412	0.41	6,670,178	18.17
1968-69	479,452	498,123	1.04	18,668,634	38.94
1969-70	365,513	349,050	0.95	7,310,348	20.00
1970-71	405,344	456,012	1.12	8,545,196	21.08
1971-72	261,264	221,244	0.85	5,121,399	19.60
1972-73	285,182	196,485	0.69	9,380,194	32.89

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 about 95 per cent of the State's total production of oats.

Table 623. Oats for Grain: Area and Production, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area for Grain			Production			Yield per Hectare		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1970-71	1971- 72	1972- 73
S. Slope ..	137,572	92,180	94,285	177,013	110,376	102,288	1.29	1.20	1.08
C. Slope ..	98,882	54,971	61,361	95,082	30,694	25,506	0.96	0.56	0.42
N. Slope ..	75,141	42,823	49,924	64,040	29,759	16,542	0.85	0.69	0.33
C. and S. Tableland	37,181	22,817	29,042	38,169	17,961	25,323	1.03	0.79	0.87
S. Plains ..	42,066	20,792	23,634	34,592	15,336	13,760	0.82	0.74	0.58
N. Plains ..	27,388	15,854	13,332	17,729	8,561	2,654	0.65	0.54	0.20
Rest of N.S.W. ..	15,548	11,827	13,604	12,685	8,557	10,412	0.82	0.72	0.77
Total, N.S.W.	433,778	261,264	285,182	439,310	221,244	196,485	1.01	0.85	0.69

An Oats Marketing Board (of four members, three of whom are elected by New South Wales growers) assists in marketing the oat crop commencing with the 1972-73 season. The functions of the Board are similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Board.

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 627.

BARLEY

Barley-growing (and particularly the growing of barley for grain) has expanded rapidly during the last ten seasons. Although there are several districts where the conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the two-row (malting) varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Slope and Southern Plains Areas. The areas under the crop in other districts are relatively small.

The next table shows the area and production of barley in 1938-39 and later seasons. Of the total area sown to barley (for all purposes) in 1972-73, 60 per cent was for two-row barley, 28 per cent for six-row barley grain, and 12 per cent for hay or green feed. In 1971-72, the area (373,433 hectares) of barley sown for grain was the highest ever recorded.

Table 624. 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	
	Hectares					Tonnes		Tonnes
1938-39	2,817	2,928	900	3,131	9,776	2,535	2,402	2,274
1962-63	56,537	32,686	515	12,950	102,688	75,484	46,109	2,013
1963-64	51,340	34,274	313	15,460	101,387	72,445	48,906	897
1964-65	59,090	36,723	293	13,797	110,803	91,638	60,480	1,054
1965-66	55,225	40,319	937	10,077	106,558	49,910	36,303	1,957
1966-67	99,346	56,529	1,070	17,691	174,636	166,908	100,628	4,268
1967-68	103,906	44,808	1,490	22,134	172,338	78,795	30,843	2,853
1968-69	117,730	79,089	1,548	23,318	221,685	136,813	117,469	5,336
1969-70	124,537	94,773	1,339	38,456	259,105	153,945	125,803	4,409
1970-71	190,978	110,260	882	33,986	336,106	256,030	173,460	3,217
1971-72	262,180	111,253	2,409	29,843	405,685	234,594	111,713	7,609
1972-73	228,722	107,119	2,543	41,639	380,023	168,355	97,577	5,475

A Barley Board of seven members, five of whom are elected by New South Wales growers, assists in marketing the barley crop, commencing with the 1972-73 season. The functions of the Board are similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Board, details of which are given on page 819.

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 Tabbata, Benerembah, and Wakool Irrigation Districts (in 1943-44), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (in 1948-49), the Denimein and Deniboota Irrigation Districts (in 1954-55 and 1955-56), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (in 1960-61), and the Berriquin Irrigation District (in 1968-69). Medium-grain varieties predominate, but the production of long-grain varieties is increasing. These irrigation areas are the only localities in Australia where rice has been grown extensively, although rice-growing is successful in Queensland and has been attempted in the Northern Territory and Western Australia. The amount of water available, and the fact that the intensive 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. In 1972-73 there was a record production of rice from the largest area yet sown; the greatest average yield per hectare was attained in 1968-69.

Table 625. 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 Hectare	Total	Average per Hectare
		Hectares	Tonnes	Tonnes	\$	\$
1925-26	30	630	1,164	1.85	24,060	38.19
1930-31	270	8,023	27,194	3.39	519,220	64.72
1935-36	304	8,784	41,217	4.69	709,240	80.74
1948-49	406	13,229	52,180	3.94	1,745,680	131.96
1958-59	279	19,042	126,097	6.62	6,844,400	359.44
1964-65	1,073	24,936	152,972	6.13	8,322,680	333.76
1965-66	1,114	26,061	181,745	6.97	9,893,466	379.63
1966-67	1,161	29,835	214,325	7.18	12,154,314	407.38
1967-68	1,208	30,705	220,836	7.19	12,823,473	417.63
1968-69	1,463	33,497	255,137	7.62	14,313,042	427.29
1969-70	1,779	39,258	243,376	6.20	11,497,488	292.87
1970-71	1,821	38,580	288,441	7.48	11,097,026	287.64
1971-72	1,455	36,949	230,923	6.25	9,593,278	259.64
1972-73	1,353	40,915	292,243	7.14	21,043,656	514.33

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act. The average selling price of rice per tonne to millers, f.o.r. Leeton, was approximately \$81 in 1972-73.

Particulars of the production and overseas exports of rice in 1963-64 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 626. Production and Overseas Exports of Rice

Year ended 30 June	Rice (Paddy) Produced in N.S.W.*	Rice Exported Overseas from Australia		
		Quantity		Total Value
		Cleaned	Uncleaned	
		Tonnes			SA f.o.b.
1964	142,021	50,229	6,530	7,251,180
1965	152,971	60,516	4,345	7,976,592
1966	181,744	58,891	5,672	8,079,874
1967	214,325	84,224	5,770	11,532,822
1968	220,835	97,694	4,345	13,957,716
1969	255,136	106,371	4,922	15,696,561
1970	243,375	107,529	21,255	16,220,307
1971	288,440	81,813	20,622	13,214,941
1972	230,923	175,092	5,463	19,384,732
1973	292,243	155,171	2,454	21,181,654

* Since 1956-57, small quantities of rice have been produced elsewhere in Australia.

The bulk of Australia's exports of cleaned rice is shipped to Papua New Guinea (36 per cent in 1972-73), the United Kingdom (17 per cent), and Hong Kong (14 per cent).

HAY

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops, and the market demand for hay. In favourable years, considerable quantities are baled for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay tends to be less variable than that of wheaten and oaten hay.

The following table shows the area and production of each of the principal kinds of hay since 1940-41. Particulars of grass and pasture cut for hay are not available for seasons before 1945-46.

Table 627. Hay: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Wheaten	Oaten	Lucerne	Barley and Rye	Grass and Pasture	Total
Area (Hectares)						
Average—						
1941-1945	118,634	111,738	34,454	1,152	n.a.	265,978*
1946-1950	98,325	76,931	35,302	454	3,170	214,182
1951-1955	50,541	42,950	44,751	380	17,974	156,596
1956-1960	41,373	34,809	72,871	545	69,888	219,486
1961-1965	32,004	28,936	80,987	378	109,807	252,112
1966-1970	46,931	46,902	103,819	1,443	101,400	300,495
Season—						
1967-68	48,780	42,439	93,824	1,666	50,233	236,942
1968-69	50,901	62,829	101,280	1,809	116,173	332,992
1969-70	38,682	32,255	117,467	1,491	112,874	302,769
1970-71	18,098	27,893	155,848	1,015	104,914	307,768
1971-72	30,591	31,180	141,075	2,694	83,715	289,255
1972-73	37,310	33,794	146,415	2,654	83,702	303,875

Table 627. Hay: Area and Production (continued)

Season	Wheaten	Oaten	Lucerne	Barley and Rye	Grass and Pasture	Total
Production (Tonnes)						
Average—						
1941-1945	282,961	269,692	140,505	2,797	<i>n.a.</i>	695,955*
1946-1950	286,346	216,282	164,590	1,230	10,782	679,230
1951-1955	149,705	125,719	203,169	1,103	61,569	541,265
1956-1960	118,566	105,408	299,323	1,482	263,804	788,583
1961-1965	117,404	106,950	405,262	1,326	420,834	1,051,776
1966-1970	142,816	163,141	535,460	4,299	395,608	1,241,324
Season—						
1967-68	100,628	97,754	433,720	3,190	183,373	818,665
1968-69	185,630	255,432	554,765	6,218	459,618	1,461,663
1969-70	152,214	134,406	669,606	5,042	466,644	1,427,912
1970-71	65,052	116,246	775,747	3,688	416,113	1,376,846
1971-72	84,204	99,094	666,250	8,449	318,546	1,176,543
1972-73	84,076	84,706	597,078	5,691	268,980	1,040,531
AVERAGE YIELD PER HECTARE (TONNES)						
Average—						
1941-1945	2.38	2.41	4.08	2.43	<i>n.a.</i>	2.62*
1946-1950	2.91	2.14	4.66	2.71	3.40	3.17
1951-1955	2.96	2.93	4.54	2.90	3.42	3.46
1956-1960	2.86	3.03	4.11	2.72	3.77	3.59
1961-1965	3.67	3.70	5.00	3.51	3.83	4.17
1966-1970	3.04	3.48	5.16	2.98	3.90	4.13
Season—						
1967-68	2.06	2.30	4.62	1.92	3.65	3.46
1968-69	3.65	4.06	5.48	3.44	3.96	4.39
1969-70	3.94	4.17	5.70	3.38	4.13	4.72
1970-71	3.59	4.17	4.98	3.63	3.97	4.47
1971-72	2.75	3.18	4.72	3.14	3.80	4.07
1972-73	2.25	2.51	4.08	2.14	3.21	3.42

* Excludes grass and pasture cut for hay.

Information regarding the storage of hay on rural holdings is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

SUGAR-CANE

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions—cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall, and reasonable freedom from frost—are found.

In New South Wales, the planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil, and climatic conditions. Three crops are usually harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting is a standardised process carried out on a contract basis.

The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres. The area cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of mills to treat cane within seasonal limits, and a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be cut for crushing is imposed upon individual growers.

The area and production of sugar-cane in New South Wales in selected seasons since 1915-16 are shown in the following table:—

Table 628. 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 Hectare cut	Total	Average per Hectare cut
	Hectares			Tonnes		\$	\$
1915-16	2,440	2,116	4,556	160,280	65.69	410,140	168.09
1925-26	3,516	4,320	7,836	302,107	85.92	795,380	226.22
1930-31	3,082	3,240	6,322	162,780	52.82	559,400	181.50
1938-39	4,232	4,359	8,591	342,105	80.84	965,040	228.34
1955-56	3,044	3,532	6,576	289,106	94.98	2,161,380	710.04
1965-66	6,404	9,449	15,853	619,100	96.67	4,509,345	704.14
1968-69	8,974	7,522	16,496	1,013,828	112.97	7,059,670	786.68
1969-70	8,028	7,887	15,915	848,637	105.71	6,584,597	820.20
1970-71	9,010	8,045	17,055	1,178,683	130.82	9,381,678	1,041.25
1971-72	9,330	7,418	16,748	980,196	105.06	8,754,438	938.31
1972-73	9,361	6,689	16,050	841,106	89.85	7,660,721	818.36

* Stand-over and newly-planted cane.

† Excludes the small areas cut for green food and for plants.

After a steady increase during the 1960's, the area under sugar-cane reached a record of 17,055 hectares in 1970-71 but has since declined slightly to 16,050 hectares in 1972-73. The average yield of cane per hectare 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 Australian and Queensland Governments. The current Sugar Agreement, which became effective on 1 July 1969, and which is to operate until 30 June 1974, preserves the main features of the previous agreements. In particular, it provides for an embargo on the overseas importation of sugar and fixes the maximum wholesale prices of refined sugar and other sugar products on a uniform basis throughout Australia. Under the Agreement, the Queensland Government agrees to control production of sugar, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales, makes sugar and sugar products available in Australia at no more than the stipulated prices, accepts responsibility for losses arising from the export of surplus sugar, meets the cost of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-growing and fruit-processing industries.

The Queensland Sugar Board, as agent for the Queensland Government, arranges for the refining of the raw sugar acquired and for the local and overseas marketing of sugar. The proceeds of sales at the fixed domestic prices and of export sales of sugar, less transport and administrative costs, are pooled, and the Board pays to the mills an average net realisation price in respect of the raw sugar acquired in each season. The mills retain approximately 30 per cent of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

The following table shows the average net returns from domestic and export sales, the average net realisation prices paid to mills for raw sugar, and the average wholesale and retail prices of refined sugar in recent years:—

Table 629. Prices of Australian Sugar

Year ended 30 June	Raw Sugar (94 Net Tonne)			Year ended 31 December	Refined Sugar	
	Average Net Return per tonne from—		Average Net Realisation Price per tonne paid to Mills		Average Wholesale Price per tonne, Australia*	Average Retail Price per 2 kg packet, Sydney*
	Domestic Sales	Export Sales				
	\$	\$	\$		\$	Cents
1966	119.34	56.56	73.83†	1966	177.67	41.9
1967	140.54	58.48	80.73‡	1967	188.02	45.9
1968	140.94	62.04	80.80	1968	198.37	48.4
1969	140.84	79.55	98.18	1969	198.37	48.3
1970	138.08	86.44	100.72‡	1970	198.37	48.2
1971	136.51	99.35	108.61‡	1971	198.37	46.7
1972	134.93	112.26	117.96‡	1972	198.37	47.1

* Unweighted average of the prices ruling at the middle of each month in the year.

† Excludes payments from Australian Government advances to Queensland Government—see text below table.

‡ Excludes repayment of Australian Government advances.

World open-market prices of sugar fell sharply after 1964—and in 1967–68 the Australian Government 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 \$84.64 per tonne 94 net titre. Payments to the mills from the advances are omitted from the above table; they amounted to \$7.97 per tonne in respect of the 1966 season and \$1.70 per tonne for the 1967 season.

About one quarter of the sugar produced in Australia from a normal crop goes to meet domestic consumption requirements, and the balance is exported.

Under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which became effective in 1953 and (from 1968) subject to review triennially, Australia had a Negotiated Price Quota of 340,377 tonnes per annum to the United Kingdom. The price negotiated for 1969 to 1971 (£stg.42.81 per tonne of bulk raw sugar f.o.b. and stowed) was the same as the price for 1966 to 1968. For the period 1972 to 1974, the agreed price is £stg.49.21 per tonne. The Agreement also allows an Overall Agreement Quota (which includes the Negotiated Price Quota) of 640,112 tonnes per annum to Australia—which can be adjusted from time to time as a result of reallocations of short-falls of other Commonwealth Sugar Agreement exporters, and for other economic or political reasons (Australia's actual quota for 1969 to 1971, and for 1972 to 1974, is 672,625 tonnes). 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). The United Kingdom, now a member of the European Economic

Community, is not committed by the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement after 31 December 1974 although some phasing-out arrangements may be negotiable.

Sugar is also sold to the United States (under quota arrangements to be reviewed in 1974) at that country's domestic sugar prices, less a small import duty. The 1968 International Sugar Agreement, which operated for a period of five years from 1 January 1969, sought to modify movements in prices on the world open market by limiting or regulating the quantity of sugar made available for sale when the market price was at or below a specified level. Particulars of the 1968 Agreement were given on page 821 of Year Book No. 62. At a United Nations Sugar Conference held in 1973, it was not possible to negotiate a new agreement with full economic provisions to succeed the 1968 Agreement. Consequently, since 1 January, 1974, there has been no restriction on world free market trade as a result of any international sugar agreement.

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 39 hectares in 1959-60 to 31,747 hectares in 1972-73, and New South Wales now grows approximately three-quarters of Australia's raw cotton production.

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 1972-73 accounted for 90 per cent of the total crop. All cotton grown in the State is cultivated on irrigated holdings. Eleven ginneries have been built in the 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 630. Cotton-growing, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings growing 2 or more hectares of Cotton	Area Sown with Cotton	Production of Seed Cotton		Gross Value of Production of Seed Cotton (at farm)*	
			Total	Average Yield per Hectare	Total	Average per Hectare
		Hectares	kg	kg	\$	\$
1965-66	58	13,426	46,846,983	3,489	11,131,340	829.09
1966-67	93	12,183	35,916,435	2,948	8,766,690	719.58
1967-68	98	21,640	77,139,797	3,565	15,733,952	727.08
1968-69	108	24,188	78,815,979	3,258	16,912,604	699.21
1969-70	93	22,930	62,951,026	2,745	14,896,352	649.64
1970-71	87	26,403	38,610,543	1,462	9,752,417	369.37
1971-72	92	29,309	100,822,413	3,440	24,338,142	830.40
1972-73	85	31,747	71,905,600	2,265	27,755,787	874.28

* Includes bounty payments.

Under the Raw Cotton Bounty Act, 1963-1969, a bounty was payable, from 1 January 1964, on raw cotton produced in Australia. Until 28 February 1968, the bounty (maximum \$4 million in any one year) was payable only in respect of cotton sold for use in Australia—and was at the rate of 29.6246 cents per kg for middling white raw cotton of a staple length of one inch, with premiums and discounts for other grades and staple lengths. From 1 March 1968, the bounty was payable in respect of all "good" quality cotton produced in Australia, but the total amount was limited to \$4 million in respect of the 1968 and 1969 crops, \$3 million in respect of the 1970 crop, and \$2 million in respect of the 1971 crop. No bounty is payable in respect of the 1972 or subsequent crops.

TOBACCO

Tobacco-growing has been encouraged by the Australian and State Governments for many years and the industry in New South Wales has progressed substantially since 1965, commensurate with restrictions placed on production by the Australian Tobacco Board (see below).

The principal tobacco-growing districts in the State are in the Northern Slope and the Northern Tableland Areas. Trends in the cultivation of tobacco leaf since 1941-42 are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 631. Tobacco-growing, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco	Area Planted	Production (Dried leaf)		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Hectare	Total	Average per Hectare
		Hectares	Tonnes	Tonnes	\$	\$
Average—						
1942-1946	39	260	257	0.99	117,700	452.69 ^a
1947-1951	22	155	147	0.95	116,890	754.13 ^b
1952-1965	29	235	253	1.08	560,050	2,383.19 ^c
1957-1961	73	754	741	0.98	1,672,660	2,218.38 ^c
1962-1966	105	1,089	1,128	1.03	2,285,750	2,098.94 ^c
1967-1971	97	938	1,136	1.23	2,639,626	2,814.10 ^d
Season—						
1967-1968	83	741	941	1.27	2,215,949	2,990.48 ^c
1968-1969	98	887	1,125	1.27	2,659,675	2,998.51 ^c
1969-1970	107	1,108	1,389	1.25	3,238,997	2,932.28 ^c
1970-1971	112	1,231	1,270	1.03	2,997,687	2,435.16 ^c
1971-1972	113	1,273	1,401	1.10	4,512,928	3,545.11 ^c
1972-1973	98	898	1,449	1.61	3,360,275	3,741.95 ^c

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and the Department of Agriculture undertake research into problems associated with tobacco culture, and the Department operates an advisory service to assist farmers. The expenditure on these services is almost wholly derived from the Tobacco Industry Trust Account, maintained from levies paid by tobacco growers and manufacturers and from contributions by the Australian Government and the States where tobacco is grown.

The tobacco industry has a highly protective tariff. Australian manufacturers of 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 Australian Government and the tobacco-producing States introduced a stabilisation scheme for the tobacco-growing industry. The scheme provided for the establishment of an Australian Tobacco Board (representative of the Australian Government, the producing States, growers,

and manufacturers), for an annual marketing quota of leaf which is sold under an agreed grade and price schedule providing for an average minimum price based on a normal crop fall-out, and for the overall quota to be divided among the States and, in turn, among individual growers. A Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board administers the scheme in New South Wales.

GRAPES

The most important viticultural districts in New South Wales are the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire, the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, the irrigated areas in Wakool Shire, and in the Central Coast Area (particularly the Hunter Valley).

The following table shows the total area under grape vines in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 632. Grapes: Area Under Vines, N.S.W.

Season	Bearing Vines	Young Vines (not yet bearing)	Total Area under Vines	Season	Bearing Vines	Young Vines (not yet bearing)	Total Area under Vines
	Hectares				Hectares		
1938-39 ..	6,349	522	6,871	1967-68 ..	7,896	1,070	8,966
1962-63 ..	6,456	709	7,165	1968-69 ..	7,912	1,295	9,206
1963-64 ..	6,761	813	7,574	1969-70 ..	8,254	1,961	10,215
1964-65 ..	6,969	1,313	8,281	1970-71 ..	8,661	2,586	11,247
1965-66 ..	7,464	1,153	8,617	1971-72 ..	10,077	2,859	12,936
1966-67 ..	7,648	954	8,602	1972-73 ..	10,898	2,376	13,274

Fluctuations in the demand for grapes for specific purposes (table, drying, and wine-making) has led to the development of multi-purpose grape varieties. The principal varieties of grapes grown in New South Wales in 1971-72 and 1972-73 are shown in the following table:—

Table 633. Grape Varieties, N.S.W.

Variety	1971-72			1972-73		
	Bearing Vines	Young Vines (not yet bearing)	Total Area under Vines	Bearing Vines	Young Vines (not yet bearing)	Total Area under Vines
	Hectares					
Cabernet Sauvignon	174	344	519	371	335	706
Currant (Zante, Cape)	144	9	153	134	16	150
Doradillo	273	8	281	265	10	275
Grenache	387	91	478	409	48	457
Mataro (Morrastel Burgundy) ..	69	52	121	108	28	136
Muscat Gordo Blanco (Muscatel)	569	53	622	560	67	627
Muscat Hamburg (Black Muscat)	469	35	504	423	52	475
Palomino*	223	10	233	237	3	240
Purple Cornichon	213	4	217	185	10	195
Riesling—Rhine, Clare	64	107	172	98	95	193
Semillon (Hunter River Riesling)	1,110	496	1,606	1,317	326	1,643
Shiraz†	1,679	1,292	2,971	2,405	884	3,289
Sultana	3,026	100	3,126	2,954	185	3,139
Trebbiano‡	539	70	609	556	47	603
Waltham Cross¶	265	9	274	254	12	266
Others	591	178	769	621	259	880
Total	9,795	12,655	12,935	10,898	2,376	13,274

* Also known as Paulo or Listan.

† Also known as Red Hermitage.

‡ Also known as White Hermitage, White Shiraz, or Ugni Blanc.

¶ Also known as Malaga.

Prior to 1970-71, production of grapes for table use (fresh market), drying, or wine-making was reported by growers according to the purpose for which they were intended (as recorded on annual agricultural census returns supplied by growers). The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated for a particular purpose might be used ultimately in a different way. Since the 1970-71 season, growers have been asked to report the production according to the purpose for which the grapes were sold or used.

The following table shows the quantities of grapes produced in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 634. Grapes: Production, N.S.W.

Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made	Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Thous. litres		Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Thous. litres
1938-39	4,099	6,174	16,880	11,374	1967-68	7,903	13,258	50,331	38,233
1962-63	6,642	9,168	34,574	26,631	1968-69	7,590	8,390	55,185	39,083
1963-64	7,125	13,396	39,707	27,413	1969-70	8,706	15,006	67,464	52,412
1964-65	8,383	13,689	41,488	29,113	1970-71	6,991	9,263	54,985	47,170
1965-66	7,823	12,120	42,511	29,272	1971-72	7,987	16,724	80,025	66,546
1966-67	8,333	14,988	47,902	36,996	1972-73	6,422	8,319	67,531	59,995

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 835.

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.

Under the Wine Overseas Marketing Act, 1929-1966, an Australian Wine Board has been established to organise the export trade in Australian wine and brandy, to ensure the quality of the wine exported, and to promote the sales of Australian wine and brandy both in Australia and overseas. The Board, which comprises representatives of wineries and distilleries, grape-growers, and the Australian 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 1972-73 was at the rate of \$2.36 per tonne of fresh grapes and \$7.09 per tonne 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 central coast area, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, passion fruit, and strawberries are most generally planted. On

the tablelands, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and other fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits are cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, pineapples, avocados, macadamia nuts, and other tropical fruits are grown.

The usual periods of harvesting are in the summer and early autumn. Bananas and citrus fruits are harvested throughout the year. Apples and pears are harvested from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, apricots from November to January, and cherries from October to January.

The following table shows the number of trees (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 635. Fruit: Number of Trees and Production, N.S.W.

Fruit	Number of Trees			Production (Bushels)		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Citrus Fruit—						
Oranges: Navel	1,097,641	1,023,822	1,023,897	2,120,540	1,983,653	2,251,294
Valencia	1,566,183	1,564,140	1,551,143	4,101,788	3,606,614	4,700,989
Other	43,867	50,511	41,964	98,799	110,226	87,616
Total	2,707,691	2,638,473	2,617,004	6,321,127	5,700,493	7,039,899
Lemons	312,418	339,861	350,258	650,453	666,685	663,415
Mandarins	228,239	212,225	196,947	252,175	268,809	279,659
Grape Fruit	84,041	107,182	131,245	274,771	330,005	328,882
Other	7,833	...	...	5,536	...	...
Total, Citrus Fruit	3,340,220	3,297,741	3,295,454	7,504,062	6,965,992	8,311,855
Other Orchard Fruit—						
Apples	1,812,846	1,637,596	1,596,451	4,016,028	3,639,786	4,131,284
Apricots	160,585	151,566	135,567	367,379	340,021	260,888
Avocados	13,544	25,397	26,549	4,891	8,068	13,050
Cherries	332,434	377,265	374,713	172,550	268,759	205,040
Figs	3,992	2,877	1,831	14,724	7,128	2,560
Nectarines	47,482	46,618	43,407	53,694	52,752	56,367
Olives	14,331	19,255	14,669	11,340	19,831	14,134
Peaches	733,211	689,250	598,909	1,526,060	1,405,359	1,376,259
Pears	285,502	261,414	258,280	735,514	687,059	740,336
Plums	182,492	187,141	183,307	192,257	187,676	208,256
Prunes	323,041	312,234	304,908	442,517	267,501	258,359
Other	9,332	5,175	6,169	13,995	10,180	8,943
Total, Other Orchard Fruit ..	3,918,792	3,715,788	3,544,760	7,550,949	6,894,120	7,275,476
Plantation Fruit—						
Bananas	7,628*	7,363*	6,815*	3,788,623	3,626,604	3,305,837
Papaws	7*	13*	40*	3,116	5,679	11,400
Passion Fruit	165*	97*	60*	36,981	62,503	37,766
Pineapples	73*	78*	57*	45,405	33,845	19,639
Total, Plantation Fruit ..	7,873*	7,551*	6,972*	3,874,125	3,728,631	3,374,642
Berry Fruit	52*	85*	61*	250,320†	344,043†	379,989†
Edible Nuts—						
Macadamia Nuts	31,051	42,915	48,809	23,857†	34,430†	21,214†
Other	5,484	4,857	49,510	8,826†	6,665†	6,378†

* Hectares.

† Kilograms.

CITRUS FRUITS

Particulars of the area and production of citrus fruit in the State are shown in the next table:—

Table 636. 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 Hectare Bearing	Total	Average per Hectare Bearing
	Hectares			Bushels		\$	\$
Average—							
1947-1951	10,176	2,675	12,851	3,638,917	358	3,546,580	348.52
1952-1956	10,663	2,547	13,210	3,701,807	348	6,073,980	569.63
1957-1961	9,796	2,584	12,380	3,889,732	397	6,489,120	662.42
1962-1966	10,299	3,163	13,462	5,462,341	530	8,134,827	789.86
1967-1971	10,991	2,617	13,608	6,599,407	600	10,827,444	985.12
Season—							
1938-39	9,476	1,648	11,124	3,108,859	328	1,646,600	173.76
1965-66	10,695	3,195	13,890	5,221,165	488	8,162,253	763.18
1966-67	10,809	2,924	13,733	6,107,914	565	9,554,165	883.91
1967-68	10,931	2,892	13,823	6,209,708	568	9,876,343	903.52
1968-69	11,186	2,526	13,712	6,580,869	588	10,321,880	922.75
1969-70	11,207	2,414	13,621	6,594,481	588	13,163,604	1,174.59
1970-71	11,188	2,329	13,517	7,504,062	671	11,921,226	1,065.54
1971-72	11,813	2,518	14,331	6,065,992	590	9,128,828	772.78
1972-73	10,352	2,359	12,711	8,311,855	803	11,256,496	1,087.37

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated about Gosford, Wyong, Windsor, Colo, Baulkham Hills, and Hornsby, within about 80 kilometres of Sydney, and in the Murrumbidgee, Curlwaa, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. Of 12,700 hectares under citrus fruits in 1972-73, approximately 5,500 hectares were in the areas first named and about 3,600 hectares 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 637. 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
1966-67	802.0	1,405.5	45.7	2,253.2	193.6	158.2	45.7	2,650.7
1967-68	819.3	1,407.3	34.8	2,261.4	202.4	172.0	48.7	2,684.5
1968-69	841.1	1,438.9	34.0	2,314.0	207.2	173.9	51.6	2,746.7
1969-70	865.6	1,409.5	36.8	2,311.9	216.6	180.6	60.2	2,769.2
1970-71	885.6	1,371.6	40.0	2,297.2	220.1	183.8	63.7	2,764.7
1971-72	839.8	1,361.0	45.2	2,246.0	228.6	173.9	66.4	2,714.8
1972-73	854.3	1,340.2	34.2	2,228.7	224.5	168.6	66.6	2,688.4
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
1966-67	1,731.5	3,422.4	104.1	5,258.0	488.0	180.5	181.5	6,107.9
1967-68	1,781.8	3,316.7	66.8	5,165.3	572.7	262.2	209.5	6,209.7
1968-69	1,986.3	3,606.1	64.6	5,657.0	503.3	205.2	215.3	6,580.9
1969-70	1,872.6	3,486.6	80.9	5,440.1	629.0	258.8	266.5	6,594.5
1970-71	2,120.5	4,101.8	98.8	6,321.1	650.4	252.2	280.3	7,504.1
1971-72	1,983.7	3,606.6	110.2	5,700.5	666.7	268.8	330.0	6,966.0
1972-73	2,251.3	4,700.9	87.6	7,039.9	663.4	279.7	328.9	8,311.9

Oranges predominate, with valencias comprising 60 per cent and navels 38 per cent of the orange trees. The number of orange trees of bearing age increased by 37 per cent between 1938-39 and 1972-73, lemon trees remained relatively stable throughout the period, and mandarin trees decreased by 51 per cent.

Seasonal conditions cause rather marked fluctuations in production. In 1972-73, 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 638. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit*: Area and Production

Season	Area under Cultivation			Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Total	Average per Hectare Bearing
	Hectares			\$	\$
Average—					
1937-1941	13,730	4,029	17,759	1,865,690	139.54
1942-1946	12,893	2,788	15,681	3,909,730	303.24
1947-1951	13,232	2,807	16,039	5,641,470	426.35
1952-1956	12,018	3,026	15,043	10,746,810	894.23
1957-1961	11,073	3,879	14,951	12,292,940	1,110.17
1962-1966	12,298	4,354	16,652	15,320,643	1,245.78
1967-1971	12,837	3,863	16,700	19,065,448	1,485.19
Season—					
1938-39	13,774	4,029	17,803	1,798,240	130.55
1967-68	12,744	3,998	16,743	14,973,162	1,174.92
1968-69	12,750	3,874	16,624	20,047,991	1,572.39
1969-70	12,967	3,714	16,681	20,398,235	1,573.09
1970-71	12,495	3,512	16,007	19,060,557	1,525.45
1971-72	13,367	3,979	17,346	18,856,676	1,410.69
1972-73	11,723	3,476	15,199	20,607,200	1,757.84

* Includes Passion Fruit and Nuts.

Of the total area under these fruits in 1972-73, 7,418 hectares were in the Tablelands Areas, 2,212 hectares were in the Sydney and Southern Coastal Area (mostly near Sydney), and 2,885 hectares (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 639. 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
1967-68	1,326,539	248,375	648,732	158,431	132,575	265,591	173,723
1968-69	1,371,551	253,166	607,942	156,501	135,708	279,130	170,802
1969-70	1,427,675	247,470	624,584	148,092	139,541	273,962	185,076
1970-71	1,409,149	245,563	605,522	145,046	140,730	272,508	196,885
1971-72	1,274,930	218,170	577,860	138,833	145,722	255,148	233,246
1972-73	1,287,100	229,311	514,509	124,989	148,204	258,354	238,534
PRODUCTION (Bushels)							
1938-39	936,766	338,467	583,833	153,685	114,140	146,409	127,459
1967-68	3,287,124	581,909	1,390,721	242,481	123,010	152,324	114,925
1968-69	3,700,903	649,813	1,123,684	306,614	160,568	304,795	123,017
1969-70	4,100,499	816,345	1,185,869	219,077	127,642	423,782	135,379
1970-71	4,016,028	735,514	1,526,060	367,379	192,257	442,517	172,550
1971-72	3,639,786	687,059	1,405,359	340,021	189,676	267,501	268,759
1972-73	4,131,284	740,336	1,376,259	260,888	208,256	258,359	205,040

BANANAS

The development of banana-growing since 1929-30 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 640. Banana-growing, N.S.W.

Season	Holdings Cultivating Bananas	Area under Cultivation			Production	Gross Value of Production (at farm)
		Bearing	Not Bearing	Total		
		Hectares			Bushels	\$
1929-30	523	731	621	1,352	175,680	215,680
1934-35	2,117	4,929	1,575	6,504	1,589,064	612,440
1938-39	1,501	4,726	888	5,613	1,582,706	1,170,540
1948-49	2,876	7,966	1,312	9,278	2,404,200	3,579,780
1958-59	2,997	8,412	1,785	10,197	3,917,640	10,586,280
1963-64	2,330	8,902	563	9,464	4,497,024	8,394,420
1964-65	2,149	7,898	565	8,463	4,113,406	10,118,980
1965-66	2,060	7,549	821	8,370	3,742,644	11,156,176
1966-67	1,924	7,252	904	8,156	3,920,595	10,496,311
1967-68	1,864	7,294	797	8,091	4,134,993	9,931,427
1968-69	1,800	7,335	530	7,865	3,694,722	8,756,412
1969-70	1,821	7,380	768	8,148	3,820,697	11,839,191
1970-71	1,704	7,172	455	7,628	3,788,623	7,816,110
1971-72	1,591	6,772	591	7,363	3,626,604	8,587,717
1972-73	1,479	6,260	555	6,815	3,305,837	12,894,833

Banana-growing in New South Wales is confined to the Northern Coastal Area, where it is extensive in the Tweed River and Coff's Harbour districts. The area increased rapidly during the depression years, but with more prosperous conditions and a recurrence of bunchy-top, it contracted during the later nineteen-thirties. Since the war, the industry has expanded, and the area under cultivation has generally exceeded 8,000 hectares, although there has been a gradual contraction since 1969-70. 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, 1969-1970, held its first meeting in July 1970. It is composed of the board of directors of the Banana Growers' Federation Co-operative Limited (a growers' organisation which handles the marketing of bananas and other produce to southern markets), a State Government nominee, and a consumers' representative.

Before the formal constitution of the Committee, the Banana Growers' Federation had been imposing quotas (since December 1969) on the quantity of bananas that could be transported to southern markets, in an effort to achieve orderly marketing and stable prices. The Banana Marketing Control Committee assumed this responsibility—and, in order to function effectively, is empowered to impose levies on the production of bananas and to issue directions relating to the marketing of bananas. The Committee also has the power to carry out other functions relating to the handling, transport, and ripening of bananas.

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 641. Dried Fruits: Production, N.S.W.

Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes	Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes
	Tonnes					Tonnes			
1963	470	7,440	1,258	4,637	1968	513	10,898	1,415	1,216
1964	721	12,127	1,659	4,272	1969	435	6,909	1,046	3,010
1965	642	11,417	1,719	4,568	1970	661	13,562	782	4,082
1966	457	9,853	1,811	2,729	1971	620	7,556	1,087	4,156
1967	653	12,580	1,755	5,398	1972	551	14,900	1,273	2,583

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses, and graded and packed hygienically in properly branded containers. The N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board has regulated the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales since 1928, and the Australian Dried Fruits Control Board has controlled exports since 1924. The system of marketing gives to each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable overseas marketings. Quotas, which are declared by the State Boards each

season, and which are uniform for all States, fix the proportion of the production of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State. The quotas for dried fruits produced in each of the last ten years are given in the next table:—

Table 642. Quotas for Intrastate Sales of Dried Fruit

Kind of Dried Fruit	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Per cent. of Production									
Currants	56	37	33	55	45	50	60	51½	50	40
Sultanas	24	16	16	20	17½	20	35	17½	30	10
Lexias	54	46	40	35	50	55	80	99½	65	40
Prunes	40	45	50	75	62	100	87½	65	60	82½

A stabilisation scheme for the Australian dried vine fruits industry operated for the five seasons from 1964 to 1968. The scheme provided for the guarantee by the Australian Government of a minimum average return on a substantial part of each season's production and the operation of stabilisation funds (one for each variety of fruit) to which growers were required to contribute.

No stabilisation scheme operated in respect of the 1969 and 1970 seasons. In September 1971, growers agreed to a new scheme to operate for the five seasons 1971 to 1975. The provisions of this scheme are similar to those of the 1964 to 1968 scheme, details of which are shown on page 713 of Year Book No. 60.

VEGETABLES

The following table shows the area and production of the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last two seasons:—

Table 643. Vegetables for Human Consumption: Area and Production

Vegetable	Area		Production		
	1971-72	1972-73	Unit of Quantity	1971-72	1972-73
	Hectares	Hectares			
Potatoes	9,987	9,134	Tonne	171,801	130,301
Carrots	1,011	994	Tonne	26,675	27,248
Onions	832	910	Tonne	21,847	19,246
Parsnips	140	122	Tonne	2,486	2,356
Beetroot	168	139	Tonne	3,086	2,867
Tomatoes	2,609	2,255	Half-case	4,587,159	5,239,682
Beans, French	2,279	2,202	Bushel	870,219	6,752,340
Peas, Green	3,572	2,768	Bushel	...	6,316,335
Cabbages	632	631	Dozen	573,533	521,880
Cauliflowers	776	712	Dozen	575,182	491,113
Lettuce	719	651	Case	933,669	928,534
Asparagus	1,622	1,918	kg	5,538,531	5,676,458
Other Vegetables	5,482	5,017	...	...	...
Total, All Vegetables	29,829	27,448	...	...	...

All persons growing more than 0.1 hectares of potatoes must be licensed under the State Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940-1972. 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 644. Potatoes: Area and Production, N.S.W.

Season	Area				Production			
	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	All Other Areas	Total, N.S.W.	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	All Other Areas	Total, N.S.W.
	Hectares				Tonnes			
1962-63	3,891	6,437	769	11,096	50,110	77,915	7,079	135,103
1963-64	3,727	5,415	713	9,855	44,113	49,405	6,368	99,886
1964-65	3,476	4,306	526	8,308	45,374	26,076	5,424	76,873
1965-66	4,348	3,886	634	8,868	56,452	40,914	8,961	106,327
1966-67	4,842	4,085	619	9,547	66,865	53,196	8,147	128,208
1967-68	4,404	4,736	707	9,848	59,247	56,759	8,760	124,766
1968-69	5,265	5,267	1,299	11,831	75,151	68,716	19,536	163,404
1969-70	4,984	4,128	1,355	10,467	63,775	59,524	21,028	144,327
1970-71	3,986	3,660	1,298	8,945	63,839	62,047	19,802	145,688
1971-72	3,917	4,477	1,592	9,987	67,226	79,150	25,425	171,801
1972-73	3,470	3,767	1,898	9,134	55,223	47,316	27,767	130,306

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING

The following table shows the production and the value of sales and transfers of canned and bottled fruit and vegetables in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years:—

Table 645. Canned and Bottled Fruit and Vegetables

Year ended 30 June	Fruit, Canned or Bottled			Vegetables, Canned or Bottled		
	Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
	Thous. kg	Thous. kg	\$ thous.	Thous. kg	Thous. kg	\$ thous.
1938-39	12,876	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	2,224	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
1968-69	25,680	26,888	7,921	31,387	33,819	14,380
1969-70	31,951	29,253	9,615	35,424	34,371	14,224
1970-71	36,191	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	32,717	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
1971-72	34,069	31,779	11,482	41,413	38,616	17,139
1972-73	34,379	31,265	13,005	39,684	42,934	20,748

Under the Sugar Agreements between the Australian and Queensland Governments (see page 825), 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 (\$9.84 per tonne of refined cane sugar from 1 June 1960 to 30 June 1969, and \$14.76 per tonne since 1 July 1969) is designed to assist the Australian fruit processing industry, and is paid in respect of the cane sugar used in the manufacture of approved fruit products for home consumption or export. The export sugar rebate is paid in respect of approved fruit products exported, to

ensure that the manufacturers concerned do not pay higher prices for Australian sugar than the price for which the cheapest imported sugar could be landed duty-free in Australia. Under the current agreement, which is to operate until 30 June 1974, the Queensland Government contributes \$924,000 annually to the Committee and, in addition, reimburses the Committee for the actual expenditure on the export sugar rebates and the domestic rebates in respect of approved fruit products ultimately exported. Funds which remain after the payment of rebates and administrative expenses may be used by the Committee to promote the use and sale of Australian manufactured fruit products, for research directed to increasing the yield per hectare 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 \$348,966 in the year ended 30 June 1972, and \$269,965 in the year ended 30 June 1973.

The export of canned fruit is supervised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board, under the Canned Fruits Export Marketing Act, 1963-1970.

The Canned Fruits Board estimated the total Australian production in 1972 at 9,452,000 basic cartons (twenty-four 29 oz. cans or their equivalent) of deciduous tree fruits and 2,312,000 basic cartons of canned pineapple products (including 505,000 cartons of juice). New South Wales production represented approximately 15 per cent of Australian deciduous fruits produced.

The Australian exports of canned deciduous fruits during 1972 totalled approximately 6,287,000 cartons, of which 46 per cent went to the United Kingdom. About 3,223,000 cartons were delivered to the domestic market, which is estimated to have absorbed also some 2,036,000 cartons of pineapple products. Exports of canned pineapple products amounted to about 276,000 cartons.

The Australian Government provided emergency adjustment assistance to growers of fruit for canning who were seriously affected by the revaluation of the Australian dollar in December 1972. Payments were at the rate of \$11.81 per tonne of peaches, pears, and apricots delivered to canneries in the 1972-73 season. The maximum payment per grower was \$1,500.

MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The State's principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled (since 1 January 1969) by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Markets are received by road and rail (and occasionally by sea and air) from intrastate and interstate sources. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market. The Markets are to be transferred from the Inner City 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. Cherries and figs, however, are packed in $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel cases. The principal varieties of fresh fruit marketed and the approximate weight per bushel of each are shown below:—

Table 646. 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
	kg		kg		kg		kg
Apples ..	18	Grapes ..	22	Oranges ..	23	Pineapples ..	21
Apricots ..	25	Lemons ..	24	Passion Fruit ..	14	Plums ..	27
Bananas ..	24	Mandarins ..	20	Peaches ..	23	Quinces ..	18
Cherries ..	22	Nectarines ..	23	Pears ..	23	Tomatoes ..	24
Figs ..	22						

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, 1924-1971), 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 and Agents Act, 1941-1973, need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of 16 kilometres from the General Post Office, Sydney.

Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, and must keep books in the form prescribed. The fees, charges, and commission which an agent may charge are fixed by regulation. The current maximum commission which may be charged for fruit, vegetables, and potatoes and other edible roots and tubers is 10 per cent (subject to minimum rates of 12c per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel case, 10c per bushel case, 8c per $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel case, and 5c per $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel case for fruit and tomatoes).

At 1 January 1973, the number of agents registered was 261, of whom 238 were in the metropolitan area, 21 in Newcastle, and 2 in the country.

Chapter 30

PASTORAL INDUSTRY

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are eminently suited for pastoral pursuits, and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Despite the growth of other rural industries, the pastoral industries continue in most years to contribute between 45 and 55 per cent of the total value of rural production.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Industries". Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit, and is the principal rural enterprise in practically every Statistical Agricultural Area except the Coastal. Beef cattle are raised mainly in the Northern and Central Coastal, and the Tableland, Slope, and Northern Plains Areas. Pigs are bred principally in conjunction with dairying in the Northern Coastal Area, and with wheatgrowing in the Northern and Central Slope Areas.

LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1961, and at the end of each of the last ten seasons:—

Table 647. 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	1964	163,240	4,788,976	71,764,000	391,300
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,279,000	213,193	1965	157,928	4,619,067	72,396,000	448,661
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,592,000	213,916	1966	150,807	4,152,872	61,396,000	479,768
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,000	253,189	1967	146,129	4,145,660	63,848,000	513,575
1901	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,000	265,730	1968	<i>n.a.</i>	4,554,524	67,786,000	645,196
1911†	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093	1969	131,566	4,864,409	68,153,000	690,226
1921†	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253	1970	136,212	5,637,039	72,284,000	707,831
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331	1971	<i>n.a.</i>	6,493,774	70,605,000	796,184
1941	531,776	2,769,061	55,568,000	507,738	1972	<i>n.a.</i>	7,409,535	62,000,000	1,059,331
1951	328,428	3,702,848	54,111,000	316,833	1973	<i>n.a.</i>	7,918,448	52,037,000	1,064,678
1961	192,254	4,241,860	68,087,000	455,345					

* At 31 December in 1861 to 1911, at 30 June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31 March in 1941 and later years.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in June 1974.

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 648. Livestock in Australia, 31 March 1973

State	Horses*	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	Thousands			
New South Wales	136	7,919	52,037	1,065
Victoria	53	5,493	24,186	583
Queensland	173	9,795	13,346	542
South Australia	16	1,583	15,651	499
Western Australia	29	2,182	30,919	476
Tasmania	6	900	3,824	85
Northern Territory	41	1,237	3	7
Australian Capital Territory	1	19	143	...
Total, Australia	456	29,130	140,109	3,257
Proportion per cent, in N.S.W.	29.8	27.2	37.1	32.7

* At 31 March 1970.

An indication of the fluctuations in the number of livestock depastured in the State since 1861 is given in the next table. For this purpose, an arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock is used to express sheep, horses, and cattle in common terms, pigs being disregarded. The resulting sheep equivalent is shown for significant years between 1861 and 1961 and for each of the last ten years.

Table 649. Livestock—Sheep Equivalent

Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands
1861	30,666	1916	67,743	1951	94,424
1870	41,636	1918	81,560	1957	109,133
1875	60,272	1920	70,616	1961	112,428
1877	52,267	1921	78,134	1964	121,286
1881	66,551	1923	77,872	1965	120,166
1884	49,283	1927	90,350	1966	104,433
1891	87,816	1930	80,931	1967	106,766
1895	74,118	1933	90,399	1968	114,721†
1899	60,706	1935	93,504	1969	118,113
1901	67,199	1939	82,309	1970	130,016
1902	48,563	1940	87,347	1971	135,543‡
1905	67,955	1945	82,473	1972	136,095‡
1910	89,489	1947	76,734	1973	131,221‡

* At 31 December in 1861 to 1910, at 30 June in 1916 to 1930, and at 31 March in later years.

† Partly estimated. The number of horses was not collected in 1968.

‡ Excludes horses, the numbers of which have not been collected since 1970.

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 1951.

Table 650. Livestock, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Livestock Numbers (Thousands)				Proportion per cent of Total			
	1951	1961	1971	1973	1951	1961	1971	1973
SHEEP								
Coastal	1,711	1,855	1,384	862	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.7
Tableland	12,082	15,721	19,174	14,975	22.3	23.1	27.0	28.8
Slope	21,442	27,685	28,726	20,177	39.6	40.7	40.7	38.9
Northern and Southern Plains	13,059	15,640	14,176	9,920	24.1	23.0	20.1	19.1
Western Plain	5,817	7,187	7,146	6,104	10.8	10.6	10.1	11.7
Total, N.S.W.	54,111	68,087	70,605	52,037	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS IN COMMERCIAL DAIRIES*								
Coastal	881	864	582	595	91.4	91.4	89.5	87.1
Tableland	27	20	14	18	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.6
Slope	47	40	22	27	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.9
Northern and Southern Plains	8	21	31	43	0.9	2.2	4.8	6.3
Western Plain	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total, N.S.W.	964	946	650	683	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OTHER CATTLE								
Coastal	990	1,093	1,749	1,958	36.2	33.2	29.9	27.1
Tableland	566	716	1,247	1,683	20.7	21.7	21.3	23.3
Slope	748	942	1,858	2,313	27.3	28.6	31.8	32.0
Northern and Southern Plains	359	463	861	1,114	13.1	14.0	14.7	15.4
Western Plains	76	81	129	168	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.3
Total, N.S.W.	2,739	3,296	5,843	7,236	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
HORSES								
Coastal	124	65	44†	<i>n.a.</i>	37.7	33.9	32.6†	<i>n.a.</i>
Tableland	56	33	26†	<i>n.a.</i>	17.0	17.0	19.1†	<i>n.a.</i>
Slope	95	55	40†	<i>n.a.</i>	29.0	28.6	29.0†	<i>n.a.</i>
Northern and Southern Plains	40	29	20†	<i>n.a.</i>	12.1	15.0	14.7†	<i>n.a.</i>
Western Plains	14	11	6†	<i>n.a.</i>	4.2	5.5	4.6†	<i>n.a.</i>
Total, N.S.W.	328	192	136†	<i>n.a.</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0†	<i>n.a.</i>

* Excludes heifer calves.

† The number of horses was not collected in 1971. The figures shown relate to 1970.

Since 1971 the low wool prices and attractive prospects in the alternative activity of beef raising have led to heavy slaughtering of sheep, with the result that at March 1973 the number of sheep recorded was the lowest since 1949. The table shows the growing importance of the Tableland Areas for sheep raising. More than one quarter of the State's sheep are now to be

found in these areas. The table also illustrates the predominance of dairying in the Coastal Areas, which contain almost 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 fertilisation of the land and by cultivation of suitable grasses) and the conservation of fodder is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

SHEEP

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1961 and at the end of each of the last ten seasons, as well as the average rate of increase or decrease in each period:—

Table 651. Sheep Numbers

Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease
	Thous.	Per cent		Thous.	Per cent		Thous.	Per cent
1861	5,615	...	1916	36,490	(-)5.6	1964	71,764	2.5
1866	11,562	15.5	1921	37,750	0.7	1965	72,396	0.9
1871	16,278	7.1	1926	53,860	7.4	1966	61,396	(-)15.2
1876	25,269	9.2	1931	53,366	(-)0.2	1967	63,848	4.0
1881	36,591	7.7	1936	51,936	(-)0.5	1968	67,786	6.2
1886	39,169	1.4	1941	55,568	1.4	1969	68,153	0.5
1891	61,831	9.6	1946	44,076	(-)4.1	1970	72,284	6.1
1896	48,318	(-)4.8	1951	54,111	4.6	1971	70,605	(-)2.3
1901	41,857	(-)2.8	1956	62,988	3.3	1972	62,000	(-)12.2
1906	44,132	1.1	1961	68,087	1.6 ^r	1973	52,037	(-)16.1
1911	48,830	2.0						

* At 31 December in 1861 to 1911, at 30 June in 1916 to 1931, and at 31 March in later years.

Before 1956, the number of sheep was greatest in 1891. During the thirty years following 1891, the decline in the number of sheep seems to have been due mainly to a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The rabbit pest, too, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

In the nineteen-twenties and later years, the grazing capacity of the pastoral lands was improved by increased conservation of water, control of the rabbit pest, the fertilising of pastures and cultivation of grasses, and improvements in facilities for the transfer of stock from localities where seasonal conditions had become unfavourable. Between 1923 and 1926, the number of sheep rose by 15 millions, and remained above 50 millions (except in 1930 and 1939) until 1945, when it fell sharply to 46,700,000. High wool prices and a succession of good seasons brought about a rapid recovery after 1947; sheep numbers continued to expand in subsequent years, and a record number of 72,400,000 was reached in 1965. Numbers fell sharply in 1966 as a result of drought conditions (the number in that year, 61,400,000, being the lowest recorded since 1955)—but with improved seasons in the following years, sheep numbers recovered to 72,284,000 in 1970. The sharp decline to 52,037,000 in 1973 reflects the effect of low prices for wool, which resulted in growers converting to beef cattle raising as an alternative to woolgrowing.

The numbers of sheep in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in 1926 and later years are shown in the next table:—

Table 652. Sheep Numbers, in Agricultural Areas

At 31 March	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas		Slopes Areas			Plains Areas			Total, N.S.W
		N.	C. & S.	N.	C.	S.	N.	S.	W.	
Thousands										
1926*	1,624	2,784	6,895	8,909	5,312	5,503	9,951	6,040	6,842	53,860
1936	1,867	3,095	8,093	9,824	5,198	5,966	8,159	4,453	5,281	51,936
1946	1,634	2,763	7,736	9,133	4,502	4,914	7,583	2,604	3,205	44,076
1956	1,889	3,456	10,078	10,723	6,756	7,762	9,970	4,994	7,360	62,988
1966	1,592	4,694	11,988	9,503	7,274	9,040	6,726	5,840	4,740	61,396
1969	1,895	5,523	12,874	10,413	7,896	9,136	7,890	5,797	6,729	68,153
1970	1,785	5,350	13,868	10,639	8,649	10,071	8,306	6,419	7,195	72,284
1971	1,384	5,025	14,149	9,792	8,704	10,229	7,815	6,361	7,146	70,605
1972	1,050	4,532	12,519	7,836	7,686	8,802	6,991	5,191	7,393	62,000
1973	862	4,169	10,805	6,299	6,373	7,505	5,834	4,086	6,104	52,037

* At 30 June.

The following table shows as closely as possible the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep during each of the last eleven seasons:—

Table 653. Sheep: Elements of Increase and Decrease

Season	Lambs Marked	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered	Net Exports of Sheep	Approximate Number of Deaths on Holdings (Balance) *	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Sheep at 31 March
1962-63	19,960	11,777	2,648	5,012	(+) 523	70,021
1963-64	20,881	11,888	2,712	4,538	(+) 1,743	71,764
1964-65	20,477	11,785	2,949	5,111	(+) 632	72,396
1965-66	14,256	11,115	3,656	10,485	(—) 11,000	61,396
1966-67	18,434	10,258	1,749	3,975	(+) 2,452	63,848
1967-68	21,114	11,631	1,854	3,691	(+) 3,938	67,786
1968-69	20,593	12,765	2,530	4,931	(+) 367	68,153
1969-70	23,422	13,369	721	5,200	(+) 4,131	72,284
1970-71	21,621	14,269	3,331	5,700	(—) 1,679	70,605
1971-72	18,593	16,508	4,100	6,590	(—) 8,605	62,000
1972-73	13,648	14,468	2,943	6,200	(—) 9,963	52,037

* The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations.

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions—losses by death, attributable mainly to floods or to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States.

Apart from temporary set-backs in 1957-58 and in 1960-61, the sheep population had increased steadily during the decade prior to 1965-66, the number of sheep in March 1965 (72,396,000) being the highest ever recorded. A sharp fall in 1965-66 was the result of drought conditions in that year, affecting both the number of lambs marked and the number of deaths on holdings. The significant recovery in the number of lambs marked from 14,256,000 in 1965-66 to an average of 20,891,000 in the four following seasons (an increase of 47 per cent.) was the principal factor in the increase in sheep numbers to 72,284,000 in March 1970. The lower

numbers of lambs marked and the increase in the number of sheep and lambs slaughtered since 1970-71 were the main elements contributing to the fall in sheep numbers to 52,037,000 at March 1973.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCKS

The sheep flocks on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1973 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock, for groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas:—

Table 654. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock, 31 March 1973

Size of Sheep Flock	Coastal Areas	Tableland Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	Total, N.S.W.
Under 50	672	751	1,187	432	14	3,056
50-99	122	365	532	206	12	1,237
100-199	91	564	748	276	27	1,706
200-299	59	428	656	234	11	1,388
300-399	49	399	692	226	17	1,383
400-499	38	324	778	198	14	1,352
500-999	160	1,613	3,757	984	45	6,559
1,000-1,999	145	2,092	4,425	1,086	119	7,867
2,000-4,999	99	1,878	2,420	1,195	662	6,254
5,000-9,999	16	434	336	283	406	1,475
10,000-19,999	4	102	56	93	54	309
20,000-49,999	1	14	9	20	5	49
50,000 or more	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total Holdings	1,456	8,965	15,596	5,233	1,386	32,636

About 60 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 24 per cent of the total number of flocks. About one third of the total flocks contained less than 500 sheep, and only one flock had 50,000 or more sheep.

Trends since 1901 in the size of sheep flocks on rural holdings in the State are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 655. Rural Holdings with Sheep, Classified by Size of Sheep Flock

Year	Size of Sheep Flock								Total Rural Holdings with Sheep
	Under 500 Sheep	500 to 999 Sheep	1,000 to 1,999 Sheep	2,000 to 4,999 Sheep	5,000 to 9,999 Sheep	10,000 to 19,999 Sheep	20,000 to 49,999 Sheep	50,000 or more Sheep	
1901	8,838	2,962	2,351	1,722	729	465	344	88	17,499
1911	13,895	3,878	3,510	2,735	847	507	296	59	25,727
1921	15,431	4,474	3,459	2,310	722	349	149	28	26,922
1929	13,061	6,789	5,669	4,271	1,209	518	171	20	31,708
1941	12,517	7,681	6,563	5,326	1,384	471	143	13	34,098
1950	11,111	8,990	7,252	4,815	1,042	280	71	5	33,566
1960	9,060	9,041	11,701	8,201	1,930	387	84	4	40,408
1966	9,626	8,960	10,698	7,731	1,381	278	59	3	38,736
1969	8,970	7,757	10,259	8,276	1,977	404	79	3	37,725
1971	8,478	6,546	9,645	8,635	2,283	444	88	3	36,122
1972	9,463	6,663	8,723	7,409	1,987	389	67	2	34,703
1973	10,122	6,539	7,867	6,254	1,475	309	49	1	32,636

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 656. Sheep: Sex and Age

At 31 March	Number of Sheep					Proportion of Total Sheep				
	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep	Sheep, 1 year and over			Lambs and Hoggets (under 1 year)	Total Sheep
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers			Rams	Ewes	Wethers		
	Thousands					Per cent				
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	14,857	16,766	67,786	1.2	52.2	21.9	24.7	100.0
1969	844	36,912	15,189	15,209	68,153	1.2	54.2	22.3	22.3	100.0
1970	851	38,113	16,103	17,217	72,284	1.2	52.7	22.3	23.8	100.0
1971	840	37,621	15,926	16,218	70,605	1.2	53.3	22.6	23.0	100.0
1972	781	33,724	13,628	13,867	62,000	1.3	54.4	22.0	22.4	100.0
1973	666	29,394	11,466	10,510	52,037	1.3	56.5	22.0	20.2	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, cause wide variations in the natural increase.

Lambing results in quinquennial periods since 1941-42 and in each of the last fifteen seasons were as follows:—

Table 657. 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				Thousands			Per cent
	Per cent				Per cent			Per cent
Average—								
1942-1946	20,307	12,855	63.3	1962-65	26,827	19,960	74.4	
1947-1951	18,893	12,732	67.4	1963-64	27,548	20,881	75.8	
1952-1956	20,258	13,669	67.5	1964-65	27,131	20,477	75.5	
1957-1961	24,791	16,920	68.3	1965-66	24,404	14,256	58.4	
1962-1966	26,486	19,008	71.8	1966-67	25,652	18,434	71.9	
1967-1971	27,725	21,041	75.9	1967-68	28,126	21,114	75.1	
Season—								
1958-59	24,227	16,856	69.6	1968-69	27,489	20,593	74.9	
1959-60	26,656	19,330	72.5	1969-70	29,304	23,442	80.0	
1960-61	25,217	17,176	68.1	1970-71	28,054	21,621	77.1	
1961-62	26,520	19,466	73.4	1971-72	25,823	18,593	72.0	
				1972-73	20,988	13,649	65.0	

* Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the period shown.

During the twenty seasons from 1941-42 to 1960-61, the number of ewes mated in the season averaged 21,062,000, the number of lambs marked averaged 14,044,000, and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated averaged 66.7 per cent. With particularly favourable seasonal conditions in the four seasons 1961-62 to 1964-65, the average number of ewes mated was about 27,000,000, the average number of lambs marked exceeded 20,000,000, and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated rose to 74.8 per cent. In 1965-66, as a result of drought conditions, the number of ewes mated declined (to 24,040,000), and the number of lambs marked (14,256,000) and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated (58.4 per cent) declined sharply as compared with previous seasons. In the five seasons 1966-67 to 1970-71, the average number of ewes mated (27,725,000), the average number of lambs marked (21,046,000), and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated (75.9 per cent) recovered to pre-drought levels. In the 1972-73 season the numbers of ewes mated and lambs marked and the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated were all lower than at any time since the quinquennial period 1952-56, reflecting the low returns to woolgrowers over the previous two seasons, and the poor seasonal conditions in 1972-73.

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 658. Lambing, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	1971-72			1972-73		
	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	384	258	67.2	297	192	64.6
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	1,503	1,209	80.4	1,333	1,050	78.8
Central and Southern	4,441	3,306	74.4	3,759	2,838	75.5
Total	5,944	4,515	76.0	5,093	3,888	76.3
Slope Areas—						
Northern	3,322	2,245	67.6	2,556	1,511	59.1
Central	3,250	2,330	71.7	2,664	1,687	63.3
Southern	3,927	2,963	75.5	3,188	2,282	71.6
Total	10,499	7,538	71.8	8,408	5,480	65.2
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	3,152	2,118	67.2	2,584	1,360	52.6
Southern	2,857	2,206	77.2	2,198	1,550	70.5
Total	6,009	4,324	72.0	4,782	2,910	60.9
Western Plains Area ..	2,987	1,958	65.6	2,410	1,180	49.0
Total, N.S.W.	25,823	18,593	72.0	20,988	13,649	65.0

* 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 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 500 or more millimetres 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 659. Breeds of Sheep

Breed	Total Sheep (Rams, Ewes, Wethers, Lambs, and Hoggots)					Rams (1 year and over)
	1939	1962	1965	1968	1971	1971
Merino	40,861,601	54,095,959	56,232,050	48,977,322	53,016,579	530,290
Other Recognised Breeds—						
Corriedale	471,134	3,978,613	3,801,651	3,507,996	2,641,465	32,755
Polwarth	25,089	555,071	587,798	492,226	447,782	5,931
Border Leicester ..	124,774	1,652,110	2,083,503	1,256,949	901,590	114,252
Romney Marsh .. .	45,277	304,512	298,764	283,435	169,366	3,434
Dorset Horn	20,610	550,137	586,455	589,089	692,167	133,491
Southdown	19,033	50,340	31,721	37,437	98,270	4,221
Other	12,701	112,400	211,078	165,493	244,988	13,846
<i>Total, Other Recognised Breeds</i>	<i>718,618</i>	<i>7,203,183</i>	<i>7,600,970</i>	<i>6,332,625</i>	<i>5,195,628</i>	<i>307,930</i>
Merino Comeback ..	2,483,916	1,864,449	1,162,621	1,846,123	1,663,446	814
Crossbred	4,812,528	6,334,409	7,400,359	10,629,930	10,729,347	1,217
Total, All Breeds ..	48,876,663	69,498,000	72,396,000	67,786,000	70,605,000	840,251

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent of the sheep in New South Wales during the years 1932 to 1939, but had declined to 72 per cent by 1947. This decline was due, firstly, to the development of the prime lamb industry, and, later, to severe drought in areas where most merinos were depastured. With recovery from drought, and in response to a post-war demand for fine wools, the proportion of merinos increased to 79 per cent in 1956. Following severe losses during the 1965-66 drought in areas where merino sheep predominate, the proportion decreased to 72 per cent in 1968. The increase in dual-purpose sheep flocks, which include crossbreds for prime lamb production, also contributed to the decreasing importance of merino breeds after 1956. However, in 1971, the proportion of merinos increased to 75 per cent.

In normal circumstances, the number of crossbred sheep depends on prospects for the marketing of prime lambs. These types represented 10 per cent of the total sheep in 1939, but rose to 18 per cent in 1947 for the reasons stated above. The proportion declined to 9 per cent during the years 1956 to 1962, but rose to 10 per cent in 1965, and to 15 per cent in 1968 and 1971.

The breed of ram used for mating is usually determined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which, in turn, is determined to some extent by climate and topography. In all sheep-raising divisions of New South Wales, flocks bred from merino rams predominate. In the drier and non-irrigated parts of the Plains Areas, the merino ram is used almost exclusively, with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly on the Tablelands and Slopes, prime lambs may be bred, by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English short-wool 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 ram used in these flocks is the long-wool English breed, Border Leicester, 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.

An embargo on the export of stud merino sheep, which had existed since 1929, was partially relaxed (subject to annual review) in 1970. The embargo was reimposed in 1973, as a result of a referendum of stud merino breeders and woolgrowers.

SHEEP EXPERIMENT WORK

The New South Wales 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 grease", because precise data of the clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in recent years is estimated to have yielded about 55 per cent clean scoured weight.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average clip per sheep, and the quantity of shorn and other wool produced in New South Wales in quinquennial periods from 1930-31, and in each of the last eleven seasons, are shown in the following table:—

Table 660. 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.	kg.	Thousand kg.			
Average—								
1931-1935	53,691	3·7	198,943	469	15,472	6,498	221,382	
1936-1940	54,426	3·7	201,942	823	11,871	8,045	222,682	
1941-1945	56,696	3·7	201,408	524	18,920	3,071	232,923	
1946-1950	48,677	3·8	185,532	352	11,043	8,522	205,448	
1951-1955	56,930	3·8	215,628	312	8,207	9,219	233,367	
1956-1960	68,874	3·9	270,436	242	8,510	12,106	291,294	
1961-1965	73,004	4·0	292,695	174	8,924	15,409	317,202	
1966-1970	68,349	4·0	275,983	159	6,338	14,714	297,195	
Season—								
1962-63	72,345	4·02	290,530	181	9,465	14,497	314,672	
1963-64	74,924	4·10	307,545	160	8,301	15,713	331,719	
1964-65	74,570	3·98	296,897	128	7,485	15,753	320,264	
1965-66	67,458	3·59	241,970	294	6,395	14,186	262,845	
1966-67	64,454	4·08	262,728	194	6,475	13,075	282,472	
1967-68	68,445	4·00	273,731	110	6,560	14,625	295,025	
1968-69	68,513	4·13	282,748	109	6,572	16,079	305,508	
1969-70	72,874	4·37	318,738	89	5,688	15,606	340,121	
1970-71	71,720	4·08	292,888	45	4,916	16,464	314,314	
1971-72	66,109	3·94	260,204	...	4,610	16,945	281,759	
1972-73	52,337	3·93	205,941	...	4,127	16,118	226,187	

* Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

High average clips, combined with a small increase in the numbers shorn in 1955-56 and a marked increase in 1956-57, resulted in wool production rising sharply to 269,000,000 kg in 1955-56 and 299,000,000 kg in 1956-57. In 1963-64, the average cut per head was 4.11 kg, and the number of sheep shorn (75,000,000) and the total wool production (332,000,000 kg) 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 4.08 kg, the total wool production recovered to 282,472,000 kg. With continued improved conditions in the three seasons 1967-68 to 1969-70, both the number of sheep shorn and the total wool produced increased, and with a record average cut per head (4.37 kg) in 1969-70 total wool production increased to 340,121,000 kg, the highest ever recorded. Since 1969-70 the numbers of sheep shorn and average cut per head have fallen markedly, and total wool production has declined to 226,187,000 kg in 1972-73.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1891 and for each of the last sixteen seasons, the quantity and value of wool produced in New South Wales:—

Table 661. 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. kg	\$ thous.		Thous. kg	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1891-1895	164,530†	19,610	1957-58	252,781	286,674	269,756
1896-1900	127,753†	17,194	1958-59	310,341	269,526	250,580
1901-1905	118,169†	18,688	1959-60	324,520	336,224	314,462
1906-1910	167,521†	29,916	1960-61	301,311	277,762	257,278
1911-1915	162,049	30,936	1961-62	318,044	309,840	287,684
1916-1920	148,808	37,014	1962-63	314,672	332,340	310,958
1921-1925	146,798	48,544	1963-64	331,719	416,832	393,006
1926-1930	207,615	61,296	1964-65	320,264	336,676	314,011
1931-1935	221,382	41,358	1965-66	262,845	278,295	259,297
1936-1940	222,682	54,694	1966-67	282,472	286,293	265,197
1941-1945	232,923	56,622	1967-68	295,025	265,527	244,185
1946-1950	205,448	138,798	1968-69	305,508	296,005	273,971
1951-1955	233,367	381,120	1969-70	340,121	275,385	250,344
1956-1960	291,294	384,986	1970-71	314,314	198,688	175,702
1961-1965	317,202	334,690	1971-72	281,759	222,598	199,699
1966-1970	297,195	280,301	1972-73	226,187	429,826	406,777

* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. (See page 858.)

† Excludes wool exported on skins.

The marked changes in the value of wool produced have generally been caused by fluctuations in price rather than variations in production. Wool prices advanced rapidly during the seasons 1946-47 to 1949-50, and rose sharply to a peak in 1950-51, when the value of wool produced (\$563,000,000) was the highest ever recorded. Prices fell heavily during 1951-52, and the value of wool produced was less than half that of the previous season. Between 1952-53 and 1964-65, fluctuations in the value of wool produced were in most seasons caused by movements in the same direction in both prices and the quantity produced. With significantly higher prices and with production the highest recorded up to that time, the value of wool produced rose to \$393,000,000 in 1963-64—but prices fell sharply in 1964-65, and with lower wool production, the value of wool produced contracted to \$314,000,000. The sharp decline in the value of wool produced in 1965-66 (to \$259,000,000) was due to a fall in the quantity of wool produced, resulting from drought conditions during that season. The quantity of wool produced increased in each season from 1966-67 to 1968-69—but due to lower prices, the value of wool production increased only slightly in 1966-67 (to \$265,000,000) and then fell sharply in 1967-68 (to \$244,000,000). With a partial recovery in wool prices and the continued increase in production in 1968-69, the value of the clip increased significantly to \$274,000,000. The quantity of wool produced in 1969-70 (340,121,000 kg) was the highest ever recorded, but the value of wool production was lower than in 1968-69, because of lower prices. Prices continued to deteriorate in 1970-71 and with decreased production, the value of wool production in that year fell to \$175,702,000, the lowest since 1948-49. In the 1971-72 and 1972-73 seasons the quantity of wool produced continued to fall; however prices recovered sharply in 1972-73 and the value of wool produced was the third highest ever recorded.

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. Further data collected in respect of the year 1971-72 show that the main shearing period now extends over the months July to November (when approximately 66 per cent of sheep are shorn). Apart from a minor peak in activity which occurs in February-March (when approximately 12 per cent are shorn) the balance of sheep shearing is spread fairly evenly over the remaining months of the year.

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 (currently by the Australian Wool Corporation since January 1973), 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 mean micron classifications, of the greasy wool sold at auction in New South Wales in the last eight seasons. The figures under the heading "Mean Micron Group" indicate the degree of fineness of the wool fibre, in descending order.

Table 662. Quality Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.*

Mean Micron Group†	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales							
19 and finer	6.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	5.1	7.7	8.0
20	15.6	9.9	8.4	6.8	5.4	6.5	9.0	10.6
21	21.8	15.9	15.3	12.2	8.6	9.7	16.0	17.6
22	29.4	36.6	37.0	38.4	37.7	37.5	27.3	26.7
23 and 24	11.0	15.5	16.5	18.0	24.1	21.7	21.6	18.1
25 and 26	5.5	5.2	4.9	5.3	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.1
27 and 28	5.3	6.7	6.8	7.5	6.9	5.9	5.2	6.1
29 and 30	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.4	4.5	4.8
33 and coarser	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.7	3.0	2.6
Oddments	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.4	4.1	3.8	1.9	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Excludes sales at Albury.

† The figures for 1965-66 to 1970-71 have been calculated from the spinning quality counts previously in use and approximate the mean micron classification.

Production of 21 micron 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 21 micron 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 a rise to 51 per cent in 1957-58, generally declined, reaching 19 per cent in 1969-70. The proportion increased in the next three years reaching 36 per cent in 1972-73.

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 663. 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		
1963-64	72.1	13.6	14.3	1968-69	71.5	14.0	14.5
1964-65	71.5	14.0	14.5	1969-70 _r	71.3	12.7	16.0
1965-66	63.7	21.2	15.1	1970-71 _r	69.1	15.6	15.3
1966-67	68.5	16.2	15.3	1971-72	59.4	24.3	16.3
1967-68	68.6	15.7	15.7	1972-73	61.7	24.3	14.0

* Excludes sales at Albury.

The incidence of vegetable fault in greasy wool sold at auctions in New South Wales centres in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

Table 664. 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					
1962-63	25.7	42.2	15.7	6.4	10.0	100.0
1963-64	27.9	40.0	16.4	6.3	9.4	100.0
1964-65	30.4	34.8	17.0	7.9	9.9	100.0
1965-66	31.9	33.1	16.9	7.8	10.3	100.0
1966-67	33.4	32.4	17.0	7.4	9.8	100.0
1967-68	24.8	37.6	19.2	7.3	11.1	100.0
1968-69	27.1	38.6	17.4	7.1	9.8	100.0
1969-70 _r	28.3	35.8	17.5	7.5	10.9	100.0
1970-71 _r	28.2	38.0	15.6	6.7	11.5	100.0
1971-72	30.0	38.3	13.8	4.0	13.9	100.0
1972-73	33.5	38.6	11.8	3.4	12.8	100.0

* Excludes sales at Albury.

In a normal season, approximately 65 per cent of the clip is free of vegetable fault, or contains light vegetable fault, 25 per cent contains medium or heavy burr and/or seed, and 10 per cent is carbonising wool. The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the relative importance of free or nearly free wools increases. On the other hand, in good seasons, when more seed is present in the pastures, there is a decline in the proportion of free wools.

The following table shows the sales of wool at New South Wales selling centres classified by the predominating micron group, combing or carding groups, and vegetable fault analysis of the wool.

Table 665. Greasy Wool Sold at N.S.W. Auctions*
Mean Micron Group, Combing or Carding Group, and Vegetable Fault Analysis, 1972-73

Source: Australian Wool Corporation

Combing or Carding Group and Vegetable Fault Analysis	Mean Micron Group						Total†
	19 and Finer	20 and 21	22	23 and 24	25 to 30	33 and Coarser	
	Bales						
Noble Combing Wools—							
Free or Near Free ..	31,002	65,205	52,238	36,616	32,631	5,199	222,891
Light Burr and/or Seed ..	12,119	71,496	98,007	61,517	21,323	9,260	273,722
Medium Burr and/or Seed ..	429	13,061	20,513	18,421	6,109	3,743	62,276
Heavy Burr and/or Seed ..	7	1,890	503	2,337	2,316	1,140	8,193
Total Noble Combing ..	43,557	151,652	171,261	118,891	62,379	19,342	567,082
French Combing Wools—							
Free or Near Free ..	12,179	4,964	42,393	3,736	20,979	484	84,735
Light Burr and/or Seed ..	13,156	36,698	851	2,617	16,469	1,060	70,851
Medium Burr and/or Seed ..	3,162	27,797	1,004	4,512	8,608	571	45,654
Heavy Burr and/or Seed ..	270	13,333	879	4,380	3,651	194	22,707
Total French Combing ..	28,767	82,792	45,127	15,245	49,707	2,309	223,947
Total Combing Wools ..	72,324	234,444	216,388	134,136	112,086	21,651	791,029
Carding Wools—							
Free or Near Free ..	5	8	1	...	5	1	20
Odd Burr or Light Seed ..	701	3,053	1,409	1,234	3,314	621	10,332
Carbonising ..	1,898	25,645	30,840	33,198	22,788	2,686	117,055
Total Carding Wools ..	2,604	28,706	32,250	34,432	26,107	3,308	127,407
Total Wool Sold ..	74,928	263,150	248,638	168,568	138,193	24,959	918,436

* Excludes sales at Albury.

† Excludes 11,473 bales of unclassified oddments and 1,149 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 4.3 kg for sheep,

1.5 kg for lambs, and 3.9 kg 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 666. 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)
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg
1963-64	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.5
1964-65	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.3
1965-66	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.8
1966-67	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.3
1967-68	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.0	4.3
1968-69	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.4
1969-70	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.8
1970-71	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.4
1971-72	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.0	4.3
1972-73	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.2
Average, 10 seasons ended 1972-73 ..	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.3

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 667. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep and Lamb

Statistical Agricultural Area	Sheep			Lambs		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	3.75	3.73	3.80	1.41	1.55	1.34
Central and Southern	4.28	3.93	4.02	1.32	1.30	1.20
Total	4.14	3.88	3.91	1.33	1.33	1.27
Slope Areas—						
Northern	4.12	3.83	3.82	1.44	1.47	1.38
Central	4.50	4.28	4.13	1.56	1.50	1.41
Southern	4.44	4.13	4.19	1.52	1.35	1.29
Total	4.35	4.08	4.05	1.51	1.42	1.36
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	4.77	4.53	4.35	1.99	1.84	1.74
Southern	4.77	4.65	4.59	1.64	1.59	1.43
Total	4.77	4.59	4.47	1.82	1.71	1.58
Western Plains Area ..	4.82	5.02	4.66	2.00	1.90	1.81
New South Wales (including Coastal Areas) ..	4.41	4.28	4.17	1.61	1.55	1.50

As the figures quoted in the preceding tables relate to greasy wool, comparisons between Statistical Agricultural Areas necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter, such as dust, burr, and seed. Generally, the greasy wool from the Tableland Areas produces the highest yield of scoured wool.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN SHEEP DISTRICTS

The next table shows the average actual monthly rainfall in each of the principal sheep districts of the State during 1973, 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 668. Average Annual Rainfall and Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts, 1973

Statistical Subdivision (or Division—S.D.)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Actual Rainfall (Millimetres)												
Northern Tablelands ..	168	135	24	9	34	43	84	47	86	98	121	147
Central Tablelands ..	103	281	40	45	53	93	77	97	59	141	131	90
Southern Tablelands ..	42	131	44	15	41	55	58	69	39	93	114	59
Snowy ..	35	97	44	16	26	37	24	46	24	68	137	66
Northern Slopes ..	103	107	19	8	31	37	50	58	61	107	108	111
Central Macquarie ..	76	211	32	44	50	75	70	75	54	163	91	92
Lachlan ..	55	136	33	26	34	58	42	65	28	109	96	90
Central Murrumbidgee ..	41	103	47	46	34	84	80	82	48	124	72	78
Upper Murray ..	86	120	70	103	47	93	67	105	59	111	53	65
North Central Plain ..	87	91	15	5	21	25	62	38	52	78	91	98
Macquarie-Barwon ..	58	103	24	32	23	42	47	43	47	118	54	103
Lower Murrumbidgee ..	37	97	42	69	31	61	30	66	22	115	28	43
Central Murray ..	37	105	58	80	37	53	28	103	36	102	43	44
Upper Darling ..	44	75	23	20	15	31	30	34	21	91	49	74
Murray-Darling ..	10	87	34	47	17	35	34	66	24	89	49	28
Far West S.D. ..	8	87	22	33	8	33	20	37	6	87	18	55
Index of Rainfall (Ratio per cent of average actual to normal* rainfall)												
Northern Tablelands ..	151	123	33	21	81	75	149	98	163	122	152	155
Central Tablelands ..	143	408	72	75	97	133	118	145	106	189	189	140
Southern Tablelands ..	68	222	73	24	67	82	108	124	81	129	199	105
Snowy ..	53	164	71	26	46	55	46	81	47	90	208	103
Northern Slopes ..	131	123	38	20	76	78	106	135	142	157	172	165
Central Macquarie ..	114	272	63	96	118	154	158	166	138	306	172	212
Lachlan ..	111	255	67	60	83	126	96	165	80	211	214	221
Central Murrumbidgee ..	87	220	89	89	63	132	131	140	97	187	143	205
Upper Murray ..	215	270	138	200	89	140	102	167	111	159	105	150
North Central Plain ..	119	114	29	14	56	59	150	124	156	147	169	211
Macquarie-Barwon ..	105	153	51	97	66	112	142	158	170	269	141	333
Lower Murrumbidgee ..	137	302	116	227	93	169	95	211	79	284	102	179
Central Murray ..	127	344	175	270	101	134	72	298	113	217	141	166
Upper Darling ..	120	158	56	74	49	107	112	154	105	261	167	250
Murray-Darling ..	45	313	178	257	59	129	127	277	113	266	212	150
Far West S.D. ..	39	174	80	210	40	177	111	244	50	338	90	286

* 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 second largest primary wool market in the world (Melbourne, Victoria, is the largest), 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 90 per cent of the total wool clip is sold through the auction system, and the remainder 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 appraisalment system associated with the United Kingdom Government's purchase of the Australian wool clips. Auctions were resumed in Sydney on 2 September 1946.

Apart from a small quantity of good quality free wool selected for sale from November each year, wool is offered for sale strictly in order of arrival at brokers' stores. The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally, wool of relatively low quality predominates at sales from April to August, and fine wool predominates from November to February. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; wool from early-shearing districts is generally coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter and dust than that from late-shearing districts.

Particulars of wool auction sales in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons are shown in the next table. In 1972-73, 630,000 bales (greasy and scoured) were sold in Sydney, 221,000 bales in Newcastle, and 127,000 bales in Goulburn.

Table 669. Wool Auction Sales in N.S.W.*

Year ended 30 June	Wool Sold			Proportion of Bales of each Description Sold						Average Weight per Bale Sold	
	Greasy	Scoured	Amount Realised	Breed		Growth		Condition		Greasy	Scoured †
				Merino	Other than Merino	Fleece, etc.	Lambs	Greasy	Scoured		
	Thous. bales		\$ thous.	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		kg	kg
1939†	1,119	58	31,042	91	9	97	3	95	5	137	106
1963	1,523	22	230,384	83	17	95	5	99	1	137	102
1964	1,599	17	284,984	84	16	95	5	99	1	137	99
1965	1,588	10	232,170	84	16	95	5	99	1	134	103
1966	1,289	7	190,555	84	16	96	4	99	1	134	104
1967	1,317	3	193,362	82	18	95	5	100	†	140	102
1968	1,452	41	191,889	81	19	95	5	100	†	139	101
1969§	1,443		205,468	79	21	96	4				139
1970	1,585		190,163	80	20	n.a.	n.a.				140
1971	1,371		128,666	81	19	n.a.	n.a.				139
1972	1,243		133,464	77	23	n.a.	n.a.				140
1973	978		269,363	77	23	n.a.	n.a.				143

* Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

† Includes skin wool.

‡ Sydney and Newcastle. Goulburn centre not then in operation.

§ Less than 0.5 per cent.

§ From 1969 no dissection is available between greasy and scoured wool.

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with records of production. They include wool carried forward from the preceding season and small quantities of wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or overseas.

In 1972-73, 1,351,000 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 670. Sales of Greasy Wool of New South Wales* Origin in Australian Auction Centres, 1972-73

Source: Australian Wool Corporation

Particulars	Sydney	New-castle	Goul-burn	Albury	Mel-bourne	Geelong	Brisbane	Adelaide
Bales Sold (thous.)	592	211	123	93	236	4	40	52
Proportion per cent of Total Sales	43.8	15.6	9.1	6.9	17.5	0.3	3.0	3.8

* 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 671. Wool (Greasy and Scoured) Carried-over at N.S.W. Auction Centres*

At 30 June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30 June	Quantity Carried-over	At 30 June	Quantity Carried-over
	Bales		Bales		Bales
1962	66,565	1966	65,315	1970	47,557
1963	66,676	1967	75,021	1971	75,716
1964	87,341	1968	63,441	1972	105,349
1965	99,985	1969	71,521	1973	25,491

* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

WOOL MARKETING

Details of past wool marketing schemes are shown in earlier issues of the Year Book.

Australian Wool Commission. In November 1970 the Australian Wool Commission was established, in terms of the Australian Wool Commission Act, 1970, to operate a Flexible Reserve Price Scheme for wool sold at auction and to take over the functions of the Australian Wool Marketing Corporation Pty. Ltd, including the operation of the Price Averaging Plan, the formulation and enforcement of standards of clip presentation for wool sold, and the operation of the Wool Statistical Service.

The Commission ceased to operate on 1 January 1973 when its functions were taken over by the Australian Wool Corporation. Further details regarding the composition and operations of the Commission are given on pages 855 to 857 of Year Book No. 62.

Australian Wool Corporation. As from 1 January 1973 the Australian Wool Board (see below) and the Australian Wool Commission have been merged, in terms of the Wool Industry Act, 1972, into a single statutory body, the Australian Wool Corporation. The merging of the Board and Commission have permitted the integration of research, promotion, and marketing of the wool clip and enabled a co-ordinated approach to be adopted in stimulating demand for wool. In brief, the functions of the Australian Wool Corporation include wool marketing, wool use promotion, wool testing, wool research, and wool stores administration. The Corporation consists of a chairman; four representatives of Australian woolgrowers appointed on the nomination of the Australian Wool Industry Conference; one member to represent the Australian Government; and three other members experienced in the marketing of wool or wool products, in the processing of wool or the manufacture of wool products, or in commerce, finance, economics or science.

In carrying out the functions in relation to wool marketing previously carried out by the Commission, the Corporation operates the Flexible Reserve Price Scheme. Under this Scheme, the Corporation determines flexible reserve prices for the various types of wool being offered at each auction, in the light of bidding at recent auctions and any other relevant information available to it. In the event that bidding at the auction does not reach the reserve price, the Corporation buys the wool at the reserve price and pays the wool-selling broker who received the wool into store. The wool-selling broker deducts his normal charges from the Corporation's payment and accounts to the grower for the balance. The Corporation disposes of wool bought at auction either through the auction system or privately to the trade. Any profit made by the Corporation is to be applied in the first instance to repaying to the Australian Government any monies borrowed to cover losses in previous years, and any balance remaining is to be transferred to a reserve for meeting losses in subsequent years.

The Corporation was given wide investigatory powers in regard to wool marketing and was empowered to recommend to the Government and the Australian Wool Industry Conference any changes considered necessary in marketing arrangements. The recommendations of the Corporation were released in January 1974 in a report entitled "The Marketing of Australian Wool".

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 672. Average Price Realised for Greasy Wool at N.S.W.* Auctions

Season ended 30 June	Average Price per kg	Season ended 30 June	Average Price per kg	Season ended 30 June	Average Price per kg	Season ended 30 June	Average Price per kg
	Cents		Cents		Cents		Cents
1931	15.9	1942	24.0†	1953	156.3	1964	129.2
1932	15.2	1943	27.8†	1954	150.4	1965	108.0
1933	15.7	1944	28.0†	1955	129.6	1966	109.6
1934	29.1	1945	27.8†	1956	113.1	1967	104.9
1935	17.9	1946	27.8†	1957	147.9	1968	95.0
1936	25.6	1947	43.4	1958	115.3	1969	102.3
1937	30.2	1948	69.7	1959	88.6	1970	85.8
1938	23.4	1949	86.0	1960	105.4	1971	67.5
1939	19.0	1950	113.5	1961	95.2	1972	76.5
1940	24.7†	1951	267.0	1962	100.3	1973	193.2
1941	24.0†	1952	140.4	1963	109.3		

* 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 kilogram (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The prices are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merinos, other recognised breeds, merino comebacks, and crossbreds in the sheep flocks, and by variations in the quality of the wool within these broad classifications. In the short run, the prices are affected by the impact of seasonal conditions on the quality, length, soundness, colour, and style of the wool, and on the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip. These variables, in any season, within limits set by the composition of the flocks, determine the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities in the clip. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

MONTHLY WOOL PRICE INDEX

The average price of wool sold each month is comparable only to a limited extent with that of wool sold in other months, or during the whole season. The qualities and types of wool sold differ markedly from month to month, partly because they are drawn from different parts of the State, in accordance with the seasonal pattern of shearing. A further reason is the practice mentioned above of offering selected free wool of good quality at auction from November onwards.

The index shown in the table below is the result of an endeavour to eliminate the effects of the monthly variation in quality, type, and condition from the average monthly price. The aim is to measure changes in the average price that would have been attained each month had the composition of qualities, types, and conditions of the wool sold been approximately the same as the average composition of the entire clip in the weighting base period. The index measures changes in the average price, clean on the selling floor (Sydney), of thirty-three types of wool selected as representative of an average New South Wales clip. The number of types selected to represent each quality group, fault classification, etc., is in approximately the same proportion to thirty-three as the quantity of wool in that quality group is to the total quantity of wool in an average New South Wales clip in the weighting base period, i.e. the 1946-47 season. The simple average of the prices of the thirty-three types therefore gives approximately the average price that would be realised if a New South Wales clip of standard annual composition were sold at prices ruling in the month in question.

Table 673. Wool Price Index, Sydney*

Base: 1966-67 = 100

Month	1950-51	1955-56	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	Clean basis									
July	134.6	114.8	109.1	94.7	92.6	88.5	76.2	62.7	97.3	216.1
August	196.4	102.9	107.0	88.5	92.6	88.5	72.0	60.8	99.2	209.6
September	202.3	99.4	102.9	88.5	94.7	88.5	69.0	60.8	115.1	187.1
October	202.3	99.4	98.8	88.5	98.8	86.4	60.7	60.8	162.8	175.0
November	219.6	99.4	98.8	88.5	100.9	84.4	65.9	60.8	149.7	165.6
December	221.3	102.9	98.8	90.6	96.7	84.4	62.8	60.8	165.6	188.1
January	284.7	104.6	96.7	90.6	96.7	84.4	61.7	63.6	200.2	171.2
February	304.4	104.6	98.8	94.7	96.7	82.3	61.7	77.7	227.4	160.0
March	326.9	102.9	96.7	94.7	94.7	80.3	61.7	74.8	251.0	149.7
April	248.6	106.4	96.7	94.7	94.7	82.3	61.7	79.6	200.2	
May	221.3	113.2	98.8	94.7	94.7	80.3	61.7	84.2	201.2	
June	163.0	114.8	96.7	94.7	92.6	76.2	62.8	93.6	229.2	
Weighted Average for Season† ..	242.0	104.9	100.0	92.5	97.0	84.3	64.0	71.0	182.5	

* See text preceding table.

† Averages of monthly index numbers weighted by the quantities of greasy wool sold at N.S.W. auctions in the respective months.

The index illustrates the substantial general decline in wool prices from the record level in March 1951, until 1970-71. Prices started to recover in the latter half of the 1971-72 season, reached near record levels in March 1973, and then commenced a steady decline.

Price series are given in the next table for wool of two significant micron quality groups—21 and 20. These made up 17.6 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively of wool sold at New South Wales selling centres in 1972-73. The prices are expressed as clean on the selling floor in Sydney, being converted, in accordance with estimates of yield, from actual greasy prices realised. The prices given in the table are the unweighted average prices of twenty representative types of combing and carding wools, selected in the same way as the prices included in the monthly price index.

Table 674. Average Monthly Prices in Sydney of 21 and 20 Mean Micron Wools

Month	1971-72			1972-73		
	21 Micron (11 Types)	20 Micron (9 Types)	21 and 20 Micron (20 Types)	21 Micron (11 Types)	20 Micron (9 Types)	21 and 20 Micron (20 Types)
	Cents per kg, clean on the selling floor					
July	112	139	123	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
August	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	178	204	190
September	106	131	117	206	231	217
October	105	128	116	291	334	310
November	110	133	120	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
December	110	133	121	278	314	294
January	114	136	125	361	410	383
February	149	171	159	379	437	405
March	133	155	143	437	510	470
April	144	166	154	362	418	387
May	152	173	161	362	417	386
June	173	198	184	395	457	423

WOOL PROMOTION AND RESEARCH

AUSTRALIAN WOOL CORPORATION

The Australian Wool Corporation assumed the functions of the Australian Wool Board in the field of wool promotion, research, and testing, on 1 January 1973. These 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 (subject to the approval of the Minister for Agriculture) and the provision, or encouragement of the provision, of wool selling centres. Promotional activities overseas are carried out through the International Wool Secretariat, which has its headquarters in London and branches in 29 countries, and is maintained jointly by the national wool organisations of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Uruguay.

Details of the income and expenditure of the former Australian Wool Board for the five years to 1971-72 are shown in the next table:—

Table 675. Australian Wool Board: Income and Expenditure

Year	Income				Expenditure		
	Proceeds of Wool Levy	Common- wealth Grant for Wool Promotion	Other	Total Income	Inter- national Secretariat	Other	Total Expenditure
	\$ thousand						
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	23,020
1968-69	11,340	9,886	3,438	24,664	21,381	4,340	25,722
1969-70	9,572	9,556	4,274	23,403	21,450	5,205	26,656
1970-71	2,582	18,184	4,298	25,065	22,575	5,905	28,480
1971-72	3,667	20,092	5,004	28,763	22,634	5,056	27,690

AUSTRALIAN WOOL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

The Wool Industry Conference was formed by woolgrowers in 1962 to provide an organisation with sufficient authority to speak for the wool-growing industry as a whole. The Conference, which is not a statutory body, comprises 25 members appointed by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council, 25 members appointed by the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, and an independent chairman.

The Conference makes recommendations to the Australian Government on matters of policy concerning the wool industry, including the rates of wool levy to be paid by woolgrowers to finance wool research and wool promotion.

WOOL LEVY

Levies or contributory charges on woolgrowers have been imposed by the Australian Government since the 1936-37 season to provide funds for wool promotion and, since 1957, for wool research. Since 1964 there has been a combined levy for wool promotion and research; the rate of this levy was 1 per cent of the gross value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool for the three seasons 1970-71 to 1972-73. For the 1973-74 season the levy has been increased to 2.4 per cent, but this rate includes a loading (previously collected by brokers) for the administrative expenses of the Australian Wool Corporation in operating the reserve price scheme.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO PROMOTION AND RESEARCH

The Australian Government contribution to wool promotion and research is made in terms of the Wool Industry Act, 1962-1971 and the Wool Industry Act, 1972-74. The Wool Industry Act, 1970 increased the Government's contribution to an average of \$27,000,000 per year (for Australia) for the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73. In 1973-74, this contribution amounted to \$22,000,000.

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 Australian Department of Agriculture) has been responsible for research into the economics of wool growing and sheep station management and other economic aspects of the wool industry. The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture and the universities have also carried out scientific and technical research into many aspects of sheep and wool production.

Finance for wool research is provided from the Wool Research Trust Fund, into which are paid the amounts allocated to research from the Australian Government's contribution and the wool growers' levy. Approved allocations from the fund in 1972-73 amounted to \$11,195,000.

CATTLE

The number of cattle in New South Wales at intervals since 1861 is shown on page 841. An age and sex distribution of the cattle in each of the last eleven years is given in the next table:—

Table 676. Cattle: Sex and Age

At 31 March	Bulls (1 year and over)	Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)		Bullocks, Steers, etc.	Calves (under 1 year)		Total Cattle
		For Commercial Milk, etc.*	Other†		Heifer Calves*	Other†	
1963	86,697	929,302	1,851,541	525,465	146,249	1,029,889	4,569,143
1964	88,845	933,133	1,953,092	558,260	152,929	1,102,717	4,788,976
1965	86,918	909,963	1,897,645	549,921	145,533	1,029,087	4,619,067
1966	82,949	870,480	1,682,984	549,354	134,147	832,958	4,152,872
1967	82,531	833,026	1,726,228	482,907	126,914	894,054	4,145,660
1968	84,923	798,402	1,901,327	513,377	134,399	1,122,096	4,554,524
1969	90,782	755,176	2,146,296	560,861	117,705	1,193,589	4,864,409
1970	102,359	709,442	2,610,147	618,258	107,323	1,489,510	5,637,039
1971	115,035	650,360	3,030,293	757,192	103,135	1,837,759	6,493,774
1972	128,973	614,443	3,482,408	937,841	98,089	2,147,781	7,409,535
1973	135,696	586,858	3,723,070	1,090,637	95,872	2,286,315	7,918,448

* 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 677. 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				
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	4,554,524
1968-69	384,827	1,035,719	169,018	325,462	1,311,294	4,864,409
1969-70	257,007	1,291,404	147,324	375,001	1,596,833	5,637,039
1970-71	229,612	1,346,941	188,505	151,548	1,940,894	6,493,774
1971-72	245,693	1,476,849	208,745	(—) 17,732	2,245,870	7,409,535
1972-73	278,071	2,071,181	238,523	(—) 2,999	2,382,187	7,918,448

* Year ended June.

There is, in most seasons, an inflow of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria; the interchange with South Australia is usually small. Because of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is regulated closely.

CATTLE TYPES

The cattle in New South Wales in each of the last six seasons are classified in the following table according to whether they were raised for milk production or for meat production. The number of cattle used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale declined during these seasons, and was at an appreciably lower level than in the years before the 1939-1945 War. On the other hand, the number of cattle raised mainly for meat production has shown a marked increase since the War, almost all of the increase occurring among cows (including heifers of one year and over) and calves (under one year). The increase in the numbers of cattle for meat production from 3,536,800 in 1968 to 7,100,000 in 1973, clearly indicates the extent to which wool growers have converted to beef cattle raising as a means of offsetting the low prices for wool.

Table 678. Cattle, by Type

Classification	At 31 March					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Bulls (1 year and over) used (or intended) for service—						
Dairy Breeds	16,963	15,229	13,275	12,031	11,717	11,181
Beef Breeds	67,960	75,553	89,084	103,004	117,256	124,515
Total Bulls	84,923	90,782	102,359	115,035	128,973	135,696
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows	644,887	604,256	568,440	526,591	490,893	464,943
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	153,515	150,920	141,002	123,769	123,550	121,915
Heifer calves (under 1 year) ..	134,399	117,705	107,323	103,135	98,089	95,872
Total	932,801	872,881	816,765	753,495	712,532	682,730
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)*	1,901,327	2,146,296	2,610,147	3,030,293	3,482,408	3,723,070
Calves (under 1 year)	1,122,096	1,193,589	1,489,510	1,837,759	2,147,781	2,286,315
Bullocks, Steers, etc.	513,377	560,861	618,258	757,192	937,841	1,090,637
Total	3,536,800	3,900,746	4,717,915	5,625,244	6,568,030	7,100,022
Total Cattle	4,554,524	4,864,409	5,637,039	6,493,774	7,409,535	7,918,448

* Includes house cows and heifers kept for own milk supply (57,127 in 1973).

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 679. Cattle in Commercial Dairies and on Other Rural Holdings

Classification	At 31 March					
	1972			1973		
	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	8,887	2,830	11,717	8,293	2,888	11,181
Beef Breeds	6,185	111,071	117,256	5,596	118,919	124,515
Total Bulls	15,072	113,901	128,973	13,889	121,807	135,696
Cows and Heifers used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale—						
Cows	490,893	...	490,893	464,943	...	464,943
Heifers (1 year and over) ..	123,550	...	123,550	121,915	...	121,915
Heifer Calves (under 1 year) ..	98,089	...	98,089	95,872	...	95,872
Total	712,532	...	712,532	682,730	...	682,730
Other Cattle (mainly for meat production)—						
Cows and Heifers (1 year and over)	90,080	3,392,328	3,482,408	91,481	3,631,589	3,723,070
Calves (under 1 year)	77,660	2,070,121	2,147,781	73,240	2,213,075	2,286,315
Bullocks, Steers, etc.	44,682	893,159	937,841	47,465	1,043,172	1,090,637
Total	212,422	6,355,608	6,568,030	212,186	6,887,836	7,100,022
Total Cattle	940,026	6,459,509	7,409,535	908,805	7,009,643	7,918,448

* Rural holdings producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising dairy herd replacements.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CATTLE

About 90 per cent of the dairy cattle in commercial dairies in New South Wales are in the Coastal Areas, principally the Northern 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 680. Dairy Cattle* in Commercial Dairies†, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

At 31 March	Coastal Areas						Table-land Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Total, N.S.W. ‡
	Northern			Central	Sydney and Southern					
	Richmond-Tweed	Clarence	Hastings							
1963	316,586	96,408	143,808	206,722	210,583	22,523	44,489	33,853	1,075,551	
1964	308,809	95,147	142,119	212,735	221,186	22,580	44,421	38,031	1,086,062	
1965	304,920	92,209	138,063	202,761	215,682	23,050	40,583	37,282	1,055,496	
1966	287,715	86,002	133,660	187,447	209,703	20,071	39,217	39,788	1,004,627	
1967	266,218	82,889	131,193	182,023	202,442	19,282	35,926	38,940	959,940	
1968	254,388	79,450	126,819	179,034	201,207	18,796	31,709	40,380	932,801	
1969	229,645	73,192	120,247	172,288	188,738	18,584	29,926	39,205	872,881	
1970	204,050	64,254	111,650	160,953	188,935	15,536	29,120	38,765	816,765	
1971	181,885	58,185	102,210	147,783	180,822	16,414	27,229	37,859	753,495	
1972	157,885	50,799	95,498	142,390	179,412	18,167	27,936	39,672	712,532	
1973	145,383	45,032	91,160	136,680	174,294	17,851	26,618	42,830	682,730	

* 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 Slope (16 per cent of the State total in 1973), Northern Coastal (14 per cent), Central and Southern Tableland (13 per cent), and Southern Slope (10 per cent).

Table 681. Cattle for Meat Production*, in Statistical Agricultural Areas

At 31 March	Coastal Areas		Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Areas	Northern Slope Area	Central and Southern Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Total, N.S.W. †
	Northern	Central						
1963	509,739	389,373	353,009	438,995	513,546	483,336	499,821	3,406,895
1964	523,786	407,748	394,439	465,989	537,784	490,638	548,213	3,614,069
1965	533,574	375,052	381,204	450,727	531,924	480,401	508,730	3,476,653
1966	531,205	324,390	313,068	432,844	426,647	472,860	379,627	3,065,296
1967	573,858	335,426	316,333	440,262	427,969	484,399	333,295	3,103,189
1968	668,553	420,035	388,092	451,402	512,406	465,582	388,694	3,536,800
1969	706,264	452,250	407,777	478,002	570,590	588,109	461,856	3,900,746
1970	746,706	504,622	430,263	600,786	709,499	775,769	600,781	4,717,915
1971	844,752	540,575	491,542	728,933	861,101	957,216	839,341	5,625,244
1972	926,878	610,482	581,511	882,769	999,156	1,134,765	995,125	6,568,030
1973	982,183	646,035	695,230	956,378	1,104,283	1,167,723	1,095,472	7,100,022

* 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 841. The record number of horses in the State was 764,170 in 1913, but since then, with the mechanisation of transport and farming, the number has declined very markedly. Particulars of the horses on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 682. Horses on Rural Holdings in N.S.W.*

At 31 March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses	At 31 March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses
1939	29,282	216,173	531,355	1964	11,664	11,837	163,240
1958	13,820	39,957	220,684	1965	12,147	9,094	157,928
1959	11,933	35,785	214,445	1966	11,211	7,559	150,807
1960	13,052	29,426	204,011	1967	10,981	5,832	146,129
1961	12,317	23,803	192,254	1969*	10,924	4,014	131,566
1962	11,126	18,289	167,868	1970*	n.a.	n.a.	136,212
1963	10,950	14,813	166,280				

* Horse numbers were not collected in 1968 and in 1971 and later years.

PRICES OF LIVESTOCK

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in 1968 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 683. Average Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Stock	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cattle—						
Steers	134.91	131.70	139.02	142.89	138.63	187.57
Cows, Heavy	133.42	135.81	140.82	145.15	154.04	205.66
Sheep and Lambs—						
Merino Wethers, Prime	5.88	6.22	5.18	4.08	6.45	14.56
Merino Ewes, Prime	4.88	5.58	4.54	3.42	5.61	13.90
Lambs and Suckers, Prime	6.98	7.14	6.65	6.45	7.80	15.31

Prices of livestock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal and marketing 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 684. Monthly Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Steers			Merino Wethers, Prime			Lambs and Suckers, Prime		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	142.12	133.85	143.12	4.11	4.20	8.73	6.26	5.51	9.89
February	144.19	135.33	187.50	3.87	4.37	14.35	6.72	5.51	13.33
March	144.22	131.22	189.22	3.84	4.04	15.54	6.46	5.26	13.35
April	139.38	129.14	183.50	3.66	4.02	12.81	6.01	5.33	13.14
May	135.78	129.67	178.88	3.64	4.83	14.08	6.01	6.53	14.05
June	146.00	131.61	179.50	4.02	5.99	16.48	6.78	7.37	16.02
July	143.56	134.55	186.22	4.38	7.48	18.84	7.63	9.22	18.88
August	150.44	146.22	205.67	5.32	8.59	18.40	7.93	10.91	19.44
September	157.00	149.50	205.75	5.22	9.29	15.26	6.62	11.13	18.03
October	141.38	148.11	201.44	3.71	9.03	14.06	5.80	9.90	15.74
November	133.33	148.11	201.22	3.54	8.13	12.57	5.63	8.78	15.50
December	137.25	146.29	188.86	3.59	7.45	13.54	5.53	8.99	16.31
Average for year	142.89	138.63	187.57	4.08	6.45	14.56	6.45	7.80	15.31

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 704.

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 685. 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—									
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
1972 (June)	260	6,820	7,340	14,160	881	564	279	1,724	1,121
Year ended June—									
1963	452	5,799	5,953	11,752	683	565	568	1,816	692
1964	410	6,023	5,944	11,967	734	640	562	1,936	640
1965	410	6,127	5,655	11,782	754	777	633	2,164	677
1966	347	6,165	4,950	11,115	614	633	537	1,784	777
1967	303	4,454	5,552	10,006	570	441	448	1,459	853
1968	309	6,004	6,136	12,140	601	434	415	1,450	912
1969	280	5,836	7,143	12,979	621	414	385	1,421	1,012
1970	277	5,883	7,463	13,347	811	480	257	1,548	1,070
1971	262	7,069	8,023	15,092	839	508	230	1,577	1,098
1972	242	8,954	7,832	16,786	942	535	246	1,723	1,099
1973	239	6,357	6,241	12,598	1,190	882	278	2,349	1,324

* Includes a small number of bulls.

† Includes heifers.

The slaughter of livestock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

In the County of Cumberland, the slaughter of stock for human consumption is controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, which comprises a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir and the 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—the balance of the abattoirs in the State 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 N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, except in the case of meat for export, which is inspected by veterinary officers and meat inspectors employed by the Australian Department of Agriculture. At other abattoirs, inspection for local consumption is carried out by meat inspectors employed by the local authorities.

MEAT PRODUCTION

Trends in meat production in New South Wales since 1939-40 are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 686. Meat Produced

Period	Beef and Veal*†‡	Mutton*†‡	Lamb*†‡	Pig Meats†‡	Bacon and Ham‡§
	Tonnes				
Average, 5 years ended—					
1939-40	179,542	74,928	30,191	26,372	10,702
1944-45	147,479	90,631	51,432	35,860	15,957
1949-50	162,990	67,781	47,917	28,830	14,970
1954-55	209,455	67,162	46,491	29,183	12,602
1959-60	240,115	83,127	61,351	28,777	11,368
1964-65	254,234	109,765	91,187	30,948	12,739
1969-70	236,776	103,031	104,041	42,694	15,555 ^r
Year:					
1962-63	267,276	105,352	96,715	30,769	13,114
1963-64	291,014	108,922	96,380	29,178	12,758
1964-65	308,289	107,374	90,995	32,015	14,166
1965-66	248,452	106,374	81,113	35,910	15,297
1966-67	212,764	83,505	93,134	38,897	15,613
1967-68	224,426	106,731	99,699	41,789	15,377
1968-69	220,495	107,431	120,109	47,056	15,957
1969-70	277,745	111,108	126,142	49,819	16,501
1970-71	282,390	127,481	135,236	50,231	18,834
1971-72	305,706	159,449	130,108	49,721	19,846
1972-73	416,418	113,166	100,875	59,644	22,194

* Bone-in weight basis.

† Bone-in weight of dressed carcasses. Includes meats later converted into bacon and ham.

‡ Cured weight. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a bone-in weight basis in 1951-52 and later years, and on a bone-out weight basis in earlier years.

§ Includes the relatively small quantities produced from stock slaughtered on rural holdings.

¶ Production on rural holdings is included in 1963-64 and earlier years, but excluded from 1964-65. In recent years, production on rural holdings has been negligible.

Beef and veal production rose steadily during the post-war years, reflecting the relatively favourable seasonal conditions for the beef industry, generally rising cattle numbers, and assured prices for meat in the United Kingdom. Production fell sharply in 1959-60 and 1960-61, mainly because of the reduced number of cattle available for slaughter following the high rates of slaughtering in the previous years, and a contraction in the United Kingdom market. With greatly expanded exports to the United States, a recovery in the United Kingdom market, and developing exports to other overseas markets, the production of beef and veal rose sharply in each of the years 1961-62 to 1964-65. Production declined sharply during 1965-66 and 1966-67 because of unfavourable seasonal conditions. Improved seasonal conditions, producers converting from sheep to beef because of unsatisfactory wool prices, and buoyant markets for Australian beef overseas, have all contributed to the rapid recovery in production in recent seasons culminating in a record production of 416,000 tonnes in 1972-73.

The production of mutton and lamb 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. The production of both mutton and lamb contracted sharply during 1972-73, reflecting the rapid decline in the sheep population since the 1970-71 season.

MEAT LEVIES AND MEAT RESEARCH

Details of the levy on meat exports and the levy for cattle research prior to 1964 are given on page 870 of Year Book No. 62.

From 1 August 1964, the levy on meat exports and the levy for cattle research were replaced by a single levy on all cattle (over 90 kg dressed weight), sheep, and lambs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption. The 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 46c per head for cattle and 3.85c per head for sheep and lambs.

Part of the proceeds of the levy (equivalent to 25c per head of cattle and, since August 1966, 1½c per head of sheep and lambs) is allocated to research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the meat industry, and the balance is used to finance the operations of the Australian Meat Board. In addition, a levy on meat processors of 1c per head of cattle and 0.1c per head of sheep and lambs was introduced in January 1969, for a period of three years and subsequently extended until 31 December 1974, to finance the Industry Service and Investigation Section of the C.S.I.R.O. Meat Research Laboratory. The Australian 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 Australian Department of Agriculture. In 1973-74 an amount of \$4,139,672 was allocated for meat research in Australia, of which \$2,566,100 was for cattle and beef research, \$1,227,646 for lamb and mutton research, \$150,926 for meat processing research, and \$195,000 for studentships and administration.

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.

From 26 November 1973, the Australian Government introduced a charge on meat exported overseas for human consumption in order to recoup the cost of meat inspection and the National Bovine Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Campaign. The legislation imposes a levy of 3.5 cents per

kg on beef and veal exports and 2.2 cents per kg on exports of mutton, lamb, pigmeat and goatmeat. The levy is to remain in operation until 30 June 1976.

MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The meat export trade began to assume importance in New South Wales towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated shipping space, and has since expanded considerably. A satisfactory method for transporting meat from Australia in a chilled condition was evolved by 1932. Exports of chilled meat grew rapidly in the following years, but were suspended during the war and remained negligible until the recent introduction of fast reliable refrigerated container shipping services. New techniques of handling chilled beef in boneless form have also been associated with the development of a rapidly expanding market for this product, particularly in Japan. In recent years, the quantity of boneless beef and mutton exported has by far 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 1972-73, these were valued at \$334,000 and consisted mainly of frozen or chilled meats (265,000 kg valued at \$320,000). Exports of rabbits and hares are shown in Table 690, and bacon and ham in Table 705:—

Table 687. Overseas Exports of Meats from New South Wales

Year	Frozen or Chilled			Offals	Preserved in Tins, etc.	Value of All Meats Exported *
	Beef and Veal	Mutton	Lamb			
Thousand kg						\$A thous.f.o.b.
1938-39	6,029	4,935	15,469	†	1,055	3,429
1962-63	47,669	8,129	2,309	3,732	2,869	39,542
1963-64	49,553	9,913	2,295	3,569	2,594	41,370
1964-65	60,672	11,499	2,788	3,895	2,186	50,482
1965-66	47,469	9,961	1,167	2,697	1,806	45,198
1966-67	34,780	5,000	2,125	2,601	1,632	35,714
1967-68	34,319	11,877	1,679	2,326	1,444	36,797
1968-69	32,049	14,187	3,900	2,901	852	38,625
1969-70	48,588	19,909	7,687	4,984	854	62,791
1970-71	52,141	18,498	8,919	4,572	2,094	64,856
1971-72	63,005	29,862	8,405	5,381	1,900	87,731
1972-73	99,902	22,418	5,898	6,001	1,736	141,084

* Includes poultry, rabbits and hares, pork, bacon and ham, etc. Excludes deficiency payments under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement with the United Kingdom.

† Not recorded separately.

Beef (98,751,000 kg in 1972-73) is the principal meat export from New South Wales and has dominated the meat export trade since 1952-53.

The high level of overseas meat exports (and particularly of beef exports) between 1952-53 and 1958-59 reflected the guaranteed prices for meat sold in the United Kingdom under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement, generally rising livestock numbers, relatively favourable seasonal conditions for the pastoral industries, and lower wool prices. Exports of meat to the United Kingdom contracted sharply between 1958-59 and 1962-63, but recovered in 1963-64 and 1964-65. Exports of meat (particularly of boneless manu-

facturing beef) to the United States of America, on the other hand, continued to expand strongly during this period. As a result of poor seasonal conditions in pastoral areas of the State, exports generally both of beef and veal and of mutton and lamb declined in 1965-66 and again in 1966-67 (the decline in beef exports to the United Kingdom being particularly marked). Although mutton and lamb exports had recovered by 1968-69 to be the highest for more than twenty-five years, beef and veal exports continued to fall until 1969-70. There was a slight increase in beef and veal exports in 1970-71 despite a reduction in exports to the United States. In 1972-73, beef exports reached record levels. 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, 1964-1972. 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 Australian Minister for Agriculture 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 Australian Department of Agriculture, and its shipment is stringently regulated by the Department.

Australian Meat Board

The Australian Meat Board, which was originally set up in 1935, was reconstituted, from 1 July 1964, under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, 1964-1972.

The Board consists of a chairman, six members representing meat producers, two representatives of meat exporters, and a representative of the Australian Government. All members of the Board are appointed by the Australian Minister for Agriculture. The chairman is appointed after consultation with the Australian Meat Board Selection Committee, a non-statutory body established by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council and the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation. The producer representatives are appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Selection Committee, and the exporter representatives from a panel of names submitted by the Australian Meat Exporters' Federal Council.

Under the provisions of the Meat Industry Act, the Meat Board is able to control the export of meat and its sale and distribution overseas. The Board is also empowered to encourage and assist the export of meat from Australia, to promote the consumption of meat both in Australia and overseas, to purchase and sell meat (in its own right) for the purposes of developing overseas markets or administering an international undertaking

entered into by the Australian 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 872).

LAMB GUARANTEED PRICES

With the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry, the Australian Meat Board, from 1962-63, guaranteed exporters a minimum price on all lambs 16 kg and under shipped to the United Kingdom. For the 1967-68 and 1968-69 seasons, the guaranteed f.a.s. prices were set at 37.5c per kg for the period September to November and 34.2c per kg for the following three months; for 1969-70 and 1970-71 the corresponding prices were 39.7c per kg and 36.4c per kg. The Board introduced a liberalised scheme for 1971-72 by increasing the period of operation to a full 12 months from August to July. Guaranteed minimum prices applying to shipments during this period were August 41.9c per kg; September to November 40.8c per kg; December to July 36.4c per kg (all prices quoted on an f.a.s. basis). The scheme was reviewed in January 1972 and the Board decided to terminate it at the end of March 1972 as there had been a change in world markets and it was no longer necessary to regulate production for the United Kingdom market.

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 245,900 tonnes in 1964, 255,000 tonnes in 1965, and 264,200 tonnes 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 (423,500 tonnes), to 1971 (526,300 tonnes), and may be varied by the President of the United States if the U.S. domestic supply is inadequate. In June 1972, the United States decided to remove restrictions on meat imports for an indefinite period.

The agreed level of Australian exports to the United States of these meats is controlled by licences issued by the Australian Meat Board. In 1970 the agreed level was initially 239,200 tonnes which was later increased to 248,900 tonnes. In 1971 the agreed level was initially 254,000 tonnes and

later revised to 238,800 tonnes and in 1972, the initial agreed level was set at 272,300 tonnes.

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 688. 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
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	105,116	(-) 30,703	403,807
1969-70	250,344	56,433	5,586	136,144	(-) 31,845	418,254
1970-71	175,702	48,830	5,002	146,209	(-) 10,069	367,879
1971-72	199,699	54,031	11,347	159,492	(-) 2,192	429,067
1972-73	406,777	77,032	16,169	278,783	(-) 932	778,329

* The value of skin wool obtained from sheep is included under "Wool"

† Excludes cattle culled from dairy herds and all other calves (which are included in value of dairy production).

‡ Includes the value of stud yearling horses sold, not shown separately.

(-) denotes excess of imports.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in wool prices. Despite a 50 per cent increase in the value of cattle slaughtered between 1968-69 and 1971-72, low wool prices resulted in the total value of pastoral production increasing by only 6 per cent between the two years. In 1972-73, a strong improvement in wool prices and record slaughtering of sheep and cattle caused the total value of pastoral production to increase to \$778,329,000, the highest ever recorded.

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, fertiliser and seed used on pastures, water purchased for irrigation, and dips and sprays) used in the pastoral industry. The value of these materials in 1972-73 was \$76,356,000.

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 689. Overseas Exports of Pastoral Products from New South Wales

Year ended June	Wool	Meat	Livestock	Hides and Skins	Other	Total Pastoral Products	Proportion of Total Exports (Merchandise)
	SA thousand, f.o.b.						Per cent.
1939	34,442	3,090	134	3,154	1,292	42,112	58.0
1968	202,848	35,178	1,098	13,047	4,043	256,214	30.0
1969	215,403	37,303	1,309	15,860	5,440	275,315	30.4
1970	209,094	60,659	1,049	17,608	2,994	291,403	21.9
1971 _r	141,540	62,319	2,274	12,665	5,596	224,394	22.1
1972	141,640	134,568	1,123	14,708	6,542	248,581	22.1
1973 _p	267,981	134,362	2,027	43,672	4,627	452,669	34.1

The values of pastoral exports, shown in the above table, should not be related to the values of pastoral production shown in Table 688. 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 was introduced from abroad); but graminivorous animals, such as rabbits (introduced from Europe) are even more noxious because of the deleterious effects on pastures. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commission takes 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 Organization, 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. 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 (1080), under the supervision of Pastures Protection Board officers trained in its use, is now being fostered as the main method of control. Rabbit inspectors are employed by Pastures Protection Boards to organise and enforce rabbit control.

Particulars of the export trade in frozen rabbits and hares and rabbit and hare skins are shown in the following table:—

Table 690. Rabbits and Hares: Overseas Exports from New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Quantity		Value		
	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Total
	Thous. kg*	Thous. kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.
1939	<i>n.a.</i>	754	55	395	450
1966	1,476	254	884	306	1,190
1967	969	277	511	250	761
1968	923	288	503	215	718
1969	705	143	289	161	450
1970	709	159	347	216	563
1971	728	83	332	79	411
1972	274	40	154	31	185
1973	320	47	188	43	231

* Excludes a small quantity of furred rabbit and hare carcasses for which weight is not available.

PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act, 1934 (which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and other noxious animals, and certain other matters), the State is divided into 59 Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Pastures Protection Board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates.

These rates are levied by the Boards upon landholders with five or more head of large stock or 50 or more sheep, and are based on the total number of stock or sheep on the holding. A rebate of 50 per cent may be made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with rabbit-proof wire netting fences, if the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding year. The Boards are required to pay 3 per cent of their annual revenue to the State Treasury to cover the cost of administration.

Pastures Protection Boards are empowered to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits. Veterinary inspectors, rangers, and rabbit inspectors are employed by the Boards as field staff.

The Boards levy rates on travelling stock, except in the Western Division, to raise funds for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves.

Tenders are called by the Boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received, supplemented by grants from the State Government, are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee for watering stock which is fixed by regulation.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS

Large stock brands, which may be used on either cattle or horses, are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act, 1921. Each large stock brand can be registered by only one owner within the State.

Sheep brands and earmarks are issued for Pastures Protection Districts. A brand may not be duplicated in any one District, but the same brand may be issued in several Districts.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases (e.g., rinderpest, bluetongue, foot and mouth disease, rabies, swine fever, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis) which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923, and powers are provided for the inspection and testing of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine, and destruction of diseased stock.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled. Inspectors are maintained 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 N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors are stationed throughout country areas, under the supervision of district veterinary officers. These officers investigate livestock sicknesses and deaths, control diseases scheduled under the Act, advise stock owners on the control of other diseases, and act as extension officers in respect of livestock health matters.

The most serious diseases dealt with under the Stock Diseases Act are tuberculosis, anthrax, bovine brucellosis and cattle tick. An Official Campaign (see page 872) aimed at the elimination of bovine tuberculosis and bovine brucellosis is in operation. Since 1970, the operation of this campaign has been subsidised by the Australian Government, which, in 1973-74 contributed \$4.8 million out of the total expenditure in all States of \$7.1 million. The Dairy Industry Authority requires that any raw milk sold in distributing districts under its control must be the product of tubercle-free cows.

From November 1969, New South Wales cattle over three months old delivered for sale or slaughter within the State must have a tail tag attached, so that carcasses found to be diseased 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 State 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, Wagga 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 Organization, in co-ordination with similar activities in other States, and the Organization also studies animal genetics at a laboratory in North Ryde, Sydney. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has an area of 500 hectares at Badgery's Creek which is used mainly as a field station in connection with the Sydney laboratories and for genetic work on sheep. A modern sheep biology laboratory has been established at Prospect and an associated laboratory and field station at Armidale.

CATTLE AND SWINE COMPENSATION ACTS

To assist eradication of disease (especially tuberculosis) from cattle, compensation is paid, in terms of the Cattle Compensation Act, 1951, for cattle and carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. The funds required to meet the compensation payments are raised by 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. The Australian Government also makes payments to the States to supplement the funds available for compensation. New South Wales received \$150,000 from this source in 1973-74.

Compensation is also paid, in terms of the Swine Compensation Act, 1928, for pigs and pig carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. 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 17,000 square kilometres of the far north coast.

The cost of control and eradication is borne by the New South Wales and Australian Governments. In 1972-73, the total cost amounted to \$3,882,012. Expenditure during 1973-74 is estimated at \$4,480,000. Cattle tick control is administered by a Cattle Tick Control Commission comprising representatives of the New South Wales, Queensland, and Australian Governments.

VETERINARY SURGEONS

The (New South Wales) Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1923-74 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. The number of registered veterinary surgeons was 1,032 at 30 June 1973.

DAIRYING, POULTRY, BEEKEEPING

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions in parts of New South Wales are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The introduction of refrigeration, pasteurisation, and other mechanical processes for the treatment of milk made possible the manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate, and gave a marked impetus to the industry. With improvement in shipping facilities, butter and processed milk products became important export items.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry in both the manufacture and distribution of produce.

Dairying in New South Wales reached a peak in 1933-34. During the early 'thirties, producers had endeavoured to offset low prices by increasing production, and new producers had been attracted to the industry to augment shrinking incomes from other forms of rural activity.

After 1933-34 a steady decline in the number of holdings producing milk and cream for sale commenced, as smaller producers began to leave the industry. The decline continued into the late 1950's, when it accelerated for reasons such as more lucrative returns from other forms of primary industry, continuing low prices for butter-fat, and urban land development in the main dairying areas along the coast. The decline in the number of commercial dairies is illustrated by the following figures:

1933	23,550	1960	14,871
1940	20,949	1970	9,061
1950	16,960	1973	6,582

Milk production, however, has not dropped in the same proportion as the decline in the numbers of dairies. (See Table 693).

SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Since July 1970, in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970, all dairymen and milk vendors in the State must register with the Dairy Industry Authority, and their premises are subject to inspection by the Authority.

The manufacture of dairy produce in New South Wales is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, 1915. Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Cream and milk supplied to a dairy produce factory for manufacturing purposes must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid on the basis of butter-fat content. Margins of payment for the different grades of milk and cream are fixed by regulations under the Act. Butter must be 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.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in June 1974.

In each of the State's thirteen dairying districts, a dairy officer of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture supervises the dairy factories and administers the provisions of the Dairy Industry Act. He instructs factory managers and certificated milk and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises dairy farmers, inspects animals and buildings, supervises the quality of dairy products manufactured, and organises herd recording units. Livestock Officers (Dairy Cattle) advise farmers on herd improvement and breeding and feeding programmes.

OVERSEAS MARKETING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The overseas marketing of prescribed items 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 Australian 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 permits to exporters of dairy produce, and the promotion of the overseas sales of Australian dairy produce.

The Board's activities in the promotion of the sales of dairy produce are described on page 886.

Butter for export is graded by Australian Government 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 quality symbol (the kangaroo) is stamped on all boxes of "choicest" quality butter. The trade description for "choicest" must contain the word "Australia" 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 1972-73, 92.9 per cent of the Australian butter for export was graded as "choicest" quality, 5.7 per cent as first quality, and 1.4 per cent as second or lower quality.

EQUALISATION AND STABILISATION IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

EQUALISATION

The returns to manufacturers of butter and cheese in Australia are determined through the operation of a voluntary marketing scheme (based on contracts between the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. and manufacturers) with the following features:—

- (a) for salted butter and mild cheddar cheese, a fixed wholesale home-consumption price;
- (b) pooling of the proceeds of local and overseas sales of butter and cheddar cheese and payment of average realisation prices for each commodity;

- (c) payment by the Australian Government of a bounty on butter and cheddar cheese to members of the Equalisation Scheme.

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 Australian and State Government legislation. This scheme provided for a fixed home-consumption price for butter and for cheddar 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 Australian Government. In 1936, the Privy Council held that this type of restriction on interstate trade was beyond the constitutional powers of the Australian Government.

Since the Privy Council decision, the equalisation scheme has been continued in operation by the voluntary co-operation of manufacturers. 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 cheddar 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 Australian Government bounty is distributed by the Committee only to manufacturers participating in the equalisation scheme.

In 1970 the Australian Government introduced legislation to provide statutory support to the equalisation scheme. This legislation, designed to permit the continuation of the existing voluntary equalisation arrangements, enables the Government to impose a levy on the production of dairy produce (to provide the necessary finance for equalisation) should the existing voluntary scheme break down. The introduction of this legislation was conditional on the ratification by a majority of dairy farmers, and this was obtained at a referendum held in February 1971. The implementation of the legislation will not be necessary unless the existing scheme is threatened—such as by the withdrawal of a large manufacturer from the voluntary scheme.

The average returns realised on local, interstate, and overseas sales of butter and cheddar cheese and the average equalisation rates determined by the Equalisation Committee in recent years are shown on page 885.

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 N.S.W. Dairymen's Association; the Board's administrative expenses are met by the imposition of a levy on butter and cheese manufactured in the State.

An equalisation scheme for casein similar to that for butter and cheddar cheese has been operated since 1952 by the Commonwealth Dairy Products Equalisation Committee Ltd. and the Committee commenced a skim milk powder equalisation scheme from 1 July 1970.

GOVERNMENT BOUNTIES 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 Australian Government has provided bounties on milk (or cream) supplied for the manufacture of butter and cheddar cheese and (since July 1962) butter-fat products containing not less than 40 per cent butter-fat. Bounties are distributed by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., through factories to milk producers, by payments on butter, cheddar cheese, and butter-fat products manufactured.

Details of the bounties paid in the years 1942-43 to 1966-67 and of the stabilisation plans in operation up to 1966-67 are given in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The five-year stabilisation plan which commenced operating in respect of the year 1967-68, was essentially the same as the previous plans in that it provided for a fixed ex-factory domestic price of butter and cheddar cheese and (in terms of the Dairy Industry Act, 1962-1967) for an Australian Government bounty totalling \$27,000,000 per annum. For each of the first three years of the plan (1967-68 to 1969-70), the guaranteed average return to dairy farmers was fixed at 34c per lb (commercial butter basis). For 1970-71 and 1971-72 the Australian Government abandoned its underwriting scheme but granted the industry \$15.8 million in 1970-71 and \$13.8 million in 1971-72 in addition to its basic annual bounty of \$27 million. These grants were estimated amounts required to maintain the return to producers at 34c per lb (commercial butter basis) if a basic level of production was not exceeded.

In 1972 a new five-year stabilisation plan came into existence which provided for continued financial assistance, but at a level to be determined in the light of current industry needs, although a minimum of \$27 million per year was set. In 1972-73 the total bounty was \$27 million.

In 1973 the Australian Government decided to phase out, over a three-year period, the payment of all direct bounties on butter, cheddar cheese, and butter-fat products containing not less than 40 per cent butter-fat. Accordingly, the annual bounty will be reduced to \$18 million in 1973-74, and to \$9 million in 1974-75; no direct bounty will be paid in 1975-76 and succeeding years.

Since 1962-63, the Australian 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 related to the final butter bounty rate for the particular year. The maximum total bounty provided has been \$800,000 for each year since 1964-65. In 1973 the Government announced that this bounty would continue on exports up to 30 June 1975.

RETURNS FROM BUTTER AND CHEDDAR CHEESE SOLD

The average realisations from the sales of butter and cheddar cheese and the average bounty rates paid in recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 691. Returns from Butter and Cheddar Cheese Sold

Year ended 30 June	Average Proceeds of Sales			Equalisation Rate	Bounty Rate	Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer
	Local	Interstate	Overseas			
\$ per tonne						
BUTTER						
1968	933.81	928.50	543.28	777.52	124.25	901.69
1969	938.34	935.78	524.98	765.97	118.40	884.37
1970	970.23	956.06	530.09	752.03	106.22	858.25
1971	964.72	968.66	515.92	765.73	185.03	950.76
1972	985.98	1,006.25	605.48	838.25	176.19	1,014.44
1973	977.71	999.36	541.71	793.23	122.14	915.37
CHEDDAR CHEESE						
1968	620.60		350.54	492.91	46.83	539.74
1969	620.16		348.99	488.99	56.51	545.49
1970	621.48		390.00	511.96	50.71	562.67
1971	638.02		364.42	524.02	83.50	607.53
1972	717.61		483.25	619.43	84.11	703.55
1973	798.29		462.97	671.84	58.30	730.14

Average prices paid to dairy farmers in respect of cream supplied to butter factories are shown on page 894.

DAIRY INDUSTRY STABILISATION FUND

The export prices of butter and cheese in the years 1948-49 to 1950-51 exceeded the estimated farm and factory costs of production, and the excess export proceeds were retained in a Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund established for use in stabilising returns from exports. No payments from export sales have been made to the Fund since 1950-51. During 1951-52, the Fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not realise sufficient to meet the guaranteed return to the factory.

From July 1952 to June 1957, the Fund was available to the Australian Dairy Produce Board to be used to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan (see page 1046 of Year Book No. 56). An amendment to the Dairy Industry Act in 1957 authorised the Board to use the Fund

for any additional purpose approved by the Minister for Primary Industry, and since 1962-63 the Fund has been used in the establishment of milk processing plants in Asian countries (see below). The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1973 was \$6,113,000.

AUSTRALIAN DAIRY INDUSTRY COUNCIL

The determination of the ex-factory prices of butter and cheddar 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.

DAIRY INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND SALES PROMOTION

Under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, the Australian Dairy Produce Board may engage in the promotion of overseas sales of Australian dairy produce. The Board maintains offices in London and Kobe (Japan), contributes funds to the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee, the Butter Information Council, and the Cheese Bureau for promotion activities in the United Kingdom, and carries out advertising campaigns in many other countries. The Board has also provided capital and marketing, promotional, and technical advice for the establishment of milk processing plants in the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, and Cambodia; these plants, except Singapore, which has been sold, are operated in association with overseas interests, and are designed to produce condensed and evaporated milk and other recombined products from Australian butter oil and skim milk powder. The cost of the Board's overseas promotional activities is met partly from its administrative levy and partly by Australian Government contributions. The Board's promotion levy provides funds for promotion on the Australian home market.

Under the Dairy Produce Sales Promotion Act, 1958-1972, the Dairy Produce Board carries out general sales promotion for butter and cheese in Australia. Administration of programmes of scientific, technical, and economic research into dairy industry problems has been transferred from the Board to a new committee, the Dairy Research Committee, set up under the (Federal) Dairying Research Act, 1972. Funds for the research and Australian sales promotion programmes are obtained from the proceeds of a levy on dairy products (see below).

Experimental and educational work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at State agricultural research stations, Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, and the Hawkesbury, Wagga, C. B. Alexander (near Maitland), and Yanco Agricultural Colleges. The breeds of stud cattle kept at the agricultural colleges include Australian Illawarra Shorthorn and Friesian at C. B. Alexander, Guernsey at Yanco, Jersey at Wagga Wagga, and Friesian at Hawkesbury; Guernsey cattle are kept at Wollongbar Research Station.

Various divisions of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization 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 Australian 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 Australian Government, in terms of the Dairy Produce Levy Act, on dairy products manufactured in Australia. The Government contributed additional funds for research, matching the proceeds of the levy allocated to research. Details of these levies are given on pages 982 and 987 of Year Book No. 58.

From 1 July 1965, the levies on dairy exports and on dairy products manufactured in Australia were replaced by a single levy on the butter-fat content of all butter, cheese, and related products manufactured in Australia directly from milk or cream. The levy is imposed under the Butter-fat Levy Act, 1965-1972, and the current maximum rate of levy is 945c per tonne of butter-fat. The Act provides for part of the proceeds of the levy (up to a maximum of 472c per tonne of butter-fat) to be allocated to overseas market development and the Australian Dairy Produce Board's administrative expenses and for part (up to 472c per tonne) to be allocated to sales promotion within Australia. The actual rate of levy (and allocation of the proceeds) is determined on the recommendation of the Australian Dairy Produce Board. The rate of levy operative from 1 September 1972 is 945c per tonne of butter-fat (472c for overseas marketing and administration and 472c for local sales promotion).

In 1972 the Government, in terms of the Dairy Research Levy Act, separated the collection of the research levy from the marketing and promotion levies, and extended it to include milk for human consumption and processed and condensery products. The Act provides for the maximum levy for research to be either 236c per tonne of butter-fat or 0.009c per litre of whole milk, although the actual rate on butter-fat remains at 197c per tonne and the rate for whole milk is 0.007c per litre. The Australian 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 Australian Government on dairy products in recent years, and their allocation for promotion and research purposes, are summarised below:—

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Overseas Marketing and Admin- istration	766	775	867	874	877	859
Local Sales Promotion	804	812	908	923	887	859
Research	364	368	413	387	371	486
Total Proceeds	<u>1,934</u>	<u>1,955</u>	<u>2,188</u>	<u>2,184</u>	<u>2,135</u>	<u>2,204</u>

DAIRY INDUSTRY EXTENSION GRANT

During the fifteen years from 1948-49 to 1962-63, the Australian 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 an Australian Government 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 778.

MARGINAL DAIRY FARMS RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME

Under the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme, the Australian Government has undertaken to provide up to \$25 million over a four year period (commencing in July 1970) to assist in the reconstruction of dairy farms. The reconstruction scheme has three main objectives—to assist low-income dairy farmers to leave the industry if they so desire, to assist in the amalgamation of unprofitable holdings, and to encourage alternative forms of land use to butter-fat production. Under the scheme, which is operated in conjunction with State Governments, the Australian Government provides the States with one-half of the \$25 million in the form of grants, and one-half in the form of loans. Since the New South Wales Government entered into an agreement to participate in the scheme from 1 June 1971, 131 applications have been received and 58 amalgamations completed.

HERD RECORDING

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher productive ability, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of uniformly high-producing cows.

A herd production improvement scheme is conducted by the State Department of Agriculture in two divisions—one for registered pure bred cows for which official production certificates are issued if required standards are reached, and one for grade cows and registered pure bred cows for which a certificate is not sought. The aim is to ascertain the milk and butter-fat production of each cow in the herd. A detailed description of the herd recording system is given on page 727 of Year Book No. 52.

The number of dairy cows recorded under the State herd production improvement scheme in recent years was as follows:—

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Registered Pure Bred Cows (Official Certificate)	9,897	10,131	11,573	14,128
Other Cows	92,289	90,759	90,981	89,257
Total Cows Recorded	102,186	100,890	102,554	103,385

The Australian Government has subsidised the cost of approved grade herd recording projects since 1945. In each year since 1953, the Government has met part of the cost, up to a limit of \$71,200. The dairy farmer meets about one-third of the cost of recording, and the New South Wales Government meets the remainder.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF CATTLE

The artificial breeding of dairy cattle has become accepted in Australia as a means of controlling disease and accelerating improvements in the quality and productivity of the average commercial dairy herd.

Commercial artificial breeding centres have been established at Berry (on the South Coast) and at Aberdeen (in the Upper Hunter area). By 1971, 15 permanent and 15 seasonal sub-centres (for storage, sales, and inseminations) had been established in country towns in the principal dairying districts of the State. These centres and sub-centres are under the control of the N.S.W. Dairy Industry Authority, although the Department of Agriculture is responsible for scientific and technical aspects of artificial breeding. An Artificial Breeding Advisory Board was constituted in 1970 to assist in the development of artificial breeding.

Table 692. Artificial Breeding of Dairy Cattle, N.S.W.

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Bulls at Breeding Centres—					
Friesians	28	28	35	38	38
Jerseys	21	26	28	26	28
A.I. Shorthorns	12	10	11	12	12
Other Breeds	19	17	20	19	19
Total	80	81	94	95	97
Inseminations Carried Out by Dairy Industry Authority—					
First Service	94,423	102,202	101,034	103,619	109,524
Return Services	41,648	46,375	42,910	38,363	41,378
Total	136,071	148,577	143,944	141,982	150,902
Conception Rate*	74%	73%	72%	77%	76%
Semen Sold by Dairy Industry Authority Units	20,893	27,927	23,049	25,316	24,870

* Estimate in respect of Dairy Industry Authority inseminations—based on non-returns within 30-60 days of first service.

The Dairy Industry Authority provides an initial breeding service for a fee and, if necessary, two free repeat services within three months of the first service. The Authority also sells semen to private inseminators and to other organisations and institutions.

DAIRY CATTLE

Particulars of the dairy cattle in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, it is known that in the dairy herds in this State the Jersey and Friesian

predominate. The popularity of other dairying breeds (Australian Illawarra Shorthorn, Ayrshire, and Guernsey) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands. The origin of the Australian Illawarra Shorthorn is attributed to the early settlers in the Illawarra or South Coast district of New South Wales, who recognised the need for developing a breed of cattle adaptable to the wide variety of conditions in the State's dairying districts.

MILK

Cows producing milk for sale are inspected by government officers, who have power to condemn and to prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk to be sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means, the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

Throughout New South Wales, responsibility, since 1 July 1970, for regulating and controlling the quality, supply, and distribution of milk (including cream) rests with the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970. All milk supplied for human consumption (including milk for use in the manufacture of "dairy products") vests in the Authority which comprises five members who are appointed by the Governor—chairman, deputy chairman, two representing registered dairymen, and one representing milk consumers. The Authority replaced the former Milk Board which, until June 1970, controlled the supply and distribution of milk and cream in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and eighteen other proclaimed distributing districts of the State (see Chapter 41), and also took over control of the sale of milk from 51 local government authorities in areas outside the Milk Board's jurisdiction. Powers exercised by the Authority include regulating the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk, the grading of milk for sale, the inspection of dairy premises and cool stores, and the determination of quantities of milk to be supplied to the Authority. Similar powers, together with that to fix prices of milk and cream (now vested in the Minister on the recommendation of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal—see page 478), were exercised by the former Milk Board in the areas under its jurisdiction.

Particulars of the prices of fresh milk distributed in the 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 693. Production and Utilisation of Whole Milk, N.S.W.

Season	Total Milk Produced	Milk Used for—				
		Butter*	Cheese†	Other Milk Products‡	Whole Milk Distribution by Dairy Industry Authority¶	Other Purposes§
Thousand litres						
1938-39	1,415,580	1,025,439	35,073	43,847	120,276	190,945
1944-45	1,195,344	729,829	20,735	83,375	169,483	191,922
1948-49	1,327,072	754,510	25,244	113,730	255,004	178,584
1954-55	1,435,287	854,483	26,195	76,811	298,251	179,548
1958-59	1,489,658	830,593	48,852	86,653	343,189	180,371
1963-64	1,466,328	752,301	47,920	102,001	388,086	176,020
1964-65	1,327,145	582,572	37,173	131,258	405,302	170,840
1965-66	1,367,191	611,163	40,451	126,950	413,453	175,174
1966-67	1,468,364	715,373	45,261	134,764	408,816	164,150
1967-68	1,409,542	663,364	47,578	128,813	422,754	147,033
1968-69	1,268,042	488,527	47,216	154,622	430,315	147,362
1969-70	1,413,270	601,447	74,283	159,153	432,720	145,668
1970-71	1,237,341	441,838	65,450	138,373	448,518	143,164
1971-72	1,170,813	415,584	60,698	100,187	502,310	92,036
1972-73	1,176,961	378,481	76,312	101,774	529,306	91,086

* Milk and milk-equivalent of cream used in New South Wales for butter production in factories and (before 1964-65) on farms.

† Factory production now accounts for virtually all cheese produced in N.S.W. Figures shown for 1958-59 and earlier seasons include estimates of the quantity of milk used for making cheese on farms.

‡ Includes sweet cream, ice cream, concentrated, condensed, and powdered milk, etc.

¶ Distributing districts under the control of the Authority (or Milk Board) have been extended during the seasons covered by the table.

§ Includes milk-equivalent of cream supplied to factories outside New South Wales, and (from 1964-65) estimates of the quantity of milk used for making butter on farms.

Fluctuations in the quantity of milk produced are mainly the result of varying seasonal conditions. With the marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk, and the manufacture of condensed, concentrated, and powdered milk, etc., the proportion of milk production used for butter-making has been much lower in recent years than before the war.

AVERAGE YIELD PER COW

Estimates of the productivity, in terms of commercial butter, of cows in commercial dairies in New South Wales are shown for 1929-30 and later seasons in the following table. For the purpose of these estimates, the mean of the number of cows (both in milk and dry) at the beginning and end of a season has been taken to represent the average number kept for milking during that season, and estimates have been made (on the basis of butter-fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which could be obtained from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The estimated number of cows (excluding heifers) in commercial dairies during the season, shown in the column B of the table, represents the mean of the numbers at the beginning and end of the season concerned. The estimated production per cow, shown in column F, is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the quantity of commercial butter produced or producible from the milk of cows in commercial dairies in the respective seasons (column E). This average production therefore relates to all milking cows in commercial dairies, irrespective of periods of lactation and including heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

Table 694. 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 kg			kg
1929-30	777,815	777,069	45,633	11,253	56,885	73.2
1934-35	957,987	951,446	66,153	12,871	74,024	83.1
1938-39	886,911	896,212	47,871	14,653	62,524	69.8
1944-45	823,157	830,146	32,055	17,999	50,055	60.3
1948-49	770,701	768,098	33,945	22,817	56,762	73.9
1954-55	770,032	774,435	39,935	22,550	62,485	80.7
1958-59	761,332	768,086	39,251	25,660	64,911	84.5
1963-64	743,175	747,637	37,556	27,405	64,991	76.9
1964-65	718,665	730,920	29,517	28,996	58,512	80.1
1965-66	675,482	697,073	31,119	29,421	60,540	86.9
1966-67	668,197	671,840	35,781	29,599	65,380	97.3
1967-68	644,887	656,542	32,730	29,772	62,502	95.2
1968-69	604,256	624,572	24,314	31,310	55,897	89.5
1969-70	568,440	586,348	29,777	32,842	62,619	106.8
1970-71	526,591	547,016	22,216	32,276	54,492	99.6
1971-72	490,893	508,742	19,983	32,717	52,700	103.6
1972-73	464,943	477,918	18,199	36,557	54,756	114.5

* 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 (60.3 kg) in 1944-45, and the highest on record (114.5 kg) in 1972-73.

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 1973, 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 695. Average Annual Rainfall and Index of Rainfall in Principal Dairying Districts, 1973

Statistical Subdivision (or Division—S.D.)	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average Actual Rainfall (Millimetres)												
Richmond-Tweed	166	338	74	77	88	41	250	29	63	96	76	118
Clarence	132	311	88	64	30	34	307	20	48	131	96	193
Hastings	78	303	55	23	23	27	103	21	37	168	87	124
Hunter S.D.	60	185	35	16	23	36	60	40	42	119	115	77
Illawarra S.D.	69	213	72	77	65	98	54	74	34	112	198	68
Lower South Coast	45	87	37	37	29	36	45	83	46	91	253	27
Index of Rainfall (Ratio per cent of average actual to normal* rainfall)												
Richmond-Tweed	95	151	37	62	78	38	297	50	111	108	79	90
Clarence	81	149	43	52	33	29	350	26	75	158	100	146
Hastings	51	161	31	18	26	22	112	25	48	194	91	107
Hunter S.D.	67	178	39	22	42	45	109	71	79	184	188	101
Illawarra S.D.	63	164	59	70	55	73	65	100	48	109	262	78
Lower South Coast	48	96	41	43	36	37	84	148	92	115	340	37

* 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 19,460 kg in 1972-73.

Table 696. Butter Production*

Year ended 30 June	Coastal Areas					Rest of New South Wales	Total, New South Wales
	Northern			Central	Sydney and Southern		
	Richmond- Tweed	Clarence	Hastings				
Thousand kg							
1934	24,528	7,906	8,608	9,304	7,268	9,911	67,525
1939	20,701	7,123	8,221	6,901	5,482	5,469	53,896
1963	14,148	3,496	4,938	6,510	4,829	2,973	36,894
1964	14,388	3,353	4,770	6,285	4,540	3,646	36,982
1965	12,328	2,776	3,408	3,968	3,612	4,335	30,427
1966	13,232	3,218	3,966	3,895	3,148	6,063	33,522
1967	14,293	2,733	6,298	6,040	4,048	5,776	39,187
1968	13,958	2,581	5,595	5,726	3,397	1,076	32,333
1969	10,045	1,832	4,163	4,402	2,380	843	23,665
1970	11,889	2,420	5,007	5,063	3,340	1,257	28,976
1971	8,684	1,790	3,405	3,128	3,264	1,018	21,288
1972	7,746	1,457	3,472	3,245	2,636	782	19,338
1973	6,698	1,344	3,279	3,395	2,342	483	17,541

* 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 296,000 kg.

The highest level of butter production was reached in the seasons of 1933-34 and 1934-35, partly because of farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production and partly because of a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland. In recent years, production of butter

has been declining—and in the five years from 1968-69 to 1972-73, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was 64 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 (20 per cent of the total production in 1972-73) and the Sydney and Southern Coastal Areas (14 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 697. Monthly Production of Butter in Factories

Month	1933-34	1938-39	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Thousand kg							
July	2,689	2,013	1,475	1,035	1,334	1,108	743	937
Aug.	2,860	2,217	2,111	1,494	1,940	1,294	1,139	1,226
Sept.	3,675	3,137	3,029	2,261	2,826	1,603	1,642	1,619
Oct.	5,918	4,918	4,065	2,678	3,505	2,170	2,140	2,037
Nov.	7,079	5,710	4,463	2,380	3,608	2,720	2,041	2,519
Dec.	7,986	5,181	4,003	2,594	3,685	2,981	2,351	2,364
Jan.	8,298	4,403	3,782	2,810	3,186	3,000	2,652	1,995
Feb.	6,781	4,911	3,305	2,051	2,737	2,155	2,122	1,536
Mar.	7,022	5,505	2,513	2,420	2,435	1,803	1,767	1,422
Apr.	5,472	5,389	1,726	1,676	1,689	1,108	1,103	874
May	4,144	4,743	1,082	1,213	1,142	759	894	560
June	3,035	3,512	777	1,051	889	589	745	453
Total	64,958	51,637	32,332	23,665	28,976	21,288	19,338	17,541

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 698. Butter: Export and Wholesale Prices and Return to Farmer*

Year ended 30 June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer	Year ended 30 June	Export Price	Wholesale Price (Sydney)	Net Return to Farmer
	Cents per kg				Cents per kg		
1939	24.3	31.3	23.8	1965	73.2	103.0	84.7
1957	60.0	91.9	79.1	1966	64.6	103.4	81.1
1958	48.7	91.9	80.2	1967	62.4	103.6	78.5
1959	60.4	95.5	81.6	1968	56.7	103.6	79.1
1960	75.2	95.5	85.5	1969	51.8	104.9	77.6
1961	55.3	98.8	82.5	1970	51.1	108.7	75.0
1962	57.8	99.4	80.2	1971	58.2	108.7	82.7
1963	66.4	99.6	82.7	1972	81.8	112.7	89.7
1964	71.2	99.6	84.0	1973	70.1	113.0	79.7

* 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 from 1956-57 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 Australian Government, the wholesale price of butter for consumption in New South Wales has been determined, under the equalisation scheme (see page 882), by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. For purposes of the dairy stabilisation plan, the ex-factory price of butter has been fixed by the Australian 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 kg of commercial butter, paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales. It includes the Australian Government bounty 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 bounty payments. The final payment is made, after the end of the season, when the final proceeds of butter sales and the final bounty payments are distributed to butter factories by the Equalisation Committee.

CHEESE

Although conditions for cheese-making are favourable, the production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States. The following table shows the production of cheese in New South Wales in recent years:—

Table 699. Cheese Production

Year ended 30 June	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Rest of New South Wales*	Total, New South Wales	Month	New South Wales		
					1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
					Thousand kg		
1962	2,991	3,059	6,049	July	403	288	456
1963	2,980	2,409	5,389	August	465	397	613
1964	3,180	2,049	5,229	September	597	624	775
1965	2,856	1,337	4,193	October	804	735	868
1966	2,742	1,380	4,122	November	875	728	925
1967	3,345	1,749	5,094	December	922	726	881
1968	3,368	1,658	5,025	January	826	701	663
1969	3,283	1,872	5,155	February	511	600	604
1970	4,759	3,104	7,863	March	558	518	719
1971	4,604	2,306	6,910	April	387	426	521
1972	3,598	2,929	6,527	May	299	405	507
1973	4,080	3,979	8,059	June	263	378	527

* Predominantly in Northern Coastal Area.

Most of the cheese produced in the State is made in the Sydney and Southern Coastal (50 per cent of total production in 1972-73) and Northern Coastal Areas, and most is of cheddar variety. Production is subject to a marked seasonal pattern, and usually attains a maximum between September and January. The quantities of cheese made on farms have been negligible in recent years.

PIGS

Pig production in New South Wales is usually carried on in association with other types of farming. Since 1963 there has been a marked expansion of production in the western grain areas, accompanied by a decline in the traditional coastal dairying regions. While most pig meat is still derived from small holdings with 50 sows or less, a feature in recent years has been the decline in the number of holdings carrying pigs and an increase in the number of sows per holding. Large specialised units carrying 2,000 or more sows have been established, and the trend towards larger herds is continuing.

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 1972-73 was the highest ever recorded.

The number of pigs in the State at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown on page 841. The next table shows the number of pigs and the number of pig slaughterings in 1936 and later years:—

Table 700. Pig Numbers and Pig Slaughtering, N.S.W.

Five Years ended 31 March	Pigs at end of period	Pigs Slaughtered (annual average)	Year ended 31 March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year	Year ended 31 March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year
1936	436,944	488,016	1939	377,344	552,939	1966	479,768	777,257†
1941	507,738	568,596	1959	348,730	609,303†	1967	513,575	852,693†
1946	432,612	591,965*	1960	398,959	588,956†	1968	645,196	911,959†
1951	316,833	461,165*	1961	455,345	660,229†	1969	690,226	1,012,067†
1956	343,030	531,429	1962	471,579	759,824†	1970	707,831	1,070,415†
1961	455,345	609,841†	1963	391,999	692,132†	1971	796,184	1,097,702†
1966	479,768	709,166†	1964	391,300	639,794†	1972	1,059,331	1,099,160†
1971	796,184	988,967†	1965	448,661	676,823†	1973	1,064,678	1,329,658†

* Year ended previous 31 December.

† Year ended 30 June.

Trends in the industry are also revealed by changes in the number of breeding stock from year to year. Particulars for each of the last twelve years are as follows:—

Table 701. Breeding and Other Pigs

At 31 March	Boars	Breed-ing Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs	At 31 March	Boars	Breed-ing Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs
1962	11,002	68,610	391,967	471,579	1968	11,958	98,924	534,314	645,196
1963	9,420	57,344	325,235	391,999	1969	11,572	98,107	580,547	690,226
1964	9,405	59,660	322,235	391,300	1970	11,748	103,693	592,390	707,831
1965	10,086	67,952	370,623	448,661	1971	12,333	118,313	665,538	796,184
1966	10,188	69,779	399,801	479,768	1972	15,504	160,999	882,828	1,059,331
1967	10,425	77,101	426,049	513,575	1973	13,836	142,314	908,528	1,064,678

The following table shows the number of pigs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales during the last six years:—

Table 702. Pigs, in Agricultural Areas

Statistical Agricultural Area	At 31 March					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Coastal Areas—						
Northern	195,329	195,293	177,876	166,103	162,765	153,311
Central	19,988	16,446	14,983	13,769	24,641	35,835
Sydney and Southern ..	70,963	67,462	69,598	90,702	97,012	98,566
Total, Coastal Areas ..	286,280	279,201	262,457	270,574	284,418	287,712
Tableland Areas	43,056	47,556	50,472	53,380	78,452	88,362
Slope Areas	269,573	307,532	330,320	389,743	568,198	564,601
Other Areas	46,287	55,917	64,582	82,487	128,263	124,003
Total, N.S.W.	645,196	690,226	707,831	796,184	1,059,331	1,064,678

In 1973, 17 per cent of the pigs in the State were in the Northern Coastal Area, 10 per cent were in the other Coastal Areas, and 50 per cent were in the Slope Areas.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF PIG HERDS

The rural holdings with pigs, in New South Wales in 1973, are classified in the following table according to the size of the pig herd:—

Table 703. Rural Holdings with Pigs, Classified by Size of Pig Herd, 31 March 1973

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	159	143	158	105	221	338	490	384	1,998
Central	123	60	32	23	44	42	38	40	402
Sydney and Southern ..	157	66	63	39	69	100	110	170	774
Total, Coastal Areas ..	439	269	253	167	334	480	638	594	3,174
Tableland Areas	189	97	77	57	104	155	219	199	1,097
Slope Areas	338	286	285	235	516	998	1,546	1,703	5,907
Other Areas	142	95	81	71	154	261	391	380	1,575
New South Wales—									
Number	1,108	747	696	530	1,108	1,894	2,794	2,876	11,753
Per cent	9.4	6.4	5.9	4.5	9.4	16.1	23.8	24.5	100.0

Herds with less than 10 pigs represented 22 per cent of the total number of herds in the coastal belt and 13 per cent of the herds in inland areas. In the Coastal Areas, herds with from 10 to 49 pigs represented 39 per cent of the total herds and those with 50 or more represented 39 per cent; the corresponding proportions in inland areas were 35 and 52 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 704. Average Prices of Pigs, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Baconers, Heavy and Medium Weights					Porkers, Heavy and Medium Weights				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	33.33	36.01	39.73	36.40	31.36	19.11	21.23	23.66	22.69	18.41
February	33.16	34.22	40.15	37.80	36.79	18.77	21.38	22.80	21.53	21.77
March	34.34	33.08	38.50	35.00	37.80	19.11	20.85	23.23	21.13	21.36
April	35.95	32.11	38.50	34.44	39.68	20.37	20.53	23.33	20.68	22.41
May	37.10	33.33	36.58	31.64	37.59	20.58	20.86	23.00	19.33	21.84
June	37.53	33.47	39.34	30.80	37.98	21.07	20.42	23.59	18.39	22.64
July	35.77	34.56	40.08	30.80	36.78	20.93	20.97	24.36	18.54	23.77
August	35.43	36.40	40.74	32.69	39.84	20.75	21.10	25.44	20.16	26.82
September	35.21	36.47	42.88	34.57	46.68	20.87	21.99	25.38	20.61	27.67
October	36.75	37.15	42.35	35.98	50.27	21.60	22.41	26.21	21.09	30.02
November	37.45	37.53	38.36	32.28	56.04	21.95	23.06	24.01	19.49	33.71
December	36.26	38.01	37.12	30.66	56.10	22.29	23.09	24.14	18.82	33.78
Average for year	35.69	35.20	39.53	33.59	42.24	20.62	21.49	24.10	20.20	25.35

PIG RESEARCH

From 1 September 1971, a levy for pig research has been imposed on pigs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption. The levy is imposed under the Pig Slaughter Levy Act, 1971, which prescribes a maximum rate of 10c per pig slaughtered. The actual rate of levy is fixed on the recommendation of the Pig Research Committee, and has been 5c per head since its inception. Funds are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of the Research Committee. The Australian Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The Department of Agriculture conducts research in pig nutrition problems at Wollongbar Agricultural Research Station on the far North Coast, and maintains stud pig herds at Grafton Agricultural Research Station and Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

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 705. Overseas Exports* of Dairy Products

Year ended 30 June	Butter		Cheese		Preserved Milk†		Bacon and Ham (Cured)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thous. kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	Thous. kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.
1939	11,064	2,766	133	24	1,351	496	210	57
1963	2,852	1,742	188	127	12,458	5,306	...	...
1964	1,827	1,275	429	347	7,906	2,968	1	3
1965	899	779	345	373	6,016	2,504	20	29
1966	972	832	331	273	4,697	2,147	40	60
1967	1,016	867	269	222	11,348	4,392	59	22
1968	819	655	238	186	11,875	4,866	79	130
1969	728	508	244	173	8,316	3,422	44	77
1970	1,025	674	204	145	13,207	4,464	44	65
1971	1,119	790	274	210	10,500	4,966	75	120
1972	3,797	3,075	367	335	8,789	5,474	93	98
1973	2,672	2,148	299	283	11,504	7,173	103	140

* Includes ships' stores, except for bacon and ham in 1962-63 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 of approximately 0.4 hectares (one 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	1970	15,073,000
1940	2,647,000	1960	5,190,000	1971	15,453,000
1945	6,897,000	1965	9,039,000	1972	18,112,000
1950	5,426,000	1969	12,127,000	1973	17,413,950

Poultry are also kept on most other farms (including many holdings of less than 0.4 hectares) 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 poulters 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 706. Eggs Set and Chicks and Turkey Poults Hatched in Commercial Hatcheries

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Thousands			
Chicken Eggs Set: Meat Strains ..	60,438	76,536	73,703	77,409
Egg Strains ..	22,447	19,333	18,238	16,840
Total Eggs Set	82,885	95,869	91,941	94,249
Chickens Hatched* and Intended to be Raised for—				
Chicken Meat—				
Meat Strains: Unsexed ..	41,464	54,462	54,209	56,246
Egg Strains: Crossbred and Other Cockerels† ..	1,846	975	517	523
Egg Production—				
Egg Strains: Pullets† ..	7,110	6,325	5,889	5,129
Breeding—				
Meat Strains: Pullets ..	1,916	2,268	2,039	1,998
Cockerels ..	406	458	388	414
Eggs Strains: Pullets ..	572	506	526	438
Cockerels ..	139	95	75	62
Total Chickens Hatched* ..	53,454	65,090	63,643	64,810
Turkey Eggs Set	1,958	2,212	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Turkey Poults Hatched	1,174	1,326	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>

* Excludes chickens destroyed.

† Egg-strain chickens reported as "unsexed" have been allocated, half to chickens for meat and half to chickens for egg production.

The Poultry Processing Act, 1969, provides for the registration of plants in which poultry is processed for sale, and also for the regulation and control of the processing of poultry in these plants. Inspectors are appointed under the Act, and penalties are imposed for offences. It is an offence to process poultry in any plant if, as a result of the processing, the water uptake of the poultry exceeds 8 per cent.

Details of poultry slaughterings in commercial poultry slaughter-houses in New South Wales in each of the last three years are shown in the following table:—

Table 707. Poultry Slaughtered (for Human Consumption) in Commercial Poultry Slaughter-houses

Kind of Poultry	Poultry Slaughtered			Dressed Weight* of Poultry Slaughtered		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Thousands			Thousand kg		
Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters)	49,192	51,632	49,818	62,769	65,160	61,812
Hens and Stags	3,255	3,816	3,329	5,242	6,088	5,081
Ducks and Drakes	708	913	888	1,201	1,501	1,535
Turkeys	1,119	1,172	1,866	4,729	4,277	6,725
Total†	54,274	57,533	55,901	73,941	77,026	75,152

* 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. Livestock officers of the Department assist producers in the leading poultry farming areas of the Central Coast and at Tamworth and Wagga. Random sample tests to assess the quality of local egg and meat strain poultry are conducted at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923, poultry used for breeding must be tested for pullorum disease and official accreditation is given to poultry breeders whose flocks are free of the disease.

EGG MARKETING BOARD

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales controls the marketing of eggs produced from flocks with 20 or more hens in most areas of the State. The Board, which was first constituted in 1928, in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, comprises five members elected to represent producers and two members nominated by the Government.

The greater proportion of the eggs under the control of the Board is consigned direct to the Board for disposal. Individual producers are, however, authorised as producer-agents to deal direct with purchasers within the framework of prices set by the Board. Under marketing arrangements introduced in 1956, sales by producer-agents are confined to those customers to whom direct delivery can be made.

The proceeds arising from disposal of eggs by the Board (including amounts for equalising returns from local and overseas sales) are pooled by the Board and are distributed to consignors on an average "realised" price basis. Consignors are required to pay to the Board a handling and selling charge (4.59c per dozen eggs in 1971-72), and to contribute towards the cost of the Board's building operations at the rate of approximately 0.21c per dozen eggs produced. Producer-agents are required to make a contribution (2.71c per dozen on private sales) towards the Board's administrative expenses, and to contribute to the cost of building operations at the same rate as consignors. Until the end of 1964-65, both consignors and producer-agents were also required to contribute to the marketing pool at a rate (in 1964-65) of 7.5c per dozen eggs produced. This contribution was discontinued from 1 July 1965, when the Australian Government introduced a levy on hens kept for commercial purposes (see below), the proceeds of which are used to equalise returns from sales on local and overseas markets and for research.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board in the last eleven years are given in the following table:—

Table 708. Operations of Egg Marketing Board

Pool Year	Eggs under Control of Board			Payments to Consignors			Liquid Egg Pulp Produced Thous. kg
	Consigned to Board for Disposal	Sold by Producers-agents	Total	Amount	Average Realised Price*	Average Net Return†	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	\$ thous.	c per doz.	c per doz.	
1961-62	50,366	11,290	61,657	21,354	42.4	29.8	11,178
1962-63	42,438	12,171	54,609	18,526	43.7	34.5	6,493
1963-64	43,066	13,647	56,713	19,812	46.0	36.3	6,194
1964-65	49,438	13,480	62,918	21,710	43.9	33.0	10,467
1965-66	49,793	15,447	65,240	23,663	47.5	38.4	8,451
1966-67	51,700	16,343	68,043	24,296	47.0	36.2	8,528
1967-68	57,651	17,030	74,681	24,266	42.0	30.7	11,162
1968-69	58,568	17,494	76,062	27,035	46.2	35.0	12,103
1969-70	63,208	18,812	82,021	28,909	45.8	33.7	14,538
1970-71	69,968	19,696	89,663	28,075	40.1	27.6	17,610
1971-72	70,976	20,124	91,100	28,180	39.7	27.5	17,749

* Includes proceeds of levies for equalisation of returns from local and overseas sales.

† Average realised price less contributions to marketing pool (to 1964-65), Commonwealth Poultry Industry Levy (from 1965-66), handling and selling charges, and contribution towards cost of building operations.

The quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in a pool year, as shown in the above table, does not represent the total production of eggs in the State in that year. Other eggs are produced in areas and from flocks not controlled by the Board and by poultry-keepers who evade the Board's control.

PRODUCTION QUOTAS

In recent years the record commercial production of eggs has resulted in large numbers of eggs being exported or stockpiled, and average net returns to producers have declined. In 1971, in terms of the Egg Industry Stabilisation Act, 1971, the State Government legislated to introduce a quota system to limit the number of hens capable of producing eggs for human consumption. Under the scheme, hens kept by individual poultry farmers will be limited to a quota based on the number of egg-producing hens owned during the twelve-month period ended 27 November 1970. At a referendum held in August 1972 a majority of producers supported the scheme. During 1973 a Licensing Committee, constituted under the Act, allotted base quotas, and it is anticipated that the first licensing season will commence on 1 August 1974.

POULTRY INDUSTRY LEVY

In terms of the Poultry Industry Levy Act, 1965-1966, and the Poultry Industry Assistance Act, 1965-1966, the Australian Government imposes a levy on the owners of hens kept for commercial purposes (except hens kept in the Northern Territory) and makes the proceeds available to the States for expenditure for the benefit of the poultry industry. The levy was introduced on 1 July 1965, and replaced the marketing pool levies which the respective State Egg Boards had imposed to enable them to equalise returns from the sale of eggs and egg products locally (at prices fixed by the boards) and overseas. In the main, the proceeds of the hen levy are used by the State Egg Boards to equalise returns from sales, but part of the

proceeds may be used to finance research projects. Subject to a statutory maximum of \$1 per bird per annum, the rate of levy is determined by the (Federal) Minister for Agriculture, 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 Australian Government by the State Egg Boards. In 1971-72, the amount of levy collected by the Government was \$12,991,000, and the amount paid to the New South Wales Egg Board from the Poultry Industry Trust Fund was \$5,725,000.

Expenditure from the proceeds of the levy on scientific, technical, and economic research of benefit to the poultry industry may be authorised by the Minister for Agriculture on the advice of the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities. Such expenditure is matched by the Australian Government on a \$1 for \$1 basis, up to a maximum of \$100,000 in any one year.

MEAT CHICKEN LEVY

In terms of Australian Government legislation passed in 1969, a levy is imposed on the owners of hatcheries which hatch 20,000 or more meat chickens in any one year. The maximum rate of levy is 0.25c for each meat chicken hatched—but the operative rate is fixed at 0.1c. The proceeds are paid into the Chicken Meat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research in connection with the chicken meat industry. The Trust Account is administered by the Australian Chicken Meat Research Committee, which comprises six representatives of the Australian Chicken Meat Federation, two representatives of the Australian Agricultural Council, one representative of the universities, one representative of the C.S.I.R.O., and one representative of the Australian Department of Agriculture. Expenditure from the Trust Account is matched on a \$1 for \$1 basis by the Australian Government. The Committee recommends (to the Minister for Agriculture) research projects in the fields of breeding, disease control, nutrition, management, and processing; the research is undertaken mainly by universities and State Departments of Agriculture.

OVERSEAS MARKETING OF POULTRY PRODUCTS

The overseas export of Australian eggs and egg products is subject to control, in terms of the Egg Export Control Act, 1947-1966, by the Australian Egg Board. The Board, which was established in its present form in 1954, comprises six representatives from State Egg Marketing Boards (two from the N.S.W. Board) and three members appointed by the Australian Government. Its trading operations are confined to the overseas marketing of eggs and egg products voluntarily pooled by State Egg Boards for export. Any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so, subject to general terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

From June 1954 to June 1965, the Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales conducted its own overseas sales of eggs and (except from July 1957 to June 1959) egg pulp. From July 1965, the Board has participated in the Australian Board's pooling arrangements for all egg products sold overseas.

Particulars of the overseas exports of poultry products from New South Wales in each of the last ten years are given in the next table:—

Table 709. Overseas Exports of Poultry Products

Year ended 30 June	Eggs			Frozen Poultry		Total Value \$A thous. f.o.b.
	In Shell	Other	Value	Quantity	Value	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	
1964	1,576	3,240	2,390	31,340	34	2,424
1965	1,302	5,470	3,548	160,266	141	3,689
1966	1,506	5,055	3,171	233,062	214	3,385
1967	2,236	4,176	2,406	452,894	348	2,754
1968	2,407	5,832	2,880	651,388	473	3,353
1969	1,536	5,854	2,272	850,490	609	2,881
1970	1,354	8,303	3,597	1,170,455	811	4,408
1971	1,233	9,134	4,109	1,558,671	1,038	5,147
1972	1,422	8,902	4,209	2,370,314	1,527	5,736
1973	1,469	8,863	4,649	3,241,841	2,045	6,694

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:—

Table 710. Average Wholesale Prices* of Eggs, Sydney

Month	1946	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	cents per dozen									
January	17·4	54·0	55·0	55·0	52·6	61·0	61·0	55·0	56·0	55·0
February	19·9	55·0	57·2	55·0	56·0	61·0	61·0	55·0	56·0	57·0
March	20·0	55·0	59·0	55·0	56·0	61·1	61·0	55·0	56·0	61·0
April	20·0	55·2	59·0	55·0	56·0	63·0	61·0	55·0	56·0	63·0
May	20·0	57·5	59·0	55·0	56·0	63·0	61·0	57·3	56·0	63·0
June	20·0	57·5	59·0	55·0	56·0	63·0	61·0	58·0	56·0	63·0
July	20·0	55·3	56·1	55·0	56·0	63·0	56·6	55·3	56·0	63·0
August	17·4	47·5	51·1	55·8	56·9	60·1	51·0	53·4	53·0	66·0
September	15·8	47·5	50·0	56·0	57·0	59·6	51·0	52·0	53·0	66·0
October	15·8	47·5	50·2	56·0	58·6	56·0	51·7	53·1	53·0	66·0
November	15·8	50·3	55·0	55·0	61·0	56·0	52·0	56·0	53·0	68·0
December	15·8	54·2	55·0	51·0	61·0	59·8	54·3	56·0	53·0	72·0
Year	18·2	53·0	55·5	54·9	56·9	60·5	56·9	55·1	54·9	63·6

* Egg Board price to retailers.

BEEKEEPING

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, producing sufficient honey for local requirements and a surplus for export overseas. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis to take advantage of the best sources of nectar and pollen. While most operators extract their honey in mobile plants, the number of central extracting plants is increasing. 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 711. 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	kg 1,235,457	kg 20.5	kg 19,858
1948-49	140,771	19,119	159,890	11,796,918	83.4	134,214
1958-59	116,196	71,279	187,475	4,800,461	41.3	62,075
1965-66	91,556	75,398	166,954	3,330,882	36.4	43,210
1966-67	102,571	56,989	159,560	4,799,108	46.8	61,933
1967-68	136,587	40,820	177,407	9,531,636	69.8	127,551
1968-69	113,467	59,718	173,185	4,832,556	42.6	65,584
1969-70	137,553	47,152	184,705	8,496,258	61.8	115,364
1970-71	141,675	47,215	188,890	7,917,803	55.9	109,243
1971-72	150,569	55,297	205,866	8,572,995	56.9	106,758
1972-73	146,909	61,007	207,916	6,534,669	44.5	93,202

Although subject to marked fluctuation according to seasonal variation in the flow of nectar from flora, the yield of honey per productive hive is usually at a high level in New South Wales. Conditions were particularly favourable in 1948-49, and the total production of honey and the average yield per hive in that season were by far the highest ever recorded.

Overseas exports of honey from New South Wales amounted in 1972-73 to 1,736,000 kg, valued at \$1,068,000.

A levy on honey sold for consumption in Australia has been imposed by the Australian Government since 1962-63, in terms of the Honey Levy Act, 1962-1973. The rate of levy was 0.9c per kg of honey from February 1966 to October 1971, and has been 1.1c per kg since November, 1971. The proceeds of the levy are used to finance the regulation of overseas exports of honey and associated promotional and research activities.

VALUE OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of dairy, farmyard, and bee production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1938-39 and later seasons. These values represent the value of the items of dairy, farmyard, and bee production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

The net value of dairying, farmyard, and bee production is obtained by deducting from the gross value (at place of production) the value of certain materials (fodder consumed by stock, etc.) used in the dairying and farmyard industries. The value of these materials in 1972-73 was \$79,685,000.

Table 712. 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				
1938-39	12,978	446	5,898	456	2,448	2,700	24,926	7,706	86	32,718
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	192,687
1966-67	28,577	2,371	56,381	4,513	28,537	20,976	141,355	59,563	1,088	202,007
1967-68	25,912	2,081	57,472	4,379	34,101	21,328	145,272	60,197	1,764	207,233
1968-69	18,920	2,088	56,837	5,697	33,768	24,214	141,524	65,959	897	208,380
1969-70	22,378	3,337	57,219	6,847	27,347	25,518	142,646	71,056	1,606	215,309
1970-71	18,443 ^r	3,288 ^r	60,855 ^r	4,270 ^r	22,630	29,717	139,204	75,223	1,667	216,094
1971-72	17,903	3,665	61,614	4,467	22,979	32,203	142,831	77,160	2,615	222,606
1972-73 ^p	14,333	4,327	70,133	6,242	28,838	37,446	161,318	79,435	1,999	242,752

* Values for milk products include the Australian Government bounty paid (see page 884).

† 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 713. Average Wholesale Prices of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Products, Sydney

Product	Unit of Quantity	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
		Cents						
Milk*	litre	14.5	15.3	15.3	15.7	16.0	17.2	17.8
Butter †	kg	106.9	106.9	106.9	111.1	112.4	114.2	117.1
Cheese ‡	kg	67.7	71.7	71.7	71.7	71.7	73.4	88.2
Ham (uncooked) ..	kg	148.4	171.7	177.5	156.5	147.0	162.5	141.5
Bacon (middles) ..	kg	136.2	145.3	145.1	134.9	137.1	142.0	138.7
Eggs § ¶	Doz.	55.5	54.9	56.9	60.5	56.9	55.1	54.9
Fowls (Cockerels) §	Pair	217	236	194	184	190	n.a.	n.a.
Drakes (Muscovy) §	Pair	321	359	371	367	369	n.a.	n.a.
Ducks (Muscovy) §	Pair	174	199	186	187	212	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey (Gobblers) §	Pair	1,016	1,134	1,031	1,065	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Honey || .. ..	kg	26.5	26.5	24.5	24.3	24.3	26.9	42.3

* Dairy Industry Authority's agent to milk-round vendor, bottled in 600 millilitre bottles.

† Choicest quality; in prints in 25.4 kg boxes, delivered (incl. price of box).

‡ Prime, mild (average, loaf and large); delivered.

§ New-laid first-quality hen eggs, 55 grams per egg.

¶ Auction prices for live birds at City Markets.

|| First grade, in 27 kg 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), is controlled by the Minister for Conservation who also controls the Forestry Commission and the Soil Conservation Service.

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, 1912-1973, 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, 1948-1970, by the Public Works Department (construction authority for tidal waters) and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission (construction authority for the non-tidal portions of rivers). The Act also provides for the constitution of a Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board.

River Murray Waters Agreement

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Australian Government. The Commission comprises one representative for each of the States and one for the Australian Government.

Manuscript of this Chapter prepared in March 1974.

Under the Agreement, South Australia is entitled (except in times of drought) to a flow of at least 1,546,800 megalitres 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 (680,500 megalitres), 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 2,467,000 megalitres to a capacity of 3,059,000 megalitres) 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 5,859,000 megalitres) at Chowilla in South Australia, and for any water in excess of 481,000 megalitres in the Menindee Lakes storage during the period 1963 to 1969 to be shared between the States. This latter arrangement was amended in 1970 to continue in perpetuity.

In 1967, because of the greatly increased costs and other considerations, the Commission decided to defer construction of the Chowilla storage. After consideration of other sites, the Agreement was further amended in 1970 to provide for the construction of a storage (with a capacity of 3,700,000 megalitres) on the Mitta Mitta River, above Dartmouth. The Mitta Mitta River is a tributary of the Murray, situated in north-eastern Victoria.

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee which was representative of the Australian, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales.

The Scheme is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with a 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 for use in irrigation.

The Scheme provides approximately 2,344,000 megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1,357,000 megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 987,000 megalitres to the Murray. Almost half of the additional water

is gained from regulation (whereby storages are available for summer irrigation), the remainder being gained as a result of diversions.

The Scheme is described in more detail in the chapter "Electricity and Gas".

New South Wales—Queensland Border Rivers Agreement

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established in 1947 under an agreement between the New South Wales and Queensland Governments. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The agreement, as amended in 1968, provides for the construction of a storage dam on Pike Creek in Queensland and associated works and regulators. The costs of constructing, maintaining, and operating these works are to be borne by the States in equal shares. Water discharged from the storage dam will also be shared equally, and will be used principally for irrigation purposes during the relatively dry period from April to October. The Border Rivers Commission is also to construct a dam on the Mole River in New South Wales and investigate the construction of works on streams which intersect the border west of Mungindi.

Farm Water Supplies

Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946-1970, individual farmers or groups of farmers may be assisted to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes and to prepare land for irrigation. The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission is authorised by the Act to provide technical assistance in the form of land surveys and designs for proposed works and (at the request of farmers) to carry out the works. The Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank is authorised to make advances of up to 90 per cent of the cost of the approved works, for terms up to fifteen years. Up to 30 June 1973, a total of 33,423 requests for assistance had been made, including 2,055 in 1972-73.

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 714. Area of Land* Irrigated, N.S.W.

System	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Hectares						
Irrigation Areas	180,639	142,728	126,152	139,559	161,156	167,195	165,489
Irrigation Districts	268,081	252,189	231,964	251,676	276,814	309,062	280,660
Licensed Diversions	133,095	152,057	159,261	168,759	196,845	232,662	258,452
Total Area Irrigated	581,815	546,975	517,377	559,994	634,815	708,919	704,602

* Excludes flood control and irrigation districts and irrigation trusts.

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 and Irrigation 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 182,620 hectares, served with water through a channel system stemming from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembed Weir), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (94,954 hectares, served by a channel system from the Murrumbidgee at Gogeldrie Weir), the Coomealla Irrigation Area (14,013 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Curlwaa Irrigation Area (4,204 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Hay Irrigation Area (2,772 hectares, supplied with water pumped from the Murrumbidgee), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (7,287 hectares, supplied from the Edward River by diversion at Stevens Weir), and the Buronga (3,537 hectares) and Mallee Cliffs (769 hectares) Irrigation Areas served by pumping from the Murray.

The principal sources of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are the Burrinjuck Dam (with a capacity of 1,032,400 megalitres, and situated on the Murrumbidgee River north-west of Canberra) and the Blowering Dam (1,630,700 megalitres, situated on the mid-reaches of the Tumut River). Water stored in the Blowering Dam is derived from the natural flow of the Tumut River and from water released into that river from the Snowy-Tumut section of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dam during the September-May irrigation season. The water flows along the river channel to Berembed Weir (386 kilometres to the west), where it is diverted into the main canal. This canal, which has an offtake capacity of 45 cubic metres per second, has been completed to beyond Griffith, 154 kilometres from the offtake. The Areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 1,283 kilometres) and drainage channels (1,416 kilometres). In addition, there are approximately 724 kilometres 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 715. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Areas, 1972-73

Culture	Murrumbidgee*	Coleambally	Hay*	Tullakool	Coomealla	Curlwaa, Buronga, and Mallee Cliffs	Total
	Hectares						
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice	14,011	9,428	...	495	...	...	23,934
Other	27,547	16,611	99	765	...	...	45,022
Vineyards	3,946	28	...	...	2,146	382	6,500
Orchards—							
Citrus	3,562	4	...	...	752	768	5,086
Deciduous	3,131	20	...	...	16	19	3,187
Vegetables	957	444	...	...	...	2	1,403
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	3,573	753	...	36	...	...	4,362
Other	1,594	462	28	49	...	134	2,267
Pastures—							
Sown	32,492	13,495	884	2,347	...	...	49,219
Natural	3,554	65	...	...	...	...	3,619
Other	14,960	4,329	...	178	...	...	19,467
Total Area Irrigated	109,328	45,639	1,012	3,870	2,913	1,305	164,066

* 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 of their area, with a limitation regarding the maximum number of water rights that may be allotted to any one holding. A water right is the right to one megalitre of water annually. In most seasons limited quantities of water additional to the water right entitlement are generally available.

The Wakool District (comprising 204,039 hectares), Berriquin Provisional District (326,020 hectares), Deniboota Provisional District (136,797 hectares), Denimein Provisional District (59,494 hectares), and the uncompleted Jernargo Provisional District (1,750 hectares) 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 (45,656 hectares), Tabbita District (13,083 hectares), Wah Wah District (238,755

hectares), and Gumly District (144 hectares) receive their water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River. The adjacent Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Districts (90,875 hectares) receive water from the Lachlan River.

The nature of irrigated culture in the Irrigation Districts is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 716. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Districts, 1972-73

Culture	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerem- bah	Other Murrum- bidgee Districts *	Jemalong and Wylde's Plains	Total
	Hectares						
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice	3,825	4,843	5,058	3,053	201	...	16,980
Other	30,686	8,332	4,598	7,029	4,489	6,180	61,313
Orchards .. ..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Vegetables	1,350	5	42	446	116	...	1,959
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne	6,131	819	1,186	797	1,146	6,177	16,256
Other	2,446	1,237	270	587	785	993	6,319
Pastures—							
Sown	84,845	29,379	24,459	14,145	5,636	6,424	164,889
Natural .. ..	...	...	55	975	635	24	1,689
Other	3,053	624	238	4,415	3,323	...	11,653
Total Area Irrigated	132,338	45,239	35,905	31,447	16,334	19,798	281,061

* Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. The Canal runs for 121 kilometres and has an offtake capacity of 6,168 megalitres 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 3,100 kilometres. 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 (161,756 hectares), the first of its kind, was constituted in 1945. Its purpose is to provide flood irrigation to 51,967 hectares 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 110,400 hectares on either side of Medgun Creek, about 65 kilometres north-west of Moree, and provides for the flood irrigation of 22,735 hectares (of which 7,390 hectares were benefited in 1972-73).

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 and Irrigation 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 1973, there were 7 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 7,755 hectares), 12 trusts (1,222,993 hectares) for domestic and stock water supplies, and 1 trust (886 hectares) for flood prevention.

LICENSED DIVERSIONS

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission may authorise landholders to divert water from rivers and lakes for the irrigation of individual holdings or for joint irrigation schemes. The authorities are issued, usually for a period of five years, on payment of a fee related to the area of land to be irrigated. The Commission may also issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

The number of licensed diversions for irrigation purposes has increased substantially during recent years. Many new diversions have been constructed in the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan river valleys as well as along the coastal streams in sub-humid districts of the State.

At 30 June 1973, there were 12,939 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 479,928 hectares. The area actually irrigated during 1972-73 was 258,452 hectares.

WATER CONSERVATION WORKS

The main dams and storages conserving water principally for rural purposes in New South Wales (with their storage capacity, in megalitres, shown in parentheses) are:—

Murray System. Half share of Hume Reservoir (1,530,000) and of Yarrowonga, Torrumbarry, Euston, Mildura, and Wentworth Weirs (137,437); Stevens Weir on Edward River (8,838).

Murrumbidgee System. Blowering Dam (on Tumut River, 1,631,200); Burrinjuck Dam (1,032,000); Berembed Weir (12,300); Redbank Weir (9,079); Maude Weir (8,314); Gogeldrie Weir (7,400).

Darling System. Menindee Lakes Storage (1,811,600).

Macquarie System. Burrendong Dam (1,679,000).

Namoi System. Keepit Dam (425,900).

Lachlan System. Wyangala Dam (1,217,636); Lake Brewster (152,800); Carcoar Dam (on Belubula River, 36,425); Lake Cargelligo (36,300); Jemalong Weir (2,700).

Hunter System. Glenbawn Dam (361,700).

Richmond System. Toonumbar Dam (on Iron Pot Creek, 11,090).

Severn System. Pindari Dam (37,400).

Paterson System. Lostock Dam (20,200).

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 kilometres 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 Benerambah, 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 100 kilometres 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 489,500 megalitres of the total storage capacity of 1,679,000 megalitres.

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 was reconstructed in 1971 to raise the storage capacity from 375,000 megalitres to 1,217,600 megalitres, is situated forty-eight kilometres upstream from Cowra; water from the Dam is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and for licensed private irrigation diversions. Carcoar Dam is situated on the Belubula River (a tributary of the Lachlan), and is used to provide regulated flows for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation in the Belubula Valley. Balance storages at Lake Cargelligo and Lake Brewster conserve water during periods of high flow for release as required. Water from the Lachlan, diverted at Jemalong Weir, supplies the Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Irrigation Districts.

The Glenbawn Dam, which was completed in 1958, is the first of eight dams proposed for the Hunter Valley irrigation and flood mitigation scheme. The Dam's storage capacity comprises 228,600 megalitres for irrigation storage and 133,000 megalitres for flood mitigation storage.

The Pindari Dam, which was completed in 1969, is situated on the Severn River about 25 kilometres upstream from Ashford. Water from the Dam is used for irrigation purposes as far as Yetman, and for stock and domestic purposes to the junction of the Severn and Dumaresq Rivers.

The Lostock Dam, completed in 1971, is used to regulate the flow of the Paterson River to provide for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes between the Dam and the Hunter River.

The Toonumbar Dam (situated on Iron Pot Creek, a tributary of the Richmond River) supplies water for stock and irrigation purposes. The Dam was completed in 1971.

Other dams and storages which are under construction are:—

Darling River Scheme. This scheme provides for the construction of 35 to 40 weirs along the course of the Darling. When completed, the weirs will "back up" the waters of the River into an unbroken chain of pools stretching from the Queensland to the Victorian border. Water will be available for stock and domestic use and for irrigation of limited areas.

Gwydir River Scheme. This scheme provides for the construction of Copeton Dam on the Gwydir River about 8 kilometres west of Copeton, the water from the Dam to be used for irrigation purposes. The first stage of construction (capacity 62,000 megalitres) was completed in 1972, and the second stage (total capacity 860,000 megalitres) in 1973. The addition of gates on the Dam spillway, due to be completed in 1976, will increase the storage capacity to 1,360,000 megalitres.

UNDERGROUND WATER

The portion of the Great Australian Artesian Basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 210,500 square kilometres in the northern and western hinterland of the State. The watering of the north-western country by means of artesian water has increased the carrying capacity of the land and has made practicable some closer pastoral settlement.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water, to preserve the efficiency of the bores and prevent waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains for the benefit of landholders, and may authorise the installation of bores by private owners.

At 30 June 1973, the number of artesian bores giving a flowing or pumping supply of water was 1,188. The regulated total daily flow from the 698 flowing bores was estimated at 213,650,000 litres; 540 of the flowing bores are privately-owned and 158 are government-owned. The deepest bores are in the Moree district; one at Baronga has the greatest depth (1,393 metres) and daily outflow (3,752,615 litres).

By 1973, 87 Bore Water Trusts and 12 Artesian Wells Districts had been constituted for the supply of artesian water principally for stock purposes. These Trusts and Districts cover approximately 2,265,000 hectares, the water being delivered to holdings by means of 6,004 kilometres 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 and Irrigation Commission assists settlers in shallow boring operations, for which repayments are required over a period. The number of shallow bores sunk by the Commission to 30 June 1973 was 7,593 and their average depth was 88 metres.

Chapter 33

FORESTRY

THE FOREST ESTATE

The total area of forest in New South Wales, as estimated by the Forestry Commission, is 16,149,000 hectares. This area, which includes productive, potentially productive, and protective forest land, comprises 3,054,000 hectares of State (including National) Forests, 395,000 hectares of timber reserves, and 12,700,000 hectares of forest on vacant Crown lands, leaseholds, and private lands. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland divisions.

At 30 June 1973, there were 757 State Forests, covering 3,054,000 hectares, which had been dedicated for forestry use. Areas of the State Forests have been grouped into 66 declared National Forests, embracing 557,700 hectares. 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 394,800 hectares, 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

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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 *Findersia*, black bean, white beech, yellow carrabeen, sassafras, bollywood, and crabapple. Among the brushwood forest types are also found red cedar and hoop pine (a valuable native softwood), both now remnant, having been heavily cut for many years. Turpentine (useful for marine piling and flooring) occurs as a scattered tree among brushwoods and eucalypts.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, the medicinal extracts hyoscine and rutin, charcoal, kino gum, and "paper" bark.

State Forests

The 3,054,000 hectares 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 100,700 hectares 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 native 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 Acts of 1967 and 1972 (under which the Australian Government provides loan assistance to the State Governments for an expanded softwood planting programme) 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 717. Area* of Forest Plantations, N.S.W

At 31 March	Government			Private		Total, N.S.W.		
	Coniferous		Broad- leaved	Coniferous	Broad- leaved	Coniferous	Broad- leaved	Total
	Radiata Pine	Other Species						
	Hectares							
1968	45,403	9,033	6,475	8,903	2,023	63,338	8,498	71,837
1969	51,573	9,423	7,117	11,331	4,047	72,327	11,164	83,491
1970	61,433	10,771	8,520	12,141	4,532	84,345	13,053	97,398
1971	72,924	13,160	9,670	13,759	4,775	99,844	14,445	114,289
1972	79,847	13,164	12,193	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
1973	87,286	13,164	14,387	16,004	5,562	116,454	19,949	136,403

* Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested.

Silvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks, and fire-lines; and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines, and radio equipment. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger.

GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES

Forestry Commission of New South Wales

The Forestry Commission, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916-1972, 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 Department in the interests of water and soil conservation.

University traineeships in forestry are offered each year. The trainees follow a five-year course which includes one year's study of prescribed science subjects at State universities, one year of practical training in forests, and three 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 718. Forestry Commission: Receipts and Payments

Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$ thousand				
RECEIPTS					
Timber Royalties and Sales	6,076	6,385	6,595	7,603	8,723
Other Receipts	333	326	347	347	346
Total Receipts	6,409	6,712	6,942	7,950	9,069
PAYMENTS					
Administration	5,343	5,556	6,319	7,285	6,711
Reforestation—					
Acquisition of Land	173	206	283	203	407
Plantations — Establishment and Treatment	1,120	1,383	1,360	1,471	1,413
Native Forests—Regeneration and Treatment	584	694	661	999	1,159
Nurseries—Working and Maintenance	268	304	309	357	420
Research and Experiment	107	122	131	130	118
Protection from Fire, Disease, etc.	1,472	797	965	1,086	1,500
Forest Works—					
Surveys	327	403	426	425	390
Construction and Maintenance of roads and buildings, etc.	2,021	2,549	2,485	2,551	3,064
Supervision of Licensed Operations	442	538	544	618	744
Total Payments	11,856	12,552	13,482	15,125	15,924

Forestry and Timber Bureau

The Forestry and Timber Bureau of the Australian Department of Primary Industry conducts silvicultural and other forest research work and advises the Australian and State Governments on matters relating to the supply, production, overseas trade, and distribution of Australian timber. The Australian Forestry School, which provided professional training in forestry and was conducted by the Forestry and Timber Bureau, was absorbed in 1965 by the Australian National University.

Australian Forestry Council

The Australian Forestry Council, established in July 1964, comprises the Ministers responsible for forestry in each of the States together with appropriate Federal Ministers. The Council is concerned with the co-ordination of Federal 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 719. Estimated Production of Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Logs for Sawing, Slicing, or Peeling				Hewn (including Mining Timber)	Poles and Piles	Pulpwood	Total (excluding Firewood)*
	Forest Hardwoods	Brushwoods and Scrubwoods	Pines					
			Native	Exotic				
Thousand cubic metres								
1939	411	65	164	1	348	47	<i>n.a.</i>	1,035
1963	1,027	100	169	116	332	48	97	1,889
1964	1,141	96	171	114	349	59	104	2,034
1965	1,209	107	184	132	276	67	116	2,092
1966	1,147	104	167	138	312	65	127	2,058
1967	1,111	86	146	133	273	46	138	1,933
1968	1,168	93	149	133	266	52	144	2,004
1969	1,165	93	138	136	287	50	149	2,018
1970	1,202	98	140	141	271	50	198	2,101
1971	1,144	102	119	161	265	49	241	2,081
1972	1,172	101	110	170	231	51	341	2,175
1973	1,176	108	121	181	215	49	362	2,212

* The estimated production of firewood in this period fluctuated between 354,000 cubic metres (in 1968-69) and 5,262,000 cubic metres (in 1940-41).

The next table shows the quantity of sawn timber produced in New South Wales sawmills and other woodworking establishments from Australian-grown logs:—

Table 720. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Australian-grown Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced

Year ended 30 June	Australian-grown Logs Treated	Sawn Timber Produced from these Logs			
		Hardwoods	Brushwoods and Scrubwoods	Softwoods	Total
		Thousand cubic metres			
1965	1,545	766	39	173	978
1966	1,551	777	37	173	987
1967	1,521	752	29	164	945
1968	1,530	796	35	164	995
1969	1,556	782	40	186	1,008
1970	1,638	813	43	183	1,039
1971	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
1972	1,619	814	40	181	1,035
1973	1,569	804	41	176	1,020

In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, some timber is sawn from imported logs and 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.

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1946-1952, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in buildings and articles for sale, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring, and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY

The number of persons engaged in afforestation and timber-getting in statistical divisions of New South Wales at 30 June 1971, and the total number in the State recorded at earlier census and quasi-census enumerations, are shown in the following table:—

Table 721. Persons Engaged in Forestry, N.S.W.

Date	Persons	Statistical Division	Persons at 30 June 1971
1939: June	8,200	North Coast	1,038
1943: June	5,418	Hunter	382
1945: June	6,088	Illawarra, South Eastern	630
1947: June	6,307	Northern, North Western	400
1954: June	4,575	Central West	318
1961: June	3,843	Murray, Murrumbidgee	503
1966: June	3,660	Other	293
1971: June	3,564	Total, New South Wales	3,564

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 722. Gross Value of Forestry Production at Place of Production

Year ended 30 June	Value	Year ended 30 June	Value	Year ended 30 June	Value	Year ended 30 June	Value
1939	\$ thous. 4,522	1953	\$ thous. 27,384	1960	\$ thous. 30,338	1967	\$ thous. 30,967
1947	9,016	1954	25,810	1961	30,600	1968	34,160
1948	11,482	1955	27,372	1962	28,862	1969	33,638
1949	13,122	1956	30,686	1963	27,976	1970	36,832
1950	14,370	1957	33,516	1964	29,618	1971	37,282 ^r
1951	17,932	1958	30,682	1965	31,586	1972	40,781
1952	24,922	1959	31,148	1966	32,342	1973	43,524

OVERSEAS TRADE IN TIMBER

The overseas import and export of timber to and from New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table. Most of the imports are in the form of undressed timber and are mainly softwoods. The undressed softwoods come principally from Canada, the

United States of America, and New Zealand, while the hardwoods come mainly from Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. The exports consist largely of woodchips to Japan.

Table 723. Overseas Trade in Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Imports				Exports (Australian Produce)			
	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber†	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Value		Quantity	Value	Value	
	Thousand cubic metres	\$A thousand			Thousand cubic metres	\$A thousand		
1939	470	1,761	131	1,891	64	765	78	843
1963	439	16,450	1,522	17,972	17	927	134	1,061
1964	487	19,184	1,702	20,885	21	1,058	174	1,233
1965	515	21,168	2,396	23,564	20	1,064	225	1,289
1966	448	18,495	2,470	20,965	19	1,165	448	1,613
1967	478	18,961	2,788	21,749	23	1,349	535	1,884
1968	524	22,324	3,848	26,172	12	976	509	1,485
1969	556	25,671	4,473	30,144	13	885	640	1,525
1970	551	28,865	6,960	35,825	13	816	689	1,505
1971	560	27,834	6,913	34,747	17	1,038	2,150 ^r	3,188 ^r
1972	548	27,498	7,653	35,151	12	798	4,165	4,963
1973	580	35,385	8,820	44,205	10	687	6,858	7,545

*.Includes logs and railway sleepers.

†.From 1970-71 includes value of woodchips exported.

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, 1935-1970. 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 Fisheries Division of the Australian Department of Primary Industry is responsible for the development and administration of fisheries and whaling in extra-territorial waters, in terms of the (Federal) Fisheries Act, 1952-1973, and co-ordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia. State inspectors of fisheries exercise certain powers under the Act on behalf of the Australian Government. The (Federal) 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 the jurisdiction of the Australian Government.

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 (Federal) 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.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in March 1974.

Table 724. Fisheries: Fishermen Licensed and Boats Engaged

At 30 June	Fishermen Licensed			Boats Engaged*		Value of Boats and Equipment	
	Extra- territorial	Territorial		General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries	General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries†
		Tidal	Inland				
1968	940	2,482	122	2,220	1,505	\$ thous. 7,263	\$ thous. 1,393
1969	1,008	2,451	132	2,345	1,688	8,096	1,670
1970	1,066	2,529	154	2,659	1,699	9,862	1,663
1971	1,291	3,179	181	2,604	1,699	10,605	1,746
1972	1,229	3,070	201	3,077	1,749	13,066	2,843
1973	1,371	3,010	291	3,096	2,209	15,191	3,733

* Includes trawlers (266 motor trawlers in 1973), punts, and launches.

† Includes the value of cultivation (sticks, trays, etc.) in oyster fisheries.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, the areas available for oyster culture may be classified as special, average, or inferior areas according to their productive capacity. The areas are leased by the State Government, the usual tenure being 15 years for special and average areas and 10 years for inferior areas. Inferior areas may not be exploited during the first year of the lease, and may be re-classified in the last year of the lease. Leases of special areas are offered by public auction or public tender; the rental for other leases is fixed by the Minister. When a lease expires, the existing lessee has a preferment right to apply for renewal of the lease.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 725. Oyster Leases

At 30 June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases	At 30 June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases
		Metres	Hectares			Metres	Hectares
1939	4,493	835,369	1,392	1970	5,689	899,696	3,432
1967	4,975	841,424	2,952	1971	5,848	931,035	3,571
1968	4,927	802,140	2,778	1972	5,709	922,396	3,511
1969	5,158	834,772	2,962	1973	5,816	956,249	3,653

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and may be opened to the public for the taking of oysters for immediate personal consumption.

Suitable streams and lakes (almost all those above an altitude of 750 metres) are stocked with trout, and acclimatisation societies are registered to assist in the management of the trout fishery. Some waters are closed to trout-fishing during the winter months.

An angler's licence must be held by any person, other than an Aborigine, a child under 16 years of age, or an age, invalid or service pensioner, who fishes for any species of fish in inland waters (including coastal streams above the influence of the tide). The method of fishing is subject to regulation.

Marketing of Fish

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority. The Authority, which was established in 1964, comprises three members nominated by fishermen's co-operative societies and two members nominated by the State Government.

The Authority conducts a market at Sydney, and markets are conducted by fishermen's co-operatives at other coastal centres. Fish produced in the State must be sold through these markets, except that licensed fishermen may sell direct to canneries and in certain instances (subject to the approval of the Chief Secretary) to other consumers. The major part of the State's catch is sold through the Sydney market, either by auction or by private treaty.

The fishermen's co-operatives, which have been established at 21 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 Organization has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in scientifically investigating the marine resources of Australian waters.

The Chief Secretary's Department conducts a marine laboratory in Sydney, and has established an extensive fisheries research station at Narrandera for the study of the inland fisheries of the State. The Department has also established a brackish-water fish culture centre at Port Stephens, to examine the feasibility of farming various species of prawns and more intensified culture of oysters; research will be extended later to take in other marine animals.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species are listed according to their common name, and the quantities are on the basis of landed weight.

Table 726. Fish: Recorded Production by Species

Common Name	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	kg	kg	kg	kg	kg
Freshwater Species—					
Golden Perch	49,188	49,185	100,953	89,269	71,041
Murray Cod	15,571	21,100	13,849	30,533	17,992
Other	39,831	41,833	58,610	106,955	127,452
Total	104,590	112,118	173,412	226,757	216,485
Marine Species—					
Australian Salmon ..	366,152	637,186	325,561	516,362	731,874
Bream	304,743	244,326	296,473	233,590	255,625
Flathead	1,730,519	1,603,898	1,346,087	1,478,917	1,474,434
Garfish	102,466	134,118	136,985	120,611	168,249
Gurnard	142,003	136,421	137,619	159,489	63,048
John Dory	106,111	199,825	225,213	261,981	348,797
Latchet	79,001	112,118	138,749	177,633	253,272
Leatherjacket	173,110	366,417	458,683	423,545	485,694
Luderick	523,254	612,097	589,053	590,723	885,551
Mackerel	61,632	33,178	38,691	46,259	70,882
Morwong	1,052,383	778,058	961,123	1,136,262	1,311,383
Mullet	2,784,378	2,770,929	2,637,030	2,037,334	2,745,384
Redfish	395,863	456,052	622,713	478,392	483,918
Shark	589,909	658,715	706,912	485,511	677,956
Snapper	544,688	591,685	709,283	674,023	688,219
Tailor	127,920	116,623	165,231	137,299	174,406
Tuna*	5,129,200	5,884,900	3,644,269	5,032,744	6,133,579
Whiting	147,471	162,254	180,622	136,378	208,262
Yellowtail-Kingfish ..	238,518	276,545	208,544	184,725	223,121
Other	1,413,952	1,379,996	1,423,831	1,534,027	2,244,208
Total	16,013,273	17,155,342	14,952,672	15,845,805	19,627,862
Total Fish Production ..	16,117,863	17,267,460	15,126,084	16,072,562	19,844,347

* Source C.S.I.R.O.

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years:—

Table 727. Fish: Production by Fishing Grounds

Grounds	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	Thousand kg			
Rivers and Lakes	3,512	3,487	3,306	4,220
Inshore Ocean Waters and Sea Beaches ..	2,319	1,784	2,131	3,522
Extra-territorial Waters	11,325	9,682	10,410	11,885
Inland Waters	112	173	226	216
Total Fish Production	17,267	15,126	16,073	19,844

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 728. Production of Fish, Molluscs, and Crustaceans

Year ended 30 June	Fish			Oysters	Abalone	Prawns	Crabs and Crayfish
	Marino	Freshwater	Total				
	Thousand kg*						
1939	13,811	179	13,990	2,952	...	485	196
1961	12,498	320	12,819	6,031	...	1,322	282
1962	12,044	235	12,279	5,536	...	2,122	267
1963	14,124	208	14,333	5,717	...	3,004	329
1964	14,761	125	14,886	5,653	48	2,770	228
1965	15,062	206	15,267	6,485	76	2,042	263
1966	13,526	153	13,679	6,647	484	1,822	269
1967	13,140	127	13,268	7,152	1,090†	1,715	302
1968	14,274	109	14,383	7,181	545‡	2,424	237
1969	16,013	105	16,118	7,290	225	1,634	278
1970	17,155	112	17,267	9,161	280	1,906	244
1971	14,953	173	15,126	9,641	938	2,128	255
1972	15,846	227	16,073	10,224	1,394	2,523	327
1973	19,628	216	19,844	9,027	339	2,128	278

* 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 729. Gross Value of Fisheries and Whaling Production, at Place of Production

Year ended 30 June	Fish	Oysters	Other*	Total	Year ended 30 June	Fish	Oysters	Other*	Total
	\$ thousand					\$ thousand			
1939	774	162	80	1,016	1967	3,495	3,209	2,132	8,836
1961	3,888	1,592	1,118	6,598	1968	4,487	3,220	2,504	10,212
1962	3,334	1,850	1,396	6,580	1969	4,473	3,269	2,242	9,984
1963	3,602	2,016	1,982	7,600	1970	4,485	4,481	2,546	11,512
1964	3,776	2,148	1,932	7,856	1971	4,660	4,982	3,582	13,224
1965	3,826	2,464	1,973	8,263	1972	6,105	5,419	4,762	16,286
1966	4,267	2,524	1,764	8,555	1973 _p	6,452	5,728	5,032	17,212

* Comprises whaling (separate details of which are not available for publication), molluscs other than oysters, and crustaceans.

OVERSEAS TRADE IN FISH

Overseas imports of fish normally provide a considerable proportion of the State's supply. There is also a small export trade in canned fish and fresh and frozen fish and oysters. Particulars of the overseas trade in fish and fish products in 1938-39 and recent years are given in the next table.

Table 730. Overseas Trade in Fish and Fish Products, N.S.W.

Year ended June	Imports		Exports					
	Quantity	Value	Quantity			Value		
			Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total	Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total
	kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	kg	kg	kg	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.	\$A thous. f.o.b.
1939	8,819,962	1,466	19,388	265,756	285,144	3	48	51
1968	16,406,864	13,092	928,571	57,069	985,640	2,185	76	2,260
1969	17,909,732	14,887	942,279	56,625	998,903	3,060	89	3,149
1970	19,147,383	16,948	881,639	51,813	933,452	1,655	73	1,728
1971	21,268,109	19,530	695,434	91,226	786,659	2,473	185	2,659
1972	19,958,887	20,079	913,878	408,088	1,321,966	3,002	746	3,748
1973	22,714,683	22,562	1,219,603	155,387	1,374,990	2,353	958	3,311

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from overseas has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1972-73, the imports included 10.2 million kg of fresh or frozen fish (50 per cent of the total fish imported), 7.3 million kg of canned fish (36 per cent), and 3.0 million kg of smoked, dried, and salted fish (14 per cent). Most of the fresh or frozen fish came from Japan, the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa, and New Zealand. Salmon from Japan, herrings and sardines from the United Kingdom, and sardines from Norway and Portugal were the principal varieties of canned fish.

FISH PRESERVING

Fish of many kinds specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting are obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales. The main canneries are situated at Narooma and Eden on the South Coast.

Chapter 35

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, 1913-1974, 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 24,549,010 hectares, covers the Coastal and Tableland Statistical Agricultural Areas and about one-third of the Slope Areas. The Central Division (23,089,682 hectares) embraces the remainder of the Slope Areas, and most of the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. The Western Division (32,504,087 hectares) almost coincides with the Western Plains Area. The total area of New South Wales is 80,142,779 hectares, but the land area (excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc.) is 78,941,305 hectares (789,413 square kilometres).

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 15

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 Crown Lands and other Acts.

The Western Division is divided into 11 administrative districts, which coincide with Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members.

The Land and Valuation Court gives awards and judgments, having the same force as those of the Supreme Court, on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value, and ownership of land.

Further particulars regarding the Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in the chapter "Law, Order, and Public Safety".

CLASSES OF LAND TENURE—HISTORICAL SURVEY

From the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor. Sales from the Crown commenced in 1825, 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, was an important factor in providing for new settlers, until suspended upon the introduction of rural reconstruction schemes in 1971.

In the disposal of Crown lands, government policy has fluctuated as between purchase (ultimately freehold) tenure and leasehold tenure. Most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation, or are held under perpetual lease. In recent years, the State Government has taken steps to reduce the number and variety of Crown Land titles. The main provisions of the Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, give nearly all leaseholders the opportunity to purchase their leases and obtain freehold titles.

ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS

Progress in the alienation of Crown lands within New South Wales since 1861 is illustrated in the following table. The area which had been alienated by 30 June 1973 (28,099,000 hectares) comprised 18,180,000 hectares sold by conditional purchase, 2,892,000 hectares granted or sold before 1862, 4,696,000 hectares sold by auction or under deferred payments since 1862,

and 2,331,000 hectares disposed of by other forms of alienation. The methods of alienation are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43.

Table 731. Area of Alienated Lands

At 31 December	Area Alienated	At 30 June	Area Alienated	At 30 June	Area which had been Alienated	Area Resumed or Reverted to Crown	Area Remaining Alienated
	Thousand hectares		Thousand hectares				
Thousand hectares							
1861	2,892	1911	14,663	1968	27,628	2,660	24,969
1871	3,493	1921	16,058	1969	27,709	2,691	25,018
1881	7,938	1931	17,837	1970	27,776	2,715	25,061
1891	9,584	1941	20,349	1971	27,841	2,752	25,089
1901	10,687	1951	20,690	1972	27,937	2,768	25,169
		1961	22,568	1973	28,099	2,772	25,328

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30 June 1973:—

Table 732. Alienation and Tenure of Crown Lands, 30 June 1973

Nature of Tenure	Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total N.S.W.	
	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares	
Alienated	} 26,245,962	826,688 {	25,327,708	
In process of alienation			1,744,942	
Virtually alienated			643,353	643,401
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual)			9,034,334	13,190	9,047,524
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation	466,033	...	466,033	
Total of foregoing tenures	36,389,682	839,926	37,229,608	
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation	1,855,327	29,637,161	31,492,488	
Other long-term leases		1,025,799	1,025,799	
Short leases and temporary tenures	1,054,315	933,478	1,987,793	
Forest leases and permits within State Forests	381,393	37,436	418,829	
Mining leases and permits*	134,048	9,984	144,032	
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc).	7,823,927	20,303	7,844,230	
Total Area	47,638,692	32,504,087	80,142,779	

* At 31 December 1972.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions, there were 39,814,765 hectares under occupation in 1973, and of that area 35,923,649 hectares (or 90 per cent) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in process of alienation, or held under leases wholly alienable. Almost all of the Western Division is leasehold, mostly in the form of perpetual leases.

Of the land in process of alienation, 1,437,505 hectares were held as conditional purchase, 148,966 hectares as settlement purchases, 26,586 as soldiers' group purchases, and 108,579 hectares as irrigation land purchases. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, however, the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to

provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the Division over the years.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence, or permissive occupancy was 45,225,899 hectares at 30 June 1973. The area under each tenure is shown in the next table:—

Table 733. Leases, etc., of Crown Lands, 30 June 1973

Nature and Name of Tenure	Area	Nature and Name of Tenure	Area
	Hectares		Hectares
<i>Virtually Alienated—</i>		<i>Perpetual, No Right of Alienation—</i>	
Homestead Selection and Homestead Grant	643,401	Closer Settlement Lease	1,351,572
<i>Alienable (Long-term and Perpetual)—</i>		Group Purchase Lease	86,101
Homestead Farm	1,943,902	Settlement Purchase Lease	406,247
Suburban Holding	25,416	Special Lease	11,407
Settlement Lease*	914,335	Western Lands Lease	29,637,161
Crown Lease*	2,388,140	Total	31,492,488
Conditional Purchase Lease*	32,056	<i>Other Long-term—</i>	
Conditional Lease*	3,610,285	Western Lands Lease, Ordinary	1,025,799
Conditional Lease brought under Western Lands Act (Perpetual)	10,059	<i>Short-term and Temporary—</i>	
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding	4,553	Annual Lease	43,373
Week-end Lease	120	Occupation Licence	52,943
Town Lands Lease	11	Preferential Occupation Licence	24,175
On Irrigation Areas—		Permissive Occupancy	1,360,313
Irrigation Farm Lease	112,061	Irrigation Lease	103,722
Non-irrigable Lease	6,518	Road Permits	403,267
Town Lands Lease	68	Total	1,987,793
Total	9,047,524	Forest Lease and Occupation Permit	418,829
<i>Long-term, Limited Rights of Alienation—</i>		Mining Lease and Permit†	144,032
Prickly-pear Lease	23,630	Total Area of Leases, etc.	45,225,899
Residential Lease	209		
Special Lease	442,194		
Total	466,033		

* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

† At 31 December 1972.

The tenures listed in this table, and the rights and obligations of their holders, are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, under tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable lands in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30 June 1973, there were 7,291 hectares alienated (including 4,228 hectares alienated as Irrigation Farms), 106,152 hectares in process of alienation (including 99,019 hectares as Irrigation Farm Purchases), 118,647 hectares held under long-term alienable leases, and 102,912 hectares in other leases (including 54,073 hectares 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 734. Reserves, 30 June 1973

Classification	Area	Classification	Area
	Hectares		Hectares
Travelling Stock	1,987,130	Recreation and Parks	300,973
Water and Camping	293,811	From Conditional Purchase in	
		Goldfields	237,110
Mining	393,293	Other	2,440,321
Forest	639,644		
Temporary Common	38,719	Total Reserved Areas	6,331,001

CLOSER SETTLEMENT

The circumstances leading to the closer settlement schemes instituted in 1905 are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. The manner of provision and disposal of land under these schemes is described on page 832 of the 1942-43 edition.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and approved by Parliament. The Acts also provide that persons with prescribed qualifications may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and the Crown may acquire the land from the vendors and dispose of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen. Between 1945 and 1960, all land acquired for closer settlement was allotted to ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 War and the Korea and Malaya operations (for a detailed description of the schemes for the settlement of ex-servicemen, see page 744 of the Year Book for 1971).

A new closer settlement scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1960, in terms of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1960, for land-seekers generally. The provisions of the new scheme were similar to those of the War Service (1939-1945) Land Settlement Scheme in respect of the methods of acquisition, sub-division, and allocation of land. However, advances were not made to assist incoming settlers, and the annual lease rental (at 5 per cent of the capital value of the farm) and the rate of interest on improvement debts incurred (at 4 per cent per annum) were higher than those charged under the War Service Scheme.

The scheme provided for farms of a home-maintenance area to be made available under both the "ballot" and "promotion" methods. The "promotion" provisions were extended to enable an existing holder of less than a home-maintenance area to apply for additional land so as to bring his holding up to a full home-maintenance area.

An applicant for a farm had to satisfy the Local Land Board that he had sufficient capital, as well as the necessary experience and fitness, to occupy and develop the area to be made available.

By 30 June 1971, 184,567 hectares had been acquired for a total purchase price of \$15,169,412. From these areas, 197 farms had been made available under the "ballot" provisions and 323 estates acquired for applicants under the "promotion", etc., provisions of the scheme.

The Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, made a significant change to the General Closer Settlement Scheme. Under the main provisions of this Act, applicants under either the "ballot" or "promotion" methods could apply for a Settlement Purchase title instead of a Closer Settlement Lease, and all holders of Closer Settlement Leases, Settlement Purchase Leases, and Group Purchase Leases, (all formal leases in perpetuity without conversion rights) could apply for conversion of their leases to Settlement Purchase, and thereby obtain freehold title.

The General Closer Settlement Scheme was suspended in 1971, and was replaced by the Marginal Dairy Farms and Rural Reconstruction schemes financed by the Australian Government. These schemes are described in the "Dairying, Poultry, and Beekeeping" and "Rural Industries" chapters, respectively.

CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

Estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs per head of population in Australia are shown for the three years ended 1938-39 and for more recent periods in Table 735. Similar estimates of the consumption of foodstuffs in New South Wales are not prepared because of the lack of data on interstate trade and stocks held within the State.

The estimates for each commodity represent the quantity of the commodity consumed as such plus the quantity consumed in food products not separately listed in the table. In general, the apparent consumption of a commodity has been estimated by deducting overseas exports (including ships' stores) and non-food usage from the quantities of the commodity produced and imported, an adjustment being made for changes in the level of stocks held. The production figures relate in general to commercial production, but allowance has been made for the non-commercial production of the main commodities produced by householders for their own use (vegetables, fruit, preserves, eggs, poultry, game, and fish). The adjustment for stock changes relates in general to stocks held in factories or by marketing authorities, no adjustment being made, except in a few special cases, for changes in stocks held by wholesalers and retailers. No allowance has, in general, been made for wastage in distribution and storage of foodstuffs.

Although subject to these qualifications, the estimates shown in the next table are believed to represent with reasonable accuracy the quantities of foodstuffs available for consumption by ultimate individual consumers in the year to which the estimates relate:—

Table 735. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 ^p
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Milk and Milk Products—							
Fluid Whole Milk	litre	106.4	138.7	128.7	127.3	121.4	124.0
Cream	kg	2.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Full Cream Milk Products—							
Concentrated, Condensed, and Evaporated	kg	2.0	3.4	4.1	5.6	4.4	4.4
Powdered	kg	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	kg	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.9
Milk By-products—							
Powdered Skim Milk	kg	...	0.3	1.1	4.0	4.3	4.7
Other	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.8
Cheese	kg	2.0	2.5	2.6	4.1	4.2	4.6
Total (in terms of milk solids) ..	kg	17.8	22.3	22.1	26.0	26.7	26.6
Fats and Oils—							
Butter	kg	14.9	11.2	12.3	9.3	8.7	8.3
Margarine: Table	kg	0.4	0.4	<i>n.a.</i>	1.3	1.4	1.6
Other	kg	1.8	2.4	2.2	3.8	4.0	4.1
Vegetable Oils and Other Fats*	kg	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total (fat content)	kg	17.1	14.0	<i>n.a.</i>	14.1	13.8	13.8

NOTE. Table 735 is continued on the following page.

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in October 1974.

Table 735. Consumption of Foodstuffs per Head of Population, Australia

(continued)

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 ^p
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Meat—							
Beef and Veal (bone-in weight)	kg	63.6	49.5	56.2	39.7	39.5	39.3
Mutton (bone-in weight) ..	kg	27.2	20.5	23.1	19.7	20.4	14.8
Lamb (bone-in weight) ..	kg	6.8	11.4	13.3	23.9	24.5	18.7
Pigmeats (bone-in weight) ..	kg	3.9	3.2	4.6	6.9	6.9	7.9
Offal	kg	3.8	4.0	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.7
Bacon and Ham (cured, bone-in weight) ..	kg	4.6	5.3	3.2	4.6	4.9	5.5
Canned Meat (canned weight)	kg	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.5
Total (bone-in weight equivalent)	kg	113.8	97.8	110.0	105.1	106.8	97.0
Poultry, Game, and Fish, etc.—							
Poultry (dressed weight) ..	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	11.3	12.6	13.3
Rabbits and Hares	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	2.4	0.9*	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Fish (edible weight)—							
Fresh, Frozen, and Cured	kg	2.9	2.6	2.8	4.2	3.5	3.5
Canned	kg	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2
Crustaceans and Molluscs ..	kg	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.8
Eggs and Egg Products—							
Egg in Shell	kg	11.7	11.5	9.6	11.7	11.7	11.7
Egg Pulp and Powder (shell egg equivalent)	kg	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total (shell egg equivalent) ..	kg	12.1	12.7	10.2	12.5	12.3	12.4
Sugar and Syrups—							
Refined Sugar	kg	48.3	54.3	50.6	50.3	50.2	50.8
Syrups, Honey, and Glucose (sugar content)	kg	2.5	2.5	2.4	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Total (sugar content)	kg	50.8	56.8	53.0	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Fruit and Fruit Products—							
Fruit:							
Citrus†	kg	14.5	16.9	16.1	30.3	27.7	30.3‡
Fresh (excl. citrus)	kg	42.6	39.5	35.6	45.7	42.8	37.2
Canned	kg	4.7	5.0	6.2	10.3	8.5	9.6
Dried	kg	3.7	3.9	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.7
Jams, Conserve, etc.	kg	5.2	5.6	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.5
Total (fresh fruit equivalent) ..	kg	78.7	80.7	71.5	101.1	95.3	91.4
Vegetables—							
Potatoes, White	kg	47.1	56.3¶	51.7	54.3	58.8	48.6
Tomatoes	kg	7.1	11.5	13.0	16.3	15.0	17.9
Root and Bulb	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	19.1	15.9	17.5	17.1	16.8
Leafy and Green (including Legumes)							
.. .. .	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	20.5	17.9	20.6	21.7	20.3§
Other	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	22.3	19.2	18.2	18.3	15.3||
Total	kg	<i>n.a.</i>	129.7	117.7	127.1	131.5	119.4
Grain Products—							
Flour (including wheatmeal for baking and sharps)	kg	84.9	91.6	82.3	79.7	77.6	74.9
Breakfast Foods	kg	4.8	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.8
Rice (milled)	kg	1.8	0.4	<i>n.a.</i>	2.6	2.6	3.2
Other	kg	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	kg	93.1	99.2	<i>n.a.</i>	83.5	86.6	82.4
Beverages—							
Tea	kg	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.1
Coffee	kg	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.3
Beer	litre	53.2	76.8	103.2	126.7	127.5	130.5
Wine	litre	2.7	5.9	5.0	8.7	9.0	9.9
Spirits	litre of alcohol	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3

* Tentative estimates.

† Includes fresh fruit equivalent of processed products.

‡ Includes oranges 25.2 kg.

§ Excludes potatoes consumed other than as fresh potatoes.

¶ Includes cabbages and other greens 5.3 kg and peas 10.0 kg.

|| Includes cauliflower 5.3 kg and pumpkin 5.8 kg.

The estimates of consumption per head of population have been derived by dividing the total apparent consumption of a commodity by the mean population of Australia in the period concerned. The effects of changes in the composition of the population (such as, since 1945, the increasing proportion of the population who were born overseas) should be considered when comparing these statistics for a number of years; the proportion of the population born overseas rose from 9.8 per cent in 1947 to 14.3 per cent in 1954, 16.9 per cent in 1961, 18.5 per cent in 1966, and 21.2 per cent in 1971.

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 17 per cent lower in 1972-73 than the average for the three years ended 1938-39, a heavy increase in the consumption of lamb partly offsetting a fall of about one-third in the consumption of beef. Consumption of butter per head in 1972-73 was 44 per cent lower than the average for the three pre-war years. The consumption per head of margarine, however, rose by 159 per cent in the same period. Canned fruit consumption reached a record level of 10.9 kg per head in 1967-68, when it was more than twice as great as the pre-war level; in 1972-73 the consumption of jams, etc., had declined by 52 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 1972-73 was 32 per cent lower than the average for the three years ended 1938-39. The consumption of coffee in 1972-73 was more than four times the pre-war intake.

All tea and coffee supplies are imported. In 1972-73, tea imports into Australia were mainly from Sri Lanka (44 per cent of the total imported), Indonesia (35 per cent), and India (11 per cent); coffee came from Papua New Guinea (33 per cent), Brazil (18 per cent), and Uganda (14 per cent).

Beer is the principal alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia, and consumption per head was more than twice as great in 1972-73 as the average for the three years ended 1938-39. Consumption of wine per head in the same year was more than three times as great as pre-war.

Estimates of the supply of nutrients 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 Australian 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 736. Estimated Supply of Nutrients Available for Consumption, Australia

Nutrient	Unit of Quantity	Average for 3 years ended—			1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
		1938-39	1948-49	1958-59			
Quantity per head per day							
Protein: Animal	g	58.7	57.4	59.6	64.7	68.3	66.2
Vegetable	g	30.9	35.3	32.3	35.9	32.7	32.8
Total	g	89.6	92.7	91.9	100.6	101.0	99.0
Fat (All Sources)	g	133.5	121.7	131.7	121.9	121.6	116.7
Carbohydrate	g	377.4	424.8	416.7	412.9	409.6	402.0
Calcium	mg	642	785	817	986	1,008	1,004
Iron	mg	15.4	15.1	14.0	15.1	14.6	13.4
Vitamin A activity	ug	4,905*	4,630*	4,568*	1,555	1,644	1,563
Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)	mg	86	96	89	102	98	100
Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) ..	mg	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.9
Riboflavin	mg	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.0
Niacin	mg	18.7	17.6	18.6	21.7	20.6	21.0
Energy Value	kilocalorie	3,117	3,245	3,297	3,352	3,295	3,195

* International units.

INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Statistics relating to mining and manufacturing activities in Australia have been compiled for many years from census returns supplied annually by mineral producers and manufacturers. Statistics relating to retail trade and selected service industries have been compiled periodically from census returns supplied by retailers, etc. These censuses had been instituted primarily to provide statistics for a particular sector of the economy. Special definitions of reporting units and data items were therefore adopted for each of these censuses, to suit the requirements of users interested in statistics relating to these sectors. The annual mining censuses in New South Wales were conducted by the Department of Mines, and the other economic censuses by the Australian Bureau of 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 Australian Bureau of 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 are now fully comparable with one another, and permit the aggregation of certain important economic data (such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets, and stocks) for all the industry sectors covered by the censuses. Commencing with 1968–69, the annual mining census (which

related to a year ended 31 December in 1968 and earlier years) was changed to relate to a year ended 30 June, to conform with the period covered by other economic censuses in Australia. (The latest periodic retail census, in respect of the year 1973-74, was conducted on a truncated basis; the ways in which this census was truncated are summarised in the relevant following sections of this Chapter.)

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. (In the truncated 1973-74 retail census, no enterprise returns were collected from enterprises operating more than one establishment.)

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 a subsidiary activity (or each of more than one subsidiary activity) exceeds a specified amount 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 specified value is varied periodically, in the light of significant changes in the general level of prices; the specified value was \$1,000,000 from 1968-69 to 1972-73, and \$1,400,000 for 1973-74.

This concept of an "establishment" is in contrast with that applied in economic censuses for years before 1968-69—wherein the activities which were being carried on under the one ownership at a single physical location, and which were primary to different classes of industry, were each treated (in general) as being carried on by separate establishments (one for each class of industry involved).

Mining Census

In mining censuses from 1968-69, a mining establishment is an establishment which is engaged predominantly in mining activities (including the dressing or beneficiation of ores or other minerals undertaken at associated treatment works in the locality of the mine)—but the census data supplied for it cover (with the basic exceptions outlined above) all activities at the location. The mining establishment, as defined in 1968 and earlier years, covered only mining activities (including the dressing or beneficiation of ores or other minerals undertaken at associated treatment works in the locality of the mine)—but from 1968-69, it also covers (with a few exceptions) activities connected with the selling and distribution of the minerals produced by the establishment and any non-mining activities (e.g., manufacturing or construction) undertaken at the establishment.

The identification of the basic reporting units on the new basis (as described above), in the mining census from 1968-69, has resulted in the exclusion of a number of units within the scope of the mining census in 1968 and earlier years. The previous censuses covered all mining (including work of a developmental nature) carried out at locations held under mining titles or otherwise—irrespective of whether mining was the predominant industrial activity at the location. From 1968-69, however, a location is classified as a mining establishment only if mining is the *predominant* activity at the location. In cases where mining is a subsidiary activity at the location (e.g., clay mining at a brick manufacturing establishment), the location is not classified as a separate mining establishment and is not now included in the mining industries. Where mining at an establishment is subsidiary to an activity covered by one of the other integrated censuses (as in the case of clay mining at a brickmaking establishment), census data on the mining operations are included, as part of the whole activities of that establishment, in the other census. The principal mining activities affected by the application of the new definition of the reporting unit are the winning of construction materials (frequently undertaken at the same location as roadmaking and other construction activities) and mining for certain non-metallic minerals (such as clay and limestone, frequently recovered at the same location as manufacturing plants).

Itinerant and part-time miners have also been excluded from the scope of the mining census from 1968-69—because of their limited scale of operations and consequent difficulties in collecting complete census data for them. Previously, data in respect of these producers were estimated and included in the census results.

Manufacturing Census

In the manufacturing census from 1968-69, a manufacturing establishment is one engaged predominantly in manufacturing, but the census data supplied for it cover (with the basic exceptions outlined above) all activities at the location. The manufacturing establishment, as defined in 1967-68 and earlier years, covered (in general) only the specified manufacturing activity primary to one class of industry. It now also covers (subject to the basic exceptions mentioned above):—

- (a) any other manufacturing activity at the location (i.e. production of goods primary to another class of industry);
- (b) any selling and distribution activities at the location connected with the products manufactured; and
- (c) any non-manufacturing activity at the location (e.g., merchanting of goods not manufactured by the establishment; extraction of raw materials for use by the establishment).

Electricity and Gas Census

In the electricity and gas census from 1968-69, the basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected is an exception to the general concept of the standardised basic unit. Because of the nature of the activities of electricity and gas undertakings, the "single operating location" basis is not suitable. The establishment unit used in this census consists of all locations (including administrative offices and ancillary units), concerned mainly with the production and/or distribution of electricity or gas, operated by the undertaking in the one State. The use of this concept is one of the reasons for the number of electricity and gas establishments in 1968-69 being considerably less than in previous years. The other main reason is that until 1967-68, a number of electricity generating plants operated by factory establishments principally for their own use were included—but from 1968-69, these generating plants are included in the electricity census only if their sales and transfers of electricity exceed a specified value in the year (\$100,000 from 1968-69 to 1972-73).

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 a specified amount (\$1,000,000 in the 1968-69 census), in terms of gross value during the year, and is primary to an industry category

other than wholesale or retail trade (e.g., manufacturing). If the gross receipts from the subsidiary activity exceed this specified amount, 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 the specified amount in the year and the subsidiary activity is operated by a separate organisational unit (e.g., under a separate divisional control).

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services

In this census, from 1968-69, a retail establishment is one engaged predominantly in retailing—but the census data supplied for it cover (with a few exceptions) all activities at the location. Previous retail censuses covered the retailing activities of all establishments which normally sold goods by retail to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards, irrespective of what their main activity may have been. From 1968-69, retail censuses exclude retail activity at locations where the main activity is not retailing (such as some bread factories). The retail establishments included in the retail censuses from 1968-69 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 a specified amount (\$1,000,000 in the 1968-69 census and \$1,400,000 in the 1973-74 census), 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 this specified amount, 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 the specified amount 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. (In the truncated 1973-74 retail census, ancillary, etc. units with less than 20 employees were excluded from the scope of the census.)

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

An Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.) has been adopted from 1968–69, for statistical purposes, to define the industries in the economy, and thus to enable the scope of the different economic censuses to be specified without any gaps or overlapping between them. The Classification also sets out standard rules for identifying the statistical reporting units and for classifying these units to the industry specified in the Classification. The Classification, which is convertible to conform essentially with the International Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, is described in full in the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969.

The structure of the A.S.I.C. comprises four levels. The broadest of these is the "Division" level, which relates to wide categories such as "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and Retail Trade", and "Community Services". The structure may be illustrated by the following example. A manufacturing establishment engaged mainly in making aluminium window frames would be classified to:—

Division C—Manufacturing.

Sub-division 31—Fabricated metal products.

Group 311—Fabricated structural metal products.

Class 3112—Architectural aluminium products.

The fundamental concept of the A.S.I.C. is that an industry—i.e. an individual class or group, etc. in the Classification—is an entity composed of the establishments, administrative offices, and/or ancillary units which have been classified to it.

Each A.S.I.C. class is defined in terms of a specified range of economic activities, designated as primary to it. (Manufacturing aluminium window frames, as shown in the above example, is primary to class 3112.) Similarly, each A.S.I.C. group is defined in terms of the economic activities designated as primary to the classes within that group, and so on. An establishment which is engaged mainly in economic activities which have been designated as primary to a particular class is classified to that class, whether or not that establishment is also engaged in other subsidiary activities. An administrative office or ancillary unit will be classified to an A.S.I.C. class according to the predominant industry of the establishments it administers or serves, while an enterprise will be classified according to the predominant industry of its establishments and ancillary units.

The adoption of the A.S.I.C. has resulted in changes in scope between the individual economic censuses conducted before 1968–69 and the integrated economic censuses conducted from 1968–69. The main changes in scope are summarised below.

Mining Census

All establishments engaged mainly in dressing or beneficiating ores or other materials by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other (including chemical beneficiation) processes are now included in the mining industries—because these activities are almost always carried out in treatment works situated at or in the locality of a mine. These activities were previously included in Mining *only* if they were carried out in works situated at or in the locality of the mine.

Manufacturing Census

With the adoption of the A.S.I.C., a large number of establishments, previously included in the factory census, are not now treated as manufacturing establishments—while a number of other establishments, previously excluded from the factory census, have been brought within the scope of the manufacturing census. The main types of establishments excluded from the manufacturing census from 1968–69 are those engaged mainly in the following activities: electricity and gas production (now treated as a separate census—see below); motor vehicle repairs (other than engine reconditioning); repair and servicing of agricultural machinery; dry-cleaning; laundering and clothes dyeing services; watch, clock, and jewellery repairing; tyre repairing and retreading; boot and shoe repairing; custom dressmaking and tailoring (including repair and alterations); installing and repairing of blinds and awnings; making up and installing of curtains; and repair of domestic appliances. Establishments engaged mainly in slaughtering, milk treatment, and publishing were brought within the scope of Manufacturing from 1968–69.

The effect of these changes has been to reduce significantly the number of establishments classified to Manufacturing. In New South Wales, only 14,600 establishments of the 24,800 establishments within the scope of the 1967–68 factory census would have been so included if the A.S.I.C. had been in use.

Electricity and Gas Census

This census, formerly part of the factory census, has now, with the adoption of the A.S.I.C., been separated from Manufacturing, and extended to cover distribution as well as production.

Wholesale Census

The term “wholesale trade” is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the re-sale (by agents or principals) of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers, or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants, who take title to the goods they sell, manufacturers’ sales branches which distribute to customers from stocks held by the sales branch (other manufacturers’ sales branches are classified as ancillary units), commission agents (including import and export agents and purchasing agents), petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Services

In previous retail censuses, data were collected in respect of a number of service activities that were included also in the annual factory censuses—principally motor vehicle repairs, shoe repairs, and tyre retreading. With the adoption of the A.S.I.C. for the 1968–69 censuses, these activities are now classified as activities primary to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C., and data in respect of these establishments are included only in the retail census.

Data in respect of the following activities, included in the annual factory census, were also included in previous retail censuses if they were carried on in establishments which had retail sales of goods exceeding

\$1,000: custom dress-making and custom tailoring; clothing repair and alterations; making-up and repair of blinds, awnings, and curtains; repair of domestic appliances; panel beating and smash repairs; watch and clock repairs; jewellery repairs; and the baking of cakes in cake shops. In the A.S.I.C., these activities are classified as primary to Retail Trade—and establishments engaged mainly in these activities are now included only in the retail census, irrespective of the level of retail sales of goods made by these establishments.

The census for 1968–69 included the following types of service establishments in its scope, in addition to establishments classified to Retail Trade: motion picture theatres; cafes and restaurants; licensed hotels, motels and wine saloons; licensed clubs; laundry and dry cleaning services; and 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.

The scope of the truncated 1973-74 census was the same as that for the 1968-69 census, except that the following types of establishments were excluded—footwear repair, bread and milk vendors, motion picture theatres, and laundry and dry cleaning services.

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.

The data items collected in the truncated 1973-74 retail census were defined on the same conceptual basis as adopted for integrated censuses generally; however, the full range of data items was not collected.

Turnover

In the annual mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas censuses from 1968-69, this item includes the components listed below:—

- sales of goods produced by the establishment;
- sales of goods not produced by the establishment;
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise;
- bounties and subsidies on production;
- all other operating income (that is, excluding revenue from rent and leasing, interest other than hire purchase interest, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets); and
- capital work done for own use or for rental or lease.

In the wholesale and retail trade censuses for 1968-69, the item includes:—

- sales of goods (owned by the enterprise);
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise (wholesale only);
- selling and purchasing commissions received (wholesale only);
- all other operating income (with the same exclusions as above); and
- goods withdrawn from stock for own use (as fixed tangible assets, or for rental or lease).

It will be seen that, despite the differences in the terms used for its components, the concept of "turnover" is identical in all the integrated economics censuses. In all these censuses, similarly, the details shown in the section of the form for sales of individual commodities are required to agree with one of the following items of turnover—sales of goods produced by the establishment, for mining and manufacturing; sales of electricity and gas; and sales of goods owned by the enterprise, for retail and wholesale trade. The commodity details in the manufacturing census now relate to the value of sales, instead of the value of output (as formerly)—although the output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities, along with the quantity and value of their sales. (In the case of the mining census, the value of output—valued at or near the mine—will be calculated, or estimated where necessary, and will continue to be published.)

Transfer Values

In the integrated economic censuses from 1968-69, a consistent basis has been adopted for the valuation of "transfers" (i.e. goods physically transferred from one establishment to another establishment of the same enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.). This contrasts with the practice in previous censuses—in factory censuses, for example, transfers out were to be included, by implication, in the value of output, and valued at selling value excluding delivery costs in the same way as goods sold independently; transfers in were included in the value of materials used, by implication, at cost.

In the integrated censuses, the transfer value sought is the value for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred, if it had been under separate ownership—i.e. on a commercial valuation basis. Where the values of transfers have not been

reported on this basis, the transfer values are adjusted within the Bureau, by estimation on the basis of available market data or by a notional method, in order to align the values more closely with commercial values and to provide consistent values for transfers out and the corresponding transfers in.

Value Added

The fundamental measure of an establishment's contribution to economic activity, as derived in the integrated economic censuses from 1968-69, is the "value added" as a result of its activities. This measure can be aggregated, for all establishments and industries covered by the censuses, without duplication—and is the concept generally accepted as the measure of the relative importance of industries in economic activity.

Value added, as measured in integrated censuses, is calculated as turnover (which comprises the value of sales, the value of transfers out to other establishments of the same enterprise, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and the value of capital work done for own use, etc.) less purchases, transfers in (from other establishments of the enterprise), and selected expenses, plus increase (or less decrease) in stocks. The "selected expenses" do not include salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, or those overhead expenses usually recorded only for the enterprise as a whole. Broadly speaking, therefore, the value added is the source from which establishments derive the surplus to meet salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, and overhead expenses of the enterprise (that is, those not specified as "selected expenses" on establishment forms), and to provide a contribution to the profits of the enterprise.

The underlying concept of "value added" is similar to the former concept of "value of production" in mining and factory censuses before 1968-69, even though its method of derivation is different. Value of production was obtained by deducting, from the value of output at the mine or factory, the value of materials, fuel, etc. used.

RESULTS OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES

Employment and financial data summarising operations in New South Wales within the industries covered by the integrated economic censuses are given in the chapters "Mining Industries" (for 1968-69 to 1971-72), "Manufacturing Industries" (for 1968-69 to 1971-72), "Electricity and Gas" (for 1969-70 and 1971-72), and "Wholesale and Retail Trade" (for 1968-69).

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (newly-defined statistical reporting units, a standard industrial classification, and standardised data items), direct comparison of employment and financial census data with those derived from earlier economic censuses will, in most cases, not be possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the commodity statistics published from 1968-69. In the case of minerals, the changes had no effect on the scope of the mineral production statistics published. In the case of manufacturing commodities, details now relate to the value of sales instead of the value of output (as

formerly), although the output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities produced (where appropriate), along with the quantity and value of their sales. Furthermore, manufacturing commodity data are collected not only from establishments classified to the manufacturing industries (and therefore within the scope of the manufacturing census), but also from establishments which are classified to other industries and which have, as a subsidiary activity, a manufacturing turnover exceeding \$10,000 in the year. Similarly, in the case of wholesale and retail commodities, value of sales commodity data are collected both from retailing and wholesaling establishments and also from establishments which are classified to other industries and which engage in retailing or wholesaling activities of significant magnitude. (In the truncated 1973-74 retail census, commodity data relating to retail sales were collected only from retail, etc. establishments within the scope of the census.)

DEFINITIONS OF DATA ITEMS

Definitions of the data items presented for 1968-69 and later years in the Chapters referred to above are given below:—

Establishments. The number of establishments in operation at the end of the year. This number relates to establishments as such, and does not include the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Persons employed. Working proprietors and employees (including part-time) on the pay-roll and (in the case of retail, etc. establishments) unpaid members of the proprietor's family and other unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the last week of June. Persons employed include those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in New South Wales.

Note that persons employed (and their wages and salaries) relate to those employed at establishments and administrative offices or ancillary units located in New South Wales, even though the administrative offices or ancillary units may serve establishments located in another State.

Wages and Salaries. The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State. Drawings of working proprietors are not included.

Operating revenue—

Mining: Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue. Sale of minerals and other goods, whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of minerals and other goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, and repair and service revenue). Excludes rents, leasing revenue, interest, royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets.

Manufacturing and Electricity and Gas: Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue. Sales of goods, whether produced by the establishment or not, plus transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as commission, and repair and service revenue). Excludes rents, leasing revenue, interest (other than hire purchase), royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets.

Wholesale: Sales on own account, transfers out, and other operating revenue. Sales of goods owned by the enterprise, plus commissions received on sales or purchases of goods owned by other enterprises, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise (such as repair and service revenue, and rent and leasing revenue from wholesale activities). Excludes rents and leasing revenue (from other than wholesale activity), interest (other than hire purchase), and receipts from sale 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 sale of fixed tangible assets.

Stocks at 30 June. All stocks of goods for sale, materials, fuels, and work-in-progress, owned by the enterprise and controlled by the establishment, whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses—

Mining. Purchases of electricity, fuels, stores, and other materials, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the same enterprise, plus charges for processing and other commission work and payments to mining contractors, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas. Purchases of materials, fuels, power, containers, etc., and goods for re-sale, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

Wholesale. Purchases of goods for re-sale and of materials for manufacturing, plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, charges for commission and sub-contract work, 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.

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* (Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Chapter 38

MINING INDUSTRIES

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later—and while tin has never been of major importance, copper production rose to significant levels after 1965, when major developmental work led to the re-commencement of copper mining at Cobar. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits were mined at Broken Hill from 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield. In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State. As a result of a marked expansion in the years since 1939, the mineral sands industry (working sands located along the coast of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland) has also come to be of considerable significance, and Australia has become the world's principal producer of rutile and zircon.

SYSTEM OF MINING STATISTICS

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual mining census and the other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses". This chapter also contains an explanation of how these new reporting units, concepts, definitions, and procedures differ from those used in earlier mining and other economic censuses. (A more detailed description of the Mining Division of the A.S.I.C. is given below.)

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (new units, concepts, etc.), employment and financial census data relating to the mining industries in 1968-69 and later years are not directly comparable with those derived from the mining censuses for 1968 and earlier years. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had no effect on the scope of the statistics of minerals produced.

CLASSIFICATION OF MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

The "mining industries", as identified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, include all establishments engaged mainly in mining or mineral exploration, as well as mining establishments under development. The term "mining" is used in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (such as coal and ores), liquids (such as crude petroleum), or gases (such as natural gas), by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging, or recovering from ore dumps or tailings.

Establishments engaged mainly in dressing or beneficiating ores or other materials by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other (including chemical beneficiation) processes are included in the "mining industries"—because these activities are generally carried out in treatment works situated at or in the locality of a mine. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at a mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality.

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Establishments engaged mainly in the refining or smelting of minerals (other than the preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacture of products of mineral origin (such as coke, cement, or fertilisers), are not included in the "mining industries" (whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine).

The following table shows the industries included in "Division B: Mining" of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. At present there are no establishments within New South Wales classified to A.S.I.C. Subdivision 13, Crude Petroleum (including Natural Gas), or to A.S.I.C. Classes 1106, Nickel, and 1202, Brown Coal.

Table 737. Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Division B: Mining

A.S.I.C. Code	Title	A.S.I.C. Code	Title
11	Metallic Minerals—	14	Construction Materials—
1101	Bauxite.	1401	Sand and gravel.
1102	Copper (including copper-gold).	1402	Crushed and broken stone.
1103	Gold.	1403	Dimension stone and other construction materials, n.e.c.
1104	Iron ore.	15	Other Non-metallic Minerals—
1105	Mineral sands.	1501	Limestone.
1106	Nickel.	1502	Clays.
1107	Silver-lead-zinc.	1503	Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.
1108	Tin.	16	Services to Mining—
1109	Metallic minerals, n.e.c.	1601	Petroleum exploration and other services to petroleum mining.
12	Coal—	1602	Mineral exploration and services to mining, n.e.c.
1201	Black coal.		
1202	Brown coal.		
13	Crude Petroleum (including Natural Gas)		
1300	Crude petroleum (including natural gas).		

STATISTICS OF MINERALS PRODUCED

Statistics of the quantity and value of minerals produced in 1968-69 and later years were collected from—

- all establishments coming within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e. classified as mining establishments);
- those establishments which were classified as non-mining establishments, but which, as a subsidiary activity, carried out mining activities; and
- itinerant and part-time miners.

As the production of all producers of minerals was covered, the scope of the statistics for 1968-69 and later years is the same as in earlier years. (Particulars of employment in all mining activities were also collected for 1968-69 and later years, as in previous years, in respect of all mineral producers; this has enabled the preparation of employment statistics for all mining activities—as shown in Table 744—on a comparable basis for all years.)

Principles for Measuring Output of Minerals

In presenting statistics of minerals produced in New South Wales, minerals are divided into four major groups—metallic minerals, coal, construction materials, and other non-metallic minerals.

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are recorded, in general, in the form in which the minerals are despatched from the mine or from associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Thus for metallic minerals, the output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine, and as a concentrate if ore-dressing operations are carried out in associated works in the locality of the mine. In the

case of coal produced in New South Wales, the quantity of raw coal produced (as shown in this chapter) is the raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw and washed coal produced, while the value of coal produced is the value of the coal in the form (i.e. raw or washed coal) in which the coal was sold or transferred from the mining industry.

For particular minerals (e.g., those which do not have a marketable value until they are sold or despatched from a mine), despatches (or sales) are used as the most appropriate quantitative measure of production.

The quantities of the principal metals, etc. contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced are also recorded. (In the case of some metals, etc.—e.g., aluminium—contents are expressed in terms of the appropriate metallic compound.) Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the various metals, etc. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recoverable.

Method of Valuation of Minerals Produced

The output of individual minerals is valued at the mine or at associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. This valuation is derived, in general, by valuing the quantity produced during the year at the unit selling value of the mineral during the year (including any subsidy) less any transport costs incurred in transporting the mineral from the mine (or associated treatment works) to the point of sale. (Special values of output, based on actual or estimated realisations for the year's production, are supplied by certain large mineral producers.)

The values of minerals produced in 1968–69 and later years are not strictly comparable with the values for earlier years. This break in comparability has arisen because:—

- (a) commencing with the year 1968–69, the minerals produced by enterprises for their own consumption in Australia have been valued, in the case of all such enterprises, on a commercial valuation basis;
- (b) improved methods of valuing on this basis were introduced for some of such enterprises in 1968–69; and
- (c) an improved method of valuing coal production in the form (i.e. as raw or washed coal) in which the coal was sold or transferred from the coal mining industry was introduced in 1968–69.

The effect of these changes was that the value of coal produced in 1968–69 was somewhat lower, and the values of other minerals produced in 1968–69 were usually somewhat higher, than if the earlier valuation methods had been retained.

STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRIES

Employment and financial data for the mining industries in New South Wales in 1968–69 and later years are given in the following tables. The

table opposite gives a summary of the operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries during the last four years.

The number of persons employed at 30 June includes part-time and casual employees and employees absent on paid sick leave, holidays, or long service leave. Employees who, during the whole of the last pay-period in the financial year, were on leave without pay, stood down, or absent because of an industrial dispute are excluded.

Wages and salaries paid refers to gross earnings, after deducting value of explosives sold to employees, but before taxation and other deductions. Overtime earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, bonuses and commission payments to employees, holiday pay, payments to employees absent on long-service leave, and sick pay and similar payments are included. Car allowances, and entertainment and similar allowances are excluded.

The concept of value added is described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses".

Fixed capital expenditure includes expenditure on new assets (including expenditure during the year on mine development, in respect of both producing mines and mines under development for production), plus expenditure on land and second-hand assets, less disposals of fixed tangible assets. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of fixed tangible assets is excluded.

A summary of the operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries during 1971-72 is given in the next table:—

Table 738. Mining Industries* in N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, by Industry Sub-division or Class, 1971-72

Industry Sub-division or Class		Establishments Operating at 30 June†	Number of Persons Employed at 30 June*	Wages and Salaries Paid*	Value Added*	Fixed Capital Expenditure*
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No.†					
\$ thousand						
Metallic Minerals—						
Mineral Sands	1105	9	1,466	8,414	22,506	2,443
Silver-Lead-Zinc	1107	6	4,635	28,754	72,397	5,318
Tin	1108	49	468	1,894	5,318	4,433
Other Metallic Minerals ..	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1109	42	710	3,385	6,658	6,166
Total, Metallic Minerals ..	11	106	7,279	42,447	106,879	18,360
Coal (Black)	1201	96	14,474	90,693	166,605	46,312
Construction Materials—						
Sand and Gravel	1401	151	848	3,821	17,992	1,674
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	1402	61	1,099	5,873	20,502	2,585
Dimension Stone and Other Construction Materials ..	1403	34	68	128	138	34
Total, Construction Materials	14	246	2,015	9,822	38,631	4,293
Other Non-metallic Minerals—						
Limestone	1501	13	270	1,285	2,514	153
Clays	1502	52	165	700	2,420	231
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.	1503	63	651	2,152	3,302	7,615
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals	15	128	1,086	4,137	8,236	7,998
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	576	24,854	147,098	320,351	76,963

* For these footnotes see Table 739.

† Australian Standard Industrial Classification Subdivision or Class Code No. (see page 954).

Table 739. Mining Industries* in N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, by Industry Sub-division or Class

Industry Sub-division		Establishments Operating at 30 June†	Number of Persons Employed at 30 June‡	Wages and Salaries Paid §	Value Added||	Fixed Capital Expenditure**
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No.†					
\$ thousand						
1968-69						
Metallic Minerals	11	66	7,166	32,622	88,535	15,136
Coal	12	94	13,523	65,824	106,987	25,535
Construction Materials	14	300	2,302	8,009	26,829	3,507
Other Non-metallic Minerals	15	121	637	1,832	5,401	678
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	581	23,628	108,287	227,752	44,857
1969-70						
Metallic Minerals	11	98	7,615	36,602	120,266	18,897
Coal	12	98	14,177	72,272	131,292	33,054
Construction Materials	14	294	2,224	8,646	31,903	7,531
Other Non-metallic Minerals	15	130	779	2,559	6,771	1,404
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	620	24,795	120,079	290,232	60,885
1970-71						
Metallic Minerals	11	117	7,561	39,153	100,593	18,056
Coal	12	98	14,685	80,502	146,700	46,843
Construction Materials	14	249	2,011	9,156	35,912	4,320
Other Non-metallic Minerals	15	150	942	3,161	7,648	7,775
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	614	25,199	131,973	290,853	76,994
1971-72						
Metallic Minerals	11	106	7,279	42,447	106,879	18,360
Coal	12	96	14,474	90,693	166,605	46,312
Construction Materials	14	246	2,015	9,822	38,631	4,293
Other Non-metallic Minerals	15	128	1,086	4,137	8,236	7,998
Total, All Mining Industries* ..	...	576	24,854	147,098	320,351	76,963

* Excludes establishments engaged mainly in exploration activities and other services to the mining industries.

† Australian Standard Industrial Classification Sub-division No. (see page 954).

‡ Excludes the number of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

¶ Includes working proprietors and employees working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

§ Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

|| Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also page 950).

** Outlay on fixed tangible assets, less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State.

Details of employment in the mining industries at 30 June in each of the last three years are given in the next table:—

Table 740. Mining Industries* in N.S.W.: Employment, by Industry Sub-division or Class

Industry Sub-division or Class		Number of Persons Employed at 30 June ‡				
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No. †	Working Proprietors	Employees	Total Number Employed		
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1969-70						
Metallic Minerals	11	82	7,533	7,339	276	7,615
Coal	12	3	14,174	13,968	209	14,177
Construction Materials	14	136	2,088	2,102	122	2,224
Other Non-metallic Minerals	15	53	726	726	53	779
Total, All Mining Industries* .. .. .	...	274	24,521	24,135	660	24,795
1970-71						
Metallic Minerals	11	96	7,465	7,291	270	7,561
Coal	12	...	14,685	14,476	209	14,685
Construction Materials	14	107	1,904	1,917	94	2,011
Other Non-metallic Minerals	15	72	870	875	67	942
Total, All Mining Industries* .. .. .	...	275	24,924	24,559	640	25,199
1971-72						
Metallic Minerals—						
Mineral Sands	1105	...	1,466	1,405	61	1,466
Silver-Lead-Zinc	1107	...	4,635	4,510	125	4,635
Tin	1108	42	426	457	11	468
Other Metallic Minerals	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1109	33	677	652	58	710
Total, Metallic Minerals	11	75	7,204	7,024	255	7,279
Coal (Black)	1201	...	14,474	14,243	231	14,474
Construction Materials—						
Sand and Gravel	1401	71	777	798	50	848
Crushed and Broken Stone	1402	20	1,079	1,057	42	1,099
Dimension Stone and Other Construction Materials	1403	35	33	64	4	68
Total, Construction Materials	14	126	1,889	1,919	96	2,015
Other Non-metallic Minerals—						
Limestone	1501	2	268	268	2	270
Clays	1502	7	158	151	14	165
Non-metallic Minerals, n.e.c.	1503	39	612	587	64	651
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals	15	48	1,038	1,006	80	1,086
Total, All Mining Industries* .. .. .	...	249	24,605	24,192	662	24,854

* Excludes establishments engaged mainly in exploration activities and other services to the mining industries.

† Australian Standard Industrial Classification Sub-division or Class Code No. (see page 954).

‡ Includes working proprietors and employees working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

The major components of value added by the mining industries are illustrated in the following table:—

Table 741. Mining Industries* in N.S.W.: Value Added, by Industry Sub-division or Class

Industry Sub-division or Class		Turnover†	Stocks		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses	Value Added‡
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No.		At Beginning of Year	At End of Year		
\$ thousand						
1969-70						
Metallic Minerals	11	165,094	21,391	20,934	44,373	120,266
Coal	12	217,978	11,746	17,129	92,071	131,292
Construction Materials	14	46,513	3,843	4,228	14,995	31,903
Other Non-metallic Minerals	15	13,858	414	525	7,198	6,771
Total, All Mining Industries* .. ..	...	443,443	37,393	42,815	158,636	290,232
1970-71						
Metallic Minerals	11	157,194	22,641	20,229	54,187	100,593
Coal	12	249,592	17,025	19,012	104,879	146,700
Construction Materials	14	51,192	5,018	6,080	16,343	35,912
Other Non-metallic Minerals	15	15,519	534	763	8,100	7,648
Total, All Mining Industries* .. ..	...	473,497	45,218	46,083	183,509	290,853
1971-72						
Metallic Minerals—						
Mineral Sands	1105	35,691	7,270	7,682	13,597	22,506
Silver-Lead-Zinc	1107	93,928	10,518	20,397	31,410	72,397
Tin	1108	8,459	1,006	840	2,975	5,318
Other Metallic Minerals	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1109	9,786	1,495	1,813	3,446	6,658
Total, Metallic Minerals	11	147,863	20,288	30,733	51,429	106,879
Coal (Black)	1201	266,180	19,008	25,145	105,713	166,605
Construction Materials—						
Sand and Gravel	1401	25,233	1,579	1,975	7,637	17,992
Crushed and Broken Stone	1402	27,468	4,545	5,614	8,906	20,502
Dimension Stone and Other Construction Materials	1403	608	238	52	284	138
Total, Construction Materials	14	53,309	6,362	7,641	16,828	38,631
Other Non-metallic Minerals—						
Limestone	1501	5,452	360	373	2,951	2,514
Clays	1502	4,825	87	97	2,414	2,420
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.	1503	6,024	285	456	2,892	3,302
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals	15	16,301	733	925	8,257	8,236
Total, All Mining Industries* .. ..	...	483,654	46,391	64,444	182,227	320,351

* Excludes establishments engaged mainly in exploration activities and other services to the mining industries.

† Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use.

‡ Represents turnover, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

The following table shows particulars of fixed capital expenditure by the mining industries in New South Wales during the last three years:—

Table 742. Mining Industries* in N.S.W.: Fixed Capital Expenditure†, by Industry Sub-division or Class

Industry Sub-division or Class		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72				
Description	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Total	Total	Land, Buildings, and Other Structures	Mine Development	Motor Vehicles	All Other Vehicles, Plant, and Machinery	Total
		\$ thousand						
Metallic Minerals—								
Mineral Sands ..	1105	6,002	2,350	28	551	271	1,593	2,443
Silver-Lead-Zinc ..	1107	5,729	4,988	84	3,041	40	2,154	5,318
Tin ..	1108	2,856	4,508	329	2,562	22	1,520	4,433
Other Metallic Minerals ..	1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1109	4,310	6,212	567	4,011	10	1,578	6,166
Total, Metallic Minerals ..	11	18,897	18,056	1,009	10,165	342	6,844	18,360
Coal (Black) ..	1201	33,054	46,843	4,939	8,707	66	32,598	46,312
Construction Materials—								
Sand and Gravel ..	1401	1,706	1,664	218	(—) 11	168	1,300	1,674
Crushed and Broken Stone ..	1402	5,681	2,618	48	45	248	2,245	2,585
Dimension Stone and Other Construction Materials ..	1403	144	39	...	6	...	28	34
Total, Construction Materials ..	14	7,531	4,320	265	39	415	3,573	4,293
Other Non-metallic Minerals—								
Limestone ..	1501	240	555	19	6	14	114	153
Clays ..	1502	132	290	30	10	27	163	231
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c. ..	1503	1,033	6,930	1,260	5,335	52	967	7,615
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals ..	15	1,404	7,775	1,309	5,351	93	1,245	7,998
Total, All Mining Industries*	...	60,885	76,994	7,523	24,262	917	44,261	76,963

* Excludes establishments engaged mainly in exploration activities and other services to the mining industries.

† Outlay on fixed tangible assets, less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State.

A summary of all mining operations in New South Wales in 1968 and earlier years—except the quarrying of clays and construction materials (for which it was not possible to obtain complete particulars)—is shown in the next table. The statistics given in this table were derived from data supplied on annual census returns by mine operators. As explained on page 953, the employment and financial data given in this table for these years are not directly comparable with those relating to the mining industries for years from 1968-69. Items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and consequently do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 743. Summary of Mining Operations* in New South Wales

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed †	Salaries and Wages Paid ‡	Fixed Assets ¶		Fuel and Power Used	Materials and Stores Used	Value of Output
				Additions & Replacements during Year	Value at end of Year			
§ thousand								
METALLIC MINING								
1960	189	6,397	19,112	2,589	41,933	3,495	9,568	50,035
1961	187	6,267	18,819	3,286	42,177	3,366	9,259	42,239
1962	163	6,148	17,427	7,190	47,663	3,284	7,597	42,147
1963	140	5,860	18,692	7,244	51,426	3,730	8,233	66,342
1964	136	6,104	22,004	10,286	58,695	3,864	8,822	101,803
1965	122	6,523	26,461	10,162	63,345	4,011	10,621	118,967
1966	135	7,068	28,153	13,946	70,795	4,499	12,291	109,857
1967	140	7,262	29,474	13,381	72,027	4,616	15,400	108,210
1968	107	7,206	31,035	10,208	75,869	5,220	17,123	107,428
COAL MINING								
1960	114	13,279	38,501	18,507	65,412	3,968	14,100	85,354
1961	107	12,512	38,806	17,692	83,616 ¶	4,281	16,340	90,225
1962	100	11,998	37,612	18,422	86,763	4,509	17,579	94,068 §
1963	94	11,534	37,209	15,165	85,542	4,604	17,241	90,838
1964	94	11,367	39,735	13,565	83,774	4,669	18,164	97,252
1965	91	11,678	43,735	21,640	86,217	4,920	20,440	112,103
1966	92	11,983	46,613	27,881	88,033	5,118	23,264	117,626
1967	92	12,176	51,255	26,176	93,536	5,487	25,869	126,446
1968	92	12,724	59,822	26,906	111,840 ¶	6,350	30,047	144,899
NON-METALLIC MINING (Excluding Clays)								
1960	123	664	1,270	272	2,509	242	739	3,736
1961	170	810	1,517	961	2,849	240	815	4,520
1962	175	813	1,411	233	2,734	226	784	4,251
1963	230	835	1,434	413	2,668	237	813	4,530
1964	245	819	1,589	241	2,474	235	837	4,762
1965	308	993	1,586	328	2,295	231	1,011	5,188
1966	462	1,315	1,452	487	2,331	207	887	5,464
1967	463	1,347	1,557	404	2,210	217	996	6,079
1968	518	1,530	1,678	579	3,233 ¶	210	972	6,886
TOTAL *								
1960	426	20,340	58,882	21,368	109,854	7,706	24,407	139,125
1961	464	19,589	59,142	21,939	128,642 ¶	7,888	26,414	136,985
1962	438	18,959	56,450	25,845	137,160	8,020	25,960	140,466 §
1963	464	18,229	57,335	22,821	139,636	8,572	26,286	161,710
1964	475	18,290	63,328	24,091	144,944	8,767	27,823	203,817
1965	521	19,194	71,783	32,130	151,857	9,163	32,072	236,259
1966	689	20,366	76,218	42,315	161,159	9,824	36,443	232,947
1967	695	20,785	82,286	39,961	167,773	10,320	42,265	240,735
1968	717	21,460	92,535	37,692	190,942 ¶	11,780	48,142	259,213

* Excluding clay pits and quarries winning construction materials, which in 1968 had an average employment of 469 and 2,000, respectively, and a value of output of \$3,760,660 and \$37,041,495, respectively.

† For coal mining, average during whole year; for other mining, average during period of operation. Includes working proprietors, but excludes fossickers.

‡ Before deducting the value of explosives sold to employees; excludes drawings by working proprietors.

¶ Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. Values at end of year are depreciated book values. Figures for Coal Mining in 1961 and 1968, and for Non-metallic Mining in 1968, were affected by a substantial revaluation of assets at certain mines.

§ Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of a revised method of valuation at certain coal mines (which increased values for 1962 by approximately \$4,000,000).

PRINCIPAL MINING ACTIVITIES

Trends in employment and the value of minerals produced in the principal mining activities in New South Wales during the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. In this table, each mine has been classified to a particular mining activity on the basis of its principal mineral products—and all employment and minerals produced at the mine (or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine) have been attributed to that mining activity.

Table 744. Principal Mining Activities in N.S.W.: Average Employment and Value of Minerals Produced

Year	Coal Mining	Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining	Mineral Sands Mining	Copper and Copper-Gold Mining	Clay Mining and Limestone Quarrying	Construction Materials Quarrying	Other Mining Activities	Total, All Mining Activities
PERSONS EMPLOYED*								
1962	11,998	4,826	947	112	767	1,776	715	21,141
1963	11,534	4,350	1,032	196	790	1,844	746	20,492
1964	11,367	4,391	1,116	219	760	1,919	832	20,604
1965	11,678	4,630	1,282	251	755	2,122	986	21,704
1966	11,983	4,815	1,538	316	750	1,913	1,366	22,681
1967	12,176	4,877	1,647	317	762	1,872	1,429	23,080
1968	12,724	4,900	1,552	394	782	2,000	1,577	23,929
1968-69	12,978	4,935	1,343	412	660	2,469	2,086	24,883
1969-70	13,497	4,978	1,582	467	635	2,424	2,530	26,113 ^r
1970-71	14,116	4,959	1,562 ^r	558	685	2,296	4,037	28,213 ^r
1971-72	14,331	4,829	1,545	508	648	2,249	3,697	27,807
VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED (\$ thousand)								
1962	94,068	35,110	6,387	53	4,759	17,742	2,308	160,427
1963	90,838	54,487	11,124	60	5,512	20,961	2,369	185,351
1964	97,252	87,990	11,407	179	5,856	26,674	3,941	233,299
1965	112,103	98,061	15,953	1,156	6,338	28,372	5,689	267,672
1966	117,626	81,405	19,141	5,032	6,191	27,826	6,530	263,751
1967	126,446	73,820	22,736	7,126	6,582	31,935	7,285	275,929
1968	144,899	72,083	23,127	8,352	7,066	37,041	7,447	300,015
1968-69	148,772	75,768	24,916	11,056	7,694	39,227	8,986	316,419
1969-70	177,655	99,765	28,512	14,958	8,366	46,975	13,180	389,411
1970-71	196,836	77,463	35,303	9,424	8,877	50,310	14,053	392,265
1971-72	213,705	89,313	35,498	5,433	8,907	57,155	17,296	427,306

* For coal mining, "average during the whole year" is shown for all years. For other mining activities (other than itinerant, etc. mining activities), the average is on a "whole-year" basis in 1968-69 and later years and on a "period of operation" basis for earlier years. For itinerant, etc. mining activities, the average is on a "period of operation" basis in all years (an average on a "whole-year" basis cannot be calculated for those activities). Includes employment in mining activities not classified to the "mining industries" in A.S.I.C. (see next table); excludes employment in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

The next table shows, for 1971-72, the employment in the principal mining activities and the value of minerals produced in New South Wales, classified by type of mining activity. The table also illustrates the extent to which mining activities in the State were undertaken within the scope of the mining industries, as defined from 1968-69 in terms of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. The columns of this table relating to the "mining industries" are the only columns directly comparable with the data given for 1968-69 and later years in Tables 738 to 742.

Table 745. Mining Activities in N.S.W.: Average Employment* during Whole Year and Value of Minerals Produced, 1971-72

Mining Activity	Mining Industries†		Mining Activities in Other Industries‡		Itinerant, etc. Mining Activities¶		Total, All Mining Activities	
	Employment	Value of Minerals Produced	Employment	Value of Minerals Produced	Employment	Value of Minerals Produced	Employment	Value of Minerals Produced
	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.	No.	\$ thous.
METALLIC MINERALS								
Antimony	85	172	...	...	...	...	85	172
Copper and Copper-Gold	508	5,434	...	...	...	...	508	5,434
Gold	9	...	...	...	10	2	19	2
Mineral Sands	1,545	35,498	...	...	...	...	1,545	35,498
Silver-Lead-Zinc	4,829	89,313	...	...	...	...	4,829	89,313
Tin	374	6,971	...	...	120	32	494	7,004
Other	41	169	...	...	...	...	41	169
Total, Metallic Minerals	7,391	137,558	...	...	130	34	7,521	137,592
COAL (BLACK)								
Total, Coal	14,331	213,704	...	...	...	...	14,331	213,704
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS								
Dimension Stone	60	360	7	14	...	...	67	375
Crushed and Broken Stone	1,036	24,918	49	702	...	...	1,085	25,619
Sand and Gravel	677	19,246	50	1,206	...	...	727	20,452
Other (Unprocessed Materials) .. .. .	...	...	370	10,709	...	...	370	10,709
Total, Construction Materials	1,773	44,525	476	12,630	...	...	2,249	57,155
OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS								
Asbestos	180	453	...	...	...	...	180	453
Clays	185	2,403	166	2,566	...	...	351	4,969
Gems §	217	3,226	...	...	2,508	4,594	2,725	7,820
Gypsum	13	245	...	...	...	...	13	245
Limestone (incl. Sea Shells)	242	3,047	59	901	...	...	301	3,948
Magnetite	24	234	...	...	...	...	24	234
Silica	85	1,019	1	...	...	...	86	1,019
Talc	12	71	...	...	...	...	12	71
Other	14	96	...	...	...	...	14	96
Total, Other Non-metallic Minerals	972	10,793	226	3,468	2,508	4,594	3,706	18,855
TOTAL, ALL MINERALS								
Total, All Minerals	24,467	406,580	702	16,098	2,638	4,629	27,807	427,306

* Excludes employment in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

† Mining industries as covered in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

‡ Mining activities undertaken by establishments classified to the manufacturing, construction, and other non-mining industries specified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

¶ Itinerant, etc. miners classifiable to a mining industry (as covered by the Australian Standard Industrial Classification), but excluded from the scope of the annual mining census because of their limited scale of operations and consequent difficulties in collecting complete census data for them. Average employment is on a "period of operation" basis, as an average on a "whole-year" basis cannot be calculated for these activities.

§ Estimated; coverage known to be incomplete.

Of the 27,807 persons employed in mining activities during 1971-72, 24,467 (88 per cent) were employed in the mining industries (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification), 702 (3 per cent) were employed in mining activities in other industries, and 2,638 (9 per cent) were itinerant miners classifiable to a mining industry, but excluded from the scope of the annual census because of their limited scale of operations and consequent difficulties in collecting complete census data for them. Most of the employees working in mining activities in other industries were engaged in quarrying construction materials, and were employed by the Department of Main Roads and local government authorities. Most of the itinerant miners were engaged in fossicking for opals and sapphires.

Of the total value of minerals produced during 1971-72, \$407 million (95 per cent) was contributed by the mining industries, \$16 million (4 per cent) as a result of mining activities in other industries, and \$5 million (1 per cent) as a result of itinerant mining activities.

Coal mining was the most important mining activity during the year, both the average employment and value of minerals produced being approximately 50 per cent of the State total. Of the other mining activities, silver-lead-zinc mining was the next in importance; average employment in this activity was 17 per cent of the State total, and it contributed 21 per cent to the value of minerals produced during the year. All of the establishments engaged in coal and silver-lead-zinc mining activities are classified to the mining industries.

MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS AND SULPHUR

Detailed statistics of the mineral ores and concentrates, etc., produced in New South Wales are given in a separate bulletin dealing with mineral commodities produced.

The quantities of the principal metals, etc., contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced are also recorded. (In the case of some metals, etc.—e.g., aluminium—contents are expressed in terms of the appropriate metallic compound.) Quantities derived in this way are known as the mine production of the various metals, etc. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recoverable.

The contents of metallic minerals produced in the State are reassembled in Table 746 to show the total quantity of the principal metals, etc., contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced. The total quantity of copper shown in this table, for example, is the aggregate copper content of all copper-bearing minerals (copper concentrates, lead concentrates, zinc concentrates, etc.). The dissection between contents "Available for Recovery in Australia" and those "Destined for Export in Ores, etc.", as shown for 1971-72 in the table, is based on advice received from mineral producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

Table 746. Mine Production of Metals and Sulphur, N.S.W.

Metal, etc.	Unit of Quantity	1965					1966					1967					1968					1968-69					1969-70					1970-71					1971-72				
		Total					Total					Total					Total					Total					Total					Total					Total				
Alumina ..	Ton	4,131					6,822					4,026					4,511					4,018					4,004					3,167					3,869				
Antimony ..	Ton	944					971					950					842					854					920					873					651				
Beryllium Oxide ..	Ton	3.3					4.9					5.5					0.3					0.5					0.3					0.6					0.4				
Cadmium ..	Ton	995					1,055					1,079					1,007					1,117					1,233					1,027					720				
Cobalt ..	Ton	96					84					100					113					111					136					108					66				
Copper ..	Ton	5,212					9,221					11,392					12,279					13,881					15,350					14,162					10,037				
Gold ..	Oz. fine	9,640					9,078					10,716					8,668					9,784					10,570					10,130					9,841				
Lead ..	Ton	296,662					283,044					282,173					249,488					257,379					285,877					251,016					233,084				
Manganese† ..	Ton	27					6,120					6,092					5,334					5,499					6,071					5,885					3,585				
Manganese Dioxide†	Ton	181					22					21					124					124								
Molybdenum Disulphide ..	Lb.	35,940					5,540					434					476					652					361					384					..				
Monazite ..	Ton	546					395								
Platinum ..	Oz.	..					12.6								
Silver ..	Th. or fine	10,636					10,544					10,714					9,521					9,786					10,996					9,866†					9,268				
Sulphur ..	Ton	211,678					210,312					223,138					220,171					220,171					248,838					207,187					150,560				
Tin ..	Ton	1,124					1,367					1,569					1,448					1,485					1,715					1,870					1,361				
Titanium Dioxide†	Ton	192,495					209,140					210,523					215,392					217,522					235,505					258,525					..				
Tungstic Oxide ..	Lb.	..					389					7,814					963					1,091					3,492					3,749					..				
Zinc ..	Ton	270,936					275,191					298,672					280,219					303,453					345,296					290,077					192,174				
Zircon†	Ton	190,870					187,770					205,948					213,044					225,018					236,032					280,760					..				
																																					117,753				
																																					..				
																																					2,000				
																																					10,306				
																																					228,014				
																																					2,421				
																																					226,892				
																																					11,629				
																																					309,927				
																																					249,401				

* Dissection not available—mainly for export.

† Content of metallurgical grade ore in 1965; for 1966 and later years content of zinc concentrates.

‡ Content of manganese ore other than of metallurgical grade.

§ From 1970-71, includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland; in 1969-70 and earlier years, the metallic contents of these concentrates were assessed (and included in the figures shown) before despatch of the concentrates to Queensland. The metallic contents of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. are excluded in all years.

ANTIMONY

Lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill are the principal source of antimony within New South Wales; the antimony is recovered in the form of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia). In recent years, the production of antimony concentrates has been on a relatively small scale, and has been confined to the New England and Hastings areas of the State. The total mine production of antimony in New South Wales during the last five years is summarised in the next table; part of this production is not available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill lead concentrates and almost all of the antimony concentrates are exported for treatment overseas.

Table 747. Mine Production of Antimony, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Antimony Concentrates	159	170	95	200	318
Antimony Ore .. ..	...	...	2	...	...
Lead Concentrates	672	679	764	652	700
Lead-Zinc Middlings	11	5	59	22	26
Total Antimony	842	854	920	873	1,044

CADMIUM

Cadmium occurs in association with lead-zinc ore deposits and is recovered during the treatment of these ores. Metallic cadmium is produced at three Australian refineries—at Risdon (Tasmania), as a by-product of the electrolytic refining of zinc (mainly from Broken Hill zinc concentrates); at Port Pirie (South Australia), as a by-product of the smelting of Broken Hill lead concentrates; and at Cockle Creek (in New South Wales), as a by-product of the smelting of both lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill. Mine production of cadmium in New South Wales is shown below, but only part of this output was available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill concentrates is exported for treatment overseas.

Table 748. Mine Production of Cadmium, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates	52	54	47	82	77
Lead-Zinc Middlings	2	1	37	7	22
Zinc Concentrates	926	1,030	1,121	917	1,000
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps	26	32	28	21	26
Total Cadmium	1,007	1,117	1,233	1,027	1,125

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 749. Mine Production of Copper, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper Ore	81	37	196	129	167
Copper Concentrates	8,731	10,226	10,928	10,141	6,491
Copper Precipitates	93	118	67	101	144
Copper Slag .. .. .	...	144	199	201	61
Gold Ore	1	...	...	...	...
Lead Concentrates	2,722	2,773	3,236	2,840	3,105
Lead-Zinc Middlings	27	14	206	91	131
Zinc Concentrates	610	553	703	649	696
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps	14	16	15	10	12
Total Copper	12,279	13,881	15,550	14,162	10,807

GOLD

The progress of gold mining in New South Wales has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. The State's largest gold mine (at Cobar) closed in 1952, the only large gold-dredging plant (at Wellington) ceased operations in 1958, and the Captain's Flat mine (which produced lead-zinc-copper ores containing gold) was closed in 1962. Virtually all the gold currently being produced in the State is recovered as a by-product from silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Broken Hill.

The mine production of gold, since its discovery in this State in 1851, is given in the next table:—

Table 750. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Period	Quantity		Year	Quantity	
	Oz fine	Value *		Oz fine	Value *
		\$ thous.			\$ thous.
1851-1900	11,399,508	96,844	1963	11,395	357
1901-1910	2,252,851	19,139	1964	10,569	332
1911-1920	1,145,185	9,729	1965	9,640	302
1921-1925	133,335	1,133	1966	9,078	285
1926-1930	70,287	597	1967	10,716	336
1931-1935	163,091	2,590	1968	8,668	271
1936-1940	405,497	7,641	1969†	5,039	178
1941-1945	334,858	7,067	1969-70	10,570	340
1946-1950	237,398	5,759	1970-71	10,130	332
1951-1955	175,842	5,592	1971-72	11,297	403
1956-1960	105,476	3,353	Total to 30 June 1972	16,575,302	164,299
1961-1965	54,872	1,719			

* Figures for 1950 and later years represent the mine production of fine gold valued at market price, including receipts from premium sales and gold subsidy (see below).

† Six months ended 30 June 1969.

The mine production of gold, according to the mineral in which it was contained, is shown for the last five years in the next table:—

Table 751. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Oz fine	Oz fine	Oz fine	Oz fine	Oz fine
Copper Ore	13	13	3	1	...
Gold Ore	30	30	...	...	...
Gold—Other forms*	83	361	223	68	1,793
Lead Concentrates	6,791	7,784	8,209	7,785	7,478
Lead-Zinc Middlings	223	74	12	684	557
Zinc Concentrates	1,449	1,438	2,032	1,533	1,412
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps	79	84	91	59	57
Total Gold	8,668	9,784	10,570	10,130	11,297

* Bullion, alluvial, retorted gold, etc.

In terms of the Banking Act, 1959-1973, all newly-mined gold produced in Australia must be sold to the Reserve Bank at a price fixed by the Bank.

The official price of gold per fine oz was increased from \$21.52 to \$30.98 in September 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of U.S. dollars. The price was increased to \$31.25 on 1 May 1954, and reduced to \$29.80 on 23 December 1972 and to \$28.38 on 9 September 1973, to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Since 1951, the Gold Producers' Association Ltd. has been permitted, under arrangements described in the chapter "Private Finance", to purchase newly-mined gold from the Reserve Bank, at the official price, and to sell it for industrial purposes on overseas and (since May 1968) Australian premium markets.

Under the Gold-mining Industry Assistance Act, 1954-1972, the Australian 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 originally set at \$3 for small producers and \$4 for larger producers from July 1954; these limits have been progressively increased since that date, and now stand at \$6 (from July 1965) for small producers and \$12 (from January 1972) for larger producers. 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 50 per cent of the amount of the excess. The current subsidy scheme expires on 30 June 1975. To the end of 1972, the total subsidy payments to producers in New South Wales amounted to \$66,776.

Gold producers not receiving the above subsidy received a development allowance, under the Gold Mines Development Assistance Act, 1962, in respect of approved mine development work undertaken in the three years from 1962-63 to 1964-65.

Income from gold mining is exempt from income taxation in the hands of the producer. If the producer is a company, this concession applies also to such income when paid to shareholders as dividends.

IRON ORE

Iron ore of good quality occurs in only relatively small deposits in New South Wales. The ore used in smelting at the Port Kembla and Newcastle steelworks, which are described in the chapter "Manufacturing Industries", is obtained from South Australia and Western Australia.

IRON OXIDE

Iron oxide is produced in various localities of New South Wales. Total production in 1971-72 was 29,475 tons (valued at \$122,000), of which 29,435 tons won mainly in the Mudgee, Rylstone, and Grafton areas were used in the manufacturing of quick-drying cement, and 40 tons won in the Port Macquarie area were used for gas purification.

MINERAL SANDS (ZIRCON, RUTILE, ILMENITE, AND MONAZITE)

Rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite concentrates are recovered from naturally concentrated sands along the coast of New South Wales, principally in the Newcastle area and the far North Coast. The sands are mined mainly by suction dredging, and are fed through separators to extract the minerals. Most mining operations are now confined to dunes and swamp areas lying behind beaches where high-grade deposits have been exhausted.

The principal uses of rutile concentrates, which account for the greater part of the value of output of the industry, are in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment for paints, the coating of welding rods, and the production of titanium metal. The more extensive use of rutile by overseas pigment manufacturers has strengthened the demand for Australian rutile concentrates.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic, refractory, and foundry fields, and minor quantities are used in the production of zirconium metal.

Ilmenite concentrates are produced in large quantities during separation of the mineral sands, but a chrome impurity renders them unsuitable for pigment manufacture, their principal use; limited quantities are used in sand-blasting. Monazite concentrates are recovered only in small quantities.

The following table illustrates the development of the mineral sands industry in New South Wales during the last eleven years. Most of the industry's output is exported overseas.

Table 752. 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
1962	77,227	21,196	1,930	100,353	89,947	32,267	122,214	136
1963	129,931	28,608	2,689	161,228	117,520	41,668	159,188	471
1964	126,319	31,555	2,789	160,663	117,044	35,817	152,861	599
1965	155,292	33,532	3,671	192,495	155,255	35,615	190,870	546
1966	166,093	37,776	5,271	209,140	152,257	35,513	187,770	395
1967	177,013	28,401	5,109	210,523	174,502	31,446	205,948	434
1968	185,209	24,901	5,282	215,392	184,431	28,613	213,044	476
1968-69	195,682	16,615	5,225	217,522	202,985	22,033	225,018	652
1969-70	214,199	17,319	4,987	236,505	212,169	23,863	236,032	361
1970-71	244,954	†	13,571	258,525	280,760	†	280,760	384
1971-72	221,697	†	5,195	226,892	249,401	†	249,401	2,000

* From 1970-71, includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland; in 1969-70 and earlier years, the metallic contents of these concentrates were assessed (and included in the figures shown) before despatch of the concentrates to Queensland. The metallic contents of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. are excluded in all years. In 1971-72, 129,678 tons of zircon-rutile concentrates (containing 31,659 tons of titanium dioxide and 32,828 tons of zircon) were dispatched from N.S.W. to Queensland, and 12,442 tons of zircon-rutile concentrates (containing 2,802 tons of titanium dioxide and 3,330 tons of zircon) were dispatched from Queensland to N.S.W. for final separation.

† See footnote *.

Increased demand for titanium dioxide and zircon, and rationalisation of the industry, resulted in a steady upward trend in the production of the main mineral sands concentrates since 1960, although the production of saleable-grade ilmenite and monazite concentrates has tended to be somewhat sporadic. A general slow-down in world industrial activity led to a decline in the production of rutile and zircon concentrates in 1971-72. In contrast, the production of monazite concentrates was increased substantially in that year by the re-working of tailings from previous operations.

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 1971-72, 115 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 dispatched to Port Kembla or overseas for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate was formerly not recovered, but passed into the slag dump; since 1968, however, the zinc has been recovered by slag-fuming processes. Production of sulphuric acid from the lead sinter gas commenced in 1956.

Rather more than half of the zinc concentrate currently produced at Broken Hill is shipped from Port Pirie to Risdon (Tasmania) or railed to Cockle Creek (New South Wales) for smelting and refining; the remainder is exported overseas. At the Risdon plant, refined zinc (of 99.95 per cent purity) and cadmium are produced after the concentrates have been roasted for the recovery of sulphur dioxide; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are dispatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

A new smelting and refining plant was commissioned in 1961 at Cockle Creek (near Newcastle). This plant, which treats lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill, was, until 1968, the only plant in Australia recovering the zinc content of lead concentrate. The lead bullion produced at the plant is exported overseas for treatment, while most of the refined zinc is used locally. Cadmium, sulphuric acid, and copper-lead dross are recovered as by-products during smelting and refining.

Lead and zinc concentrates have been produced in conjunction with copper concentrates at Cobar since April 1967. The lead concentrates are railed to Cockle Creek for smelting and refining, and the zinc concentrates are shipped to Japan.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

Table 753. 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
1962	289,090	3,240	51	292,381	227,606	17,257	...	244,863
1963	324,461	3,821	180	328,462	247,107	18,530	...	265,637
1964	292,431	3,206	1,317	296,954	240,630	14,984	387	256,001
1965	292,221	3,639	802	296,662	255,713	14,677	546	270,936
1966	276,182	3,978	2,884	283,044	251,708	13,973	9,510	275,191
1967	271,317	4,242	6,614	282,173	281,754	14,525	2,393	298,672
1968	240,296	5,080	4,112	249,488	256,955	13,194	10,070	280,219
1968-69	249,224	5,267	2,888	257,379	287,691	12,886	2,876	303,453
1969-70	269,163	6,108	10,606	285,877	321,310	14,227	9,759	345,296
1970-71	238,271	5,513	7,232	251,016	270,705	12,523	6,849	290,077
1971-72	259,195	5,356	5,238	269,789	290,507	13,148	6,272	309,927

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder, bearing metals, and petrol additives.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1971-72, 117,753 tons (38 per cent) were contained in concentrates destined for export, and the balance was available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

World prices of both lead and zinc fell in 1965, as a result of an easing in the world supply-demand situation—and this downward trend in prices persisted during 1966 and 1967, under the influence of a continuing expansion of world production, releases from U.S. Government stockpiles, and (in 1967) a tendency for consumption to fall. Prices of both lead and zinc hardened following the devaluation of the £ sterling in November 1967. A tight world supply situation developed in 1968 and 1969, because of failure of new sources of supply to develop at a sufficient rate in the face of continued strong increases in consumption demand, and lead and zinc prices were carried to high levels in the latter half of 1969 (the increases being somewhat less marked in the case of zinc prices).

A slackening of economic activity in the major industrial countries in 1969-70 restricted the normal growth of consumption of lead and zinc. With a large increase in world mine production in 1969-70, producers' stocks rose to high levels; as a result, many refineries were forced to reduce output during the latter half of 1970, and prices declined until the end of 1971 under growing competition for sales. A resurgence of demand and speculation on increased producer prices led to a recovery in world lead and zinc prices early in 1972. The upward trend in lead prices continued unabated during 1972 and the first half of 1973, bolstered by continuing strong demand, rising consumption, and a generally uneasy currency situation. The upward trend in zinc prices was accelerated in the first half of 1973 by an increasingly tight supply situation and strong market demand for refined metal. In June 1973, London prices for both lead and zinc attained their highest level for over twenty years.

Since 1925, the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the current agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 5c per shift for each \$2 rise over \$32 in the average realised price per ton 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 \$22.94 in 1971-72, compared with \$21.56 in 1968, \$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 754. Mine Production of Silver, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Oz fine	Oz fine	Oz fine	Oz fine	Oz fine
Copper Concentrates	224,437	257 213	267,817	251,505	146,764
Lead Concentrates	8,608,875	8,876,347	8,913,776	8,334,184r	9,068,586
Lead-Zinc Middlings	167,033	93,995	1,274,581	792,837	538,385
Silver-Lead Ore	7,603	11,041	1,755	277	4,301
Silver-Lead Slimes	50,234	57,071	21,129	..	689
Zinc Concentrates	462,433	490,478	516,422	487,331	546,746
Other Minerals	302	50	335	9	88
Total Silver	9,520,917	9,786,195	10,995,815	9,866,143r	10,305,559

SULPHUR

There are no known deposits of native sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur, from the roasting of locally produced lead, zinc, and pyrite concentrates, or is recovered from oil refinery feedstock. Lead-zinc concentrates produced at Broken Hill are roasted for sulphur recovery at Risdon (zinc concentrate), Port Pirie (lead concentrate), and Cockle Creek (both concentrates). The sulphur dioxide gas given off during the process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate. The Captain's Flat mine, which produced zinc and pyrite concentrates suitable for roasting for sulphur recovery, was closed in 1962.

The mine production of sulphur in New South Wales in the last five years is shown in the next table:—

Table 755. Mine Production of Sulphur, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates	47,178	49,372	52,936	47,105	51,529
Lead-Zinc Middlings	589	340	6,661	1,721	4,241
Zinc Concentrates	151,357	165,733	184,871	155,153	169,059
Zinc Concentrates from Slime Dumps	4,107	4,726	4,370	3,208	3,185
Total Sulphur	203,231	220,171	248,838	207,187	228,014

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 66 per cent of its sulphuric acid production. A bounty was payable by the Australian Government under the Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act, 1954-1971, in respect of sulphuric acid manufactured from local pyrite and lead concentrates. The bounty period expired in May 1972 (see page 1006).

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 and Gibsonvale (in the south-west), and Tallebung (near Condobolin). About 60 per cent of the State's mine production of tin is currently being won from alluvial deposits, and the remainder from lode deposits worked by open cut methods.

Australia's tin exports are regulated by the Australian Government and by quotas imposed under the Fourth International Tin Agreement (which was ratified by Australia and other members of the International Tin Council in July 1971, and has a duration of five years). Export quotas were imposed by the Council from January to September 1973.

The following table shows the tin concentrates produced in New South Wales and the mine production of tin in the last ten years:—

Table 756. 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
1963	352	509	250	1968	2,472	3 683	1,448
1964	1,076	1,945	671	1968-69	2,463	3,849	1,485
1965	2,325	3,535	1,124	1969-70	2,936	5,168	1,715
1966	2,625	3,941	1,367	1970-71	3,136	5,298	1,850
1967	2,669	4,270	1,569	1971-72	4,100	7,004	2,421

COAL

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published on page 669 of the Year Book for 1937-38. The principal producing centres are the Cessnock, Newcastle, and Singleton-Muswellbrook districts (north of Sydney), the Bulli-Wollongong and Burratorang Valley districts (south of Sydney), and the Lithgow district (to the west). The coal produced at these centres is almost entirely of bituminous grade. The two principal uses are steam-raising and the production of coke. All districts produce steaming coal, but only the southern districts can supply low volatile coking coals. High volatile coking coal comes predominantly from the three northern districts.

JOINT COAL BOARD

The Joint Coal Board was established in 1947, in terms of complementary Coal Industry Acts passed by the Australian 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 Australian and State Governments contribute equally towards the administrative costs of the Board.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that the quantity and quality of coal produced in New South Wales are sufficient to meet Australian and export requirements, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining, grading, and marketing, may regulate coal prices and profits in the industry, may regulate the employment, recruitment, and training of mine-workers, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of miners and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities.

The Board administers a Welfare Fund, which was formerly financed by annual contributions from the Australian and State Governments and allocations from the Board's Workers' Compensation Fund. Total expenditure approved from Government contributions to the Fund amounted to \$6,941,000 to 30 June 1970. On 30 June 1970, the Board transferred investments with a face value of \$1,894,000 from its Workers' Compensation Fund to the Welfare Fund; the income from these investments (\$121,000 in 1972-73) now takes the place of the former contributions from the Governments. The allocation from the Workers' Compensation Fund to the Welfare Fund in 1972-73 was \$380,000. The Fund is used to finance such projects as the Board considers will benefit the mineworker in respect of his health and safety, his domestic welfare, and the welfare of the community in which he lives. A medical service has been established—which is concerned with the examination of mine workers and persons seeking employment in the industry and with pathological and physiological research. Subsidies are granted for first-aid classes and for safety footwear, and expenditure is authorised to encourage accident prevention. Other expenditure by the Fund includes subsidies to miners' co-operative building societies, payment of production grants (death benefits to dependents of deceased miners), university scholarships, and grants toward the cost of recreational facilities, halls, health centres, libraries, school equipment, and other amenities in coalfields communities.

Colliery proprietors must insure against their liability to pay workers' compensation through an insurance scheme established by the Board and described in the chapter "Employment".

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Under the Coal Industry Acts, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities.

The Coal Industry Tribunal has all the powers of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry. Except with leave of the Tribunal (or in its jurisdiction, of a local coal authority), counsel, a solicitor, or a paid agent may not appear at hearings. Local matters may be referred by the Tribunal to Local Coal Authorities for settlement.

The Local Coal Authorities, which are appointed by the Tribunal for a term not exceeding three years, have power to settle local disputes in the industry. They are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and generally to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise. Either party may appeal to the Tribunal, by leave, against a decision of a Local Coal Authority, but leave will be granted only if the Tribunal considers that the decision should be reviewed in the public interest (including the likelihood of it leading to industrial unrest).

Particulars of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are shown in the chapter "Employment".

Long Service Leave

Long service leave benefits were granted to members of the Miners' Federation by an award of the Coal Industry Tribunal issued on 14 October 1949, and to members of the craft unions by subsequent awards. These benefits were varied by a decision of the Tribunal delivered on 7 October 1966.

The initial scheme of benefits provided for leave on full pay to accrue at the rate of one-eighth of a day for each consecutive five shifts worked after 19 June 1949 (approximately three months' leave for every ten years of service). In addition, an employee was credited with 5 days for each completed year up to thirteen years of service prior to 19 June 1949 (a maximum of three months' leave in respect of all past service). From 17 October 1966, leave accrues at the rate of 5/32 of a day for each five consecutive shifts worked (approximately three months' leave for every eight years of service). Leave normally becomes due when 13 weeks have accumulated. Where, before he has accumulated 13 weeks of leave, an employee dies or retires (because of ill-health or reaching the prescribed retiring age), a lump sum payment is made in lieu of the leave standing to his credit. An employee whose services are terminated because of slackness of trade receives payment for leave due, provided he has accumulated at least six years (eight years, before December 1971) of continuous service and other suitable employment in the industry is not available.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by the Electricity Trust of South Australia, and brown coal produced by open cut methods. The general rate of duty has been 4.4c per ton since July 1971. The proceeds of coal excise are paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund, and although no excise is payable on coal produced by mines controlled by the State Mines Control Authority, the Authority contributes to the Trust Fund an amount equivalent to the excise. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave. Reimbursements from the Fund to employers in New South Wales amounted to \$1,371,000 in 1972-73.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION COAL MINES

The Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (through companies it controls) operates nine collieries (Awaba, Liddell, Munmorah, and Wyee, which were transferred from the State Mines Control Authority in July 1973, and Huntley, Newstan, Newvale, Newvale No. 2, and Newcom). Two open cut mines, Swamp Creek and Ravensworth No. 2, are operated by contractors to the Electricity Commission. Raw coal production from all of these collieries amounted to 8,062,000 tons in 1971-72, and represented 22 per cent of the total coal production in the State; most of the coal produced is used in the generation of electricity but some of it is exported overseas or used by the Australian steel industry.

COAL PRODUCTION

The latest assessment of black coal reserves in New South Wales was made by the Joint Coal Board in April 1973. Reserves of coal in known deposits are estimated at 16,000 million tons (of which 9,000 million tons would be recoverable under current economic conditions, using current mining techniques), while an amount of 85,000 million tons is assessed to be in deposits in coal-bearing lands about which limited information is available. From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of June 1972, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 1,017 million tons.

The following tables show particulars of coal production in New South Wales during recent years. As from 1968-69, a more complete range of data on coal production (tracing the movements of coal from its production as raw coal, through to its final disposal from the mining industry) has been possible. The range of detail published from 1968-69 is therefore greater than for earlier years.

The next table shows the output of raw coal in each of the three principal coal mining districts in New South Wales in the last eleven years:—

Table 757. Coal Production* in New South Wales

Year	Northern District			Southern District	Western District	Total, N.S.W.		
	Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines	Total, All Mines	Under-ground Mines	Under-ground Mines	Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines	Total, All Mines
Thousand tons								
1962	9,224	834	10,058	7,454	1,518	18,196	834	19,030
1963	8,882	602	9,484	7,817	1,639	18,338	602	18,940
1964	9,994	716	10,710	8,395	1,594	19,983	716	20,699
1965	11,872	895	12,767	9,676	1,687	23,235	895	24,130
1966	12,629	1,171	13,800	10,091	1,579	24,299	1,171	25,470
1967	13,366	1,124	14,489	10,787	1,537	25,689	1,124	26,813
1968	15,017	1,950	16,967	11,512	1,870	28,399	1,950	30,349
1968-69	15,853	1,914	17,767	12,322	1,799	29,973	1,914	31,887
1969-70	16,913	2,747	19,660	13,224	1,931	32,068	2,884†	34,952†
1970-71	17,557	2,480	20,038	12,917	2,119	32,594	2,546†	35,140†
1971-72	15,362	4,571	19,933	13,811	2,313	31,486	4,571	36,057

* Raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw or washed coal produced.

† Includes a small quantity of coal produced by an open cut mine in the Western District.

Total coal production was steady during the years 1961 to 1963, at an average of 19 million tons per annum. To meet the marked increase in overseas demand for coal (mainly from Japan) and the increasing requirements of the local electricity generating and steel and coke industries, production rose in each year after 1963—exceeding 25 million tons for the first time in 1966, 30 million tons in 1968, and 35 million tons in 1970-71. Most of the State's coal output has been won from underground mines.

Open cut methods were first used in 1940 in the western district, and during the period of coal shortage in the early post-war years, there was a rapid development of open cut mining. By 1952, the shortage had been overcome, and open cut mining was deliberately restricted at the direction of the Joint Coal Board. Since 1967, however, there has been a substantial increase in open cut mining in that part of the northern coalfields north of Singleton; the proportion of coal won from open cut mines rose from 4.2 per cent in 1967 to 7.2 per cent in 1970-71, and to 12.7 per cent in 1971-72; most of the increased production of open cut mines in 1971-72 was consumed by the new Liddell power station.

About 55 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 7 per cent from the western district. In recent years, slightly more than half the coal exported overseas from New South Wales has come from the northern district, and the bulk of the remainder from the southern district; only a very small proportion has been provided by the western district.

The next table shows, for each coal mining district in New South Wales, the quantities of raw coal produced, disposed of, and held in stocks in each of the last three years:—

Table 758. Raw Coal: Production, Disposals, and Colliery Stocks, N.S.W.

Year and District	Pro-duction	Disposals			Colliery Stocks			
		Sales and Transfers*	Washed†	Colliery Con-sumption	Miners' Coal	At 1 July	At 30 June	Increase during Year‡
Thousand tons								
1969-70—								
Northern ..	19,660	8,109	11,299	1	3	205	418	248
Southern ..	13,224	5,598	7,674	...	1	267	232	(—) 50
Western ..	2,068	1,005	1,009	...	2	28	83	52
Total, N.S.W. ..	34,952	14,712	19,982	2	6	499	733	250
1970-71—								
Northern ..	20,038	8,847	10,980	2	2	418	583	207
Southern ..	12,917	5,495	7,367	...	1	232	259	54
Western ..	2,185	1,188	1,023	...	2	83	51	(—) 28
Total, N.S.W. ..	35,140	15,530	19,370	2	5	733	893	233
1971-72—								
Northern ..	19,933	9,332	10,690	1	3	583	472	(—) 92
Southern ..	13,811	4,758	8,836	...	...	259	418	216
Western ..	2,313	1,329	936	...	2	51	90	46
Total, N.S.W. ..	36,057	15,419	20,462	1	5	893	981	170

* Excluding sales and transfers between establishments within the coal mining industry. ("Transfers" cover coal physically transferred from a mine to another establishment of the same business enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.)

† Raw coal washed (or blended with washed coal) within the coal mining industry. Details of the disposals and colliery stocks of washed coal produced from this coal are shown in Table 759.

‡ Includes stock adjustment.

The next table shows, for each coal mining district in New South Wales, the quantities of washed coal produced, disposed of, and held in stocks in each of the last three years:—

Table 759. Washed Coal*: Production, Disposals, and Colliery Stocks, N.S.W.

Year and District	Pro-duction	Disposals			Colliery Stocks		
		Sales and Transfers†	Colliery Con-sumption	Miners' Coal	At 1 July	At 30 June	Increase during Year‡
Thousand tons							
1969-70—							
Northern ..	9,094	8,652	...	3	280	723	438
Southern ..	5,957	5,915	1	3	207	245	38
Western ..	887	827	...	2	26	81	57
Total, N.S.W. ..	15,938	15,395	2	8	512	1,050	534
1970-71—							
Northern ..	8,549	8,531	...	2	723	742	15
Southern ..	5,542	5,554	...	3	245	276	(-) 15
Western ..	795	866	...	2	81	7	(-) 74
Total, N.S.W. ..	14,886	14,951	1	7	1,050	1,025	(-) 73
1971-72—							
Northern ..	8,226	8,048	...	1	742	896	176
Southern ..	6,676	6,203	...	3	276	748	469
Western ..	790	782	...	2	7	12	5
Total, N.S.W. ..	15,691	15,033	1	7	1,025	1,656	650

* Includes raw coal blended with washed coal.

† Excludes sales and transfers between establishments within the coal mining industry. ("Transfers" cover coal physically transferred from a mine or washery to another establishment of the same business enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.)

‡ Includes stock adjustment.

MECHANISATION OF COAL MINING

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 won and mechanically loaded rose rapidly, reaching 93.6 per cent and 96.5 per cent, respectively, in June 1962, and 98.1 per cent and 99.9 per cent, respectively, in June 1972.

A more recent development was the introduction, since 1950, of combined cutting and loading machines ("continuous miners"), which normally win and load coal directly to the face transport, but which may be used in conjunction with a "pick-up" loader. In 1971-72, 90.6 per cent of the total output of underground mines was cut and 85.3 per cent was loaded by continuous miners, compared with 17.1 and 10.6 per cent, respectively, in 1958.

Mechanised longwall units (enabling the extraction of all the coal in a seam) have been successfully used since 1968 in several mines in the Bulli-Wollongong area. All these installations use the shearer type of coal-winning unit and self-advancing hydraulic roof supports. The coal won falls on to a chain conveyor which carries it to the end of the coal face, where it is transferred to a belt conveyor system for transport to the surface. In June 1972, 2.7 per cent of the total output in underground mines was won by this method.

In most underground mines not using longwall units, coal is moved from the coal face to the main transport in pneumatic-tyred self-discharging shuttle-cars. Main coal transport is usually by means of conveyor belts extending to the surface, although there are several systems utilising mine cars of up to 10 tons capacity. A few mines have installed a vertical bulk hoist system.

In open cut mines, coal is extracted by large walking draglines and other specialised earthmoving equipment.

COAL QUALITY

Coal produced in New South Wales has for many years been facing firm competition from alternative fuels (mainly petroleum oils from local refineries and, in other States, brown coal and natural gas) in some of its traditional markets, while the rising overseas demand for coal has been for coal of coking quality. In order to improve the quality of coal offered for sale, New South Wales producers have installed "washing" plants for the removal of stone, shale, etc., thereby reducing the ash content of the coal and improving its coking quality. These washing plants are generally situated at the mine, but some have been centrally located at rail sidings where they are able to process coal from various mines in the locality.

Coal washing plants have also been attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants (consumer's washeries) are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as within the coal mining industry. The washed coal produced at these plants is therefore not included in washed coal figures in the above tables.

The following table shows the quantities of raw coal washed, refuse discarded, and washed coal produced by washeries in the coal mining industry and in consumer's washeries in each of the last eleven years. Details of consumer's washeries operations in each coal mining district of New South Wales relate to the district in which the washery is located, and the figures shown for coal treated include some coal imported from other districts. The coal treated in consumer's washeries includes some washed coal produced by coal industry washeries; the total of washed coal produced by coal industry and consumer's washeries therefore includes a measure of duplication.

Table 760. Coal Washery Operations, New South Wales

Year and District	Coal Industry Washeries			Consumer's Washeries*		
	Raw Coal Washed	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced†	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced‡
Thousand tons						
1962	8,717	1,299	7,418	4,432	752	3,680
1963	8,679	1,315	7,364	4,540	772	3,768
1964	9,551	1,502	8,049	4,631	963	3,668
1965	11,920	1,813	10,107	5,443	1,185	4,258
1966	13,595	2,208	11,387	5,368	1,105	4,263
1967	14,528	2,493	12,035	6,251	1,273	4,978
1968	16,141	2,965	13,176	6,976	1,437	5,539
1968-69	17,165	3,166	13,999	7,003	1,492	5,511
1969-70	19,982	4,044	15,938	7,374	1,557	5,817
1970-71	19,370	4,486	14,886	7,171	1,431	5,740
1971-72	20,462	4,771	15,691	6,648	1,243	5,405
1971-72 —						
Northern ..	10,690	2,464	8,226	2,324	507	1,817
Southern ..	8,836	2,160	6,676	4,324	736	3,588
Western ..	936	147	790	...	...	...

* See text preceding table. Particulars of operations at these plants have been supplied by the Joint Coal Board.

† Includes raw coal blended with washed coal.

‡ From 1968-69, includes raw coal blended with washed coal.

VALUE OF COAL PRODUCED

As from 1968-69, an improved method of valuing coal production in the form (i.e. as raw or washed coal) in which the coal was sold or transferred from the coal mining industry was introduced, and coal produced by enterprises for their own consumption in Australia has been valued, in the case of all such enterprises, on a commercial valuation basis. The effect of these changes was that the value of coal produced in 1968-69 was somewhat lower than if the earlier valuation methods had been retained.

The next table shows, for each coal mining district of New South Wales, the value of coal produced in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 761. Value of Coal Produced in New South Wales

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	Total, N.S.W.
	\$ thousand			
1962	48,720	38,913	6,434	94,068
1963	43,925	40,644	6,269	90,838
1964	47,772	43,648	5,831	97,252
1965	55,128	51,353	5,622	112,103
1966	59,733	52,665	5,228	117,626
1967	62,574	59,030	4,843	126,446
1968	73,658	65,253	5,988	144,899
1968-69*	76,408	66,684	5,679	148,772
1969-70	88,670	82,082	6,903	177,655
1970-71	98,218	91,376	7,242	196,836
1971-72	103,504	101,399	8,801	213,705
1971-72—				
Raw Coal† ..	45,205	37,582	5,415	88,202
Washed Coal ..	58,299	63,818	3,386	125,503

* Values for 1968-69 and later years are not strictly comparable with values for 1968 and earlier years; see explanatory text preceding table.

† Excludes raw coal treated during the year at washeries within the coal mining industry.

Sharp increases in the quantity of coal produced in 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 each year since 1964.

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

About 50 per cent of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying in New South Wales are employed in coal mines. The following table shows the employment in underground and open cut mines in each district of the State at the end of each of the last ten years:—

Table 762. Persons Employed* in Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Particulars	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
UNDERGROUND MINES										
Northern District—										
Below Ground	3,337	3,389	3,640	3,645	3,674	4,016	4,115	4,363	4,435	4,301
Above Ground	2,341	2,172	2,172	2,178	2,174	2,228	2,258	2,403	2,392	2,297
Total	5,678	5,561	5,812	5,823	5,848	6,244	6,373	6,766	6,827	6,598
Southern District—										
Below Ground	3,339	3,450	3,769	3,914	4,061	4,191	4,262	4,375	4,720	4,673
Above Ground	1,462	1,498	1,530	1,566	1,633	1,691	1,721	1,737	1,862	1,688
Total	4,801	4,948	5,299	5,480	5,694	5,882	5,983	6,112	6,582	6,361
Western District—										
Below Ground	529	419	375	372	346	348	333	341	358	287
Above Ground	306	230	219	207	194	201	196	213	219	205
Total	835	649	594	579	540	549	529	554	577	492
Total, N.S.W.—										
Below Ground	7,205	7,258	7,784	7,931	8,081	8,555	8,710	9,079	9,513	9,261
Above Ground	4,109	3,900	3,921	3,951	4,001	4,120	4,175	4,353	4,473	4,190
Total	11,314	11,158	11,705	11,882	12,082	12,675	12,885	13,432	13,986	13,451

OPEN CUT MINES †

Total, N.S.W.	131	146	175	212	227	285	329	377	393	463
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TOTAL, UNDERGROUND AND OPEN CUT MINES

Northern District	5,809	5,707	5,987	6,035	6,075	6,529	6,702	7,112	7,220	7,061
Southern District	4,801	4,948	5,299	5,480	5,694	5,882	5,983	6,112	6,582	6,361
Western District	835	649	594	579	540	549	529	585	577	492
Total, N.S.W.	11,445	11,304	11,880	12,094	12,309	12,960	13,214	13,809	14,379	13,914

* At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave.

† Except at the end of 1969-70, when an open cut mine was operating in the western district, all persons engaged in open cut coal mining are employed in the northern district.

In underground mines, the number of employees reached a peak of 19,557 in June 1954, but thereafter, with increasing emphasis on mechanical methods of production and with improved efficiency generally, employment contracted steadily until 1964. The number of persons employed in underground mines in the State increased steadily, after 1964, but by the end of 1971-72 it was still 29 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 463 employees at the end of 1971-72.

The decline in employment between 1952 and 1965 was confined 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.

The next table 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 varied between 89 and 92 per cent during the period, and was 89 per cent in underground mines in 1971-72. The ratio in open cut mines has been about 95 per cent in recent years.

Table 763. 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
1962	1,465	1,087	216	2,768	3,021	91.64
1963	1,323	1,081	202	2,606	2,827	92.19
1964	1,328	1,124	179	2,631	2,852	92.24
1965	1,387	1,213	159	2,759	2,999	91.99
1966	1,388	1,253	140	2,781	3,039	91.50
1967	1,420	1,337	126	2,883	3,124	92.29
1968	1,510	1,377	134	3,021	3,286	91.94
1968-69	1,526	1,385	131	3,042	3,330	91.35
1969-70	1,571	1,390	132	3,093	3,463	89.33
1970-71	1,681	1,573	144	3,398	3,738	90.89
1971-72	1,609	1,639	150	3,398	3,835	88.61

Industrial disputes, sick leave, and compensation absences are the principal causes of manshift losses in underground mines, as illustrated in the following table:—

Table 764. Underground Coal Mines: Ratio Per Cent of Manshifts Lost to Manshifts Possible

Cause of Manshift Losses	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Industrial disputes	1.40	1.54	2.06	4.01	2.69	4.92
Breakdowns, repairs, abnormal weather, etc.	0.01	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents to men .. .. .	...	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.05
Men on compensation	1.44	1.49	1.47	1.51	1.46	1.76
Sick leave	3.47	3.61	3.72	3.90	3.85	3.70
Other absenteeism	1.27	1.25	1.21	1.05	0.97	0.93
Other causes	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.03
Total, All Causes	7.71	8.05	8.65	10.67	9.11	11.39

The proportion of manshifts possible lost as a result of industrial disputes was 4.9 per cent in 1971-72, compared with 9.9 per cent in 1948 when these statistics were first compiled.

Further details of industrial disputes are given in the chapter "Employment".

COAL OUTPUT PER MANSHIFT

The following statistics of the production of coal per manshift worked in underground mines in New South Wales have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board. For the purposes of the statistics, "at the coal face" includes all workers at the coal face and those normally engaged on the roadway within twenty yards of the coal face. The calculations exclude manshifts worked by contractors' employees at mines in course of development.

Table 765. Underground Mines: Raw Coal Produced per Manshift Worked

Year	Production per Manshift worked at the Coal Face				Production per Manshift worked by all Persons Employed			
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1964	31.82	28.14	32.03	30.18	7.53	7.47	8.89	7.60
1965	35.68	29.91	37.35	33.12	8.56	7.98	10.60	8.42
1966	39.07	28.98	42.80	34.30	9.10	8.06	11.24	8.74
1967	44.47	29.36	44.69	36.57	9.41	8.07	12.17	8.91
1968	47.51	31.26	53.88	39.50	9.94	8.35	13.96	9.40
1968-69	49.87	33.72	54.00	41.83	10.34	8.86	13.70	9.81
1969-70	50.06	35.46	56.95	43.07	10.72	9.46	14.53	10.31
1970-71	47.54	31.17	58.06	39.74	10.46	8.21	14.72	9.60
1971-72	44.39	28.92	58.55	36.48	9.64	8.51	15.53	9.35

Production per manshift worked in underground mines in New South Wales increased steadily from the early 1950's—in 1969-70, it was 348 per cent higher than in 1952-53 for men employed at the coal face and 245 per cent higher for all persons employed in or about the mines.

In June 1970, the Coal Industry Tribunal ordered that standard hours in the industry be reduced to 35 per week, to be accomplished in two stages. The first stage (reducing hours to 37½ per week) took effect on 17 August 1970, and the second stage operated from 5 July 1971. The Tribunal's order gave management the right to carry out productive operations, development work, and all necessary devices incidental thereto for 24 hours of each day, Monday to Friday inclusive. The shorter shifts, in combination with several other factors, resulted in production per manshift falling from 43.07 tons in 1969-70 to 36.48 tons in 1971-72 for men employed at the coal face, and from 10.31 tons in 1969-70 to 9.35 tons in 1971-72 for all persons employed in or about the mines.

CONSUMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

Particulars of the disposal of New South Wales coal in each of the last eleven years are given in the next table. The quantity of coal shown as

available for consumption in the State in each year represents the total production less the refuse discarded at coal industry washeries (including dump losses) 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 766. 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								
1962	19,030	1,322	2,738	1,360	13,610	(+) 524	(-) 241	13,327
1963	18,940	1,363	2,723	1,286	13,568	(-) 55	(+) 83	13,541
1964	20,699	1,557	3,655	1,266	14,221	(-) 356	(+) 30	14,606
1965	24,130	1,829	5,492	1,105	15,704	(+) 81	(+) 226	15,397
1966	25,470	2,214	6,803	901	15,552	(+) 203	(+) 126	15,223
1967	26,813	2,522	7,465	845	15,981	(-) 373	(+) 163	16,191
1968	30,349	3,056	9,002	1,021	17,270	(+) 296	(+) 174	16,801
1968-69	31,887	3,308	10,141	1,075	17,363	(+) 452	(+) 61	16,850
1969-70	34,952	3,857	12,028	1,388	17,679	(+) 864	(-) 249	17,064
1970-71	35,140	4,642 ^r	11,796	1,104	17,598 ^r	(+) 295 ^r	(+) 458	16,847
1971-72	36,057	5,050	12,450	817	17,740	(+) 420	(+) 209	17,111

* Cargo and bunker coal.

Total stocks on hand in New South Wales at the end of 1971-72 amounted to 6,322,000 tons, or about four months' supply at current rates of consumption. Of the total, 2,589,000 tons were held at collieries and 2,549,000 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 767. 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								
1962	2,521	36	181	2,738	689	490	84	1,263
1963	2,482	106	135	2,723	652	447	70	1,169
1964	3,314	146	195	3,655	701	390	58	1,149
1965	5,092	239	161	5,492	602	355	54	1,011
1966	6,440	217	145	6,802	519	291	39	849
1967	7,074	228	163	7,465	501	280	39	820
1968	8,607	233	162	9,002	422	573	27	1,022
1968-69	9,718	247	176	10,141	376	687	12	1,075
1969-70	10,755	226	1,047*	12,028	289	1,093	6	1,388
1970-71	9,025	251	2,520*	11,796	75	1,020	9	1,104
1971-72	9,882	118	2,450*	12,450	73	734	10	817

* Mainly to European ports.

Overseas exports had for many years provided an important outlet for New South Wales coal, but during the war and early post-war years, they were very limited. When the post-war coal shortage had been overcome, overseas markets were again sought, and since 1959 major contracts have been secured for the supply of coking coal to the Japanese steel industry. Exports of coal to Japan rose from 493,000 tons in 1959 to a peak of 10,755,000 tons in 1969-70. During the three years to June 1972, exports to European ports totalled 5,587,000 tons, including 2,700,000 tons of steaming coal exported to the United Kingdom.

Exports of steaming and gas coal from New South Wales to Victoria and South Australia have been declining for many years, as a result of the greater usage of petroleum oils, natural gas, and locally-mined coal. The export of coking coal to the steelworks at Whyalla (South Australia) commenced in 1968.

Most of the coal consumed in New South Wales is used in iron, steel, and metallurgical coke works (about 42 per cent) and in electricity generating stations (about 47 per cent), and only small quantities are now used as fuel for railway locomotives and other non-industrial purposes. Since 1964-65, the use of coal in iron, steel, and metallurgical coke works (mainly in the manufacture of metallurgical coke for blast furnaces) has increased by 15 per cent, and its use in electricity generating plants has increased by 67 per cent. During the same period, the usage of coal for the manufacture of town gas decreased by 77 per cent, while railway locomotive usage decreased by 90 per cent. The uses of coal shown in the next table together absorb almost 100 per cent of the total quantity of black coal consumed in the State:—

Table 768. Principal Consumers of Coal in New South Wales

Source: Joint Coal Board

Consumer	Year ended 30 June							
	1965	1966*	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
	Thousand tons							
Public Utilities—								
Electricity	4,911	5,675	5,856	6,269	6,625	7,182	7,241	8,201
Town Gas	725	683	608	627	540	363	293	166
Railway Locomotives	658	496	371	265	236	166	100	68
Other (incl. Hospitals) ..	165	141	143	151	162	156	165	168
Industrial—								
Iron, Steel, and Metallurgical Coke ..	6,282	6,518	7,084	7,554	7,467	7,274	7,439	7,230
Cement	571	551	490	467	472	524	541	527
Food Processing	268	271	263	248	247	264	248	245
Bricks, Tiles, and Pottery	342	320	248	237	243	233	195	179
Other Industrial	742	657	650	621	640	668	612	587
Total, Public Utility and Industrial Users ..	14,664	15,312	15,713	16,439	16,632	16,830	16,834	17,371

* Period of 53 weeks.

COAL PRICES

Coal produced in New South Wales is not sold at a standard price. There are many types of coal which have varying inherent qualities, and which are mined under widely varying conditions. In addition, as between mines, there are differences in the type of coal, degree of preparation, and production costs.

The trend in coal prices during the last sixteen years is illustrated by the figures in the following table. These figures represent the average value of saleable coal at the pit-top (or at screens or mine-washeries where these are situated at a distance from the mine). This excludes miners' coal, coal consumed at collieries, and refuse discarded at mine-washeries. In calculating these values, coal won by producer-consumers is excluded.

Table 769. 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			
1957	5.82	5.56	5.06	5.68	1965	4.52	5.68	3.47	4.83
1958	5.61	5.50	4.74	5.48	1966	4.58	5.41	3.42	4.79
1959	5.24	5.43	4.75	5.26	1967	4.60	5.73	3.20	4.90
1960	5.19	5.59	4.81	5.27	1968	4.67	6.00	3.33	4.95
1961	5.14	5.51	4.68	5.22	1968-69	4.81	6.07	3.30	5.11
1962	5.12	5.28	4.43	5.12	1969-70	4.98	7.58	3.64	5.65
1963	4.86	5.22	3.92	4.89	1970-71	5.64	8.09	3.70	6.25
1964	4.61	5.47	3.75	4.83	1971-72	5.90	9.04	4.11	6.73

With the introduction of a Federal prices stabilisation plan in 1943, prices were pegged and increases in costs were met by payment of Federal subsidy. Price increases were sanctioned after November 1947, as subsidies were withdrawn and costs of production rose sharply. The average price of coal reached \$6.12 per ton in 1952. Reductions in production costs (flowing from increased mechanisation, other technological changes in the industry, etc.) and a more competitive market resulted in a steady reduction in average coal prices in the years after 1952. This trend was brought to a halt in 1967, mainly as a result of the increased quantities of coal exported. Since 1967, the average price of coal has risen by \$1.83 per ton, reflecting not only the higher costs resulting from new coal industry awards during the period, but also the effect of higher prices obtained for some exports.

OIL SHALE

Oil-bearing mineral known as oil shale (a variety of torbanite or cannel coal) has been found in many localities in New South Wales, the most important deposits being in the Capertee and 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.

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 770. Construction Materials Produced in N.S.W.

Material	Quantity			Value		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Tons			\$ thousand		
Dimension Stone (Building, Ornamental, and Monumental)*—						
Granite	655	535	1,009	17	18	26
Marble (incl. Limestone)	3,295	1,729	1,631	292	122	114
Sandstone (incl. Quartzite)	15,685	12,898	16,221	203	159	199
Other	4,558	948	851	28	31	35
Crushed and Broken Stone†—						
Basalt (incl. Dolerite)	5,476,859	5,913,503	7,420,712	10,962	13,020	17,171
Breccia	1,803,607	1,658,009	1,924,056	3,269	3,180	3,953
Granite	1,191,247	661,676	475,923	2,644	1,304	1,101
Limestone (incl. Marble)	44,531	28,892	29,971	111	284	370
Porphyry (incl. Rhyolite)	475,836	638,614	346,871	1,029	1,658	969
Sandstone (incl. Quartzite)	348,362	185,989	195,240	501	207	257
Other	787,728	630,889	804,829	1,452	1,380	1,695
Gravel‡	3,530,880	3,813,781	3,539,245	8,399	9,540	9,481
Sand¶	6,069,737	6,205,718	7,206,077	7,006	8,433	10,654
Other Materials (Unprocessed)§	22,638,133	21,901,839	21,542,885	10,810	10,554	10,819
Total, Construction Materials .. .. .	...	...	...	46,724	49,890	56,845

* Comprises "rough" and "dressed" stone, quarried in blocks and/or slabs.
 † Includes fine-crushed rock, and material for prepared road base, but excludes gravel.
 ‡ Washed, screened and/or crushed gravel (including river gravel).
 ¶ Comprises "processed" and "unprocessed" sand. Excludes sand for industrial use.
 § Includes "unprocessed" materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or for fill.

OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS

ASBESTOS

Deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State, but the relatively small deposit of chrysotile asbestos at Baryulgil on the North Coast and the substantially larger deposit at Woods Reef near Barraba (where mining commenced early in 1972) have been the only ones worked in recent years. In 1971-72, production amounted to 3,365 short tons, valued at \$453,000.

CLAYS

The quantity and value of the clays produced in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 771. Clays Produced in New South Wales

Type of Clay	Quantity				Value			
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Tons				\$ thousand			
Brick Clay and Shale ..	3,355,434	3,271,647	3,233,311	3,281,322	3,772	3,866	3,898	4,132
Cement Clay and Shale ..	107,582	118,449	122,563	104,480	104	103	97	80
Fireclay	99,970	118,381	86,892	52,580	260	275	239	112
Kaolin and Ball Clay ..	28,290	43,979	40,476	40,622	159	208	261	358
Stoneware Clay	157,113	171,915	149,259	153,444	211	286	247	287
Terra Cotta Clay	97,081	94,509	102,794	90,507	118	120	146	146
Other Clays	10,126	9,665	4,674	...	7	17	10	...
Total, All Clays ..	3,855,596	3,828,545	3,739,969	3,722,955	4,631	4,875	4,899	5,115

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 for many years, largely by open cut methods. Production of diatomite amounted to 1,330 tons, valued at \$13,000, in 1971-72. 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, 22 kilometres from the railway, have not been exploited. The only deposits at present being worked are in the Mudgee district. In 1971-72, production (excluding material used directly as a building or road material) was 949 tons, valued at \$15,000.

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 1971-72 amounted to 1,390 tons, valued at \$16,000.

GEMS—OPAL

The most important deposits of precious opal are at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs. The gems from the Lightning Ridge field, the only significant producing centre in recent years, are remarkable for colour, fire, and brilliancy. The estimated value of opal won in New South Wales was \$3,250,000 in 1969-70, \$3,750,000 in 1970-71, and \$4,300,000 in 1971-72.

GEMS—SAPPHIRE

There has been increasing activity in sapphire mining in recent years, most of the gems being obtained in the Glen Innes and Inverell districts of the State. The estimated value of sapphires won in the State increased from \$1,134,000 in 1968-69 to \$2,830,000 in 1970-71, and reached a record level of \$3,515,000 in 1971-72. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones to South East Asian countries, principally Thailand.

GYPSUM

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. The major producing centres are in the Hay, Hillston, and Wentworth districts. Production of gypsum in recent years is set out below:—

	Quantity			Value		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Tons	Tons	Tons	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Washed Gypsum	32,441	39,631	38,951	180	215	244
Unwashed Gypsum	888	195	66	2	1	...
Total Gypsum	33,329	39,826	39,017	182	216	245

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 772. Limestone* Produced in N.S.W.

Use	Quantity			Value		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Tons			\$ thousand		
Cement Manufacture	1,906,795	2,060,984	1,996,563	2,102	2,611	2,408
Flux	624,129	727,600	757,311	690	805	834
Dead Burnt Lime	272,939	239,303	199,945	311	279	252
Agricultural Purposes	151,443	140,356	141,401	315	237	244
Other	25,310	25,143	24,316	196	170	180
Total Limestone	2,980,616	3,193,386	3,119,536	3,614	4,102	3,919

* Excludes material used directly as a building or road material.

MAGNESITE

Deposits of magnesite are distributed widely throughout the State, but their exploitation depends largely on their location in relation to transport and centres of consumption. The Fifield and Young districts are at present the major producing centres. The low level of production since the early 1960's reflects the extent to which local requirements have been met from overseas imports of dead-burned magnesite:—

	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Quantity (Tons)	22,661	23,343	23,042	16,921	18,116
Value (\$ thous.)	225	238	271	200	234

Most of the magnesite produced is used for refractory purposes in the Newcastle and Port Kembla steelworks.

PRICES OF METALS

The prices of lead, zinc, copper, and tin on the London Metal Exchange were controlled by the United Kingdom Government after the outbreak of war in 1939. The controls were removed from tin in 1949, from lead in 1952, and from zinc and copper in 1953.

The price of copper rose to record levels in early 1966 and 1968 under the influence of supply uncertainties; however, a world surplus of the metal, coupled with lack of consumer demand, forced the price down in 1970 and 1971. The price of copper remained at low levels during 1972, but rose sharply early in 1973 in response to improved demand. Lead, zinc, and tin prices rose strongly in 1969 and early 1970; from mid-1970, in accord with a generally depressed world metal market, lead and tin prices fell, while zinc (responding to European producer price increases) maintained a steady rise. Strong demand and speculation on increased producer prices resulted in the lead price recovering strongly in 1972 and in the steady rise in the price of zinc being maintained; this strong upward trend continued during 1973. The increases in tin prices during 1972 and the early part of 1973, when the market position was basically unchanged, represented adjustments necessitated by currency fluctuations. The sharp increase in the price of silver in 1967, and the high levels in 1968 and 1969 were largely due to the discontinuance in 1967 of price maintenance by the U.S. Treasury. In 1970 and 1971, in a speculative market marked by lack of confidence, the price dropped sharply from that recorded in 1968 and 1969, but recovered in 1972 when demand was stimulated by an improved outlook for economic growth.

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) during the last twelve years is illustrated in Table 773. In the case of copper and zinc, London Metal Exchange quotations during 1964 and 1965 did not represent the effective world market prices. The bulk of copper traded on world markets from January 1964, and of zinc from July 1964, was sold at prices which were set by the major world producers and which were generally lower (substantially lower in the case of copper) than London prices.

Table 773. London Metal Prices*

Year	Copper (Electrolytic)	Silver	Lead	Zinc (Virgin)	Tin
	£ per tonne	New pence per oz fine	£ per tonne		
1961	225.90	33.44	63.18	76.51	873.74
1962	230.98	38.33	55.42	66.38	882.29
1963	230.38	45.83	62.41	75.54	895.31
1964	345.45	46.67	90.42	116.00	1,217.11
1965	460.58	46.67	113.29	111.16	1,389.32
1966	546.12	46.67	93.65	100.37	1,276.06
1967†	411.35	59.17	82.48	98.94	1,203.38
1968	516.90	91.67	100.16	109.38	1,302.52
1969	610.81	75.42	120.67	119.19	1,427.85
1970	587.55	74.17	126.43	123.12	1,529.54
1971	444.15	63.20	103.79	126.96	1,437.36
1972	427.69	67.35	120.58	150.90	1,505.94

* 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.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of metals and coal are given in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

The prices of metals for use in Australia were controlled, from the outbreak of war in 1939, under Federal and later State prices legislation. The low home market prices were made effective by the requirement of licences to export the metals. Controls were removed from lead, zinc, and tin in April 1953, and from copper in October 1954. The Australian prices for these metals now tend to fluctuate in accordance with overseas quotations.

The next table shows the home consumption selling prices of the principal metals on both a calendar year and financial year basis in each of the last six years:—

Table 774. Prices of Metals in Australia*

Period	Copper (Electrolytic)	Lead	Zinc (Electrolytic)	Tin
	\$ per ton			
Year ended 31 December—				
1967	1,048.19	217.50	276.43	3,113.72
1968	1,117.40	218.55	270.25	2,955.55
1969	1,346.88	259.18	283.56	3,271.50
1970	1,336.74	282.09	299.90	3,468.28
1971	1,006.93	242.86	327.71	3,298.72r
1972	957.49	245.26	351.73	3,353.13
Year ended 30 June—				
1967	1,044.13	228.93	281.43	3,160.76
1968	1,129.37	210.00	271.18	2,997.58
1969	1,123.86	233.95	272.06	3,059.46
1970	1,498.41	283.29	296.23	3,480.40
1971	1,089.78	262.78	302.07	3,358.43
1972	977.28	238.00	350.00	3,305.53

* Annual average home consumption selling prices. The bases are—copper: ex works, Port Kembla; lead: f.o.b. Port Pirie; zinc: free on wharf Sydney (5 ton lots); tin: delivered, Sydney.

MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

Statistics of exploration for minerals are derived from two sources. The statistics of exploration for minerals *other than petroleum* are derived from the annual Mineral Exploration Census (excluding petroleum exploration) carried out by this Bureau in conjunction with the N.S.W. Mines Department. This census was first carried out in respect of the year ended 31 December 1965. As from 1968-69, the reporting period for the census has related to a year ended 30 June, to conform with a similar change in the annual Mining Census. Statistics relating to *petroleum* exploration are collected by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, and relate to years ended 31 December in all cases.

MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM)

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits, the appraisal of newly-found deposits, and the further appraisal of known deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods (including drilling). Exploration for water is excluded. The construction of shafts, adits, etc. is included if primarily for exploration purposes. Excluded are mine development activities (which include the construction of drives, shafts, winzes, etc.) in underground mines and the preparation of quarrying sites for open cut extraction (including overburden removal) carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining and quarrying operations. Mine development activities (including mines under development) are included in the scope of the annual Mining Census, the results of which are published earlier in this chapter.

Prior to 1968, the scope of the Census was limited to private exploration on lease or licence areas held for production and exploration purposes, and all government exploration. As from 1968, the scope of private exploration has been broadened to take in general exploration survey work (including aerial surveys, report writing, map preparation, etc.) and other exploration activity not attributable to particular lease or licence areas. Details of this type of private exploration activity are shown separately as "other private exploration".

The data obtained in the Mineral Exploration Census are divided into the following categories:—

Private exploration on production leases. Relates to exploration carried out on the production lease by privately operated mines currently producing or under development for production of minerals. This also includes particulars of exploration within their production leases by business undertakings operated by State governmental authorities. Mines included in this section of the mineral exploration collection are also included in the annual Mining Census.

Private exploration on other licensed areas. Relates to exploration carried out on areas covered by exploration licences, authorities to enter, authorities to prospect, and similar licences and authorities issued by the State government for exploration for minerals.

Other private exploration (not collected prior to 1968). Relates to exploration for minerals which is not directly connected with areas under lease, licence, etc., including general surveys, aerial surveys, report writing, map preparation, and other off-site activities not directly attributable to particular lease or licence areas.

Exploration by Government. Relates to exploration for minerals carried out by the Joint Coal Board and the N.S.W. Department of Mines. In addition, some Government exploration expenditure is incurred by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, but separate figures for New South Wales are not available.

The following table shows private and Government expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) during each of the last seven years:—

Table 775. Private and Government Expenditure on Mineral Exploration (Other than for Petroleum), N.S.W.

Type of Exploration	1966	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	\$ thousand						
Private Exploration—							
On Production Leases—							
On Drilling	1,046	1,098	794	864	1,207	1,278	1,182
Other*	500	398	235	269	1,358	2,044	1,829
Total	1,545	1,496	1,028	1,132	2,565	3,322	3,011
On Other Licensed Areas—							
On Drilling	1,446	1,184	1,695	2,365	3,940	5,928	3,513
Other*	1,881	1,862	2,524	3,233	9,593	11,234	7,194
Total	3,327	3,047	4,219	5,598	13,533	17,163	10,707
Other Private Exploration	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	373	541	463	753	1,375
Total Private Exploration—							
On Drilling	2,492	2,282	2,489	3,229	5,147	7,207	4,695
Other*	2,380	2,260	3,131	4,043	11,415	14,032	10,398
Total	4,872†	4,542†	5,620	7,272	16,562	21,238	15,093
Government Exploration†—							
On Drilling	84	80	93	165	183	415	210
Other*	5	2	451	454	437	722	751
Total	88	82	544	619	620	1,137	961
Total Expenditure—							
On Drilling	2,576	2,362	2,582	3,394	5,330	7,622	4,905
Other*	2,385	2,262	3,582	4,497	11,852	14,754	11,148
Total	4,961†	4,624†	6,164	7,891	17,182	22,375	16,054

* Includes geological, geophysical, geochemical, etc. exploration, including construction of shafts, adits, etc.

† Excludes "Other Private Exploration", which was not collected prior to 1968.

‡ Comprises expenditure by Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Mines Department. Excludes expenditure by Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics (which is not available on a State basis). In 1971-72, the Bureau spent \$4,602,698 on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) in Australia.

Details of mineral exploration expenditure by private enterprise in 1971-72, classified by type of expenditure and type of exploration, are given in the next table:—

Table 776. Private Exploration (Other than for Petroleum) in N.S.W.: Type of Expenditure and Type of Exploration, 1971-72

Type of Expenditure	Type of Exploration			Total
	Production Leases	Other Licensed Areas	Other Exploration	
\$ thousand				
Salaries and wages paid	949	2,511	652	4,112
Materials purchased	308	843	61	1,212
Expenditure on fixed tangible assets	225	435	13	672
Payments to contractors, consultants, etc.	1,189	4,741	104	6,034
Other exploration expenditure	341	2,177	545	3,063
Total exploration expenditure—				
On drilling	1,182	3,513	...	4,695
Other	1,829	7,194	1,375	10,398
Total	3,011	10,707	1,375	15,093

Of private exploration expenditure in 1971-72, 40 per cent was in the form of payments to contractors and consultants, etc. (mainly for work in other licensed areas).

The following table shows the number of man-weeks worked in private and government exploration in New South Wales during the last seven years:—

Table 777. Private and Government Employment* in Mineral Exploration, N.S.W. (Other than for Petroleum)

Type of Exploration	1966	1967	1968	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-71
	Man-weeks						
Private Exploration—							
On production leases	6,577	6,398	6,087	5,152	6,989	10,025	7,703
On other areas	12,441	15,763	13,794	19,180	22,060	28,845	20,208
Other private exploration	n.a.	n.a.	970	1,849	1,350	1,866	3,934
Government Exploration†	195	170	3,249	4,170	4,297	4,447	5,402
Total Man-weeks Worked—							
By working proprietors and working partners	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	489	424
By professional persons	4,541	5,387	6,989	8,824	11,239	13,572	12,796
By others	14,672	16,944	17,111	21,527	23,457	31,122	24,027
Total	19,213	22,331	24,100	30,351	34,696	45,183	37,247

* The operator and his staff only; excludes contractors and their employees.

† Includes man-weeks worked by Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Mines Department; excludes man-weeks worked by Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

‡ Not collected separately prior to 1970-71; included in professional and other employment.

The next table shows the amount of footage drilled, sunk, or driven in private exploration in the State during the last seven years.

Table 778. Private Exploration (Other than for Petroleum) in N.S.W.: Footage Drilled, Sunk, or Driven

Year	Drilled			Sunk or Driven‡
	Core*	Non-core†	Total	
ON PRODUCTION LEASES (Thousand feet)				
1966	81	154	235	2
1967	135	233	368	2
1968	141	191	332	4
1968-69	187	63	250	...
1969-70	207	181	388	4
1970-71	87	255	342	20
1971-72	171	156	328	4
ON OTHER LICENSED AREAS (Thousand feet)				
1966	125	583	708	1
1967	67	471	538	...
1968	209	474	683	13
1968-69	284	601	884	11
1969-70	351	751	1,102	33
1970-71	448	761	1,209	86
1971-72	287	565	852	51
TOTAL (Thousand feet)				
1966	206	737	943	3
1967	201	705	906	2
1968	350	665	1,014	17
1968-69	470	664	1,134	12
1969-70	558	932	1,491	37
1970-71	535	1,016	1,551	106
1971-72	458	722	1,180	55

* Diamond drilling, or any kind of drilling in which cores are taken.

† Alluvial, percussion, and other drilling in which cores are not taken.

‡ Relates to shafts, winzes, etc. sunk, and drives, adits, etc. driven.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Statistics of petroleum exploration appearing below have been collected and compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics.

Petroleum exploration consists of the search for and/or appraisal of deposits of crude oil and/or natural gas and natural gas liquids by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other means, including drilling. Included in the expenditures are the costs of drilling oil and/or gas wells and the testing of such wells. Also included are the costs of access roads, site construction, permits, licences and similar fees, relevant office buildings and furniture, transportation equipment, storage facilities, plant and equipment, and review work, all of which are undertaken primarily for purposes of exploration for deposits of crude oil or natural gas. Excluded are the costs of drilling developmental oil and/or gas wells, expenditure on production facilities and pipelines, and production costs, etc.

It should be noted that the scope of the data in regard to Petroleum Exploration differs in some respects from the scope of the data published in regard to Mineral Exploration (other than for Petroleum). The differences are mainly in definition of terms and the range of data collected, and there is not, therefore, complete comparability between the two series.

The following table shows details of petroleum exploration expenditure by private enterprise in New South Wales during the last eleven years. The figures include Australian Government subsidies paid under the Petroleum Search Subsidy Act, 1959-1969.

Table 779. Petroleum Exploration in N.S.W.: Expenditure by Private Enterprise*, by Type of Exploration

Year ended December	Type of Exploration				Total Expenditure
	Geological	Geophysical	Drilling	Other	
	\$ thousand				
1962	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	2,642
1963	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	3,726
1964	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	1,955
1965	197	2,176	1,347	552	4,273
1966	153	792	1,240	245	2,430
1967	125	456	1,006	213	1,800
1968	100	487	917	96	1,600
1969	148	1,393	1,208	272	3,022
1970	54	1,452	1,380	117	3,003
1971	60	167	81	204	512
1972	60	...	73	67	200

* Includes expenditure financed by payments under the Petroleum Search Subsidy Act, 1959-1969. In 1972, this amounted to \$64,295 for New South Wales.

Particulars of petroleum exploration wells and footage drilled in New South Wales during the last five years are given in the next table:—

Table 780. Petroleum Exploration in N.S.W.: Exploration Wells and Footage Drilled

Item	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Wells drilled*—					
As oil producers No.	...	...	1	...	...
As gas producers No.	...	...	...	...	...
Plugged and abandoned No.	6	8	11	1	1
Total No.	6	8	12	1	1
Average final depth of wells drilled .. ft	4,765	3,794	2,588	321	3,760
Drilling still in progress at 31 December (uncompleted holes) No.	1	1	...	...	...
Footage drilled—					
Completed wells ft	19,197	30,353	31,061	321	3,760
Uncompleted holes† ft	2,941	3,984	...	...	...
Total ft	22,138	34,337	31,061	321	3,760

* Number of holes which reached total depth during the year.

† Wells suspended or drilling at 31 December of the year shown.

ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the relevant enactments are shared by the Mines Department and the Joint Coal Board.

OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING

From 29 March 1974, the occupation of lands for the purpose of prospecting for, or mining (including dredging), minerals other than petroleum is subject to the Mining Act, 1973, and the Coal Mining Act, 1973, the latter of which repealed the Mining Act, 1906 (as amended). Petroleum prospecting and mining in on-shore areas are subject to the Petroleum Act, 1955-1967, and 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 Australian and each State Government in 1967.

Minerals other than Coal, Shale, and Petroleum

The Mining Act, 1973, provides for the issue of titles authorising the prospecting for, or mining of, minerals other than coal, shale, and petroleum in Crown lands and private lands or mixed Crown and private lands. There are five forms of title—prospecting licence, exploration licence, claim, mining lease, and mining purposes lease—giving the holder exclusive right to prospect for or mine specified minerals in defined areas. The Act also provides for the setting aside of areas of Crown lands or private lands to enable amateur fossickers (who must possess a fossicking licence) to search for and remove gemstones, semi-precious stones, and rocks. Private lands are reserved for this purpose only at the request of the owner. No commercial mining activities are permitted in these areas.

Prospecting licences may be granted over an area of land in the form of a square or rectangle with minimum dimensions of 200 metres by 200 metres and maximum dimensions of 1,600 metres by 1,600 metres. These licences confer exclusive prospecting rights for a specified mineral within the area covered, for an initial period of one year. Except in special circumstances, such licences may be renewed only for one further year.

Exploration licences may be granted for more extensive prospecting over areas in the form of a square having sides not less than 4 kilometres nor more than 16 kilometres in length. These licences grant the right to prospect for a specified group of minerals in the licence area for an initial period not exceeding two years. Licences may be renewed to enable the holder to complete his prospecting, but only in special circumstances will the total period of the initial grant and any renewals exceed four years. Half of the licence area must be relinquished on renewal.

Exclusive right to prospect for and mine specified minerals over a maximum area of 2,500 square metres of Crown land may be granted in the form of a *claim*.

The Mining Act provides for two forms of lease. A *mining lease* may be granted over an area in the form of a square or rectangle with sides up to a maximum of 1,600 metres in length, for the purpose of recovering specified minerals (other than coal and shale). A *mining purposes lease* may be granted for purposes ancillary to mining (such as construction of power lines, dams, and treatment plants). The area of the lease is determined in accordance with the requirements of the purpose. Both forms of lease may be issued for a period of up to twenty-one years, and the holder may apply for renewal.

Applicants for claims must give notice of the application to any occupiers of the Crown land concerned. Applicants for prospecting licences and mining or mining purposes leases are required to give notice of their application to the owners or occupiers of the land concerned and to publish notice of the application in one or more local newspapers and a newspaper with State-wide circulation. Because of the large area involved, applicants for exploration licences are not required to give notice of their applications to individual owners and occupiers, but must give notice in one or more local newspapers and a newspaper with State-wide circulation. The owner or occupier of land which is the subject of an application for a prospecting or mining title has the right to object to the granting of the title on the ground that the land is agricultural land. Any person may lodge an objection to the granting of a mining lease or mining purposes lease.

Except with the consent of the owner or occupier, agricultural land, land in use as a garden or orchard, and land within 200 metres of a principal residence or other valuable improvement are not available for the issue of prospecting or mining titles.

The Mining Act prohibits the commencement of prospecting or mining operations by an owner of land, in respect of minerals owned by him, if those lands are already the subject of a licence or lease held or applied for by any person under the Act.

The holder of a prospecting or mining title is liable to pay compensation to any owner or occupier of lands suffering loss, or likely to suffer loss, as a result of his operations.

Where a prospecting licence, mining lease, or mining purposes lease includes the surface of land, annual rent is payable to the owner of the land. In the case of mining or mining purposes leases, the annual rent payable for each hectare is \$2.50 for Crown land and \$12.50 for private land. For a prospecting licence, the annual rent payable per hectare is \$0.20 for Crown land and \$1.00 for private land. The rental for private land may be varied by agreement between the owner of the land and the applicant for the title.

The need to protect and conserve the environment is taken into account in deciding whether or not to grant a prospecting or mining title. Conditions may be included in the title for this purpose and for the rehabilitation of land when mining has been completed.

Suits and actions relating to on-shore mining (including disputes concerning boundaries, compensation, and rights to minerals) are determined by Wardens' Courts under the sole jurisdiction of the warden in each mining district. Provision is made for appeals to the District and Supreme Courts.

Coal and Shale

Exploration for, and mining of, coal and shale are controlled by the Coal Mining Act, 1973. Under the Act, the State's surface is notionally divided into blocks of one minute arc of latitude by one minute arc of longitude, resulting in blocks of approximately 2.6 square kilometres in area. Three forms of title to prospect or mine may be granted—exploration permit, coal lease, and authorisation.

A system of tender and invitation has been adopted in respect of exploration permits and coal leases. In this way, exploration for and mining of coal takes place only in areas directed by the Government. The Minister may invite tenders for an *exploration permit* granting the exclusive right to prospect for coal (including shale) over an area of 100 blocks or less. Permits are granted initially for periods of up to two years and may be renewed, provided the total period of the initial grant and any renewals does not exceed four years. The holder of an exploration permit may apply for a *coal lease* in respect of a rectangular area covered by the permit and comprising not more than 12 blocks. Tenders may also be invited directly for a coal lease where (a) an exploration permit is cancelled or otherwise ceases to have effect over the land and it is not the subject of a pending application for a coal lease or (b) where the granting of an exploration permit over the land is unnecessary because of previous testing. Where the Minister considers it is in the public interest, he may invite a particular person to apply for a coal lease, either for additions to existing mines or to open new mines. A coal lease confers the exclusive right to prospect for or mine coal or any other specified mineral for an initial period of up to twenty-one years. A lease may be renewed. Applicants for a coal lease are required to give notice of their applications to the owners or occupiers of land covered by their applications.

Where a coal lease includes the surface of land, the annual rent is \$2.50 per hectare for Crown land and \$12.50 for private land. The rent payable on private land may be varied by agreement between the owner and lessee. Where a coal lease is over lands containing coal not owned by the Crown, an additional annual rent of \$1.50 per hectare is payable to the owner of the coal in respect of the land which contains the coal.

There are two types of authorisation which may be granted under the Coal Mining Act by the Minister. They authorise certain persons to prospect for, or to prospect for and mine, coal or shale in Crown or private lands. One type of authorisation allows the Department of Mines, or a person or corporation nominated by the Minister, to prospect in certain land for coal. In the case of persons and corporations, the authorisation extends only to land set aside as containing coal which should be retained for the purposes of the steel industry or power generation or for special purposes. The second type of authorisation entitles the owner of private coal, or a person with his consent, to prospect for or mine that coal.

The owners or occupiers of private lands, or of Crown lands held under a lease for pastoral purposes, may lodge an objection to the granting of coal leases or to the exercise of rights under the Act by the holder of an authorisation or an exploration permit, on the ground that the land is agricultural land. Any person may object to the granting of a coal lease.

Restrictions on the availability of land for the issue of prospecting and mining titles, provisions for payment of compensation to owners or occupiers of land, and provisions for the protection and conservation of the environment under the Coal Mining Act are similar to those under the Mining Act. Wardens' Courts also have jurisdiction in respect of coal mining.

Petroleum

Titles to prospect or mine for petroleum in on-shore areas are granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955–1973. Two forms of title may be granted—Petroleum Exploration Licence and Petroleum Mining Lease—with maxi-

imum areas of 10,000 square kilometres and 50 square kilometres, 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 is the property of the Crown.

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 40 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 1001) 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, and the Coal Mining Act, 1973, 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. 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. For minerals other than coal and shale 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 tonne if payable on a tonnage basis. A rate of 25c per tonne is prescribed in the case of coal and shale—and for new leases, there is provision for the payment of an excess royalty over and above the standard rate.

On renewal of a lease, royalty on metallic minerals is assessed at a graduated percentage on profits earned (for silver-lead-zinc minerals) or value of output (for other metallic minerals). The rates for coal were

usually increased progressively with the length of tenure of the lease, but any lease renewed after November 1970 carries a fixed royalty rate (irrespective of the length of tenure). The rates for other non-metallic minerals are usually those currently being charged in respect of new leases.

In the event of petroleum being discovered in on-shore areas of New South Wales, royalty is to be paid to the State on the basis of its value at well-head (at the rate of 10 per cent of value in the case of petroleum won from new mining leases). Basic royalty on any petroleum recovered in off-shore areas contiguous to New South Wales is to be divided between the State (60 per cent) and the Australian (40 per cent) Governments, 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 1000) is to be paid to the State. Basic royalty is to be assessed at the rate of 10 per cent, and additional royalty at a rate ranging from 1 per cent to 2½ per cent, of the value of production at the well-head.

Particulars of royalty collected in the last six years are shown in the next table. The fluctuations in the amount of royalty collected in respect of silver-lead-zinc minerals reflect the variations in overseas prices obtained for the minerals.

Table 781. Royalty on Minerals, N.S.W.

Mineral	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$ thousand					
Coal	2,040	2,228	2,532	2,609	2,590	3,024
Silver-Lead-Zinc	8,684	6,504	9,808	13,636	5,680	4,904
Other Minerals	608	646	764	869	916	1,006
Total Royalty	11,332	9,377	13,104	17,114	9,186	8,934
Royalty Repayments*	302	310	361	380	359	585
Net Royalty	11,030	9,068	12,743	16,734	8,827	8,349

* 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, 1953-1973, the Australian 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 Australian Government maintains export controls over certain metals, petroleum and petroleum products, and all raw and semi-processed minerals, 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. The Geological Survey Branch of the Department undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology and geophysics. It publishes geological, metallogenic, and tectonic maps and reports, and maintains an information service related to maps, reports, and borehole cores. Grants are made to prospectors who show that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. These grants are repayable only in the event of mineral in payable quantities being won from the mine, or where a prospector has, by sales or other transactions in connection with the mine, so improved his financial position as to be able to make such repayment. Loans, repayable by instalments, may be made to miners and prospectors for the purchase of plant and machinery. The Department also makes payments (in some cases in the form of repayable advances) to cover the cost of exploratory drilling campaigns in selected areas. The gross expenditure by the Mines Department on these grants, loans, and drilling payments amounted to \$241,000 in 1972-73. 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 1972-73 amounted to \$289,000.

The Australian Government assists the mining industry, in part financially and in part through the activities of various government agencies. The Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization undertakes mineragraphic, ore dressing, and metallurgical investigations. The activities of the Joint Coal Board are described on page 973.

Financial assistance by the Australian Government is directed to the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development. The scheme of assistance to the gold mining industry is described earlier in this chapter. A subsidy is payable in respect of approved oil exploration activities; this subsidy scheme will cease in June 1974.

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 Act, 1912-1973 (which applies 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 Act contains 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. It prescribes 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 competent deputies 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 782. 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
1967	8	58	7	254	0.66	4.76	0.64	23.29
1968	11	85	7	285	0.86	6.68	0.62	25.44
1968-69	7	77	5	317	0.54	5.93	0.42	26.63
1969-70	14	85	6	321	1.04	6.30	0.47	25.35
1970-71	18	64	14	181	1.28	4.53	0.99	12.81
1971-72	9	73	7	50	0.62	5.04	0.52	3.67

* 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.

Compensation for miners and quarrymen who suffer accidents, or who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis or lead poisoning, is payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the chapter "Employment".

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

TARIFFS AND BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on a policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference to imports of British origin. Bounties are paid by the Australian Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products.

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority whose general purpose is to advise the Australian Government on the nature and extent of assistance which should be given to domestic industries. This advice is given in public reports which are based on public inquiries into the industries concerned. The Commission, from January 1974, replaced the Tariff Board, a statutory authority, which since 1921 had advised the Government on the assistance to be granted to manufacturing industries by means of tariffs and bounties. Where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition pending a full inquiry by the Industries Assistance Commission, the Government may request a Temporary Assistance Authority to investigate whether temporary protection should be imposed. Determinations of tariff policies and the rates of duties, bounties, and other assistance are made by the Australian Government.

Further particulars relating to tariffs, the Industries Assistance Commission, and the Temporary Assistance 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, metal working machine tools, nitrogenous fertilisers (subsidy), phosphate fertilisers, 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, 1956-1973, provides for a bounty on cellulose acetate flake produced in Australia and sold for use in the local manufacture of cellulose acetate rayon yarn. The bounty currently payable is 8.8c per kg and since 1971 has been limited to a payment of \$200,000 in any one financial year.

The Metal Working Machine Tools Bounty Act, 1972-1973, provides for the payment of a bounty, from August 1972, in respect of five classes of machine tools manufactured in Australia for domestic use. The bounty

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is equal to 33 1/3 per cent of the total cost of production of the machine tool, provided that the content of locally produced materials and parts is at least 85 per cent.

Under the Phosphate Fertilizers Bounty Act, 1963-1971, which is due to expire in December 1974, 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 fertiliser or used for the production of a fertiliser mixture for use in Australia. Bounty is payable on the phosphorus pentoxide content at the rate of \$60 per ton (from 1969).

Under the Nitrogenous Fertilizers Subsidy Act, 1966-1973, subsidy is payable on natural sodium nitrate and manufactured nitrogenous substances sold for use in Australia as fertiliser or stockfeed supplement. The subsidy is payable to producers on fertilisers 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 fertiliser, provided that the fertiliser has not been imported at dumped prices. The rate of subsidy is \$78.74 per tonne of nitrogen content. The current legislation was due to expire at the end of 1974; however, the Australian Government has announced that the subsidy will continue until the end of 1975, pending an inquiry by the Industries Assistance Commission.

The Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act, 1954-1971, expired in May 1972. It 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 May 1972 was \$5 per ton of 100 per cent acid.

The Sulphate of Ammonia Bounty Act, 1962-1970, expired in November 1970. It provided for a bounty in respect of sulphate of ammonia produced in Australia and sold for use in Australia as a fertiliser. The rate of bounty was \$8 per ton in November 1970.

The Urea Bounty Act, 1966-1970, which terminated in November 1970, provided for a bounty on urea produced in Australia and sold for use in Australia as fertiliser. Bounty was payable at the rate of \$16 per ton in November 1970.

The bounty payable on agricultural tractors manufactured and sold for use in Australia or its Territories varies according to the output of the engine of the tractor and the proportion of Australian parts and materials used in its manufacture. Under the Agricultural Tractors Bounty Act, 1966-1973, the rate of bounty ranges from \$1,040 to \$1,560 per tractor payable to the manufacturer on the sale of the tractor.

The Book Bounty Act, 1969-1973, 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 783. Bounty Payments to Manufacturers in Australia

Bounty	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$ thousand					
Books .. .. .	..	..	1,374	3,217	3,181	2,984
Cellulose Acetate Flake	220	179	276	200	166	171
Metal Working Machine Tools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	657
Nitrogenous Fertilizer (Subsidy)*	10,308	11,044	9,876	9,716	9,757	13,116
Phosphate Fertilizers	23,564	31,665	45,820	40,815	45,795	56,590
Processed Milk Products	743	638	516r	2,729r	2,052	884
Ship Construction (Subsidy)	11,644	12,531	18,206	18,932	15,455	22,473
Sulphate of Ammonia	565	430	1,081	538	..	..
Sulphuric Acid	1,286	988	740	489	896	58
Agricultural Tractors	2,480	2,249	1,757	2,750	3,160	2,800
Urea	163	424	496	449	..	..
Vinyl Resin	12	..	..	..	..	..
Total	50,985	60,168	80,142r	79,835r	80,462	99,733

* Includes payments to importers.

INDUSTRIAL REGULATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND RESEARCH

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

The New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry is the principal statutory authority responsible for the registration of factories and for ensuring the implementation of legislation concerning the safety, health, and welfare of persons engaged in industry in the State.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DECENTRALISATION

The Australian Department of Manufacturing Industry is responsible for the encouragement of industrial development in Australia, 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 manufacturerh 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 1972-73 amounted to \$5,117,000 and included \$1,983,000 for factory loans, leases, and general leases, \$1,679,000 for the provision of housing for key personnel in country industries, \$716,000 for railway freight concessions, \$167,000 for industrial land, and \$571,000 for other forms of direct assistance.

Advice concerning industrial promotion and the balanced development of the State is provided to the Minister for Decentralisation and Development by the Development Corporation of New South Wales, set up in terms of the State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act, 1966. The Corporation is composed mainly of representatives of city and country industrial and commercial interests.

As a result of recommendations by the Corporation and the Department of Decentralisation and Development, a standard system of nine "regions" in New South Wales was adopted by the State Government in May 1972

for all administrative and developmental purposes in New South Wales. (This system corresponds to the new system of statistical divisions in New South Wales which was adopted for general statistical purposes as from January 1970—see page 6.) Regional advisory councils, comprising representatives of government and local industrial and commercial interests, have been set up to advise in respect of the development of each individual region.

Although the Department of Decentralisation and Development encourages and financially assists the establishment of manufacturing industries in all country regions of the State, two major growth centres have been designated. Bathurst-Orange was selected as the first pilot growth centre by the New South Wales Government in October 1972. In October 1973, the New South Wales, Victorian, and Australian Governments signed an agreement to jointly develop Albury-Wodonga as a major centre. Corporations have been established to manage the development of the selected growth centres. The Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation is responsible to the New South Wales Minister for Decentralisation and Development, and the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation is responsible to a Council comprising the Australian Minister for Urban and Regional Development and the relevant Ministers of New South Wales and Victoria.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization 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 Science. It is the function of the Organization to initiate and conduct scientific research for the promotion of primary and secondary industries in Australia 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 Australian 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 Australian and State Governments, scientific, professional, and commercial organisations, and private industry. Its funds are obtained from Australian and State Government grants, membership subscriptions, and the sale of publications.

The Association issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry, and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

The Industrial Design Council of Australia was established in 1958 to promote high standards of design in Australian-manufactured goods and to widen understanding of industrial design amongst manufacturers and the general public. The Council and its State Committees are comprised of representatives from industry, commerce, architecture, engineering, education, and government.

The activities of the Council, which is financed by the Australian and State Governments and by Australian industry and commerce, include the giving of awards for outstanding designs, the organisation of displays, exhibitions, lecture series, informal talks, and films dealing with design matters, and the provision of professional design services and of advice and guidance to manufacturers on product design.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

STATISTICS FOR 1967-68 AND EARLIER YEARS

A series of substantially uniform statistics for the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is available in respect of the period from 1901 to 1967-68. The development of the manufacturing industries during this period is illustrated by the following table:—

Table 784. Factories* in N.S.W., 1901 to 1967-68

Year	Establishments	Persons Employed†	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid‡	Value of Production	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
			Thous. H.P.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1901	3,367	61,764¶	57	9,890	20,022	27,398
1911	5,039	104,551¶	213	20,096	38,864	51,302
1920-21	5,837	139,211	492	51,238	86,256	119,088
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,028	77,090	147,254	205,482
1931-32	7,397	126,355	1,383	45,502	93,307	193,482
1938-39	9,464	228,781	1,792	89,213	180,532	240,093
1945-46	12,287	310,870	2,349	175,295	306,359	305,738
1950-51	17,129	406,965	3,053	422,678	732,217	533,919
1957-58	22,270	445,802	5,172	793,383	1,515,724	1,532,014
1958-59	22,684	449,518	5,740	826,029	1,610,630	1,719,901
1959-60	23,274	467,139	6,201	922,289	1,832,893	1,894,373
1960-61	23,515	472,061	6,819	980,032	1,932,758	2,218,148
1961-62	23,629	461,087	7,347	976,139	1,931,612	2,628,235
1962-63	23,729	475,249	7,825	1,027,216	2,074,886	2,817,915
1963-64	23,642	487,753	8,143	1,101,021	2,267,917	2,958,722
1964-65	24,368	508,980	8,541	1,229,957	2,521,476	3,103,577
1965-66	24,531	519,364	9,461	1,303,680	2,664,771	3,331,316
1966-67	24,849	524,054	10,709	1,399,746	2,928,227	3,622,460
1967-68	24,884	531,185	11,627	1,498,067	3,130,982	3,828,139

* Includes establishments engaged mainly in the generation of electricity or the manufacture of town gas.

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

‡ Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

¶ Estimated.

More detailed statistics for the manufacturing industries are given in Year Book No. 62 and earlier issues. As explained below and in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses", the employment and financial data relating to the manufacturing industries in these years are not comparable with those available for 1968-69 and later years.

STATISTICS FOR 1968-69 AND LATER YEARS

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual manufacturing census and other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses". This chapter also contains an explanation of how these new reporting units, concepts, definitions, and procedures differed from those used in earlier economic censuses.

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial census data with those derived from economic censuses for 1967-68 and earlier years will, in most cases, not be possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the commodity statistics published from 1968-69. In the case of manufacturing commodities, details now relate to the value of sales instead of value of output (as formerly), although the output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities produced (where appropriate), along with the quantity and value of their sales.

The scope of "manufacturing", as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.) (introduced from 1968-69), includes all establishments engaged mainly in activities which are classifiable in the broad sense as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products (whether this transformation is carried out by power-driven machines or by hand). Repair activities usually carried out in association with manufacturing (e.g., "major" repairs such as re-conditioning of motor vehicle engines and the repair of industrial machinery) are in general classified to manufacturing. Installation of those types of plant, equipment, etc., which are normally installed by the establishment manufacturing the plant are, in general, classified to manufacturing, except in those relatively few cases (e.g., heating and air conditioning equipment) where the installation activity has been recognised as a separate industry class in a non-manufacturing division. In principle, blending and assembly are considered to be manufacturing activities, but mere breaking-down of bulk quantities and consequent repacking or bottling are regarded as non-manufacturing activities; in practice, however, activities of these types are usually classified according to the same industry class as the other activities (if any) with which they are commonly associated at establishments.

The detailed classification of the manufacturing division of A.S.I.C. into industry sub-divisions (2-digit level), groups (3-digit level), and classes (4-digit level) is as set out in the following pages.

21—22 FOOD, BEVERAGES, AND TOBACCO.

- 211 Meat Products.
- 2111 Fresh, Preserved, and Canned Meat (including Tallow, Meals, and Fertilisers of Animal Origin).
- 2112 Fresh and Frozen Poultry.
- 2113 Bacon, Ham, and Smallgoods.
- 2114 Casings of Animal Origin.
- 212 Milk Products.
- 2121 Liquid Milk and Cream.
- 2122 Butter.
- 2123 Cheese.
- 2124 Ice Cream and Other Frozen Confections.
- 2125 Milk Products, n.e.c.
- 213 Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Products.
- 2131 Canned and Preserved Fruit Products.
- 2132 Canned and Preserved Vegetable Products.
- 214 Margarine and Oils and Fats, n.e.c.
- 2140 Margarine and Oils and Fats, n.e.c.
- 215 Flour Mill and Cereal Food Products.
- 2151 Flour Mill Products.
- 2152 Starch, Gluten, and Starch Sugars.
- 2153 Cereal Foods, Prepared Flour, and Baking Mixes.
- 216 Bread, Cakes, and Biscuits.
- 2161 Bread.
- 2162 Cakes and Pastries.
- 2163 Biscuits.
- 217 Sugar.
- 2171 Raw Sugar.
- 2172 Refined Sugar.
- 218 Other Food Products.
- 2181 Confectionery, Chocolate, and Cocoa Products.
- 2182 Preserved and Canned Fish and Other Seafoods.
- 2183 Prepared Animal and Bird Foods.
- 2184 Food Products, n.e.c.
- 219 Beverages and Malt.
- 2191 Soft Drinks, Cordials, and Syrups.
- 2192 Beer.
- 2193 Malt.
- 2194 Wine and Brandy.
- 2195 Alcoholic Beverages, n.e.c.
- 221 Tobacco Products.
- 2210 Tobacco Products.

23 TEXTILES.

- 231—232 Textile Fibres, Yarns and Woven Fabrics, and Household Textiles.
- 2311 Cotton Ginning.
- 2312 Scoured and Carbonised Wool.
- 2313 Wool and Men-made Fibre Tops.
- 2314 Man-made Fibres and Yarns.
- 2315 Man-made Fibre Broadwoven Fabrics.
- 2316 Cotton, Silk, and Flax Yarns and Broadwoven Fabrics.
- 2317 Worsteds Yarns and Broadwoven Fabrics.
- 2318 Woollen Yarns and Broadwoven Fabrics.
- 2319 Narrow Woven Fabrics (including Broadwoven Elastic or Elastomeric Fabrics).
- 2321 Textile Finishing.
- 2322 Household Textiles (except Floor Coverings).
- 233 Other Textile Products (except Knitted Goods and Clothing).
- 2331 Textile Floor Coverings.
- 2332 Felt and Felt Products.
- 2333 Canvas Products and Associated Textile Products, n.e.c.
- 2334 Rope, Cordage, and Twine.
- 2335 Textile Products, n.e.c.

24 CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS).

- 241 Knitting Mills.
- 2411 Hosiery.
- 2412 Cardigans and Pullovers.
- 2413 Knitted Goods, n.e.c.
- 242 Clothing.
- 2421 Women's and Girls' Blouses and Frocks.
- 2422 Women's and Girls' Outerwear, n.e.c.
- 2423 Men's and Boys' Trousers and Shorts; Work Clothing.
- 2424 Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats; Waterproof Clothing.
- 2425 Underwear, Nightwear, Men's and Boys' Shirts, and Infant's and Babies' Clothing, n.e.c.
- 2426 Foundation Garments.
- 2427 Headwear.
- 2428 Clothing, n.e.c. and Clothing Trade Services.
- 243 Footwear.
- 2431 Rubber Footwear.
- 2432 Footwear, n.e.c.

25 WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL).

- 251 Wood and Wood Products (except Furniture).
- 2511 Log Sawmilling.
- 2512 Resawn and Dressed Timber.
- 2513 Plywood, Veneers, and Manufactured Boards of Wood.
- 2514 Joinery and Wooden Structural Fittings.
- 2515 Wooden Containers.
- 2516 Wood, Cork, Bamboo, and Cane Products, n.e.c.
- 252 Furniture (except Sheet Metal) and Mattresses.
- 2521 Furniture (except Sheet Metal).
- 2522 Mattresses (except Rubber or Wire).

26 PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING, AND PUBLISHING.

- 261 Paper and Paper Products.
- 2611 Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard.
- 2612 Paper Bags (including Textile Bags).
- 2613 Solid Fibreboard Containers.
- 2614 Corrugated Fibreboard Containers.
- 2615 Paper Products, n.e.c.
- 262 Printing and Publishing.
- 2621 Publishing (including Printing and Publishing).
- 2622 Commercial and Job Printing (including Stationery and Book-binding).
- 2623 Printing Trade Services, n.e.c.

27 CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM, AND COAL PRODUCTS.

- 271 Basic Chemicals.
- 2711 Chemical Fertilisers.
- 2712 Industrial Gases.
- 2713 Plastic Materials, Synthetic Resins, and Synthetic Rubber.
- 2714 Organic Industrial Chemicals, n.e.c.
- 2715 Inorganic Industrial Chemicals, n.e.c.
- 272 Other Chemical and Related Products.
- 2721 Ammunition, Explosives, and Fireworks.
- 2722 Paints, Varnishes, and Lacquers.
- 2723 Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Products.
- 2724 Pest Control and Agricultural Chemical Products, n.e.c.
- 2725 Soap and Other Detergents.
- 2726 Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations.
- 2727 Inks.
- 2728 Chemical Products, n.e.c.

- 27 **CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM, AND COAL PRODUCTS—*continued.***
- 273 Petroleum Refining.
2730 Petroleum Refining.
- 274 Petroleum and Coal Products, n.e.c.
2740 Petroleum and Coal Products, n.e.c.
- 28 **GLASS, CLAY, AND OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS.**
- 281 Glass and Glass Products.
2811 Plate and Sheet Glass.
2812 Glass Bottles and Jars.
2813 Glass Products, n.e.c.
- 282 Clay Products and Refractories.
2821 Clay Bricks and Clay Refractories.
2822 Ceramic Construction Goods (except Vitreous China or Porcelain).
2823 China and Other Ceramic Goods, n.e.c.
- 283 Cement and Concrete Products.
2831 Cement.
2832 Ready Mixed Concrete.
2833 Concrete Pipes.
2834 Concrete Products (except Pipes).
2835 Asbestos Cement Products.
- 284 Other Non-metallic Mineral Products.
2841 Plaster Products.
2842 Stone Products.
2843 Non-metallic Mineral Products, n.e.c.
- 29 **BASIC METAL PRODUCTS.**
- 291 Basic Iron and Steel.
2911 Iron Ore Pelletising and Metallising.
2912 Iron and Steel Basic Products.
2913 Iron and Steel Castings and Forgings.
2914 Steel Pipes and Tubes.
- 292-293 Non-ferrous Metal Basic Products.
2921 Smelting and Refining of Copper.
2922 Smelting and Refining of Silver, Lead, and Zinc.
2923 Alumina.
2924 Smelting of Aluminium.
2925 Smelting and Refining of Nickel.
2926 Smelting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals, n.e.c.
2927 Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Aluminium.
2928 Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Non-ferrous Metals, n.e.c.
2929 Non-ferrous Metal Castings.
2931 Secondary Recovery and Alloying of Non-ferrous Metals, n.e.c.
- 31 **FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS.**
- 311 Fabricated Structural Metal Products.
3111 Fabricated Structural Steel.
3112 Architectural Aluminium Products.
3113 Architectural Metal Products, n.e.c.
3114 Boiler and Plate Work.
- 312 Sheet Metal Products (including Metal Cans).
3121 Metal Cans, Canisters, and Containers.
3122 Sheet Metal Furniture and Storage Equipment.
3123 Sheet Metal Products, n.e.c.
- 313 Other Fabricated Metal Products (except Machinery and Equipment).
3131 Cutlery, Industrial Knives, and Hand Tools (except Power Operated).
3132 Springs and Wire Products.
3133 Nuts, Bolts, Screws, and Rivets.
3134 Metal Coating and Finishing.
3135 Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings (Non-ferrous Metal).
3136 Blinds and Awnings (except Textile, Bamboo, or Cane).
3137 Fabricated Metal Products, n.e.c.
- 32 **TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT.**
- 321 Motor Vehicles and Parts.
3211 Motor Vehicles.
3212 Truck and Bus Bodies, Trailers, and Caravans.
3213 Motor Vehicle Instruments, Heaters, and Electrical Equipment (except Batteries).
3214 Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories, n.e.c.
- 322 Other Transport Equipment.
3221 Ship Building and Repair.
3222 Boat Building and Repair.
3223 Railway Locomotives and Rolling Stock Manufacture and Repair.
3224 Aircraft Building and Repair.
3225 Transport Equipment, n.e.c.
- 33 **OTHER INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES.**
- 331 Photographic, Professional, and Scientific Equipment.
3311 Photographic Equipment and Supplies, Optical Instruments, and Film Processing.
3312 Measuring Apparatus and Professional and Scientific Equipment and Supplies, n.e.c.
- 332 Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment.
3321 Television Sets, Radios, Communication and Other Electronic Equipment.
3322 Refrigerators and Household Appliances.
3323 Water Heating Systems.
3324 Electric and Telephone Cable, Wire and Strip.
3325 Batteries.
3326 Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies, n.e.c.
- 333 Other Machinery and Equipment.
3331 Agricultural Machinery and Equipment.
3332 Construction and Earthmoving Machinery and Equipment.
3333 Materials Handling Equipment.
3334 Woodworking and Metalworking Machinery and Equipment.
3335 Pumps, Pumping Equipment, and Air and Gas Compressors.
3336 Commercial and Industrial Space Heating and Air Conditioning Equipment.
3337 Dies, Saw Blades, and Machine Tool Accessories.
3338 Food Processing Machinery.
3339 Industrial Machinery and Equipment, n.e.c.
- 34 **LEATHER, RUBBER, AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURING, N.E.C.**
- 341 Leather and Leather Products.
3411 Leather Tanning and Finishing, Fur Dressing and Dyeing.
3412 Leather and Leather Substitute Products, n.e.c.
- 342 Rubber Products.
3421 Rubber Tyres, Tubes, Belting, Hose, and Sheeting.
3422 Rubber Products, n.e.c.
- 343 Plastic and Related Products.
3431 Flexible Packaging and Packaging Materials (except Paper), Adhesive Tapes and Abrasive Coated Papers.
3432 Rigid Plastic Sheeting.
3433 Hard Surface Floor Coverings, n.e.c.
3434 Plastic Products, n.e.c.
- 344 Other Manufacturing Industries.
3441 Ophthalmic Articles.
3442 Jewellery and Silverware.
3443 Brooms and Brushes.
3444 Signs and Advertising Displays.
3445 Sporting Equipment.
3446 Writing and Marking Equipment.
3447 Manufacturing, n.e.c.

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1971-72 according to industry sub-division:—

Table 785. Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Sub-division, N.S.W.

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Establishments Operating at 30 June*	Employment† (Average over whole year)	Wages and Salaries Paid‡	Value Added¶	Fixed Capital Expenditure§
1968-69						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,452	62,061	186,356	376,437	43,490
Textiles	23	359	20,196	55,908	101,639	7,337
Clothing and Footwear .. .	24	1,359	44,338	93,183	145,748	5,956
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture .. .	25	1,964	27,690	79,253	140,373	8,171
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products .. .	26	1,398	40,685	133,377	245,491	34,201
Non-metallic Mineral Products .. .	27	582	30,814	111,153	326,482	56,387
Basic Metal Products .. .	28	640	21,132	75,441	144,509	22,312
Fabricated Metal Products .. .	29	243	57,064	215,321	453,504	69,905
Transport Equipment .. .	31	1,890	45,562	144,889	250,877	21,597
Other Machinery and Equipment .. .	32	530	46,530	152,831	237,345	19,656
Miscellaneous Manufacturing .. .	33	2,112	88,214	286,469	468,314	39,275
	34	1,104	27,526	83,638	150,032	14,856
Total, Manufacturing .. .		13,633	511,812	1,617,819	3,040,750	343,143
1969-70						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,417	63,695	207,786	426,270	49,739
Textiles	23	344	20,058	58,816	104,920	13,810
Clothing and Footwear .. .	24	1,326	44,685	102,459	163,811	6,945
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture .. .	25	1,943	28,133	86,887	155,675	10,934
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products .. .	26	1,435	40,929	147,429	280,700	29,591
Non-metallic Mineral Products .. .	27	570	31,340	123,775	356,147	50,479
Basic Metal Products .. .	28	674	21,986	85,828	162,345	29,059
Fabricated Metal Products .. .	29	248	58,179	231,537	492,664	97,242
Transport Equipment .. .	31	1,919	47,352	165,448	270,393	21,200
Other Machinery and Equipment .. .	32	538	46,998	169,563	276,433	19,568
Miscellaneous Manufacturing .. .	33	2,084	90,165	314,613	526,903	37,894
	34	1,133	29,213	93,960	168,634	16,960
Total, Manufacturing .. .		13,631	522,733	1,788,101	3,384,896	383,421
1971-72||						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,340	66,412	268,950	526,923	60,795
Textiles	23	337	17,569	62,665	113,367	11,708
Clothing and Footwear .. .	24	1,266	41,611	116,724	186,255	5,750
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture .. .	25	1,956	27,625	100,560	176,147	13,074
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products .. .	26	1,555	41,390	178,439	324,754	27,087
Non-metallic Mineral Products .. .	27	552	32,113	156,072	426,382	49,975
Basic Metal Products .. .	28	689	21,768	105,252	199,188	25,240
Fabricated Metal Products .. .	29	231	57,808	279,748	529,107	141,572
Transport Equipment .. .	31	2,076	46,882	194,409	323,669	20,981
Other Machinery and Equipment .. .	32	520	46,424	206,742	306,913	36,235
Miscellaneous Manufacturing .. .	33	2,182	86,996	374,228	615,328	40,144
	34	1,239	29,320	114,911	211,553	16,110
Total, Manufacturing .. .		13,943	515,918	2,158,702	3,939,586	448,671

* Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.
 † Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.
 ‡ Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.
 ¶ Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also page 950).
 § Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.
 || A manufacturing census was not conducted in respect of the year 1970-71.

The following table summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in New South Wales in 1971-72, classified by individual industry groups:—

Table 786. Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Group, N.S.W., 1971-72

Industry Group	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Establishments Operating at 30 June*	Employment* (Average over whole year)	Wages and Salaries Paid*	Value Added*	Fixed Capital Expenditure††
				\$ thousand		
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco—						
Meat Products	211	250	17,943	68,381	106,150	14,171
Milk Products	212	97	6,711	27,946	49,985	6,068
Fruit and Vegetable Products	213	53	3,443	12,655	25,258	1,141
Margarine and Oils and Fats, n.e.c.	214	12	1,523	8,283	18,757	4,439
Flour Mill and Cereal Food Products	215	65	3,879	17,366	45,294	3,796
Bread, Cakes, and Biscuits	216	459	12,738	44,579	71,225	4,154
Sugar	217	211	9,813	41,983	91,913	9,648
Other Food Products	218					
Beverages and Malt	219					
Tobacco Products	221					
Textiles—						
Textiles, Yarns, and Woven Fabrics	231—232	157	12,967	45,388	77,230	7,424
Other Textile Products	233	180	4,602	17,277	36,137	4,285
Clothing and Footwear—						
Knitting Mills	241	97	4,340	14,327	25,210	1,781
Clothing	242	1,056	32,118	86,744	135,048	3,443
Footwear	243	113	5,153	15,653	25,996	526
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture—						
Wood and Wood Products	251	1,317	17,822	63,531	118,118	10,132
Furniture and Mattresses	252	639	9,803	37,029	58,029	2,942
Paper and Paper Products, Printing—						
Paper and Paper Products	261	139	10,092	45,603	87,370	9,621
Printing and Publishing	262	1,416	31,298	132,836	237,383	17,466
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products—						
Basic Chemicals	271	86	7,184	41,984	104,837	23,350
Other Chemical and Related Products	272	440	22,506	98,883	270,210	15,000
Petroleum Refining	273	9	1,698	11,431	42,434	11,011
Petroleum and Coal Products, n.e.c.	274	17	725	3,775	8,902	614
Non-metallic Mineral Products—						
Glass and Glass Products	281	31	4,649	23,689	41,646	3,256
Clay Products	282	162	7,143	31,712	57,553	8,273
Cement and Concrete Products	283	369	7,301	37,470	73,849	9,876
Other Non-metallic Mineral Products	284	127	2,675	12,382	26,139	3,836
Basic Metal Products—						
Basic Iron and Steel	291	109	49,245	237,286	429,274	129,327
Non-ferrous Metal Basic Products	292—293	122	8,563	42,462	99,834	12,244
Fabricated Metal Products—						
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	311	660	15,027	67,678	109,672	6,861
Sheet Metal Products	312	437	11,482	45,902	78,722	5,352
Other Fabricated Metal Products	313	979	20,373	80,829	135,275	8,768
Transport Equipment—						
Motor Vehicles and Parts	321	302	19,716	84,130	162,733	12,888
Other Transport Equipment	322	218	26,708	122,612	144,180	23,347
Other Machinery and Equipment—						
Photographic, Professional, and Scientific Equipment	331	141	2,585	9,741	18,081	2,182
Appliances and Electrical Equipment	332	710	53,960	225,185	376,527	24,671
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	333	1,331	30,451	139,302	220,719	13,292
Miscellaneous Manufacturing—						
Leather and Leather Products	341	220	3,766	12,558	21,055	(—)193
Rubber Products	342	58	5,433	25,144	50,805	2,200
Plastic and Related Products	343	357	11,839	48,446	91,062	10,200
Other Manufacturing	344	604	8,282	28,763	48,631	3,903
Total, Manufacturing		13,943	515,918	2,158,702	3,939,586	448,671

* See footnotes, Table 785.

† (—) denotes excess of disposals over outlay on fixed tangible assets.

The following table shows the value added in manufacturing industries, by industry sub-division, in 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1971-72:—

Table 787. Turnover, Stocks, Purchases, etc., and Value Added by Manufacturing Establishments, by Industry Sub-division, N.S.W.

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Turnover *	Stocks		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses	Value Added †
			At Beginning of Year	At End of Year		
\$ thousand						
1968-69						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,207,109	160,807	171,608	841,474	376,437
Textiles	23	254,553	53,032	56,649	156,530	101,639
Clothing and Footwear	24	333,596	54,897	58,356	191,307	145,748
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture	25	321,288	38,197	40,179	182,897	140,373
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products	26	486,216	60,051	64,512	245,186	245,491
Non-metallic Mineral Products	27	754,058	143,517	143,425	427,484	326,482
Basic Metal Products	28	292,014	44,308	49,043	152,241	144,509
Fabricated Metal Products	29	1,258,408	203,889	213,609	814,625	453,504
Transport Equipment	31	545,437	92,164	100,712	303,108	250,877
Other Machinery and Equipment	32	554,082	105,799	104,212	315,150	237,345
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	33	1,045,459	235,055	266,247	608,337	468,314
	34	346,973	55,148	59,891	201,684	150,032
Total, Manufacturing		7,399,194	1,246,864	1,328,442	4,440,022	3,040,750
1969-70						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,342,660	171,205	182,802	927,987	426,270
Textiles	23	264,066	56,543	57,736	160,339	104,920
Clothing and Footwear	24	369,518	59,164	65,857	212,400	163,811
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture	25	353,368	40,869	44,371	201,195	155,675
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products	26	553,148	65,182	74,473	281,739	280,700
Non-metallic Mineral Products	27	792,161	142,877	149,804	442,941	356,147
Basic Metal Products	28	332,714	48,463	52,493	174,398	162,345
Fabricated Metal Products	29	1,487,441	216,837	226,005	1,003,944	492,664
Transport Equipment	31	605,044	100,246	108,498	342,903	270,393
Other Machinery and Equipment	32	606,406	106,301	121,457	345,129	276,433
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	33	1,184,409	266,174	294,044	685,376	526,903
	34	384,783	60,630	68,617	224,136	168,634
Total, Manufacturing		8,275,716	1,334,492	1,446,156	5,002,484	3,384,896
1971-72						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	1,589,956	190,730	210,061	1,082,366	526,923
Textiles	23	267,392	59,502	63,281	157,805	113,367
Clothing and Footwear	24	423,392	67,708	72,658	242,087	186,255
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture	25	384,334	44,767	48,375	211,795	176,147
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products	26	641,512	82,905	86,552	320,405	324,754
Non-metallic Mineral Products	27	908,543	170,687	183,981	495,454	426,382
Basic Metal Products	28	398,852	55,531	62,992	207,125	199,188
Fabricated Metal Products	29	1,506,062	253,462	264,147	987,640	529,107
Transport Equipment	31	691,720	121,821	127,369	373,596	323,669
Other Machinery and Equipment	32	680,535	132,076	144,246	385,791	306,913
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	33	1,336,449	306,154	323,237	738,204	615,328
	34	446,988	70,741	75,571	240,263	211,553
Total, Manufacturing		9,275,735	1,556,084	1,662,470	5,442,531	3,939,586

* Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use.

† Represents turnover plus stocks at end of year less stocks at beginning of year less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in manufacturing industries by industry sub-division, in 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1971-72:—

Table 788. Employment in Manufacturing Establishments, by Industry Sub-division, N.S.W.

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Employment* (Average over whole year)					
		1968-69		1969-70		1971-72	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	45,848	16,213	46,901	16,794	48,605	17,807
Textiles	23	10,993	9,203	10,951	9,107	9,636	7,933
Clothing and Footwear	24	8,678	35,660	8,668	36,017	7,991	33,620
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture	25	24,465	3,225	24,652	3,481	24,070	3,555
Paper and Paper Products, Printing	26	28,313	12,372	28,909	12,020	29,369	12,021
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products	27	21,418	9,396	21,818	9,522	21,879	10,234
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	28	19,216	1,916	19,944	2,042	19,562	2,206
Basic Metal Products	29	54,292	2,772	55,231	2,948	54,624	3,184
Fabricated Metal Products	31	36,215	9,347	37,672	9,680	37,176	9,706
Transport Equipment	32	42,537	3,993	42,512	4,486	41,452	4,972
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	33	63,813	24,401	64,736	25,429	62,328	24,668
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	34	17,639	9,887	18,602	10,611	18,570	10,750
Total, Manufacturing		373,427	138,385	380,596	142,137	375,262	140,656

* Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

The following table shows the value of fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industries, by industry sub-division, and by type of expenditure for the period 1968-69 to 1971-72:—

Table 789. Fixed Capital Expenditure* by Manufacturing Establishments, by Industry Sub-division, and by Type of Expenditure, N.S.W.

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.	1968-69		1969-70		1971-72	
		Land, Buildings, and other Structures	Vehicles, Plant, and Machinery	Land, Buildings, and other Structures	Vehicles, Plant, and Machinery	Land, Buildings, and other Structures	Vehicles, Plant, and Machinery
		£ thousand					
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	11,493	31,997	14,461	35,278	18,063	42,732
Textiles	23	1,872	5,465	3,154	10,656	1,541	10,167
Clothing and Footwear	24	978	4,978	1,491	5,454	1,085	4,665
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture	25	969	7,202	3,195	7,739	3,544	9,530
Paper and Paper Products, Printing	26	7,193	27,008	7,112	22,479	4,203	22,884
Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products	27	8,909	47,478	9,454	41,025	8,124	41,851
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	28	4,828	17,484	7,370	21,689	4,536	20,704
Basic Metal Products	29	13,023	56,882	10,992	86,250	21,457	120,115
Fabricated Metal Products	31	5,944	15,653	5,577	15,623	3,574	17,407
Transport Equipment	32	7,441	12,215	9,167	10,401	14,197	22,038
Other Machinery and Equipment	33	11,975	27,300	10,660	27,234	6,520	33,624
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	34	3,459	11,397	2,012	14,948	(—) 83	16,193
Total, Manufacturing		78,082	265,061	84,645	298,776	86,760	361,911

* Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (—) denotes excess of disposals over outlay on fixed tangible assets.

Size of Establishments

The statistics in the following table relate only to those manufacturing establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units serving them) which were operating at the end of June 1969. Particulars for these establishments are shown in size-groups according to the average number of persons (including working proprietors) employed in the establishment during its period of operation, excluding any persons employed at any separately located administrative office or ancillary unit serving that establishment.

Table 790. Size of Manufacturing Establishments Operating at 30 June 1969,* by Industry Sub-division, N.S.W.

Industry Sub-division	A.S.I.C. Code No.	Establishments Employing—				Total
		Less than 10 Persons	10 to 49 Persons	50 to 99 Persons	100 or more Persons	
Number of Establishments*						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	749	467	101	135	1,452
Textiles	23	169	116	30	44	359
Clothing and Footwear	24	510	660	96	93	1,359
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture	25	1,283	579	68	34	1,964
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products	26	789	481	61	67	1,398
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	27	287	156	61	78	582
Basic Metal Products	28	391	167	47	35	640
Fabricated Metal Products	29	92	78	29	44	243
Transport Equipment	31	1,095	606	88	101	1,890
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	32	313	136	26	55	530
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	33	1,192	627	116	177	2,112
	34	691	304	58	51	1,104
Total, Manufacturing		7,561	4,377	781	914	13,633
Employment (including Working Proprietors) at 30 June 1969						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	3,451	10,462	7,720	36,449	58,082
Textiles	23	816	2,661	2,260	14,046	19,783
Clothing and Footwear	24	2,761	14,747	6,496	19,832	43,836
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture	25	5,001	11,951	4,833	6,269	28,054
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products	26	3,534	10,475	4,154	21,875	40,038
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	27	1,181	3,678	4,308	19,933	29,100
Basic Metal Products	28	1,647	3,716	3,238	12,609	21,210
Fabricated Metal Products	29	471	1,964	2,107	52,093	56,635
Transport Equipment	31	5,026	12,621	6,257	22,434	46,338
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	32	1,270	2,912	1,882	39,901	45,965
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	33	5,309	13,952	8,529	60,469	88,259
	34	2,885	6,619	4,287	14,276	28,067
Total, Manufacturing		33,352	95,758	56,071	320,186	505,367
Value Added† (\$ thousand)						
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco ..	21-22	17,762	64,067	52,121	241,485	375,435
Textiles	23	5,052	13,309	10,945	72,142	101,448
Clothing and Footwear	24	8,659	45,481	19,749	70,846	144,735
Wood, Wood Products, and Furniture	25	21,398	58,008	23,439	36,305	139,151
Paper and Paper Products, Printing Chemical, Petroleum, and Coal Products	26	17,959	56,585	26,690	143,637	244,871
Non-metallic Mineral Products ..	27	9,681	37,020	45,969	234,260	326,929
Basic Metal Products	28	12,665	24,723	23,206	83,866	144,461
Fabricated Metal Products	29	2,376	14,594	18,392	418,823	454,185
Transport Equipment	31	24,150	65,390	34,894	124,652	249,086
Other Machinery and Equipment ..	32	5,480	15,009	8,883	207,453	236,826
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	33	27,381	78,506	47,234	314,044	467,166
	34	13,009	31,256	23,539	81,528	149,331
Total, Manufacturing		165,570	503,948	335,063	2,029,044	3,033,627

* Excludes separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

† See footnote ¶r, Table 785.

Geographical Distribution of Manufacturing

The following table shows details of manufacturing establishments operating in the various statistical divisions of the State for the period 1968-69 to 1971-72:—

Table 791. Manufacturing Establishments in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Establishments Operating at 30 June*	Employment* (Average over whole year)	Wages and Salaries Paid*	Value Added*	Fixed Capital Expenditure*
1968-69					
Sydney	10,345	395,067	1,246,931	2,297,887	219,160
Outer Sydney	197	2,629	6,651	14,752	2,642
Hunter—					
Newcastle Statistical					
District	558	43,919	144,039	248,734	60,527
Balance	106	1,396	3,806	7,692	538
Total	664	45,315	147,845	256,426	61,065
Illawarra—					
Wollongong Statistical					
District	266	32,373	115,620	265,910	35,659
Balance	125	2,600	8,170	18,721	1,917
Total	391	34,973	123,790	284,631	37,576
North Coast	557	9,553	25,281	51,110	4,990
Northern	326	4,045	11,416	26,064	3,842
North-Western	181	1,833	4,860	9,665	1,529
Central West	270	8,235	23,439	38,446	3,774
South-Eastern	256	3,417	8,765	17,600	3,591
Murrumbidgee	245	4,332	12,465	31,812	3,540
Murray	167	2,106	5,533	10,761	1,412
Far West	34	307	844	1,596	22
Total, N.S.W.	13,633	511,812	1,617,819	3,040,750	343,143
1969-70					
Sydney	10,291	403,638	1,386,463	2,573,618	250,076
Outer Sydney	199	2,917	8,155	18,677	2,875
Hunter—					
Newcastle Statistical					
District	576	44,228	155,226	279,891	49,890
Balance	112	1,522	4,327	9,254	935
Total	688	45,750	159,553	289,145	50,825
Illawarra—					
Wollongong Statistical					
District	276	32,968	123,613	281,934	54,816
Balance	129	2,701	8,743	20,253	1,341
Total	405	35,669	132,356	302,187	56,157
North Coast	566	9,436	25,851	55,164	4,916
Northern	319	4,413	12,980	28,207	5,892
North-Western	190	2,000	5,686	10,576	1,041
Central West	276	8,394	26,271	41,394	3,840
South-Eastern	261	3,476	9,841	20,828	1,916
Murrumbidgee	240	4,521	13,845	31,986	3,066
Murray	164	2,198	6,128	11,237	2,780
Far West	32	321	972	1,878	36
Total, N.S.W.	13,631	522,733	1,788,101	3,384,896	383,421
1971-72					
Sydney	10,475	393,957	1,659,900	3,005,784	266,821
Outer Sydney	237	3,883	13,433	26,522	3,179
Hunter—					
Newcastle Statistical					
District	599	43,122	181,231	317,964	33,863
Balance	107	1,678	5,590	12,948	545
Total	706	44,800	186,821	330,912	34,408
Illawarra—					
Wollongong Statistical					
District	301	34,018	157,723	292,281	114,200
Balance	146	2,837	11,877	25,798	2,005
Total	447	36,855	169,600	318,079	116,205
North Coast	596	9,797	31,727	69,099	4,558
Northern	329	4,498	15,640	31,873	6,745
North-Western	180	2,265	7,789	15,274	944
Central West	282	8,802	33,269	59,265	2,561
South-Eastern	253	3,799	13,675	26,872	3,877
Murrumbidgee	240	4,476	17,265	35,920	2,999
Murray	167	2,482	8,465	18,249	6,341
Far West	31	304	1,118	1,735	32
Total, N.S.W.	13,943	515,918	2,158,702	3,939,586	448,671

* See footnotes, Table 785.

The manufacturing industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the Sydney Statistical Division, where an extremely diversified range of manufacturing activity is undertaken. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields in the Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the Illawarra Statistical Division); iron and steel works in each of these districts are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products.

In the remainder of the State, large-scale manufacturing establishments consist mostly of portland cement works and meat, milk, and other food processing plants, the locations of which are determined by the availability of raw materials. However, 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 manufacturing activities in country towns are sawmilling, baking, printing, and the manufacture of ready-mixed concrete and aerated waters.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES PRODUCED

The major changes which occurred in the scope of the manufacturing and other censuses, as a result of the integration of economic censuses in 1968-69 (see page 941), did not (in general) have a significant effect on the scope of commodity statistics. Manufacturing commodity statistics have (from 1968-69) been collected not only from establishments classified to the manufacturing industries (and therefore within the scope of the manufacturing census), but also from establishments which are classified to the mining, electricity and gas, wholesale, and retail industries and which have, as a subsidiary activity, a manufacturing turnover exceeding \$10,000 in the year. The output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities produced (where applicable), but the value of output is no longer collected; from 1968-69, details of the quantity (where applicable) and value of sales (and transfers out) have been collected. Transfers out of individual commodities (to other establishment(s) of the same business enterprise) are valued at the prices for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred if it had been under separate ownership (i.e. on a commercial valuation basis). Commodities produced and used within the same establishment, and commodities produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments (e.g., wholesale and retail establishments), do not come within the definition of sales of manufacturing commodities, and are included only in the details of quantities produced.

Table 792 shows the total quantity produced and the quantity and value of sales and transfers out of most of the principal manufacturing commodities produced in New South Wales in 1969-70 and 1971-72. Those manufacturing commodities for which substantial quantities of the commodities are produced by manufacturing establishments on commission for non-manufacturing establishments have (as far as possible) been identified in the table by a special footnote. Other important manufacturing commodities are also produced in New South Wales, but particulars of these products cannot be disclosed because the greater part of their manufacture is undertaken by only a few establishments.

Table 792. Principal Manufacturing Commodities

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1970			Year ended 30 June 1972		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
				\$ thousand			\$ thousand	
021.59	Fresh Meat (excluding Poultry and Rabbit Meat)—For Human Consumption—		...	71,536	...	...	74,618
021.61	Carcasses, Whole or Butchered*	...	...	68,820	...	...	100,604
021.73	Offal, Bones, etc.—	...	...	12,328	...	...	11,962
023.10	Inedible (Avelis, Horns, Hooves, Hides, and Skins, etc.)†	Thous. kg	11,427	14,556	14,813	14,275	20,026	
023.14	Finished Bacon and Ham—	Thous. kg	2,638	4,736	3,346	3,326	3,452	
025.32	Other than Canned; Smoked	...	...	31,455	...	...	34,263
027.46	Not Smoked	...	...	41,290	...	...	50,248\$
	Fresh Poultry — For Human Consumption—	Thous. kg	47,202	49,814	64,302	61,541	50,248\$	
	Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cheese (excluding Processed Cheese)—From Cow's Milk—	Thous. kg	6,833	5,256	5,298	5,359	n.a.	
051.37	Cheddar	Thous. kg	8,571	6,987	7,477	7,558	6,148	
051.35	Total Cheese from Cow's Milk	Thous. kg	76,161	75,565	72,574	72,442	23,674	
052.34	Ice Cream‡	Thous. litres	...	...	...	...	...
051.61	Liquid Whole Milk (Cow's Milk)—	Thous. litres	...	...	...	...	...
	Pasteurised Whole Milk (including Homogenised, but excluding Flavoured and Standardised Milk)—	Thous. litres	524,396†	60,545†	543,335	47,584	6,073	
051.86	Bulk†	Thous. litres	22,421	462,368†	18,821	495,860	81,604	
051.91	Packed†	Thous. kg	23,976	5,411	19,338	5,492	4,089	
052.05	Treated Cream from Cow's Milk†	Thous. kg	...	26,209	...	17,785	16,357\$	
†	Butter ‡	Thous. kg	...	...	...	...	...
	Wheaten Cereal Products—	Tonne	504,558	505,396	485,390	485,700	51,972	
062.01	Flour White (including Sharps)	Thous. kg	55,411	59,602	70,059	81,084	9,939	
063.11	Barley Malt	Thous. kg	45,255	45,215	48,822	48,692	41,300	
064.21	Biscuits (excluding Dog Biscuits)	...	...	...	...	...	...
064.45	Cakes, Pastries, Pies, and Puddings—Ready to Eat—Not Canned†	...	...	...	...	...	26,347

* Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text on page 1019.

† Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Includes ice cream combined with other confections, including those aerated milk based confections which contain ten per cent or more butterfat.

§ Comprises commodity codes 051.30, 052.20, 22.24. Includes butter equivalent of butter oil produced directly from cream.

¶ Includes all equalisation payments received during the year.

Table 792. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1970			Year ended 30 June 1972		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
				\$ thousand			\$ thousand	
	Bread*—							
	2 lb Loaves (including Equivalent of 4lb Loaves)—							
064.03	Wrapped	Thousand	37,846	36,667	36,843	33,739		
064.04	Unwrapped	Thousand	57,974	55,789	43,340	40,340		
064.05	1 1/2 lb Loaves: Wrapped	Thousand	141,538	133,370r	147,330	132,813		
064.06	Unwrapped	Thousand	25,835	25,083	20,693	20,038		
064.07	1 lb Loaves: Wrapped	Thousand	84,699	79,561r	100,087	89,639	81,057	
064.08	Unwrapped	Thousand	48,548	45,090	40,133	36,757		
064.11	Rolls, Hamburger Buns, etc.	Thous. kg	12,822	12,412	14,617	13,105		
064.13	Other Sizes, n.e.i.	Thous. kg	4,212r	3,413r	5,326	4,766		
076.60	Jams (including Conserves, Fruit Spreads, etc.)	Thous. kg	12,029	11,462	10,354	11,087	5,183	
099.01	Potato Crisps, Flakes, etc.	Thous. kg	5,919	5,922	6,791	6,781	9,314	
102.01	Raw Sugar	Tonne	99,289	n.a.	123,813	n.a.	n.a.	
104.06-18	Confectionery: Chocolate (excluding Coverture)	Thous. kg	13,319	13,108	15,273	15,066	18,360	
104.21-29	Other than Chocolate	Thous. kg	23,417	22,217	23,445	24,768	23,211	
121.01	Margarine—Table	Thous. kg	8,986	8,921	10,031	10,020	7,180	
127.11	Starch (including Cornflour) from Wheat	Thous. kg	59,617	41,972	74,577	52,172	6,805	
127.31	Gluten—Dried	Thous. kg	11,540	11,545	14,382	14,478	6,322	
139.35	Flavouring Essences—Industrial	Thous. litres	2,366	2,332	2,833	2,991	14,021	
156.16	Meat and Bone Meal (excluding Blood Meal and Liver Meat)	Thous. kg	77,394	78,499	100,085	99,056	7,977	
159.11	Prepared Stock and Poultry Feed—							
159.15	Poultry Pellets and Crumbles	Tonne	310,783	311,213	400,940	400,985	34,440	
159.21	Poultry Mash	Tonne	117,097	116,929	121,130	120,054	8,036	
	Other Prepared Stock and Poultry Feed	Tonne	134,312	133,666	214,028	217,003	14,124	
171.03	Aerated and Carbonated Waters—							
171.07,08	Canned	Thous. litres	46,793	41,647	83,139	85,144	20,917	
171.06,10	Bottled*	Thous. litres	201,996	195,277	206,570	201,314	40,624	
	Cordials and Syrups*	Thous. litres	18,393	17,775	36,940	36,423r	8,615	
172.02	Ale, Beer and Stout; Bulk	Thous. litres	417,772	409,516	415,767	415,322	39,833†	
172.04,06	Bottled and Canned	Thous. litres	195,759	196,100r	224,350	222,745	42,835†	
172.42,46	Beverage Wine (including Fortifying Spirits Added)	Thous. litres	32,763	27,888	35,449	29,367	9,028	
172.50	Distillation Wine	Thous. litres	22,335	..	31,095	..	..

* Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.
 † Excluding excise duty.

Table 792. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1970			Year ended 30 June 1972		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
								\$ thousand
301.47	Leather—Dressed or Finished—	Thous. sq m	1,099r	1,095r	1,340	1,327	7,350	
324.02	Chrome Tanned—Grain—Cattle Tread Rubber (Camelback) ..	Thous. kg	11,995r	10,881	12,347	11,428	7,850	
	Undressed Sawm Timber*—							
	Recovered from Sawm Logs—							
	Australian Grown—							
331.01.03	From Forest Hardwoods	Cubic metre	812,657	n.a.	814,167	n.a.	n.a.	
331.05.07	From Brushwoods and Scrubwoods	Cubic metre	42,994	n.a.	40,285	n.a.	n.a.	
	From Softwoods (non-pored Timbers)—							
331.09.11	Native Forest Pines: Cypress†	Cubic metre	78,627r	n.a.	65,483	n.a.	n.a.	
331.13.15	Other	Cubic metre	7,412	n.a.	4,998	n.a.	n.a.	
331.17.19	Plantation Grown Pines†	Cubic metre	99,690	n.a.	110,124	n.a.	n.a.	
	Dressed Timber and Mouldings—							
332.06.08	Floorboards†	Cubic metre	92,063	88,504	82,128	77,303	6,047	
334.33	Plywood—Waterproof; Surface Measure	Thous. sq m	1,675	n.a.	1,595	n.a.	5,032	
334.34	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch Basis	Thous. sq m	4,809	4,420	4,106	4,113		
	Spun Yarn†—							
363.17-31	Wool Worsted	Thous. kg	2,004	1,360	1,675	1,266	7,077	
363.47-75	Woolen	Thous. kg	3,556	1,825	2,602	1,786	3,603	
	Broadwoven Cloth†—							
372.02-50	Wool‡	Thous. kg	6,437	5,016	4,168	3,318	8,373	
374.02-34	Cotton (including Towelling)	Thous. kg	25,136	16,674	20,845	10,968	8,534	
391.24	Cellulosic and Synthetic Fibres	Thous. kg	19,191	16,787	24,143	21,928	18,349	
	Rendered Tallow—Inedible	Thous. kg	69,039r	70,814r	72,734	71,552	9,485	
	Paints, Enamels, and Clears||—							
410.01-07	Architectural and Decorative—							
410.11-17	Solvent Thinned	Thous. litres	n.a.	n.a.	19,530	19,995	21,592	
410.31-49	Water Thinned	Thous. litres	n.a.	n.a.	10,727	10,826	10,345	
	Industrial	Thous. litres	n.a.	n.a.	19,881	19,850	18,170	

* Excludes quantity of timber recovered from logs peeled or sliced for veneers.

† Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

‡ Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre.

§ Includes blanketing and rug material.

|| Comprises commodity codes 373-02-52 and 373-71-77.

¶ Includes primers, undercoats, varnishes, clear plastic coatings, and two-pack type coatings. Excludes heavy duty coatings, bituminous paints, and marine coatings.

Table 792. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1970			Year ended 30 June 1972		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
				\$ thousand			\$ thousand	
419.41	Printing Inks—Other than News Inks	...	...	7,243	...	...	8,708
423.11	Unsupported Plastics Film (Thickness less than 0.010 inch)	Thous. kg	n.a.	n.a.	11,817	12,140	9,626	
431.04	Polyethylene—Low Density	Tonne	3,048,381	n.a.	3,332,002	...	...
432.20	Automotive Petrol*	Thous. litres	402,094	n.a.	396,525	...	...
442.04.08	Industrial Diesel Fuel (including Marine)*	Thous. tonnes	4,368†	n.a.	4,575‡	n.a.	n.a.	
442.80-83	Steel Ingots	Thous. tonnes	5,795†	n.a.	5,771‡	n.a.	n.a.	
446.12	Steel Rail Fastenings—Fish Plates, Sleeper Plates, and other Rail Accessories	Tonne	39,719	4,818	63,935	52,655	9,187	
447.81	Ferrous Pipe Fittings (all Types except Moulded Cast Iron)	...	...	9,589	...	...	9,803
451.40	Aluminium and Alloy—Rods, Bars, and Sections (Solid and Hollow)	Thous. kg	17,732	20,007	18,542	19,625	23,918	
461.18	Processed Reinforcing Steel Rods	Tonne	115,321	17,171	151,888	151,393	26,265	
461.20	Fabricated Constructional Steel†	Tonne	256,831r	75,607r	271,172	267,107	85,323	
461.31	Aluminium Window Frames (including Curtain Walls)††	...	2,300	22,410	...	...	28,143
461.71	Aluminium Profiled Decking and Cladding†	Thous. sq m	2,300	2,196r	2,619	2,516	7,729	
463.08	Welded Wire Fabric	Tonne	58,249	57,658	61,598	59,040	12,025	
463.12	Woven or Linked Wire Fabric	...	...	5,484	...	...	5,547
465.04	Steel and Non-ferrous Bolts and Nuts	...	...	9,478	...	...	10,940
465.11	Metal Furniture Fittings	...	...	4,071	...	...	5,177
465.54	Metal Window and Door Fittings†	...	...	8,941r	...	...	11,026
467.04.08	Springs	...	...	12,270	...	...	14,567

* Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text on page 1019.

† Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

†† Excludes the value of glass and glazing.

r Year ended 31 May.

Table 792. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1970			Year ended 30 June 1972		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
472.01.03	Clay Bricks*†	Thousand	700,845	678,188	37,607	705,850	678,328	41,022
472.36	Stoneware Pipes and Fittings (excluding Agricultural Pipes)	...	...	...	10,814	...	...	11,746
472.43	Refractories—Bricks, Blocks and other Constructional Shapes‡	...	...	...	n.a.	...	...	7,857
475.27	Concrete Blocks—Basic Building and Paving Blocks*¶	Tonne	17,403	17,225	3,393	82,869	78,502	18,335
475.46	Concrete Pipes (excluding Agricultural Pipes)*	Thousand	225,963	227,261	8,742	248,201	241,922	10,879
475.90	Ready Mixed Concrete	Thous. cu m	2,963	2,962r	54,942r	3,476	3,477	76,807
493.05	Doors (excluding Small Cupboard Type)—Household and Commercial (Stock Size)—Timber-Framed—Flush—Packed Core*	Thousand	1,218	1,219	7,615	1,415	1,411	8,872
503.13-16	Electric Motors (excluding Automotive)—Rated Horse-power—	Number	1,489,666	599,117	...	1,243,340	620,879r	...
503.22	Up to and including ½ hp	Number	260,271	41,072	...	n.a.	413,111	...
503.23	Over ½ hp up to and including 1 hp	Number	213,634	33,044	18,245	n.a.	40,585	...
503.24	Over 1 hp up to and including 1½ hp	Number	106,840	n.a.	...	153,489	151,273	22,334
503.25,26	Over 1½ hp up to and including 2 hp	Number	74,375	n.a.	...	131,663	104,652	...
503.27-32	Over 2 hp and over	Number	122,367	57,586	...	141,555	99,711	...
507.51	Pumps and Pumping Machinery of all Types	...	...	...	15,870	...	...	21,293
511.01	Conveyors and Appliances	...	...	...	12,243	...	...	17,725
512.01	Hoists, Cranes and Lifting Machinery—Other than Electric Hoists or Hydraulic Hoists for Trucks	...	1,825	1,861	18,456r	1,927	1,885	18,786
513.01	Powered Fork Lift Store Trucks	Number	...	...	13,212	...	...	13,776
521.01	Mining and Drilling Machinery and Parts	...	...	...	19,661	...	...	24,831
523.05	Metalworking Machinery and Parts—Other than Machine Tools...	...	...	...	8,786	...	...	8,937
571.10	Locomotives, Railway Rolling Stock, Trams, Trolley Cars, and Underframes	...	...	...	28,405||	...	...	38,432||

* Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

† Saleable bricks removed from kiln, excluding firebricks.

‡ Includes insulating bricks and blocks, but excludes ladle bricks.

¶ Expressed in terms of 16 in x 8 in x 8 in blocks; including decorative blocks, lintels, and sill blocks; excluding architectural screen blocks and similar fancy blocks.

§ Including metal shearing and pressing machines and bench grinders and drills.

|| Total amount received during the year, including progress payments received on long term contracts, instead of the value of deliveries.

Table 792. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1970			Year ended 30 June 1972		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
				\$ thousand			\$ thousand	
•	Motor Vehicles—Cars, Station Wagons, Utilities, and Panel Vanst	Number	121,388	190,890	95,524	92,693	177,601	
591.21-23	Ships and Boats—							
591.00	Small Boats less than 5 tons Gross	Number	12,149†	4,970	14,961	14,465	6,316	
621.33	Fiberglass and Aluminium	Number	318,870	16,054	291,472	293,702	6,006‡	
643.03	Vessels 5 tons Gross and under, 50 tons Gross	Number	61,766	8,868	87,826	90,522	14,331	
643.15-37	Tires—Pneumatic—Truck and Bus	Number	271,697	7,747	256,992	257,750	7,194	
643.49,50	Radiograms—Automatic Multiple Play	Number	64,330	7,447	84,166	83,151	10,316	
643.52	Radio Receiving Sets	Number	5,399	644	21,015	19,663	2,802	
643.53	Television Only	Number	61,289	4,764	60,208	59,454	7,665	
643.55	19 inches and under	Number	61,657	8,150	62,542	60,113	9,813	
643.05	Over 19 inches up to and including 21 inches	Number	62,437	10,066	62,542	60,113	9,813	
	Over 21 inches up to and including 23 inches	Number	9,171	2,301	8,010	8,067	2,058	
	Over 23 inches	Number						
	Television Combined with Radio and Record Player or Changer (All Sizes)	Number						
652.21	Hot Water Systems (Complete) up to 200 gal Storage Capacity—Storage†—Displacement Type—Electric—	Number	78,883	6,163	88,006	88,729	7,651	
657.32	Full Mains Pressure	Number	128,893	27,995	165,945	158,282	36,604	
657.60	Domestic Electric Refrigerators§	Number	...	10,957	...	...	10,977
	Total Value of all Freestanding Commercial Refrigeration Cabinets	...	...	...	...	...	...
661.01	Cooking Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges—	Number	59,153	7,226	54,254	54,055	7,752	
672.01	Electric—Domestic Type—Fixed Ranges|| Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings, Valves and Parts (Non-ferrous)	Number	...	19,590	...	...	20,304

• Comprises commodity codes 581.02—32 and 582.04-06.
 † Includes vehicles which are sold by the manufacturer in a partly finished state.
 ‡ Total amount received during the year, including progress payments received on long-term contracts, instead of the value of deliveries.
 § With heating source as an integral part of water storage cylinder.
 || Including combination refrigerator-freezers.
 ¶ At least one hot plate/one oven separately heated, top-rating in excess of 10 amps but not more than 15 kW.

Table 792. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1970			Year ended 30 June 1972		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
				\$ thousand			\$ thousand	
681.01	Incandescent Lighting Units	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,144	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,472
681.11	Fluorescent Light Fittings*	.. .. .	.. .. .	10,831	.. .. .	.. .. .	13,696
684.01	Regulating, Starting, and Controlling Apparatus (Electric)†	.. .. .	.. .. .	44,880	.. .. .	.. .. .	50,079
685.13, 17	Batteries—New, Wet Cell—	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
686.01	Automotive S.L.I. (including Motor Cycle)	Thousand	1,105	13,186	1,089	1,078	14,148	
	Electric Household Fittings (Switches, Fuses, etc.)	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,002	.. .. .	.. .. .	6,799
693.02	Domestic Clothes Washing Machines—	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Fully Automatic‡	Number	68,261	17,607	88,137	88,137	18,125	
741.01	Furniture—	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
744.05	Wooden Furniture	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
744.07	Furniture and Storage Equipment Predominantly of Sheet Metal	.. .. .	.. .. .	577,21r	.. .. .	.. .. .	64,990
	Other Metal or Partly Metal Furniture and Office Equipment	.. .. .	.. .. .	14,084	.. .. .	.. .. .	9,636
772.02	Outerwear—Men's and Youths' (excl. Evening Wear)—	.. .. .	.. .. .	16,195r	.. .. .	.. .. .	24,526
	Short Length Coats and Jackets—	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Suit Coats§	Thousand	485	9,583	419	269	6,461	
	Trousers and Shorts—	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
770.51, 52	Suit Trousers (Long)¶	Thousand	503	3,418	446	358	4,205	
770.51, 55	Sports Trousers, Slacks, and Long School Trousers¶	Thousand	2,398	12,575	2,198	1,579	13,498	
772.84	Jeans¶	Thousand	1,655	5,204	2,988	2,572	12,020	
	Shorts (excluding Swim Shorts)	Thousand	2,339	6,838	2,119	2,099	7,027	
773.04, 05	Shirts—Men's and Youths'—	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
773.13, 18	Woven: Collar Attached, Business or Formal¶	Dozen	235,051r	9,912	261,242	196,826	11,310	
773.32, 33	Knitted: Sports Shirts¶	Dozen	393,264	5,808	343,121	163,635	6,130	
777.49	Brassieres (excluding Maternity Brassieres)¶	Dozen	288,678	5,899	348,725	335,938	6,863	
		Dozen	363,565	8,134	407,261	386,635	10,936	

* Assembled ready for installation (excluding tubes and shades of glass, but including starters).

† Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

‡ A complete cycle with one setting of the controls.

§ Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text on page 1019.

Table 792. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1970			Year ended 30 June 1972		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
784.24,26	Outerwear—Women's and Maids* (excl. Uniforms)—	Thousand	739	556	\$ thousand	817	570	\$ thousand
784.56,58	Suits (Other than Slack Suits)*	Thousand	6,723†	4,674†	6,014	7,118	4,339	7,343
	Frocks (Other than Sports and Bridal Wear)*	Thousand	..	..	31,336†	..	..	33,255
791.09	Boots, Shoes, and Sandals—	Thous. pair	1,015	1,014	5,872	799	846	5,699
791.39	Cemented (including Slip-lasted)—	Thous. pair	3,591	3,491	18,384	2,688	2,671	18,507
803.31	Deodorants—Personal	Thous. kg	503	490	3,196†	1,011	991	5,512
803.61	Talcum Powder	Thous. kg	4,100	4,092	5,070	4,358	4,297	6,396
804.01	Dentifrices	Thous. kg	4,759	4,774	9,480	4,787	4,804	10,653
806.06	Synthetic Detergents—	Tonne	1,893	1,869	4,050	3,316	3,003	6,971
806.16	For Personal Toilet Use—	Tonne	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Liquid, Paste, and Cream—Shampoo	Tonne	25,354	24,686	7,480	35,971	34,682	11,186
841.85	Felts—Needled or Bonded of Jute or Jute/Hair Mixtures (all Types except Carpet Felt)	Thous. sq m	7,470	7,452	5,278	7,900	6,883	6,188
844.22-27	Mattresses—Inner Spring	Thousand	277	274	5,302	274	272	6,245
851.07	Kitchenware (other than Electrically Powered)—	..	..	..	5,099	..	..	5,585
	Aluminium (excluding Cast Aluminium)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text on page 1019.
 † Size 2 and above.
 ‡ Containing 7 lb or less for solids, 1 gallon or less for liquids. Excluding dairy cleansers regardless of pack size.

Table 792. Principal Manufacturing Commodities (continued)

Commodity Code	Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30 June 1970			Year ended 30 June 1972		
			Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers		Quantity Produced	Sales and Transfers	
				Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value
864.31-39	Handbags—Ladies'	Thousand	2,715r	2,627r	\$ thousand 10,208r	1,901	\$ thousand 10,324	
871.01	Pharmaceutical Products of all Types for Human Use Animal and Veterinary Products—	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	93,400	.. .. .	117,245
872.19	Drenches and Antielmintics—Other than Phenothiazine and Organic Phosphates .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	11,833	.. .. .	13,361
899.11	Greeting Cards .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4,931	.. .. .	6,451
901.11	Envelopes .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6,107	.. .. .	6,547
941.09	Metal Barrels, Kegs, Drums, Vats, and Tanks	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	13,684	.. .. .	12,284
941.11	Metal Packers' Cans, Canisters, and Containers Containers, Bags, and Packets—	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	36,672r	.. .. .	48,738
943.02	Of Paperboard (including Strawboard, Chipboard, etc.)—	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	39,146r	.. .. .	47,025
943.03	Corrugated Fibre .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,345	.. .. .	5,804
943.05	Solid Fibre: Set up Boxes .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	19,587r	.. .. .	25,240
943.19	Of Paper—	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	7,620	.. .. .	9,272
948.01	Bags and Packets—Other than Multi-Wall Plastic Bottle Tops, Caps, and Closures .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4,576	.. .. .	5,159

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

The iron and steel basic products industry is the largest manufacturing industry in New South Wales, and has played a very significant part in the industrial development of the State.

The steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla produce about 85 per cent of Australia's steel output. These works are modern and efficient, and are controlled by an organisation which also owns large deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal, and other minerals, as well as 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.

The Port Kembla steel works has been developed as the major Australian manufacturing centre for flat steel products. The latest expansion phase is the largest to date. A fifth blast furnace and oxygen steelmaking plant installed in 1972 have increased plant capacity to 5,500,000 tonnes, and the rolling capacities of the flat products sections are being increased. A sixth coke oven battery has been built, and a new sinter plant is to be added to the two already in use.

The new blast furnace, No. 5, with an 11-metre hearth, and a nominal daily capacity of 4,500 tonnes, is Australia's largest, and the first built in the country with twin casting floors and external scaffold.

The Port Kembla mill complex comprises a 1,000 mm bloom mill, a rail and structural mill, a billet mill, and two merchant mills. The flat products division includes slabbing and roughing mills, a hot-finishing mill, a wide plate mill, temper mills and cold mills, and two electrolytic tinplate lines. There are also extensive finishing and heat treatment facilities.

Hot rolled coils from Port Kembla provide the feedstock for the manufacture of sheet steel products. The hot strip mill also provides feed for the tinplate lines. Hot rolled slit strip and narrow cold rolled strip are used in the automobile, building, and engineering industries and in general manufacturing.

The plate mill, rolling to 3,560 mm widths, supplies the pipeline and construction industries as well as general engineering.

Other products from the Port Kembla steel works include heavy rails, structural sections, and merchant bar.

At the Newcastle steel works, the blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, and rolling mills were extensively modernised and expanded during the 1950's and 1960's. There are now four coke oven batteries, a sinter plant with a four-metre strand, four blast furnaces, and three basic oxygen steel-making furnaces with an annual capacity of 2,200,000 tonnes.

One of the steelmaking furnaces serves a continuous casting plant which produces billet feed for one of the merchant mills and the rod mill.

Three of the product mills (a bar mill and two merchant mills) roll various bar shapes for the automotive, engineering, and similar industries. A high-speed rod mill produces coiled rod for use by Australia's wire-drawing industry. The skelp and strip mill produces about 400,000 tonnes per year of narrow hot rolled strip products, mainly for use in the pipe and tube industry. The cold rolling mill produces about 30,000 tonnes per year of the thinner, bright, rolled strip used for the manufacture of such commodities as car trim and fittings, steel appliances, furniture and office equipment, and components for electrical equipment.

The trends since 1938-39 in the production of iron and steel in New South Wales are illustrated in the next table:—

Table 793. Iron and Steel Production in N.S.W.

Year ended 31 May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Year ended 31 May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots
	Tonnes	Tonnes		Tonnes	Tonnes
1939	1,122,334	1,187,056	1968	4,361,787	5,689,160
1963	3,203,586	4,305,811	1969	4,268,210	5,653,849
1964	3,579,768	4,812,563	1970	4,367,685	5,795,465
1965	3,793,074	5,079,060	1971	4,593,836	5,708,385
1966	3,976,273	5,176,709	1972	4,574,927	5,770,669
1967	4,148,422	5,564,456	1973	5,457,193	6,208,251

Particulars of the overseas imports and exports of basic iron and steel products are shown in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

Chapter 40

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

SYSTEM OF STATISTICS FOR ELECTRICITY AND GAS INDUSTRIES

In 1967-68 and earlier years, data relating to the production of electricity and gas were collected as part of the annual factory census (see page 942). With the introduction of the system of integrated economic censuses in 1968-69, data relating to the electricity and gas industries were collected in a separate census (distinct from the manufacturing census), and the scope of the census was extended to include distribution as well as production.

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the electricity and gas censuses and other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses". That chapter also contains an explanation of how these new reporting units, concepts, definitions, and procedures differed from those used in earlier economic censuses.

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968-69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial census data with those derived from economic censuses for 1967-68 and earlier years will, in most cases, not be possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968-69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the statistics of production of electricity and gas published from 1968-69.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The electricity generation and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (introduced from 1968-69), covers all establishments engaged mainly in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity (including establishments engaged mainly in the repair or maintenance of electricity transmission lines).

Manuscript of this chapter prepared in September 1974.

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry in 1969-70 and 1971-72:—

Table 794. Electricity Establishments, N.S.W.: Summary of Operations

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72*	Particulars	1969-70	1971-72*
	No.	No.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Establishments Operating at 30 June	51	49	Sales, Transfers Out, and Other Operating Revenue	579,836	707,288
Persons Employed at End of June†—			Stocks at—		
Males	23,628	23,469	Beginning of Year ..	45,122	49,522
Females	2,358	2,395	End of Year	47,166	54,141
Persons	25,986	25,864	Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses ..	276,900r	345,021
Wages and Salaries Paid ..	\$ thous. 113,152	\$ thous. 139,734	Value Added‡	304,980r	366,885
			Fixed Capital Expenditure¶	165,271	154,313

* An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the year 1970-71.

† Includes own employees engaged on new construction.

‡ Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also page 950).

¶ Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

The generation of electricity in New South Wales has expanded very considerably since the mid-1940's. This expansion has reflected the greatly increased industrial activity, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas, and the increased use of domestic electric appliances.

Electricity generated in New South Wales amounted to 20,954 million kWh in 1969-70 and 24,276 million kWh in 1971-2. Electricity generating establishments used 7,541,339 tonnes of coal and 106,028 tonnes of fuel oil in 1969-70, and 8,392,921 tonnes and 141,119 tonnes respectively in 1971-72.

The State is dependent mainly on thermal stations using coal for the generation of electricity, although the contribution of the hydro-electric stations has increased significantly as the various stages of the Snowy Mountains Scheme (see page 1034) have been completed. In 1971-72, coal-fired stations and internal combustion plants generated 80 per cent of the total electricity output, and hydro-electric stations 20 per cent. As the principal producing centres for coal suitable for electricity generation are within a 200 kilometre radius of Sydney (at Newcastle, Bulli-Wollongong, and Lithgow), most of the electricity generating plant is located in this area.

Authorities engaged in retail distribution of electricity receive electricity in bulk through the N.S.W. Electricity Commission's Interconnected System. At 30 June 1973, there were 41 separate authorities (34 county councils, 5 municipal and shire councils, and 2 private franchise holders) engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in the State. These authorities supplied 1,703,467 consumers (including 1,523,387 residential and 179,414 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 30 June 1973 supplied 642,864 consumers (including 581,721 domestic, 46,115 commercial, and 15,000 industrial consumers) in 27 metropolitan local government areas.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Commission, which was established in 1950, is the major electricity generating authority in New South Wales. The electricity generated by the Commission is supplied in bulk to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies), to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

Under the Act which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State. It has since undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coal fields), interconnected high-tension transmission lines, and major sub-stations throughout the State. Some sections of the interconnected transmission system, through which most of the State's electricity consumers are now supplied, have been built for operation at 330,000 volts.

The Commission comprises a full-time chairman and vice-chairman and three part-time members, appointed for seven years, and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Mines and Power.

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1946, under the Electricity Development Act, to promote and regulate the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but regulates the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission. Other functions of the Authority include the provision of technical advice to retail electricity supply authorities on such matters as the framing of retail electricity tariffs, the administration of the Traffic Route Lighting Subsidy Scheme, and the implementation of safety regulations relating to consumers' installations, licensing of electricians, etc.

The Authority comprises a full-time chairman and six part-time members, and is responsible to the Minister for Mines and Power.

The Authority encourages the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. Under the subsidy scheme, local electricity suppliers receive subsidies from the Authority towards the cost of new rural transmission lines. The basic subsidy ranges up to \$800 of the capital cost per consumer; if the cost exceeds \$1,200 per consumer, additional subsidy, up to a maximum of \$240 per consumer, is granted at the rate of 60 per cent of the cost in excess of \$1,200. Both the basic and additional subsidies are payable in equal instalments over fifteen years. Rural electricity extensions costing \$92.2 million and subsidies amounting to \$38 million had been approved under the scheme up to 30 June 1974. By June 1974, 102,407 kilometres of new transmission lines had been constructed, bringing power to 66,000 additional farms and 38,000 other rural consumers. The rural electrification scheme has been virtually completed with almost 95 per cent of all farms in New South Wales now being supplied with electricity, compared with only 22 per cent in 1946.

Part of the net liability of local supply authorities in respect of rural electrification is to be offset by payments made by the Electricity Commission under a special scheme of financial assistance, which came into force in 1967-68, and was extended and modified in 1971 and again in 1972. Under the scheme as modified in 1972, a total amount of \$2,500,000

per annum is to be distributed by the Commission over the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76; the amount payable to each local supply authority is proportional to the ratio of its net liability to the total net liability of all local supply authorities in respect of rural electrification.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee, which was representative of the Australian, 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 Australian Parliament in 1949 to implement the Scheme. Agreements in 1957 between the Australian, 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 and completed in 1974, 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 2,337,000 megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1,353,000 megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 984,000 megalitres 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 kilometres 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 1035.

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 16.6-kilometre tunnel to Lake Eucumbene, which was created by the construction of a major dam on the Eucumbene River providing a gross storage capacity of 4,799,100 megalitres. From Lake Eucumbene, the water flows through the 22.2-kilometre Eucumbene-Tumut Tunnel into Tumut Pond Reservoir on the Tumut River, where the water from a diversion of the Tooma River (a tributary of the Murray) is also stored. This Tunnel may also be used, during periods of high flow, to divert waters of the Tumut River back to Lake Eucumbene for storage.

Water from Tumut Pond Reservoir is conveyed by pressure tunnel to Tumut 1 underground power station (installed capacity of 320,000 kW) and then discharged into Tumut 2 Pondage on the Tumut River. The water from Tumut 2 Pondage is then conveyed by another pressure tunnel to

Tumut 2 underground power station (capacity 280,000 kW). Downstream from Tumut 2 Station is located Talbingo Reservoir, formed by the construction of a 162-metre high dam and having a gross storage capacity of 920,550 megalitres. The largest station of the Scheme—Tumut 3 Power Station (generating capacity 1,500,000 kW and pumping capacity 297 cubic metres per second)—is located below Talbingo Reservoir. Water from this Reservoir passes through Tumut 3 Station to generate power during peak-load periods, and then discharges into Jounama Pondage; during off-peak periods, water from the Pondage is pumped back to Talbingo Reservoir to be used again during peak-load periods. Water passing over the spillway of Jounama Dam during peak-load production discharges into Blowering Reservoir (capacity 632,400 megalitres), which functions primarily to store water passed through the Tumut power stations during the winter and holds it for release to the Murrumbidgee River—through its tributary the Tumut River—as required for irrigation purposes. Blowering Power Station (capacity 80,000 kW) was constructed at the foot of Blowering Dam to utilise these releases for power production. Blowering Dam was constructed by the Snowy Mountains Authority as agent for the N.S.W. Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

With the commissioning of the sixth generating unit of Tumut 3 Station in August 1974, all projects of the Snowy-Tumut Development 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 amounts on the average, to 811,800 megalitres per annum, but, since 270,600 megalitres which now reach the Murray from the Tooma are diverted to the Tumut River, the total extra water actually reaching the Murray averages 541,200 megalitres per annum. A further 442,800 megalitres of water is gained each year from regulation.

The main link in this diversion is a 14.4-kilometre tunnel from the Snowy River at Island Bend, through the Dividing Range, to Geehi Reservoir on the Geehi River. Another tunnel, 23.5 kilometres 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 689,790 megalitres. These waters are pumped via a 10-kilometre 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 11 kilometres 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 33.5-metre high dam across the upper Snowy River, a 4.6-kilometre head-race tunnel, and pipelines leading to Guthega Power Station (capacity 60,000 kW), through which the water is returned to the Snowy River. The water then flows down the river to Island Bend Pondage to enter the main tunnel system.

The installation, in July 1969, of the fourth turbine, generator, and associated equipment of the Murray 2 Power Station marked the completion of the Snowy-Murray Development.

Utilisation of Power

Power from the generating stations in the Snowy Scheme is fed into the New South Wales and Victorian interconnected systems at central switching stations erected near the perimeter of the Snowy Mountains area. Transmission is at 330,000 volts. In normal circumstances, the power is used to meet the peak load needs of the States.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the Scheme is used to meet Federal requirements, and the balance is shared between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to New South Wales and one-third to Victoria. The electricity is purchased by the States at its cost of production (which includes the capital cost of the Scheme amortised over 70 years). No charge is made for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Expenditure on the Scheme amounted to \$796 million by 30 June 1973.

Snowy Mountains Council

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Australian, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments (see page 1034), 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 Australian Government, two members each to represent New South Wales and Victoria, and the Commissioner and another officer of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

At the request of the Council, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority carries out routine maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme, and the New South Wales Electricity Commission and State Electricity Commission of Victoria provide operating personnel in the power and switching stations.

GAS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The gas production and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (introduced from 1968-69), covers all establishments engaged mainly in the manufacture of town gas from coal or petroleum, or in the distribution of town or natural gas through town gas systems. Natural gas absorption plants and establishments engaged mainly in operating pipelines for the transport of natural gas are excluded from the industry.

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry in 1969-70 and 1971-72:—

Table 795. Gas Establishments, N.S.W.: Summary of Operations, 1969-70 and 1971-72

Particulars	1969-70	1971-72*	Particulars	1969-70	1971-72*
	No.	No.		\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Establishments Operating at 30 June	34	23	Sales, Transfers Out, and Other Operating Revenue	44,304	48,570
Persons Employed at End of June†—			Stocks at—		
Males	2,769	2,352	Beginning of Year ..	2,989	3,391
Females	502	524	End of Year	3,017	3,397
Persons	3,271	2,876	Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses ..	17,750	18,378
Wages and Salaries Paid ..	\$ thous. 11,814	\$ thous. 12,976	Value Added‡	26,582	30,199
			Fixed Capital Expenditure¶	2,034	4,208

* An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the year 1970-71.

† Includes own employees engaged on new construction.

‡ Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also page 950).

¶ Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals.

The quantities of coal used and of town gas and coke produced in gas works in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

Table 796. Gas Works, N.S.W.: Coal Used and Gas and Coke* Produced

Year ended 30 June	Coal used	Town gas produced†	Coke produced*	Year ended 30 June	Coal used	Town gas produced†	Coke produced*
	Tonnes	Million Megajoules	Tonnes		Tonnes	Million Megajoules	Tonnes
1939	589,690	6,243	421,246	1965	749,078	13,274	460,667
1946	811,880	8,523	509,148	1966	684,337	13,164	427,843
				1967	623,826	13,212	388,601
1961	861,082	13,153	508,431	1968	646,021	13,541	378,731
1962	811,506	13,051	516,709	1969	548,839	14,335	337,846
1963	741,575	12,873	455,900	1970	376,023	14,650	229,191
1964	744,543	13,012	453,973	1972	164,028	14,498	87,492

* Includes coke breeze. Metallurgical coke is produced in coke works.

† Includes petroleum gas incorporated in town gas mixtures.

In 1971-72, town gas production was 70 per cent greater than in 1945-46 and 132 per cent higher than in 1938-39. The usage of coal in the production of gas has fallen in recent years, and has been replaced to a large extent by oil and other petroleum feedstocks. The quantity of petroleum gas incorporated in town gas mixtures has also risen markedly.

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 Australian Government bonds. Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates, in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases.

NATURAL GAS

A pipeline is being constructed to supply New South Wales with natural gas from the Gidgealpa fields in the north-east of South Australia. The pipeline (from Gidgealpa to Sydney) is being constructed for the National Pipeline Authority as part of a proposed national pipeline grid.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

WHOLESALE TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of wholesale trade in Australia were first collected in the census of wholesale establishments, conducted as one of a series of fully integrated economic censuses in respect of the year 1968-69. The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of these censuses, are described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses".

CLASSIFICATION OF WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS

The scope of "wholesale trade" is defined in the A.S.I.C. (introduced from 1968-69) in the broad sense to include the re-sale (by agents or principals) of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers, or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants (who take title to the goods they sell), manufacturers' sales branches which hold stocks, commission agents (including import and export agents and purchasing agents), petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

In the case of certain commodities such as farm supplies (e.g., seed, fertilisers) or building materials and supplies (e.g., paint, hand-tools, etc.), it is normal trade practice to regard as "retail sales" sales to such business users as farmers, building tradesmen, or professional users, although such sales are treated conceptually as "wholesale sales" in economic statistics. Moreover, it is quite common for establishments which sell such commodities to make, in addition, considerable sales of these items to final consumers for personal or household consumption. To take account of these practices, a number of the classes in the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. have been defined to include both wholesalers and retailers of such commodities. Thus, A.S.I.C. Class 4672 "Builders' Hardware and Building Materials, n.e.c." includes all establishments engaged mainly in the selling, whether by wholesale or retail, of such items as plumbers' fittings, paints, nails, hand-tools, gravel, glass, fence posts, bricks, or tiles.

Establishments engaged mainly in leasing or hiring industrial machinery, transport equipment (excluding motor vehicles), or other plant and equipment, without operators, for periods of one year or more, from stocks physically held for this purpose are treated as wholesale establishments.

Certain kinds of activity, other than selling, are commonly carried out by establishments classified to Wholesale Trade—and for this reason, are included in the appropriate classes in the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. The more important activities, with the appropriate A.S.I.C. class specified, include the following:—

- (a) Blending industrial or lubricating oils from refinery base stock (Class 4640);
- (b) Repairing tractors, agricultural and construction machinery and equipment (Class 4661);

- (c) Repairing or servicing business machines and equipment (Class 4664);
- (d) Glazing (Class 4672);
- (e) Washing or packing fresh fruit and vegetables (Class 4713);
- (f) Pulping, dehydrating, or preserving eggs (Class 4715);
- (g) Bottling or breaking down bulk quantities of wine and spirits (Class 4717); and
- (h) Blending or re-packing tea, re-packing flour, cereal food products, dried fruits, and certain groceries (Class 4719).

Similarly, the retailing of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc., boats, out-board motors, and caravans is commonly carried out by establishments also engaged in the wholesaling of these commodities. Establishments engaged mainly in the wholesale or retail selling of these commodities are classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. All wholesale sales made by these establishments are, however, included in wholesale trade commodity statistics.

The detailed classification of the Wholesale Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. into industry groups (3-digit level) and classes (4-digit level) is set out below:—

WHOLESALE TRADE		WHOLESALE TRADE—continued	
461	General Wholesaling—	467	Building Materials and Supplies—
4610	General wholesaling.	4671	Timber.
462	Wool Selling Brokers, Stock and Station Agents, and Wholesalers of Farm Supplies—	4672	Builders' hardware and building materials, n.e.c.
4620	Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents, and wholesalers of farm supplies.	468	Household Appliances and Hardware, Furniture, and Floor Coverings—
463	Wool Buying Brokers, Wool, Skin, and Hide Merchants (except Wool Selling Brokers), and Wholesalers of Cereal Grains and Agricultural Products, n.e.c.—	4681	Household appliances, radio and television sets.
4631	Wool buying brokers and wool, skin, and hide merchants.	4682	China, glassware, kitchenware, and garden equipment.
4632	Cereal grains.	4683	Furniture and floor coverings.
4633	Agricultural products, n.e.c.	469	Clothing, Footwear, and Textile Products, n.e.c.—
464	Petroleum and Petroleum Products—	4691	Men's and boys' clothing.
4640	Petroleum and petroleum products.	4692	Women's, girls', and infants' clothing.
465	Other Minerals, Metals, and Chemicals—	4693	Footwear.
4651	Iron and steel.	4694	Textiles and textile products, n.e.c.
4652	Metal scrap.	471	Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Products—
4653	Metals and minerals, n.e.c.	4711	Meat.
4654	Chemicals and allied products, n.e.c.	4712	Poultry, smallgoods, and dairy products.
466	Machinery and Equipment—	4713	Fruit and vegetables.
4661	Agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment (including parts).	4714	Fish.
4662	Tyres and motor vehicle parts and accessories.	4715	Eggs.
4663	Professional and scientific equipment.	4716	Confectionary and soft drinks.
4664	Business machines and equipment (including electronic computers).	4717	Beer, wine, and spirits.
4665	Electrical and electronic equipment, n.e.c.	4718	Cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco.
4666	Industrial machinery, parts and equipment, n.e.c.	4719	Groceries, and food, n.e.c.
		472	Other Wholesaling—
		4721	Photographic equipment and supplies.
		4722	Watches, clocks, and jewellery.
		4723	Toys and sporting goods.
		4724	Books, periodicals, stationery, paper, and paper products.
		4725	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, toiletries, and soap.
		4726	Wholesaling, n.e.c.

STATISTICS OF WHOLESALE TRADE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The general structure of wholesale trade in New South Wales is illustrated in the next table, which summarises the operations of wholesale establishments in 1968–69 according to industry class.

Table 797. Wholesale Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Class, N.S.W., 1968-69

Industry Group and Class	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Establishments Operating at 30 June †	No. of Persons Employed at end of June ‡	Wages and Salaries Paid ¶	Stocks at end of Year	Value Added §
				\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
General Wholesaling	461	109	2,871	8,974	15,172	19,948
Wool Selling Brokers, Stock and Station Agents, and Wholesalers of Farm Supplies	462	1,026	8,555	24,852	15,761	55,358
Wool Buying Brokers, Wool, Skin, and Hide Merchants (except Wool Selling Brokers), and Wholesalers of Cereal Grains and Agricultural Products, n.e.c.—	463					
Wool buying brokers and wool, skin, and hide merchants	4631	219	1,750	6,207	20,491	14,761
Cereal grains	4632	84	639	1,688	11,508	12,295
Agricultural products, n.e.c.	4633	66	386	736	424	2,201
Petroleum Products	464	767	7,091	24,858	39,179r	113,324
Other Minerals, Metals, and Chemicals—	465					
Iron and steel	4651	119	2,242	8,206	27,328	22,981
Metal scrap	4652	110	770	2,292	1,317	5,130
Metals and minerals, n.e.c.	4653	87	1,257	4,912	12,951	15,131
Chemicals and allied products, n.e.c.	4654	183	2,743	10,190	30,438	32,240
Machinery and Equipment—	466					
Agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment (including parts)	4661	604	6,169	18,633	57,622	51,906
Tyres and motor vehicle parts and accessories	4662	366	6,066	18,145	37,675	42,006
Professional and scientific equipment	4663	118	1,480	4,891	10,734	11,245
Business machines and equipment (including electronic computers)	4664	198	5,521	20,409	20,223	45,604
Electrical and electronic equipment, n.e.c.	4665	380	5,201	17,336	37,432	42,059
Industrial machinery, parts, and equipment, n.e.c.	4666	681	9,211	32,070	69,203	72,243
Building Materials and Supplies—	467					
Timber	4671	365	3,619	10,684	18,536	23,916
Builders' hardware and building materials, n.e.c.	4672	1,392	14,530r	40,532	50,649	82,434
Household Appliances and Hardware, Furniture, and Floor Coverings—	468					
Household appliances, radio, and television sets	4681	183	3,178	9,638	17,583	31,691
China, glassware, kitchenware, and garden equipment	4682	194	1,520	4,163	7,707	10,426
Furniture and floor coverings	4683	180	1,173	3,204	5,730	8,887
Clothing, Footwear, and Textile Products, n.e.c.—	469					
Men's and boys' clothing	4691	203	1,540	4,383	12,030	12,757
Women's, girls', and infants' clothing	4692	326	2,341	6,121	8,243	16,984
Footwear	4693	96	654	1,836	1,737	5,313
Textiles and textile products, n.e.c.	4694	511	3,827	11,609	29,865	30,109
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Products—	471					
Meat	4711	181	1,870	5,959	4,978	16,147
Poultry, smallgoods, and dairy products	4712	288	2,804	8,272	4,492	17,498
Fruit and vegetables	4713	319	2,568	6,263	1,205	13,520
Fish	4714	77	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Eggs	4715	29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Confectionery and soft drinks	4716	210	1,370	3,374	3,306	7,381
Beer, wine, and spirits	4717	98	1,844	5,840	14,197	22,030
Cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco	4718	63	1,367	4,204	9,387	13,380
Groceries and food, n.e.c.	4719	491	5,867	17,072	34,603	46,282
Other Wholesaling—	472					
Photographic equipment and supplies	4721	53	1,083	3,325	5,452	10,967
Watches, clocks, and jewellery	4722	183	1,030	2,537	7,472	6,915
Toys and sporting goods	4723	169	1,156	3,220	7,303	8,733
Books, periodicals, stationery, paper, and paper products	4724	424	4,948	14,339	25,436	37,450
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, toiletries, and soap	4725	310	5,321	15,520	23,482	43,690
Wholesaling, n.e.c.	4726	420	2,959	8,031	10,992	19,284
Total, Wholesaling		11,882	130,387r	399,520	718,161	1,053,729

* Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Group or Class Code No. (see page 1040).

† Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

‡ Working proprietors at end of June and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

¶ Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

§ Represents sales on own account, transfers out and other operating revenue, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also page 950).

The following table gives details of the number of persons employed and wages and salaries paid by wholesale establishments in 1968-69, classified by industry group:—

Table 798. Wholesale Establishments: Number, Employment, and Wages and Salaries, by Industry Group, N.S.W., 1968-69

Industry Group	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Establishments Operating at 30 June †	Number of Persons Employed at end of June ‡			Wages and Salaries Paid ¶
			Males	Females	Persons	
General Wholesaling	461	109	2,067	804	2,871	\$ thous. 8,974
Wool Selling Brokers, Stock and Station Agents and Wholesalers of Farm Supplies .. .	462	1,026	6,367	2,188	8,555	24,852
Wool Buying Brokers, Wool, Skin, and Hide Merchants (except Wool Selling Brokers), and Wholesalers of Cereal Grains and Agricultural Products, n.e.c.	463	369	2,046	729	2,775	8,630
Petroleum Products	464	767	5,958	1,133	7,091	24,858
Other Minerals, Metals, and Chemicals	465	499	5,304	1,708	7,012	25,600
Machinery and Equipment .. .	466	2,347	25,540	8,108	33,648	111,484
Building Materials and Supplies ..	467	1,757	14,121 _r	4,028	18,149 _r	51,216
Household Appliances and Hardware, Furniture, and Floor Coverings	468	557	3,860	2,011	5,871	17,006
Clothing, Footwear, and Textile Products, n.e.c.	469	1,136	4,771	3,591	8,362	23,949
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Products	471	1,756	13,981	5,575	19,556	55,979
Other Wholesaling	472	1,559	10,217	6,280	16,497	46,971
Total, Wholesaling ..		11,882	94,232_r	36,155	130,387_r	399,520

* Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Group Code No. (see page 1040).

† Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

‡ Working proprietors at end of June and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

¶ Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

The industry group employing the largest number of persons at the end of June 1969 was "machinery and equipment" (26 per cent of total employment in wholesale establishments), followed by "food, beverages, and tobacco products" (15 per cent) and "building materials and supplies" (14 per cent).

The following table shows the value added in wholesale trade, by industry groups in 1968-69:—

Table 799. Wholesale Establishments: Turnover, Stocks, and Value Added, by Industry Group, N.S.W., 1968-69

Industry Group	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Turnover †	Stocks		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses ‡	Value Added ¶	Sales or Purchases on Commission
			At Beginning of Year	At End of Year			
		\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
General Wholesaling ..	461	134,869	13,671	15,172	116,422	19,948	120,822
Wool Selling Brokers, Stock and Station Agents, and Wholesalers of Farm Supplies ..	462	181,994	15,070	15,761	127,328	55,358	760,889
Wool Buying Brokers, Wool, Skin, and Hide Merchants (except Wool Selling Brokers), and Wholesalers of Cereal Grains and Agricultural Products, n.e.c. ..	463	280,024	28,427	32,423	254,762	29,257	242,335
Petroleum Products ..	464	529,469 ^r	30,669	39,177	424,652	113,324	452,190
Other Minerals, Metals, and Chemicals ..	465	574,179	56,120	72,035	514,612	75,482	173,740
Machinery and Equipment ..	466	1,084,372	213,293	232,890	838,904	265,063	101,800
Building Materials and Supplies ..	467	556,576 ^r	63,137	69,185	456,276	106,351	93,406
Household Appliances and Hardware, Furniture, and Floor Coverings ..	468	233,837	26,941	31,020	186,912	51,004	77,078 ^r
Clothing, Footwear, and Textile Products, n.e.c. ..	469	374,981	48,110	51,874	313,581	65,163	232,262
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Products ..	471	1,250,312	73,798	78,488	1,109,264	145,738	233,979
Other Wholesaling ..	472	549,148	75,543	80,137	426,703	127,039	131,537
Total, Wholesaling ..		5,749,762	644,778	718,161	4,769,415	1,053,729	2,620,038

* Australian Standard Industrial Classification: Group Code No. (see page 1040).

† Represents sales of goods owned by the enterprise, commissions received on sales or purchases of goods by other enterprises, goods withdrawn from stocks for own use as fixed tangible assets or for rental or lease, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, and all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise.

‡ Represents purchases of goods for resale and materials for manufacturing, transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, charges for commission and sub-contract work, purchases of wrapping and packaging materials and electricity and fuel, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments.

¶ Represents turnover, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

In the statistics of wholesale trade, establishments are also classified according to a supplementary classification, by broad type of operation. The next two tables provide a summary of the operations of wholesale establishments classified by broad type of operation.

Table 800. Wholesale Establishments: Number, Employment, and Wages and Salaries, by Broad Type of Operation, N.S.W., 1968-69

Broad Type of Operation	Establishments operating at 30 June *	Number of persons employed at end of June *			Wages and Salaries Paid *
		Males	Females	Persons	
Primary Produce Dealers or Agents ..	1,141	7,415	2,767	10,182	\$ thous. 27,899
Wholesale Merchants— Import and/or Export Merchants ..	1,477	11,513	6,082	17,595	57,430
Other Wholesale Merchants	6,757	56,520	21,548	78,068	231,326
Manufacturers' Sales Branches holding Stocks	423	7,377	2,130	9,507	31,581
Commission Agents or Brokers	1,178	4,054	2,185	6,239	20,312
Petroleum Distributors	754	5,840	1,097	6,937	24,433
Repairers and Lessors of Machinery and Equipment	152	1,513	346	1,859	6,538
Total, Wholesaling	11,882	94,232	36,155	130,387	399,520

* See footnotes, Table 797.

The sum of the categories for wholesale sales, commissions received, and other operating revenue, as shown in the next table, constitute "turnover".

Table 801. Wholesale Establishments: Wholesale Sales and Other Revenue, Commission Sales, Value Added, and Stocks, by Broad Type of Operation, N.S.W. 1968-69

Broad Type of Operation	Wholesale Sales (including Transfers Out)	Commissions Received	Other Operating Revenue *	Sales or Purchases on Commission	Value Added †	Stocks at 30 June
Primary Produce Dealers or Agents	235,462	26,530	27,265	790,181	67,998	22,492
Wholesale Merchants— Import and/or Export Merchants	995,251	5,025	12,564	108,255	153,362	167,063
Other Wholesale Merchants	3,123,470	7,921	72,936	97,195	546,119	410,147
Manufacturers' Sales Branches holding Stocks	493,969	17,625	6,061	170,159	102,669	58,075
Commission Agents or Brokers	124,324	39,096	2,390	1,001,752	47,605	19,182
Petroleum Distributors	452,538	55,989	16,812	452,017	111,994	39,035
Repairers and Lessors of Machinery and Equipment	9,744	34	24,758	478	23,984	2,167
Total, Wholesaling	5,434,757	152,220	162,784	2,620,038	1,053,729	718,161

* Includes retail sales totalling \$50,931,000.

† See footnote §, Table 797.

The following table shows particulars of the wholesale establishments operating in the various statistical divisions of the State in 1968-69:—

Table 802. Wholesale Establishments in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., 1968-69

Statistical Division	Establishments in Operation at end of June*	Number of Persons Employed at end of June*	Wages and Salaries Paid*
			\$ thousand
Sydney—			
City of Sydney	2,665	36,416	119,454
Balance of Sydney Statistical Division	5,238	67,893 _r	215,550
Total, Sydney	7,903	104,309 _r	335,004
Outer Sydney	158	906	2,001
Hunter—			
Newcastle Statistical District ..	605	5,943	16,770
Balance of Hunter	110	500	989
Total, Hunter	715	6,443	17,759
Illawarra—			
Wollongong Statistical District	201	1,792	5,187
Balance of Illawarra	77	442	1,098
Total, Illawarra	278	2,234	6,285
North Coast	465	2,975	6,606
Northern	515	2,970	6,803
North-Western	355	1,550	3,339
Central West	449	2,284	5,263
South-Eastern	289	1,752	4,467
Murrumbidgee	416 _r	2,605	6,086
Murray	263	1,970	4,917
Far West	76	389	990
Total, N.S.W.	11,882 _r	130,387 _r	399,520

* See footnotes, Table 797.

RETAIL TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of retail trade in Australia are available principally from periodic censuses of retail establishments. The most recent census for which results are available relates to the year 1968-69, and 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 retail trade. Supplementary data covering the operations of selected service establishments were collected as part of the census of retail establishments; the service establishments included in the 1968-69 census were motion picture theatres, cafes and restaurants, licensed hotels, licensed motels and wine saloons, licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, and hairdressing and beauty salons. A census of retail establishments and selected service establishments was conducted in respect of the year 1973-74 and the results of this census are expected to be published in the second half of 1975. The scope, range of data items, etc. for this census differ from those for the 1968-69 Census and details of these differences are given in the chapter "Integrated Economic 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, the survey estimates shown in this chapter being based on the 1968-69 Census (see Table 813).

SYSTEM OF STATISTICS FOR RETAIL TRADE

Statistics for 1968-69

The introduction of integrated economic censuses involved the development of new concepts, definitions, and procedures, and represented the first attempt in Australia to compile statistics relating to the activities covered by the censuses on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts, and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standard data items used in the conduct of the integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in the chapter "Integrated Economic Censuses". This chapter also contains an explanation of how these new reporting units, concepts, definitions, and procedures differ from those used in earlier economic censuses. (A more detailed description of the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C., and of the classification of the selected service establishments for which data were collected in the 1968-69 census, is given later in this chapter.)

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced in 1968-69 (new units, concepts, variation in some commodity groupings, etc.), it is not possible to make direct comparison between data obtained from the 1968-69 Retail Census and those obtained from previous retail censuses or from monthly and quarterly retail surveys based on previous retail censuses.

Statistics for 1956-57 and 1961-62

These censuses of retail establishments covered (in general terms) the retail trading activities of establishments which normally sold goods at retail to the general public from fixed premises (shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards). Wholesalers and manufacturers who regularly sold at retail to the general public were included in respect of their retail sales. The censuses covered hotels, garages, and service stations, etc. in addition to retail shops as generally understood, but excluded licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, motion picture theatres, real estate agents, timber yards, etc. (Details of the operations of licensed clubs, laundries and dry cleaners, and motion picture theatres were obtained from supplementary collections carried out in conjunction with the censuses, but all details of these operations are excluded from the tables included in this chapter.) Vendors of bread delivered to customers' houses were included if the bread was delivered in bakeries' own vehicles, but other vendors of delivered bread and vendors of delivered milk were, in general, excluded.

The particulars of retail sales of goods (as obtained from the censuses) were designed to cover sales, to the final consumer, of new and second-hand goods generally used for household and personal purposes. Sales of building materials, farm and industrial machinery, etc. were therefore excluded; but retail sales of motor vehicles and parts were included, whether for private, industrial, commercial, or farm use.

The scope of the 1961-62 census differed from that of the earlier census in that sales of builders' hardware and supplies, business machines and equipment, grain, seed, fertilisers, agricultural supplies, and tractors were excluded. The figures shown below for the 1956-57 census have been adjusted (for comparative purposes) to exclude sales of these commodities.

Establishments which had total retail sales of goods valued at less than \$1,000 during the year under review were excluded from the scope of the censuses. The supplementary particulars of the takings from services often associated with retailing related to establishments which had takings for these services greater than \$1,000 during the year under review and to the establishments which were otherwise within the scope of the censuses.

Classification of Retail and Selected Service Establishments

In the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, the term "retail trade" is used, generally speaking, to include the re-sale of new or used goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption. The types of business engaged in retail trade are department stores and other shops, stalls, mail order houses, hawkers, door-to-door sellers, milk and bread vendors, vending machine operators, and consumer co-operatives. Establishments mainly selling goods on a commission basis to final consumers for personal or household consumption are included. However, establishments such as cafes, restaurants, licensed hotels, clubs, etc. are included in the A.S.I.C. Division "Entertainment, Recreation, Restaurants, Hotels and Personal Services". Establishments engaged mainly in hiring out consumer goods and those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing cakes are included in retail trade, but those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing bread are included in manufacturing.

The sales of certain commodities, such as farm supplies, basic building materials, and builders' hardware and supplies are treated conceptually as wholesale sales in economic statistics, despite the fact that there is a considerable volume of sales of these commodities to final consumers for personal or household consumption. Establishments engaged mainly in selling these commodities are therefore classified to Wholesale Trade (see page 1039).

Certain kinds of activity, other than selling, are also commonly carried out by establishments classified to Retail Trade, and, for this reason, are included in the appropriate classes in the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. The more important activities, with the appropriate A.S.I.C. class code number specified, include the following:—

- (a) Installing or repairing blinds and awnings or laying floor coverings (Class 4841);
- (b) Making and installing curtains (Class 4842);
- (c) Installing household appliances of certain types, or repairing non-electric household appliances (Class 4851);
- (d) Repairing household electric appliances (Class 4852);

- (e) Repairing footwear (Class 4846);
- (f) Repairing or servicing motor vehicles (Classes 4861, 4864, 4865, and 4866), except engine re-conditioning;
- (g) Tyre retreading (Class 4863); and
- (h) Custom tailoring or dressmaking (Classes 4843 and 4844).

Similarly, the wholesaling of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc., boats, outboard motors, and caravans is commonly carried out by establishments also engaged in the retailing of these commodities. Establishments engaged mainly in the wholesale or retail selling of these commodities are classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. Wholesale sales made by these establishments are, however, excluded from the retail trade commodity statistics.

The detailed classification of the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. into industry groups (3-digit level) and classes (4-digit level) and the industry classes (4-digit level) of the selected service establishments for which data were collected as part of the 1968-69 census of retail establishments are set out below.

RETAIL TRADE	
481	Department, Variety, and General Stores—
4811	Department Stores.
4812	Variety Stores.
4813	General Stores.
482	Food Stores—
4821	Supermarkets.
4822	Groceries, Smallgoods, and Tobacco Products.
4823	Meat.
4824	Fruit and Vegetables.
4825	Beer, Wine, and Spirits.
4826	Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, and Cut Lunches.
4827	Fish, Chips, and Hamburgers.
4828	Bread, Cakes, and Pastries.
483	Bread and Milk Vendors—
4831	Bread Vendors.
4832	Milk Vendors.
484	Furniture, Floor Coverings, Fabrics, Clothing, and Footwear—
4841	Furniture and Floor Coverings.
4842	Fabrics and Household Textiles.
4843	Men's and Boys' Clothing.
4844	Women's, Girls', and Infants' Clothing.
4845	Footwear.
4846	Footwear Repair.
485	Household Appliances and Hardware—
4851	Household Appliances.
4852	Household Electric Appliance Repair.
4853	China, Glassware, and Domestic Hardware.
4854	Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.
4855	Musical Instruments and Phonograph Records.

RETAIL TRADE—continued	
486	Dealers in Motor Vehicles and Boats and Retailers of Petrol, Motor Vehicle Parts, Tyres, and Related Products—
4861	New Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories (except Tyres and Batteries) and Motor Vehicle Repair (except Smash Repair).
4862	Used Motor Vehicles and Parts (including Wrecking).
4863	Motor Tyres and Batteries (including Tyre Retreading).
4864	Service Stations.
4865	Motor Vehicle Smash Repair.
4866	Motor Cycles, Parts, and Accessories.
4867	Boats, Outboard Motors, and Caravans.
487	Other Retailers—
4871	Pharmacies.
4872	Photographic Equipment and Supplies.
4873	Sporting Goods, Bicycles, and Toys.
4874	Books, Stationery, Newspapers, and Periodicals.
4875	Antiques, Second Hand Goods, and Disposals.
4876	Nursery Stock and Cut Flowers.
4877	Retailing, n.e.c.

SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

9113	Motion Picture Theatres.
9211	Cafes and Restaurants.
9212	Licensed Hotels, Motels, and Wine Saloons.
9221	Licensed Bowling Clubs.
9222	Licensed Golf Clubs.
9223	Licensed Clubs, n.e.c.
9310	Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services.
9321	Men's Hairdressing.
9322	Women's Hairdressing and Beauty Salons.

Before the introduction of the A.S.I.C., special classifications of retail establishments were designed for retail census purposes (and used also for retail survey purposes). The classification used in the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses is, broadly speaking, that shown in Tables 809-812 in this issue.

RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN N.S.W., 1968-69

The general structure of the retail and selected service industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of retail and selected service establishments in 1968-69 according to industry group or class :—

Table 803. Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Group or Class, N.S.W., 1968-69

Industry Group and Class	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Establish- ments in Operation at end of Year †	Number of Persons Employ- ed at end of June ‡	Wages and Salaries Paid ¶	Stocks at end of Year	Value Added §
				\$ thousand		
Department, Variety, and General Stores	481	1,022	44,886	98,021	103,726	180,963
Food Stores	482	18,754	76,716	100,005	63,608	242,317
Bread and Milk Vendors	483	2,807	6,178	2,197	25	17,276
Clothing, Fabrics, and Furniture Stores	484	6,836	27,339	45,680	84,073r	119,842r
Household Appliance and Hardware Stores	485	2,958	14,547	30,892	41,129	77,011
Motor Vehicle Dealers and Petrol and Tyre Retailers	486	9,084	59,684	129,224	122,849	318,495r
Other Retailers	487	6,075	27,020	39,060	52,929	111,706
Total, Retail Establishments		47,536	256,370	445,080	468,339r	1,067,609r
Motion Picture Theatres	9113	252	2,647	4,593	50	10,183
Restaurants and Licensed Hotels	9211-9212	3,935	45,635	76,255	14,213	181,912
Licensed Clubs	9221-9223	1,439	29,211	64,809	5,735	173,701r
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	9310	890	8,216	14,557	541	26,511
Hairdressing and Beauty Saloons	9321-9322	3,718r	10,828r	11,446r	1,049	26,798r
Total, Selected Service Establishments		10,234r	96,537r	171,660r	21,590	419,105r
Total, Retail and Selected Service Estab- lishments		57,770r	352,907r	616,740r	489,929r	1,486,714r

* Australian Standard Industrial Classification : Group or Class Code No. (see page 1048).

† Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

‡ Working proprietors at the end of June, unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the last week of June, and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June (including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units).

¶ Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

§ Represents turnover, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

The following two tables summarise the operations of retail and selected service establishments in New South Wales in 1968-69, classified by individual industry classes.

Table 804. Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Number of Establishments, Employment, and Wages and Salaries, by Industry Class, N.S.W., 1968-69

Industry Class	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Establishments in Operation at end of Year *	Number of Persons Employed at end of June *			Wages and Salaries Paid *	Wages and Salaries Paid per Employee
			Males	Females	Persons		
						\$ thous.	\$
Department, Variety, and General Stores—							
Department Stores	4811	121	10,902	19,846	30,748	72,553	2,360
Variety and General Stores ..	4812, 4813	901	4,698	9,440	14,138	25,469	1,942
Food Stores—							
Supermarkets	4821	249	5,462	6,360	11,822	26,982	2,284
Grocers and Tobacconists ..	4822	8,582	11,281	14,909	26,190	22,315	1,762
Butchers	4823	3,298	10,271	2,396	12,667	26,205	2,835
Fruit and Vegetable Stores ..	4824	1,902	3,439	3,433	6,872	5,469	1,628
Liquor Stores	4825	190	493	331	824	1,274	2,085
Confectionery and Soft Drink Shops	4826	2,198	2,754	5,474	8,228	6,809	1,515
Fish, Chips, and Hamburger Shops	4827	1,263	2,047	2,532	4,579	3,494	1,464
Bread and Cake Shops	4828	1,072	2,058	3,476	5,534	7,457	1,843
Bread and Milk Vendors—							
Bread Vendors	4831	613	694	252	946	254	1,351
Milk Vendors	4832	2,194	3,650	1,582	5,232	1,943	1,282
Clothing, Fabrics, and Furniture Stores—							
Furniture and Floor Covering Stores	4841	710	2,737	1,225	3,962	9,345	2,744
Fabrics and Household Textile Stores	4842	831	966	2,425	3,391	5,367	2,097
Men's and Boys' Wear Stores ..	4843	1,230	3,396	2,054	5,450	9,942	2,292
Women's, Girls', and Infants' Wear Stores	4844	2,688	1,651	8,600	10,251	15,028	1,925
Footwear Stores	4845	733	1,041	2,153	3,194	5,272	2,069
Shoe Repairers	4846	644	872	219	1,091	726	2,086
Household Appliance and Hardware Stores—							
Household Appliance Stores ..	4851	991	3,838	2,109	5,947	14,799	2,879
Household Electric Appliance Repairers	4852	385	1,732	564	2,296	5,962	3,097
China, Glassware, and Domestic Hardware Stores	4853	613	1,134	1,173	2,307	3,365	2,132
Watchmakers and Jewellers ..	4854	798	1,370	1,582	2,952	4,788	2,330
Musical Instrument and Record Stores	4855	171	437	608	1,045	1,978	2,248
Motor Vehicle Dealers and Petrol and Tyre Retailers—							
New Motor Vehicle Dealers and Motor Vehicle Repairers (except Smash Repair) ..	4861	2,585	22,009	4,322	26,331	65,936	2,743
Used Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4862	775	3,578	657	4,235	11,231	3,010
Tyre and Battery Retailers and Tyre Rereaders	4863	485	3,108	473	3,581	10,109	3,000
Service Stations	4864	3,717	13,113	3,840	16,953	23,425	2,054
Smash Repair Workshops	4865	1,254	6,493	786	7,279	15,541	2,616
Motor Cycle Dealers	4866	117	488	118	606	1,333	2,682
Boat and Caravan Dealers	4867	151	537	162	699	1,649	2,804
Other Retailers—							
Pharmacies	4871	2,165	3,771	7,162	10,933	18,492	2,222
Photographic Equipment Stores ..	4872	131	378	213	591	1,309	2,661
Sporting Goods, Bicycle, and Toy Shops	4873	668	1,130	811	1,941	2,342	2,065
Newsagents, Stationers, and Booksellers	4874	1,328	3,572	4,079	7,651	10,488	1,860
Antique and Second Hand Goods Dealers	4875	565	704	905	1,609	1,418	1,967
Nurserymen and Florists	4876	527	654	1,067	1,721	1,738	1,743
Retailers, n.e.c.	4877	691	1,201	1,373	2,574	3,273	1,875
Total, Retail Establishments ..		47,536	137,659	118,711	256,370	445,080	2,278
Motion Picture Theatres	9113	252	1,357	1,290	2,647	4,593	1,896
Cafes and Restaurants	9211	1,813r	5,964r	9,429r	15,393r	21,987r	1,716r
Licensed Hotels, Motels, and Wine Saloons	9212	2,122r	12,721r	17,521r	30,242r	54,269r	1,989r
Licensed Bowling Clubs	9221	539	3,175	1,362	4,537	9,947	2,192
Licensed Golf Clubs	9222	227	2,035	690	2,725	6,336	2,325
Licensed Clubs, n.e.c.	9223	673	15,344	6,605	21,949	48,526	2,211
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	9310	890	2,851	5,365	8,216	14,557	1,974
Men's Hairdressing	9321	1,433	2,153	363	2,516	1,777	1,964
Women's Hairdressing and Beauty Salons	9322	2,285r	1,152r	7,160r	8,312r	9,669r	1,629r
Total, Selected Service Establishments ..		10,234r	46,752r	49,785r	96,537r	171,660r	1,997r
Total, Retail and Selected Service Establishments ..		57,770r	184,411r	168,496r	352,907r	616,740r	2,192

* See footnotes, Table 803.

Table 805. Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Turnover, Stocks, and Value Added, by Industry Class, N.S.W., 1968-69

Industry Class	A.S.I.C. Code No. *	Turnover†	Stocks		Purchases, Transfers In, and Selected Expenses	Value Added *
			At Beginning of Year	At End of Year		
\$ thousand						
Department, Variety, and General Stores—						
Department Stores	4811	456,943	66,131	68,543	333,880	125,475
Variety and General Stores	4812, 4813	227,312	32,877	35,183	174,129	55,487
Food Stores—						
Supermarkets	4821	248,081	15,861	18,368	208,264	42,324
Grocers and Tobacconists	4822	449,812	32,167	35,614	380,026	73,233
Butchers	4823	224,372	2,165	2,290	169,242	55,255
Fruit and Vegetables Stores	4824	81,895	1,427	1,495	62,882	19,082
Liquor Stores	4825	20,302	1,649	2,019	16,207	4,464
Confectionery and Soft Drink Shops	4826	69,671	2,353	2,538	50,165	19,691
Fish, Chips, and Hamburger Shops	4827	36,213	522	604	24,360	11,934
Bread and Cake Shops	4828	35,384	598	681	19,132	16,334
Bread and Milk Vendors—						
Bread Vendors	4831	13,212	2	4	10,395	2,819
Milk Vendors	4832	77,634	19	22	63,181	14,456
Clothing, Fabrics, and Furniture Stores—						
Furniture and Floor Covering Stores	4841	90,011	12,334	13,783	68,688	22,771
Fabrics and Household Textile Stores	4842	42,760	9,169	9,613	30,065	13,139
Men's and Boys' Wear Stores	4843	90,363	19,856	21,438	63,602	28,343
Women's, Girls', and Infants' Wear Stores	4844	131,692	25,648	27,338	94,104	39,279
Footwear Stores	4845	47,518r	11,458r	11,619r	34,261r	13,418r
Shoe Repairers	4846	4,343	268	281	1,465	2,892
Household Appliance and Hardware Stores—						
Household Appliance Stores	4851	126,953	17,257	16,956	92,542	34,111
Household Electric Appliance Repairers	4852	17,792	1,792	2,304	7,085	11,219
China, Glassware, and Domestic Hardware Stores	4853	32,463	5,694	5,879	22,189	10,459
Watchmakers and Jewellers	4854	36,096	11,100	12,095	22,598	14,493
Musical Instrument and Record Stores	4855	15,815	3,249	3,896	9,732	6,730
Motor Vehicle Dealers and Petrol and Tyre Retailers—						
New Motor Vehicle Dealers and Motor Vehicle Repairers (except Smash Repair)	4861	877,527	72,209	79,904	716,893	168,330
Used Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	4862	201,954r	16,129	17,066	171,260	31,632r
Tyre and Battery Retailers and Tyre Retreaders	4863	73,674	6,748	7,102	52,912	21,116
Service Stations	4864	280,522	9,804	11,116	220,574	61,260
Smash Repair Workshops	4865	54,746	1,755	1,889	26,914	27,966
Motor Cycle Dealers	4866	12,489	1,754	1,895	9,509	3,120
Boat and Caravan Dealers	4867	30,765	3,448	3,877	26,122	5,072
Other Retailers—						
Pharmacies	4871	152,433	23,684	25,550	102,329	51,969
Photographic Equipment Stores	4872	9,533	1,363	1,553	6,610	3,112
Sporting Goods, Bicycle, and Toy Shops	4873	24,918	4,677	5,165	17,778	7,629
Newsagents, Stationers, and Booksellers	4874	107,821	13,464	14,163	80,248	28,272
Antique and Second Hand Goods Dealers						
Dealers	4875	12,098	2,149	2,362	7,212	5,098
Nurserymen and Florists	4876	10,970	934	998	6,468	4,566
Retailers, n.e.c.	4877	25,561	2,885	3,139	14,755	11,060
Total, Retail Establishments		4,451,647r	434,598r	468,339r	3,417,779r	1,067,609r
Motion Picture Theatres						
Cafes and Restaurants	9113	16,669	50	50	6,486	10,183
Licensed Hotels, Motels, and Wine Saloons	9211	94,359r	1,767r	2,129r	48,677r	46,043r
Licensed Bowling Clubs	9212	352,197r	10,647r	12,084r	217,766r	135,868r
Licensed Golf Clubs	9221	44,303	1,049	1,085	18,480	25,859
Licensed Clubs, n.e.c.	9222	21,372	512	575	8,018	13,417
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	9223	209,359r	3,628	4,076	75,381	134,426r
Men's Hairdressing	9310	34,872	479	541	8,423	26,511
Women's Hairdressing and Beauty Salons	9321	9,211	323	332	2,196	7,025
Total, Selected Service Establishments		24,286r	613	717	4,617r	19,773r
Total, Retail and Selected Service Establishments		806,627r	19,067	21,590	390,044r	419,105r
Total, Retail and Selected Service Establishments		5,258,273r	453,665r	489,929r	3,807,824r	1,486,714r

* See footnotes, Table 803.

† Represents sales, transfers out, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use.

The next table shows, for New South Wales, the number of retail and selected service establishments which sold goods in each of the specified commodity groups and the value of retail sales in each of these groups. Details of the takings received by these establishments, from the repair and service activities covered by the census, are shown in Table 808.

Table 806. Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Sales by Commodity Groups, N.S.W., 1968-69

Commodity Group	Establishments which Sold Goods in the Commodity Group*	Value of Retail Sales of Goods	
		Total	Per Head of Population
		\$ thous.	\$
Groceries, Other Food Items, etc.—			
Groceries	11,271	534,400	121.4
Fresh Meat	4,639	242,749	55.1
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	6,894	104,507	23.7
Bread, Cakes, and Pastries	9,447	67,799	15.4
Delivered Bread	617	12,895	2.9
Delivered Milk	2,202	76,184¶	17.3
Fish (Fresh or Cooked), Chips, Hamburgers, etc.	3,202	39,506	9.0
Confectionery, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Wrapped Lunches, etc.	17,987	127,566	29.0
Beer, Tobacco, etc.—			
Beer, Wine, and Spirits	4,530	424,295	96.4
Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products	22,377	139,572	31.7
Furniture and Floor Coverings—			
Furniture, Mattresses, Blinds, etc. (including Installation and Repairs)	1,490	102,611	23.3
Floor Coverings, Carpets, Lino, etc. (including Laying of Floor Coverings)	931	52,405	11.9
Fabrics, Clothing, and Footwear—			
Fabrics, Piece Goods, Manchester, Blankets, Soft Furnishing, etc.	2,672	102,295	23.2
Clothing : Men's and Boys'	2,887	160,879	36.5
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	4,491	254,406	57.9
Footwear : Men's and Boys'	2,329	30,462	6.9
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	1,979	53,064	12.1
Household Appliances—			
Radios, Radiograms, Tape Recorders, etc.	1,352	25,371	5.8
Musical Instruments, Records, etc.	898	19,725	4.5
Television Sets and Accessories	1,101	28,135	6.4
Domestic Refrigerators and Freezers	984	30,368	6.9
Washing Machines, Stoves, Household Heating Appliances, etc.	1,080	30,745	7.0
Other Household Appliances	1,640	36,376	8.3
Hardware†—			
Domestic Hardware, China, and Glassware (including Garden Equipment)	3,395	76,609	17.4
Petrol, Motor Vehicles, Boats, etc.‡—			
Petrol, Oils, and Motor Lubricants, etc.	5,837	233,215	53.0
New Motor Vehicles	1,098	444,944	101.1
New Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles	4,306	65,943	15.0
Used Motor Vehicles	1,704	308,960¶	70.2
Used Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicles	780	10,922	2.5
New and Used Motor Cycles, Motor Scooters	394	10,229	2.3
New and Used Motor Tyres, Tubes, and Batteries	4,242	71,039	16.1
Boats, Outboard Motors, Caravans	297	23,413	5.3
Other Goods—			
Cosmetics, Perfumes, Toilet Preparations, etc.	6,309	62,974	14.3
Patent Medicines and Therapeutic Appliances	4,814	54,700	12.4
Prescription Medicines	2,110	55,947	12.7
Photographic Equipment and Supplies	2,707	20,315	4.6
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware	2,003	37,751	8.6
Sporting Goods, Bicycles, Toys, etc.	3,250	42,051	9.6
Books, Stationery, Newspapers, etc.	4,553	121,020	27.5
Antiques, Disposal Goods, Secondhand Goods (excluding Goods Traded in), etc.	730	12,419	2.8
Cut Flowers, Garden Seeds, Shrubs, etc.	1,273	13,308	3.0
Travel Goods, Brief Cases, etc.	1,251	7,061	1.6
Bottled Liquefied Petroleum Gas	291	1,783	0.4
Other	2,085	26,972	6.1
Total, All Groups	§	4,396,853||	998.7

* Establishments operating at 30 June 1969.

† Excludes basic building materials (e.g., timber, building sheets, tiles, cement), builders' hardware and supplies (e.g., tools of trade, paint).

‡ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

¶ Includes a small amount of sales made by manufacturers and wholesalers.

§ The numbers of establishments selling goods in the commodity groups do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments sold goods in more than one group.

|| Excludes the small amount of sales made by manufacturers and wholesalers included above.

The following table shows particulars of the retail and selected service establishments operating in statistical divisions of the State in 1968-69. The table also shows particulars for individual local government areas in which the total value of retail sales in 1968-69 exceeded \$50 million (Sydney Statistical Division) or \$20 million (rest of New South Wales).

Table 807. Retail and Selected Service Establishments in Statistical Divisions, and Municipalities and Shires*, N.S.W., 1968-69

Statistical Division, Municipality (M.), or Shire (S.)	Establishments in Operation at end of Year†	Number of Persons Employed at end of Year†	Wages and Salaries Paid†	Value of Retail Sales of Goods
			\$ thousand	\$ thousand
Sydney	33,889 ^r	225,603 ^r	416,183 ^r	2,826,133 ^r
Outer Sydney	1,746	7,993	11,672	92,004
Hunter—				
<i>Newcastle Statistical District</i>	4,288	24,648	39,851	314,134 ^r
<i>Balance</i>	715	3,510	5,342	41,641
Total	5,003	28,158	45,193	355,775 ^r
Illawarra—				
<i>Wollongong Statistical District</i>	2,156	12,555	20,032	164,988
<i>Balance</i>	747	3,608	5,320	44,200
Total	2,903	16,163	25,352	209,188
North Coast	3,302	15,898	23,615	185,723
Northern	2,056	12,177	19,744	154,247
North-Western	1,458	7,490	11,585	94,819
Central West	2,088	10,872	17,163	135,804
South-Eastern	1,731	9,451	15,614	107,960
Murrumbidgee	1,852	9,957	16,037	124,374 ^r
Murray	1,252	6,814	10,763	79,761
Far West	490	2,331	3,820	31,065
Total, New South Wales	57,770^r	352,907^r	616,740^r	4,396,853^r
Sydney Statistical Division—				
Ashfield M.	582	3,292	5,944	52,979
Auburn M.	670	5,649	12,667	70,812
Bankstown M.	1,546	10,593	19,243	139,417
Blacktown M.	794	4,672	7,911	70,719
Canterbury M.	1,456	8,639	16,688	111,245
Fairfield M.	916	5,192	7,818	71,190
Holroyd M.	703	3,561	5,526	53,154
Hornsby S.	728	4,302	6,468	55,805
Hurstville M.	912	4,894	7,347	67,643
Ku-ring-gai M.	696	4,368	7,897	60,378
Leichhardt M.	1,098	5,822	9,133	67,328
Liverpool M. (City)	537 ^r	3,974 ^r	6,878 ^r	68,014
Marrickville M.	1,489	7,003	10,655	82,294
North Sydney M.	915	5,803	10,362	66,929
Parramatta M. (City)	1,219	9,411	18,320	150,064
Randwick M.	1,298	7,461	10,965	74,789
Rockdale M.	1,120	5,699	9,075	81,161
Ryde M.	878	5,522	9,386	76,370
Sutherland S.	1,391	7,807	12,115	105,035
Sydney M. (City)	4,327	50,198	114,944	530,616 ^r
Warringah S.	1,488	8,957	15,017	115,785
Waverley M.	914	5,538	8,218	56,550
Willoughby M.	767	5,726	10,673	80,505
Woollahra M.	1,085 ^r	5,772 ^r	10,196 ^r	62,042 ^r
Rest of New South Wales—				
Albury M. (City)	449	3,223	5,915	40,371
Bathurst M. (City)	250	1,723	2,876	21,699
Broken Hill M. (City)	424	2,090	3,519	28,363
Cessnock, Greater M. (City)	460	2,105	2,954	26,214
Dubbo M. (City)	274	1,891	3,286	26,007
Gosford S.	722	3,916	6,363	49,722
Goulburn M. (City)	275	1,850	3,460	25,273
Lake Macquarie S.	1,042	4,848	6,808	60,578
Lismore M. (City)	373	2,147	3,507	25,997
Maitland M. (City)	397	2,128	3,387	29,277
Newcastle M. (City)	2,217	14,802	25,503	189,198 ^r
Orange M. (City)	328	2,111	3,814	30,074
Shoalhaven S.	435	2,096	3,124	26,859
Tamworth M. (City)	382	2,757	4,991	35,813
Tweed S.	327	1,764	2,959	21,403
Wade S.	239	1,494	2,466	20,202
Wagga Wagga M. (City)	455	2,888	5,062	36,787 ^r
Wollongong M. (City)	1,842	11,233	18,299	148,722
Wyong S.	500	2,027	2,653	22,257

* Municipalities and Shires with total value of retail sales exceeding \$50 million (Sydney Statistical Division) or \$20 million (rest of New South Wales).

† See footnotes, Table 803.

Table 808. Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Takings from Certain Repair and Service Activities, N.S.W., 1968-69

Repair or Service Activity	Establishments which recorded Takings for the Activity Specified*	Value of Takings	
		Total	Per Head of Population
		\$ thousand	\$
Household Electrical Appliance Repairing	1,039	20,991	4.8
Panel Beating, Spray Painting, etc.	2,304	69,882	15.9
Other Motor Vehicle Repairing	4,543	94,848	21.5
Motor Vehicle Lubricating, Washing, and Cleaning	3,365	8,874	2.0
Motor Cycle and Motor Scooter Repairing	254	1,145	0.3
Retreading, Recapping of Tyres, etc.	784	7,079	1.6
Boot and Shoe Repairing	808	4,435	1.0
Other Repairing	1,199	8,455	1.9
Hiring or Leasing of Household Appliances, Radios, etc.	362	7,515	1.7
Hiring or Leasing of Other Consumer Goods	221	2,073	0.5
Provision of Meals	4,831	126,910	28.8
Provision of Accommodation	1,730	32,729	7.4
Men's Hairdressing	1,802	9,137	2.1
Women's Hairdressing	2,380	24,477	5.6
Laundrying	348	12,735	2.9
Dry Cleaning, Dyeing, etc.	689	20,230	4.6
Theatre Admissions	252	15,313	3.5
Screen Advertising	199	381	0.1
Hiring of Linen, Baby Napkins, etc.	26	3,459	0.8
Total, Specified Repair and Service Activities	†	470,688	106.9

* Establishments operating at 30 June 1969.

† The numbers of establishments showing takings of individual items do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments recorded takings for more than one item.

RETAIL TRADE IN N.S.W., 1956-57 AND 1961-62

Table 809 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. The effect of population growth may be allowed for by comparing the value of sales per head of population in the respective years, as shown in the table.

Table 810 shows, for 1961-62, the distribution of retail sales by broad commodity groups in different parts of the State. Total sales in the City of Sydney accounted for 30 per cent of the total retail sales in the metropolis (as defined for statistical purposes at 30 June 1962) in 1961-62; the proportion (per cent) for each commodity group is also shown in the table.

Table 809. Retail Establishments and Sales by Commodity Groups, N.S.W., 1956-57 and 1961-62

Commodity Group	Establishments which Sold Goods in the Commodity Group		Value of Retail Sales of Goods			
	1956-57	1961-62	Total		Per Head of Population	
			1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62
			\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$	\$
Foodstuffs—						
Groceries	12,377	12,533	268,894	335,948	74.9	85.1
Butchers' Meat	3,426	5,111	134,382	164,988	37.4	41.8
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	7,113	8,302	59,644	76,176	16.6	19.3
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	8,761	10,621	56,290	65,072	15.7	16.5
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc.	13,643	16,431	63,168	75,418	17.6	19.1
Other (Fish, Smallgoods, etc.)	7,568	9,247	40,394	58,994	11.3	14.9
Beer, Tobacco, etc.—						
Beer, Wine, and Spirits*	2,793	2,678	195,484	213,854	54.5	54.2
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	20,317	23,081	78,716	96,706	21.9	24.5
Clothing, Drapery, etc.—						
Clothing: Men's and Boys'	2,932	3,156	93,068	110,732	25.9	28.0
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	4,312	4,443	142,532	169,614	39.7	43.0
Footwear: Men's and Boys'	2,047	2,302	16,426	20,598	4.6	5.2
Women's, Girls', and Infants'	1,766	2,019	30,010	39,296	8.4	10.0
Drapery, Piece Goods, etc.	2,388	3,066	62,476	79,618	17.4	20.2
Hardware†, Electrical Goods, etc.—						
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, China and Glassware	3,528	3,883	43,838	58,140	12.2	14.7
Radios, Radiograms, etc.	1,482	1,521	12,854	14,984	3.6	3.8
Television and Accessories	541	1,257	13,750	38,244	3.8	9.7
Musical Instruments, Records, Sheet Music, etc.	592	741	7,150	9,478	2.0	2.4
Domestic Refrigerators	1,385	1,445	20,046	26,890	5.6	6.8
Other Electrical Goods, etc.	2,527	2,835	30,492	46,672	8.5	11.8
Furniture and Floor Coverings—						
Furniture (including Mattresses)	1,166	1,263	45,988	61,872	12.8	15.7
Floor Coverings	890	1,011	23,284	32,014	6.5	8.1
Other Goods—						
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, and Stationery	3,818	3,988	56,350	67,036	15.7	17.0
Chemists' Goods (including Cosmetics, etc.)	4,436	5,774	63,758	109,424	17.8	27.7
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods	1,731	1,861	11,828	15,302	3.3	3.9
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	1,707	1,940	22,456	25,394	6.3	6.4
Other	3,103	3,779	41,496	47,948	11.6	12.1
Total, All Groups except Motor Vehicles, etc.	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	1,634,774§	2,060,412	455.5§	521.8
Motor Vehicles, etc.‡—						
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles), etc.	1,256	1,311	172,866	235,180	48.2	59.6
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles), etc.	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, Motor Lubricants, etc.	4,805	5,769	96,160	134,912	26.8	34.2
Total, Motor Vehicles, etc.	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	433,540§	623,082	120.8§	157.8
Total, All Groups	43,472¶	46,209¶	2,068,314§	2,683,494	576.3§	679.6

* Excludes licensed clubs.

† Excludes basic building materials (e.g., timber, building sheets, tiles, cement) and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g., tools of trade, paint).

‡ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

¶ Total number of individual establishments. The numbers of establishments selling goods in the commodity groups do not add to the total number of individual establishments, because many establishments sold goods in more than one group.

§ Adjusted in the light of the scope of the 1961-62 census—see page 1046.

Table 810. 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, Sheet 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, and 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), etc.	53,146	88,064	141,210	93,970	235,180	37·6
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles), etc.	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, Motor Lubricants, etc.	6,828	61,904	68,732	66,180	134,912	9·9
Total, Motor Vehicles, etc.	88,392	269,384	357,776	265,306	623,082	24·7
Total, All Groups	485,584	1,126,084	1,611,668	1,071,826	2,683,494	30·1

* As defined for statistical purposes at 30 June 1962.

† Excludes sales by licensed clubs.

‡ Excludes basic building materials (e.g., timber, building sheets, tiles, cement) and builders' hardware and supplies (e.g., tools of trade, paint).

¶ Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

In the next table, each retail establishment has been classified according to its main type of business, and all the establishment's retail sales and stocks have been attributed to that type of business. The classification for an establishment was determined, in general, by the commodity group which accounted for the largest share of the establishment's total turnover. The values of retail stocks shown are merely aggregates of the values reported for individual establishments; traders were asked to value their stocks on the same basis as that used for balance sheet purposes, and no adjustment was made for differences in methods of valuation.

Table 811. 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
Fruiters	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 809, 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 following table, accounted for 54 per cent of the total retail establishments and 60 per cent of the total retail sales in the State. However, the ratio of sales in the Metropolis to total sales in the State varied markedly for the different types of business.

Table 812. 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

* As defined for statistical purposes at 30 June 1962.

† 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 810, because it includes the sales of motor vehicles etc. by establishments not classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc., and excludes the sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc. by establishments classified as Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.

¶ See note †.

Supplementary data, collected at the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses, cover the takings for certain services (repairs, hairdressing, meals and accommodation) usually associated with retailing and provided by establishments with total retail sales of goods, or total "other takings", of \$1,000 or more during the year. Particulars of the takings for these services are as follows:—

Takings for—	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
Hairdressing	11,478	18,400

TREND IN RETAIL SALES

An indication of the trend in retail sales of goods (by broad commodity groups) in New South Wales is given in the next table. The figures for 1968-69 have been taken from the Census of Retail Establishments held in respect of that year and those for 1973-74 are estimates derived from the quarterly sample surveys based on the 1968-69 Census. Comparable statistics for the years between 1968-69 and 1973-74 are not available because the sample surveys conducted in respect of those years were based on the 1961-62 Census of Retail Establishments. (The composition of the commodity groups and the scope and coverage used in these two censuses differed to a considerable extent.)

Table 813. Retail Sales of Goods, N.S.W.

Commodity Group	1968-69		1973-74	
	Value of Retail Sales	Proportion of Total Sales	Value of Retail Sales	Proportion of Total Sales
	\$ million	Per cent	\$ million	Per cent
Groceries	538·6	12·3	784·7	10·4
Butchers' Meat	244·3	5·6	417·3	5·6
Other Food *	343·1	7·8	513·1	6·8
Total Foodstuffs	1,126·1	25·7	1,715·1	22·8
Beer, Wine, and Spirits	427·9	9·8	751·2	10·0
Clothing and Drapery	521·6	11·9	878·4	11·7
Footwear	83·9	1·9	135·4	1·8
Hardware, China, and Glassware †	123·5	2·8	217·7	2·9
Electrical Goods ‡	187·7	4·3	357·7	4·8
Furniture and Floor Coverings	159·9	3·6	298·4	4·0
Chemists' Goods	174·2	4·0	307·6	4·1
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	125·3	2·9	182·3	2·4
Other Goods ¶	266·0	6·1	439·6	5·8
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.)	3,196·2	72·9	5,283·4	70·3
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc. §	1,185·3	27·1	2,234·6	29·7
Total, All Groups	4,381·5	100·0	7,518·0	100·0

* Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc.
 † Excludes basic building materials and builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc. Includes watches, clocks, jewellery, garden supplies, etc.
 ‡ Includes radios, television and accessories, domestic refrigerators, musical instruments, bottled liquefied petroleum gas, etc.
 ¶ Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting and travel goods, toys, photographic equipment and supplies, etc., but excludes grain and produce and business machines.
 § Includes boats, outboard motors, and caravans. Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth moving equipment, etc.

MARKETING OF FOODSTUFFS

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, operated by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. The Authority operates under a special Act of Parliament, passed in 1968, which empowers it to maintain, control, and manage public markets for the sale of farm produce within the County of Cumberland. (Before 1 January 1969 the Sydney Fruit and Vegetable Markets were owned and controlled by the Council of the City of Sydney.) Fruit and vegetables sold at these Markets are received by road, rail, and air (and occasionally by sea) from intrastate and interstate sources. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

The Authority is constructing a new wholesale fruit, vegetable, and flower market at Flemington in Sydney's western suburbs to replace the present markets in the Haymarket area of the City of Sydney. It is expected that trading in the new market will commence in July 1975.

Large quantities of hard vegetables (potatoes, onions, pumpkins, swedes, etc.) are also sold at the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard and at a nearby road delivery centre by registered commission agents and merchants. The Alexandria market receives produce consigned by rail and road from intrastate and interstate sources. The bulk of the business handled at the Alexandria centres comprises sales by wholesale merchants and agents to secondary wholesalers. It is anticipated that the marketing of hard vegetables will be transferred to the Flemington complex in July 1975.

The Meat Halls at the State Abattoir (at Homebush Bay) are the principal centre in New South Wales for the wholesale distribution of meat for human consumption. Carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated, the chilled carcasses being delivered to the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. Considerable quantities of meat also arrive at the Meat Halls from country and interstate abattoirs owned by local government authorities and by co-operative organisations and other private interests. Most abattoirs in the State slaughter for both domestic consumption and export.

Most of the poultry sold in the State for table meat are produced under contract to processors, who slaughter and treat the birds and sell them to retailers.

The marketing of fish in New South Wales, which is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority, is described in the chapter "Fisheries".

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), tobacco leaf, grain sorghum, barley, oats, oilseeds, and sheep meats. 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 Australian 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 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. The N.S.W. Meat Industry Authority licenses abattoirs and slaughter houses and investigates and promotes matters relating to the improvement of hygiene in these premises. Meat for local consumption is inspected at the State Abattoir and most country abattoirs by officers of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, and at other abattoirs by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

The composition and labelling of overseas imports of food and drugs are supervised by the Department of Customs and Excise. The quality and labelling of foodstuffs intended for export are supervised by the Australian Department of Agriculture, which also licenses abattoirs slaughtering for export.

Further information about arrangements for the marketing of fruit and vegetables, butter, and other foodstuffs, and about the marketing boards, is given in the chapters "Agriculture", "Pastoral Industry", and "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping". Arrangements for the marketing of milk and bread are described below.

BREAD

Bread for sale in New South Wales is made in approved and closely supervised bakehouses. Most bread is delivered by bakers either direct to customers' homes or to retail shops (at wholesale rates) for sale "over the counter"; only a small quantity is sold to customers at the bakeries. Bread must be kept adequately covered until handed to the customer.

Under the Bread Act, 1969, which repealed the Bread Industry Act, 1946-1965, and the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950, the hours of baking, formerly fixed under the Bread Industry Act, have been made subject to fixation by industrial award. The delivery of bread in an area must, in general, be completed within the ordinary hours of delivery set down for that area in the Bread Salesmen's industrial awards. An outline of the earlier legislation governing the baking and delivery of bread in New South Wales is given on page 142 of Year Book No. 60.

The Bread Act contains two features introduced by an amendment of the former Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act in 1954. Under the Act, bread manufacturers and operative bakers must be licensed with the Department of Labour and Industry, and the Bread Industry Advisory Committee has been continued. The Committee (comprising the Under Secretary of the Department, two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and, since 1965, two representatives of consumers) advises the Minister on measures to improve the making and distribution of bread, on sanitary conditions in bakehouses, and on standards of efficiency for the trade.

Standard quality loaves of 1 lb, 2 lb, and 4 lb were previously authorised, but an amendment to the former Bread Industry Act in 1958 provided for the baking of bread of any type, variety, or size specified by regulation. This has been retained in the Bread Act, 1969, which also enables regulations to be made fixing standard denominations of bread loaves by reference to the weight of the dry-solids content of such loaves. Under the Act, flour millers are required to describe the protein and maltose content of flour delivered for bread manufacture.

The Industrial Commission of New South Wales is at present conducting a detailed inquiry into the bread industry, including consideration of: (a) the present system of making, baking, delivering, and selling bread; (b) the need for and the effect of the controls imposed upon the making, baking, delivering, and selling of bread; and (c) price controls and the sales promotional methods employed.

A Bread Research Institute was established in 1947 by bread manufacturers in New South Wales to undertake research and to provide technical assistance to bakers. The Institute became an Australian body in 1950, and has worked since 1951 in association with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. The Director of the Institute has administrative control of the Wheat Research Unit of C.S.I.R.O., formed

in 1958. An Agricultural Research Institute, which is equipped to test the milling and baking qualities of wheat, was established at Wagga Wagga in 1954 by the New South Wales Government to undertake research into wheat breeding and wheat quality.

Information about bread and flour prices is given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

MILK

Throughout New South Wales, responsibility, since 1 July 1970, for regulating and controlling the quality, supply, and distribution of milk (including cream) rests with the Dairy Industry Authority of New South Wales in terms of the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970–1973. 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, 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 478), 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 recommendations of the Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal (see page 478).

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. Since 1972, the supply has been supplemented from areas as far north as Casino and as far south as Bega. Only a small proportion of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies located in the city's peripheral areas.

An official zoning system for retail delivery of milk, which permitted only one vendor to deliver to households in each defined zone, was introduced as a war-time measure in 1942. Although officially terminated in 1947, the zoning system was continued in operation by agreement among vendors. In 1962, the Milk Board, using its power under the Milk Act, began to define trading zones and to allot them to vendors. By 30 June 1970, the metropolitan district and most of the country distributing districts had been zoned and each zone allotted to a vendor registered with the Board.

In the former Milk Board distributing districts, almost all milk is now delivered in bottles or (to a lesser 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 following table shows the quantities of milk acquired for distribution by the former Milk Board and by the Dairy Industry Authority, in recent years. The figures for "Other Districts" are effected by extensions to the distributing districts under the control of the former Milk Board and by progress made by the Dairy Industry Authority in assuming control over the marketing, etc. of milk throughout the rest of the State.

Table 814. Milk Acquired for Distribution by Milk Board* and Dairy Industry Authority

Year ended 30 June	Whole Milk								Milk Separated for Sweet Cream
	Metro-politan	New-castle	Wollon-gong	Erina †	Hunter	Blue Mount-ains-Lithgow	Other Districts ‡	Total	
Thousand litres									
1967	302,220	28,327	21,085	9,615	8,597	6,542	26,035	402,420	30,272
1968	310,457	29,259	21,617	10,183	9,174	6,815	28,540	416,045	30,236
1969	313,635	29,650	22,712	10,656	9,715	6,996	30,118	423,482	31,313
1970	315,299	29,613	22,308	10,988	9,965	7,142	30,536	425,850	32,318
1971	326,227	29,018	22,885	11,593	10,506	7,437	33,732	441,398	33,682
1972	328,269	29,504	23,922	12,243	10,892	7,747	46,456	459,032	35,305
1973	331,551	29,372	24,353	13,352	11,702	8,138	66,237	484,704	36,201

* The Milk Board was replaced by the Dairy Industry Authority from 1 July 1970—see text preceding table.

† Gosford-Wyong area.

‡ See text preceding table.

At 30 June 1973, there were 6,360 dairymen registered by the Authority in New South Wales compared with 7,319 in the previous year. There were 2,569 vehicle vendors and 12,727 shop vendors registered in the State at 30 June 1973.

The value of milk sold by the Dairy Industry Authority to distributors in 1972-73 was \$72,170,000, and comprised payments to dairymen \$62,584,000, cost of treatment at factories \$3,667,000, cost of transport to distributing centres \$1,907,000, service allowances (associated with distribution costs) \$876,000, and provision for administrative expenses, etc. \$3,136,000. Information about milk prices is given in the chapter "Prices and Rents".

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912-1974. 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 1070 of this issue). Amendments in 1969 provided for the endorsement of a publican's licence as a tavern or accommodation hotel permit in certain circumstances, and amendments in 1972 provided for the issue of tourist hotel licences in respect of motels of a certain size. An amendment in 1973 provided for the granting of a permit to sell and supply liquor on premises within a university or college of advanced education.

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 Licenses 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 current fees, are summarised in the table on the following pages.

Table 815. Liquor Licences and Permits

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Brewer's Licence	To trade as brewer and sell liquor made in quantities of not less than 9 litres 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.	6 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Accommodation Hotel..	Sale of liquor to guests only or with meals.	As above.	As above.
Tourist Hotel	Sale of liquor to guests in own unit or such other area set aside for exclusive use, and in a public dining room.	As assessed by Court, not exceeding \$5,000.	As above.
Club Certificate of Registration.	Sale of liquor on club premises under prescribed conditions.	Not exceeding \$2 per member at date of application.	As above.
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 9 litres.	No new licences may be issued.	4 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year (6 per cent where Spirit Merchant's Licence also held).
Packet Licence	Sale of liquor on ships and aircraft to passengers during voyages or flights.	As assessed by Court; maximum \$100.	6 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
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.	As above.
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.
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.		

* Owner of hotel liable for two-fifths of licensee fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent, the Board may approve refund of the whole or part of the excess.

† Licences may permit or not permit consumption on the premises.

‡ Public Halls used for dinners, receptions, conventions, etc., by associations, or groups of persons.

Table 815. Liquor Licences and Permits (continued)

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Hotels and Clubs—Permit to supply liquor with meals.	Supply of liquor with meals between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	Assessed on sliding scale relative to fee for licence or certificate.	As for new permit.
endorsed as— Late Permit	Supply of liquor with food and entertainment in an area other than the dining room between 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. (between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	As above.	As above.
Restaurant Permit	Supply of liquor with meals (unfortified wine in sealed bottles only) between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$60.	6 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
endorsed as— Reception Area Permit	Supply of liquor in a reception area (distinct from dining area) between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$120.	As above.
Cabaret Permit	Supply of liquor with food and entertainment between 6 p.m. and 3 a.m. (between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day).	\$250.	As above.
Permit to supply liquor in universities and colleges of advanced education	Supply and sale of liquor to prescribed persons (a) between noon and 2 p.m. and between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. other than on Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day and (b) at a dinner, reception, convention, etc. or with a meal, between noon and 3 p.m. and between 5 p.m. and midnight (6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day).	Exempt. ..	6 per cent of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Booth Licence	To holder of publican's licence or to non-proprietary association for sale of liquor on a particular day or days at sports, agricultural shows, etc.	\$10 per day.	....
Canteens at Construction Camps, etc.	Issued by Minister on recommendation of Licensing Court for sale of liquor in canteens at construction camps of work 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.		

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 Licenses Reduction Board was until 1958-59 paid from the Compensation Fund (into which were paid annual levies collected from licensees and owners between 1920 and 1926). The Fund was exhausted in 1958-59, and any compensation payments since then have been met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Registered clubs in New South Wales were limited in number to 85 (the number existing in March 1906) until 1 April 1947, when provisions for additional registrations increased the maximum permissible number to 414. The apportionment of this number between different areas of the State was described on page 316 of Year Book No. 53. The limit on the number of club licences issuable by the Licensing Court was removed by the Act of 1954, relevant provisions of which came into operation from 1 February 1955. To be eligible for registration under the Act, a club must be a non-proprietary club and possess amenities other than facilities for the serving of liquor and, where it is situated within 15 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, have a minimum membership of 200 persons. Outside that radius, a minimum of 100 members is necessary. In certain circumstances, a lower membership may be accepted at the discretion of the Court. The Act provides that persons objecting to the granting of an application for a club licence, on the grounds of financial detriment, etc., may give evidence at the hearing by the Licensing Court.

The 1969 amendment imposed maximum membership limits on clubs. New clubs, or those with a membership of less than 5,000 at 30 June 1969, are limited to 6,250; those with a membership of between 5,000 and 10,000 are limited to an increase of 25 per cent; and those with a membership of 10,000 or more are limited to 12,500, or an increase of 12½ per cent, whichever is the greater. The Licensing Court may waive these provisions in certain circumstances. In addition, the age limit for membership was lowered from 21 to 18 years.

The 1969 amendment also provided that each new club, and each existing club, within three years, must be a company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1961-1974, 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 816 below:—

Table 816. Liquor Licences at 31 December

Type of Licence	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Publicans'	1,957	1,957	1,960	1,958	1,953	1,954	1,958	1,956
Club	1,402	1,430	1,447	1,455	1,472	1,480	1,488	1,492
Spirit Merchants'	588	624	664	713	745	775	807	842
Australian Wine	339	340	335	337	337	337	336	335
Packet	15	15	16	17	15	18	24	28
Railway Refreshment	33	34	33	41	41	41	41	41
Accommodation Hotel or Accommodation House	8	5	5	5	9	9	7	7
Public Halls .. .. .	...	1	2	2	3	4	4	4
Historic Inn	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Tavern .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	10
Permits to supply liquor with meals in Restaurants	365	416	481	559	640	705	758	793
Theatres .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Tourist Hotels .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	45

The amounts expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in the last ten years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 817. 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						
1964	140,495	36,632	12,114	1,853	1,690	219	193,003
1965	147,885	43,702	13,948	2,084	1,799	248	209,665
1966	155,928	49,015	15,280	2,500	2,457	210	225,390
1967	160,803	54,496	19,552	2,141	2,875	220	240,087
1968	170,647	62,502	25,606	1,967	4,117	269	265,109
1969	172,002	66,318	32,449	1,991	4,898	256	277,915
1970	179,576	73,059	40,897	2,225	6,119	235	302,111
1971	189,619	80,633	53,159	2,353	6,886	338	332,988
1972	196,423	82,734	61,908	2,616	7,428	909	352,019
1973	215,364	92,927	79,023	3,144	9,856	1,537	401,851

* Includes Accommodation Hotel, Accommodation House, Historic Inn, and Tavern Licences.
 † Comprises Railway Refreshment Room, Packet, Public Hall (since 1967), and (since 1972) Theatres and Tourist Hotels Licences.

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1 July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in the last 8 years is shown in the next table:—

Table 818. Liquor Licences: Fees Assessed For Renewal

Licence	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
		\$ thousand						
Publicans*	9,355.7	9,651.7	10,226.2	10,328.2	10,821.5	11,386.2	11,821.5	12,954.3
Club	2,940.9	3,290.7	3,750.7	3,992.6	4,417.2	4,853.3	4,973.6	5,588.5
Spirit Merchants'	919.1	1,199.1	1,551.6	2,101.3	2,536.7	3,164.0	3,739.2	4,833.2
Australian Wine	133.8	110.8	92.1	93.5	102.2	105.0	120.6	146.1
Packet	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.8	4.2
Railway Refreshment	9.4	9.2	9.9	8.9	8.5	9.2	8.7	10.4
Restaurant Permit	147.4	212.3	263.9	321.7	417.9	467.5	551.8	678.4
Public Halls	0.2	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.2	5.8	2.0	4.1
Theatres .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	5.9
Tourist Hotels .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.2	74.8

* Includes Accommodation Hotel, Accommodation House, Historic Inn, and Tavern Licences.

Trading Hours for Licensed Premises

Hotel bars may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or other day proclaimed by the Governor, or upon the morning of the day on which Anzac Day is observed. Until 1962, bars had to be closed during the hours of polling at general elections for the State and Australian Parliaments.

A referendum on Sunday trading by hotels was held on 29 November 1967, in which voters were required to answer "Yes" or "No" to the question "Do you favour the law being amended to permit hotels to trade generally on Sunday between the hours of 12 noon and 6.30 p.m.?" Voting was compulsory and of 2,156,111 formal votes recorded, 1,249,835 (58 per cent) voted against the proposal and 906,276 (42 per cent) voted in favour.

The hours of liquor trading in hotels were prescribed by the Liquor Act (or the Licensing Act) as follows:— 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. from 1881 to 1916, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1916 to 1946, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1946 to 1955, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with a compulsory closure between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.) from 1955 to 1963, and 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with no compulsory closure between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.) since 8 April 1963. Premises licensed to sell Australian wine observe the same trading hours as for hotels, but the trading time of spirit merchants is fixed at 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Licensing Court has authority to vary the trading hours of licensed premises where local circumstances warrant it, but this discretionary power is limited to the extent that no hotel may trade beyond 10 p.m. or for a period longer than twelve hours and no spirit merchant may trade beyond 8 p.m. Liquor may be supplied with meals in hotels, clubs, and licensed restaurants between noon and 3 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and midnight (10 p.m. on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day). Hours during which liquor may be supplied with food and entertainment were in 1966 extended to 3 a.m. (10 p.m. on Sundays, etc., from 1972) for hotels holding Late Permits and restaurants holding Cabaret Permits.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to *bona fide* travellers or inmates of hotels and registered clubs, but liquor may not be sold at the bar of licensed premises except during prescribed hours.

Referenda on the question of closing hours for licensed premises and registered clubs were taken in New South Wales on 10 June 1916, 15 February 1947, and 13 November 1954. Electors were given the choice of six closing times in 1916, three in 1947, and only two in 1954. In 1916, voting was optional and only 54 per cent of the electors voted, but voting was compulsory at the last two referenda.

Table 819. 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 Licenses 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 820. 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 litres			\$ million		Thousand litres			\$ million
1962	455,649	21,550	10,202	270.2	1968	588,245	36,747	12,706	410.6
1963	463,680	24,934	10,991	283.0	1969	595,560	40,828	13,961	430.5
1964	496,370	23,518	11,517	302.0	1970	616,185	43,105	17,292	469.7
1965	517,390	24,856	11,622	327.9	1971	641,785	44,309	16,511	523.9
1966	521,631	31,266	10,908	353.6	1972	659,528	56,323	18,562	568.2
1967	542,447	35,033	12,427	369.6	1973	706,371	59,719	19,904	657.1

* Total quantity, not alcoholic content.

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 Licenses 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 3.96 cents per litre to 4.40 cents in September 1939, 6.16 cents in November 1940, 6.60 cents in October 1941, 10.12 cents in September 1942, 15.84 cents in September 1951, 21.56 cents in March 1956, and to 25.02 cents in August 1965. Customs and excise duties on spirits were also increased substantially in 1940, 1942, 1951, 1956, 1965, and 1973. Excise duty was imposed on grape wine for commercial purposes from August 1971, at a rate of 11.00 cents per litre; this rate was lowered to 5.50 cents from May 1972, and was withdrawn from December 1972. Details of excise duties are shown in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine and a large proportion of the spirits consumed in the State are of Australian origin.

Sales of Wine and Brandy

The next table gives details of the wine and brandy sold in recent years by winemakers and wholesale distributors operating in New South Wales. The statistics cover sales (both local and interstate) from stocks held in wineries, depots, bulk stores, etc. operated in the State, but exclude sales to other winemakers, wholesalers, etc. for resale, 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 821. Wholesale Sales* of Wine and Brandy, N.S.W.

Type	Year ended 30 June			
	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Thousand litres			
Wine—				
Sherry: Dry	2,299	2,318	2,223	2,102
Medium	1,912	2,049	2,274	2,148
Sweet	6,882	6,562	6,224	5,982
Dessert Wines: Port (other than white) ..	2,700	2,589	2,710	3,129
Muscats	2,182	2,143	2,231	2,204
Other	492	662	690	664
Table Wines: Dry White	6,267	6,994	7,981	11,353
Dry Red	9,745	9,934	10,220	12,821
Sweet	1,041	1,011	1,012	1,239
Rosé	956	1,130	1,420	1,869
Sparkling Wines—				
Packed in Champagne Bottles—				
White	1,369	1,553	1,669	2,483
Red and Pink	257	291	384	645
Packed in Other Type Bottles—				
White	1,831	1,763	1,644	1,864
Red and Pink	749	843	1,096	1,395
Wine Cocktails, etc.	485	416	482	518
Vermouth	1,422	1,458	1,559	1,494
Total Wine	40,589	41,716	43,819	51,910
	Thousand litres of alcohol			
Brandy	1,335	1,328	1,326	1,401

* Includes wine and brandy imported from overseas. In 1972-73, 1,044,000 litres of wine and 267,000 litres of alcohol of brandy were imported from overseas.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Both Federal and State legislation applies when foodstuffs, whether pre-packaged or not, are sold by weight or measure.

The (Federal) 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 measuring instruments for commercial use.

The administering authority is the National Standards Commission (comprising five members appointed by the responsible Minister), with headquarters in Sydney.

The Act requires the C.S.I.R.O. to maintain, or cause to be maintained, the Federal standards of measurement. Most of these standards are maintained in the National Measurement Laboratory in Sydney. The Laboratory also provides an extensive calibration service to facilitate accurate measurements in science and industry.

The New South Wales Weights and Measures Act, 1915–1969, and the Regulations made under the Act control the sale of foodstuffs by weight or measure by:—

- (a) prescribing the units of measurement, from amongst those prescribed under the Federal legislation, which shall be used in the State;
- (b) providing that weighing and measuring instruments are inspected and verified, public weighmen are licensed, and public weighing instruments are reliable; and
- (c) providing for regular examination of the methods used to mark pre-packaged foodstuffs and of the quantities packed.

The Bread Act, 1969, referred to on page 1062, 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 Federal 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 Australian Government decided, in January 1970, that Australia should convert as soon as possible from the Imperial System to the Metric System of Measurement. The change is expected to be completed by 1980, although conversion in some sectors should be completed considerably earlier. In terms of the (Federal) Metric Conversion Act, 1970, a Metric Conversion Board has been appointed to facilitate and plan the conversion.

A comprehensive account of the programme for metric conversion in Australia, including details of planning for the conversion and general conversion factors to be used, is shown in the Appendix on pages 1127 to 1129.

PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS

The (State) Consumer Protection Act, 1969–1972, 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 Consumer Affairs 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 and investigates 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 services and makes collusive tendering and collusive bidding agreements illegal.

The Bureau handled 6,568 complaints in 1972–73, an increase of 63 per cent over the 1971–72 total of 4,024. Complaints concerning motor vehicles are the most numerous (1,666 or 25 per cent of total complaints in 1972–73), followed by those concerning building work (783, or 12 per cent) and those relating to servicing (713 or 11 per cent).

CONSUMER CLAIMS TRIBUNALS

The (State) Consumer Claims Tribunals Act, 1974, provides for the setting up of consumer claims tribunals to hear and determine claims by persons against traders in respect of the supply of goods or the provision of services. A tribunal is constituted by a single referee and may order the payment of money up to \$500 or work to the value of \$500 to be done, in settlement of claims. The tribunals are designed to operate with a minimum of expense, formality, and delay; legal representation is not permitted, except by agreement of the parties. The tribunals' decisions are final and costs are not allowed.

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.

Following the repeal in 1967 of Section 127 of the Constitution, population statistics now include full-blood Aborigines and, consequently, the statistics of dwellings compiled from population census data now also include the dwellings of full-blood Aborigines. The statistics of the number of dwellings at the time of the 1966 Census, as published in this issue of the Year Book, have been revised to include these dwellings.

For purposes of the census, an "occupied dwelling" is defined as "any habitation occupied on census night 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—house used for dwelling purposes—includes separate, semi-detached, attached, and terrace or row houses, and villa unit or town house;

Self-contained Flat or Home Unit—part of a house or other building which can be closed off completely and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities; and

Other Private Dwellings—private dwellings such as a non-self-contained part of a house, flat, or other premises (including a room or rooms); an improvised home (such as a shed, tent, garage, etc.) occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis; and a mobile unit (such as a caravan, houseboat, etc.) occupied on a permanent or semi-permanent basis.

"Non-private" dwellings are those dwellings which provide group accommodation such as hotels, motels, hostels and staff quarters, and institutions such as hospitals, boarding schools, and prisons.

An "unoccupied dwelling" is defined as a structure built specifically for private living purposes and which is habitable, though unoccupied, at the time of the census. Unoccupied dwellings include "week-enders", holiday homes, dwellings normally occupied but from which the usual occupants were temporarily absent, newly-completed dwellings not yet occupied, etc., as well as vacant dwellings available for sale or rental.

Separate particulars are given in the tables in this section for occupied dwellings in "urban centres" and "rural" areas of New South Wales. New criteria for delimiting the boundaries of "urban centres" in the State, for statistical purposes, were adopted for the 1966 population census—and were also used (with minor modifications) for the 1971 population census. Using these criteria, an urban centre was delimited for each population cluster containing at least 1,000 persons and characterised by a sufficiently high population density. (A more detailed description of the criteria is given in the chapter "Population".) The boundaries of urban centres will be adjusted, on the basis of these criteria, 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 1971 census, are shown in the next table:—

Table 822. Classes of Dwellings in N.S.W.

Class of Dwelling*	At 30 June 1966	At 30 June 1971						
	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.
<i>Occupied Dwellings—</i>								
<i>Private Dwellings—</i>								
Private House ..	961,392	632,469	93,706	46,034	320,146	957,475	134,880	1,092,355
Self-contained Flat ..	164,405	187,083	8,513	7,704	22,249	223,764	1,785	225,549
Other ..	52,790	26,162	1,651	1,477	9,339	33,169	5,460	38,629
Total Private Dwellings ..	1,178,587	845,714	103,870	55,215	351,734	1,214,408	142,125	1,356,533
<i>Non-private Dwellings ..</i>	<i>11,423</i>	<i>3,655</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>3,579</i>	<i>6,673</i>	<i>1,336</i>	<i>8,009</i>
Total Occupied Dwellings ..	1,190,010	849,369	104,399	55,461	355,313	1,221,081	143,461	1,364,542
<i>Unoccupied Dwellings ..</i>	<i>101,546</i>	<i>53,304</i>	<i>7,715</i>	<i>3,339</i>	<i>60,164</i>	<i>95,725</i>	<i>28,797</i>	<i>124,522</i>
Total Dwellings ..	1,291,556	902,673	112,114	58,800	415,477	1,316,806	172,258	1,489,064

* For definitions, see text above table and on page 1075.

† See text on page 1083.

Between 1966 and 1971, the number of occupied private houses in New South Wales increased by 130,963 (or 14 per cent) and the number of occupied self-contained flats by 61,144 (or 37 per cent). Houses comprised 80 per cent and flats 17 per cent of the total occupied private dwellings in the State in 1971, compared with 82 and 14 per cent, respectively, in 1966.

In 1971, 58 per cent of the occupied private houses in the State were situated in the Sydney Statistical Division, 13 per cent were in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts, and 29 per cent were in the rest of

New South Wales. The corresponding proportions for self-contained flats were 83, 7, and 10 per cent.

The average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in New South Wales was 3.40 in 1966 and 3.24 in 1971, corresponding averages being 3.64 and 3.46 for private houses, and 2.43 and 2.31 for self-contained flats. The number of private dwellings occupied by only one inmate rose by 33 per cent between 1966 and 1971, reflecting an increase of 35 per cent in the number of houses with one inmate and of 53 per cent in the number of flats with one inmate. Houses with one inmate accounted for 10 per cent of the total occupied private houses in 1971 (compared with 9 per cent in 1966), those with two inmates for 25 per cent (23 per cent in 1966), those with three inmates for 19 per cent (also 19 per cent in 1966), and those with four inmates for 21 per cent (also 21 per cent in 1966). Flats with one inmate accounted for 27 per cent of the total self-contained flats in 1971 (compared with 24 per cent in 1966), and those with two inmates for 40 per cent (39 per cent in 1966).

A classification according to the material of the external walls of the occupied private houses and flats in New South Wales in 1971 is given in the following table:—

Table 823. Occupied Private Houses and Flats*, N.S.W.: Material of External Walls

Material of External Walls	At 30 June 1971						
	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 ..	286,862	9,405	5,551	52,401	337,530	16,689	354,219
Brick-veneer ..	79,857	5,624	6,125	18,369	103,762	6,213	109,975
Timber ..	89,984	64,735	15,621	138,635	240,873	68,102	308,975
Asbestos-cement	170,518	13,012	18,201	100,115	263,387	38,459	301,846
Other ..	5,248	930	536	10,626	11,923	5,417	17,340
Total Houses ..	632,469	93,706	46,034	320,146	957,475	134,880	1,092,355
SELF-CONTAINED FLATS*							
Brick, Stone, or Concrete ..	172,028	4,665	4,273	10,696	191,082	580	191,662
Brick-veneer ..	4,985	578	844	1,501	7,836	72	7,908
Timber ..	3,842	2,499	1,609	4,955	12,391	514	12,905
Asbestos-cement	5,962	707	940	4,867	11,918	358	12,476
Other ..	266	64	38	230	537	61	598
Total Flats ..	187,083	8,513	7,704	22,249	223,764	1,785	225,549

* For definitions, see text on pages 1075 and 1076.

† See text on page 1083.

In June 1971, houses with external walls of brick, stone, or concrete accounted for 32 per cent of the total occupied private houses in New South Wales (45 per cent in June 1966) and the corresponding proportions for the other materials were 10 per cent for brick-veneer (13 per cent in 1966), 28 per cent for timber (14 per cent in 1966), and 28 per cent for asbestos-cement (27 per cent in 1966). Between 1966 and 1971, the number

of occupied private houses with external walls of brick, stone, or concrete rose by 67,357 (23 per cent), those with brick-veneer walls rose by 30,118 (38 per cent), those with timber walls rose by 218,991 (243 per cent), and those with asbestos-cement walls rose by 131,328 (77 per cent). The total number of occupied private houses in New South Wales increased by 459,886 (73 per cent) between 1966 and 1971.

In June 1971, 85 per cent of the occupied self-contained flats had external walls of brick, stone, or concrete; the corresponding proportion in June 1966 was 92 per cent. Occupied self-contained flats in New South Wales increased by 38,466 (21 per cent) between 1966 and 1971.

The extent to which private houses and flats in the State had certain facilities (gas, electricity, and television) in 1966 and 1971 is indicated in the next table:—

Table 824. Occupied Private Houses and Flats*, N.S.W.: Facilities

Facility	At 30 June 1966	At 30 June 1971						
	Total, N.S.W.	Sydney Statistical Division †	Newcastle Statistical District †	Wollongong Statistical District †	Rest of N.S.W.	Urban Centres*	Rural Areas*	Total, N.S.W.
PRIVATE HOUSES*								
Gas † or Electricity—								
With Gas only ..	1,253	268	22	13	508	345	466	811
With Electricity only ..	561,658	345,317	62,031	38,200	253,037	584,220	114,365	698,585
With Gas and Electricity ..	387,705	281,430	31,155	7,620	61,909	365,542	16,572	382,114
Without Gas or Electricity ..	7,666	243	94	23	2,480	578	2,262	2,840
Not Stated ..	3,110	5,211	404	178	2,212	6,790	1,215	8,005
Total Houses ..	961,392	632,469	93,706	46,034	320,146	957,475	134,880	1,092,355
With Television Set ..	798,886	515,960	78,909	39,610	249,998	785,047	99,430	884,477
SELF-CONTAINED FLATS*								
Gas † or Electricity—								
With Gas only ..	210	58	2	3	10	71	2	73
With Electricity only ..	67,076	102,104	4,698	5,742	16,781	127,884	1,441	129,325
With Gas and Electricity ..	96,032	81,393	3,740	1,867	5,083	91,796	287	92,083
Without Gas or Electricity ..	108	65	4	5	14	84	4	88
Not Stated ..	979	3,463	69	87	361	3,929	51	3,980
Total Flats ..	164,405	187,083	8,513	7,704	22,249	223,764	1,785	225,549
With Television Set ..	117,376	129,631	5,871	5,441	14,122	153,986	1,079	155,065

* For definitions, etc., see text on pages 1075 and 1076.

† See text on page 1083.

Includes bottled or L.P. gas.

Since the late 1940's, there has been a general trend from home-renting to home-ownership. However, between 1966 and 1971, the number of houses and flats occupied by tenants rose by 66,521 (or 23 per cent), while the number occupied by owners and/or purchasers by instalments rose by 86,363 (or 11 per cent). As a result, the proportion of total occupied houses and flats in the State accounted for by tenanted houses and flats rose from 26 per cent in 1966 to 27 per cent in 1971 and the proportion accounted for by houses and flats occupied by owners and/or purchasers by instalments fell from 72 to 68 per cent.

The nature of occupancy of the private dwellings in New South Wales in 1966 and 1971 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 825. Occupied Private Houses and Flats*, N.S.W.: Nature of Occupancy

Nature of Occupancy	At 30 June 1966	At 30 June 1971						
	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 ..	768,795	500,049	75,625	34,547	227,448	743,371	94,298	837,669
Tenant—								
Governmental Housing ‡ ..	39,426	26,882	4,187	5,055	14,451	49,663	912	50,575
Other ..	129,858	81,983	10,599	4,847	51,899	128,757	20,571	149,328
Other Methods of Occupancy ..	17,079	23,555	3,295	1,585	26,348	18,451	16,033	34,484
Not Stated ..	6,234								17,233	3,066	20,299
Total Houses ..	961,392	632,469	93,706	46,034	320,146	957,475	134,880	1,092,355
SELF-CONTAINED FLATS*								
Owner and/or Purchaser by Instalments ..	39,130	51,611	1,163	894	2,951	56,224	395	56,619
Tenant—								
Governmental Housing ‡ ..	12,429	11,802	834	784	1,312	14,702	30	14,732
Other ..	109,163	114,332	6,210	5,691	16,529	141,800	962	142,762
Other Methods of Occupancy ..	2,407	9,338	306	335	1,457	4,108	307	4,415
Not Stated ..	1,276								6,930	91	7,021
Total Flats ..	164,405	187,083	8,513	7,704	22,249	223,764	1,785	225,549

* For definitions see text on pages 1075 and 1076.

† See text on page 1083.

‡ 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, to the whole of a large number of shires, and to the larger residential areas within other 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 Local Government Appeals Tribunal, constituted under the Local Government Act for this purpose.

Within the areas subject to building control by local authorities, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted for the council's approval before building operations are commenced. The council carries out inspections at various stages of the construction.

Under the Height of Buildings Act, 1912-1967, 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 is promoted and co-ordinated by the State Planning Authority, which was established in 1963 and is described in the chapter "Local Government".

BUILDERS LICENSING BOARD

To protect purchasers of homes against inferior workmanship by builders and against the insolvency of builders, the Builders Licensing Act was passed in 1971. The Act provides for the establishment of the Builders Licensing Board, requires builders of dwellings to be licensed and to insure purchasers of habitable dwellings against certain risks, and makes provision for the Board to discipline licensed builders where necessary.

From 3 July 1972, builders engaged in the building of, or alteration or addition to, homes, flats, or home units, etc., require a licence if the value of the building work to be undertaken exceeds \$1,000 (\$500 before April 1973). Every person holding a licence is required to be over the age of 21

years, be of good character, have sufficient financial resources to carry on building work, and be capable of carrying out building work either by himself or by means of a qualified employee. A person who wishes to build his own home or carry out structural alterations to his own home exceeding \$1,000 in value (\$500 before April 1973) must apply for an "owner-builders" permit.

The disciplinary provisions of the Act empower the Builders Licensing Board to cancel or suspend a builder's licence if:—

- (a) he commits an offence against any Act relating to the carrying out of building work;
- (b) he breaches his building contract or fails to comply with any arbitration ruling regarding the contract;
- (c) he commits any fraud or makes any misrepresentation relating to the carrying out of building work or the sale of any dwelling; or
- (d) he is convicted of an offence under the Workers' Compensation Act.

The insurance provisions of the Act require the builder to pay an insurance premium which covers the purchaser, *inter alia*, against any loss incurred as a result of the insolvency of the builder or any defects in structural work done by the builder.

ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 2,413 architects on the register at 31 December 1973.

BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics of building activity given in succeeding pages are based on:—

- (a) local government authorities' returns of building permits granted;
- (b) returns collected from contract (including speculative) builders who regularly engage in the erection of buildings;
- (c) progress reports on construction from owner-builders, i.e., persons other than recognised builders who are erecting buildings owned by themselves (principally their own home) without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job; and
- (d) returns of building by or for governmental authorities.

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other similar types of construction.

Repairs and renovations are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records. The value of building jobs approved includes 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, the whole of many shires, and the larger residential areas within other 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 Australian, State, local, and semi-governmental authorities, whether carried out by private contractors or by day labour, and whether intended for use by these authorities, for rental, or for sale after completion. Building for private ownership for which finance is provided by governmental authorities is classed as *Private*.

The *value of building jobs* represents the estimated value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land on which the job is carried out. The *value of building work done* during a period represents the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period.

Value of building jobs approved is—for private building, the value of building permits granted by local government authorities; and for government building, the value of contracts let and day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of new houses and flats approved* is—for private building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits granted by local authorities; and for government building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of new houses and flats commenced* is—for 1968-69 and earlier years, the number of actual commencements adjusted to take account of jobs abandoned, jobs re-classified (because of reporting errors) from one category to another, etc; for 1969-70 and later years, the number of actual commencements recorded during the year. With this change in the basis of publication, there will be no exact arithmetic balance, for years after 1968-69, between the numbers under construction at the beginning and the end of a year and the published numbers of house and flat commencements and completions during the year.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when work on foundations has begun. A building is regarded as being *under construction* at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned.

The numbers of houses and flats are recorded in terms of separate *dwelling units*. Each flat in a group of flats (and each "home unit" in a group of "home units") is counted as a separate flat dwelling unit. *Temporary dwellings* (such as garages, sheds, etc.) are not included in the number of houses and flats.

The flat dwelling units that result from *conversions* of existing buildings into flats are not included in the numbers of *new* flats. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of flat building jobs.

Building jobs are classified according to the function which they are intended to serve. A building which is ancillary to other buildings, or forms part of a group of related buildings, is classified according to the function of the group of buildings as a whole. Examples of the types of building job included in each main class of building are given in the following list:—

Shops: includes restaurants, retail markets, shopping centres, and **showrooms**.

Offices and Banks: includes post offices and council chambers.

Factories: includes abattoirs, brickworks, power houses, printing offices, and government workshops.

Educational: includes schools, colleges, kindergartens, reference libraries, and universities.

Other: includes hotels, hostels, service stations, wholesale stores and warehouses, telephone exchanges, religious institutions, buildings for entertainment and recreation, hospitals and convalescent homes, homes for aged, law courts, defence buildings, police stations, and reformatories.

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. A new set of these statistical areas was adopted from 1 January 1970, and is described on page 6. Under the new system, the primary division of the State is into twelve Statistical Divisions—including the Sydney Statistical Division, as delineated in 1966 to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller centres) during at least the next twenty years. The Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the Illawarra Statistical Division) are general-purpose statistical areas which are predominantly urban in character and were also delineated in 1966. The boundaries of the Statistical Divisions and Districts are shown in the map at the end of **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 826. Value of Building Jobs Approved, Commenced, Completed, and Under Construction in N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30 June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
	\$ thousand							
APPROVED*								
1963	216,476	38,230	27,676	59,630	44,438	26,090	78,350	490,890
1964	245,590	71,690	18,766	53,382	41,564	48,730	86,250	565,972
1965	261,628	103,256	30,020	50,824	57,782	53,678	87,984	645,172
1966	256,287	78,211	21,099	40,327	50,094	46,179	94,067	586,264
1967	280,908	87,539	13,870	42,938	60,910	54,826	105,275	646,266
1968	312,363	114,867	22,915	45,396	62,454	53,137	132,380	743,512
1969	371,347	151,112	30,163	73,407	67,563	54,860	134,804	883,256
1970	403,135	172,360	43,438	122,378	74,901	73,524	153,490	1,043,226
1971	440,336	153,785	24,508	141,844	100,832	65,687	168,805	1,095,798
1972	475,631	163,589	56,503	183,818	77,774	70,195	166,198	1,193,708
1973	623,427	225,010	54,691	180,048	73,984	61,448	164,983	1,383,591
COMMENCED †								
1963	178,768	37,218	25,134	56,976	45,612	24,946	69,352	438,006
1964	208,220	59,418	29,414	44,080	44,972	40,212	89,310	515,626
1965	215,860	93,552	29,814	56,338	55,254	59,668	85,872	596,358
1966	215,825	79,991	23,885	42,722	57,492	47,870	92,594	560,379
1967	232,411	90,667	12,246	46,177	57,861	50,769	116,256	606,387
1968	249,952	102,935	17,347	56,406	63,196	60,281	140,588	690,705
1969	314,155	135,144	28,404	69,745	74,123	51,327	142,878	815,776
1970	346,362	181,764	35,270	91,572	83,769	73,706	163,767	976,208
1971	366,085	172,417	39,036	174,076	95,410	65,509	192,676	1,105,159
1972	400,326	189,796	55,346	177,269	87,948	76,576	193,888	1,181,147
1973	469,785	225,269	55,840	239,262	105,374	66,205	204,936	1,366,669
COMPLETED †								
1963	178,100	35,310	17,376	37,898	39,656	31,368	73,000	412,708
1964	193,044	44,828	27,452	53,720	45,612	28,106	80,466	473,228
1965	211,596	79,294	16,136	57,302	55,322	35,168	78,720	533,538
1966	222,972	93,919	34,042	41,871	53,678	58,196	80,456	585,134
1967	225,754	81,843	33,454	56,749	62,006	58,105	109,997	627,908
1968	253,883	96,289	11,688	68,030	48,621	50,801	111,167	640,479
1969	289,627	119,620	23,543	52,923	81,513	53,418	102,129	722,773
1970	328,509	153,031	23,098	52,469	78,452	50,221	123,573	809,354
1971	353,766	182,133	37,100	67,424	82,555	51,499	173,006	947,481
1972	397,514	170,458	39,247	152,083	115,493	73,554	190,688	1,139,035
1973	418,001	200,436	54,527	122,840	83,414	69,129	199,252	1,147,600
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 30 JUNE †								
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	183,095	626,595
1970	149,970	125,222	34,268	125,896	68,257	84,095	226,165	813,873
1971	162,792	116,749	36,824	234,015	83,022	99,931	253,316	986,647
1972	167,806	139,348	54,229	261,702	57,079	105,192	261,766	1,047,122
1973	222,871	169,179	56,922	393,004	81,203	109,315	287,398	1,319,894

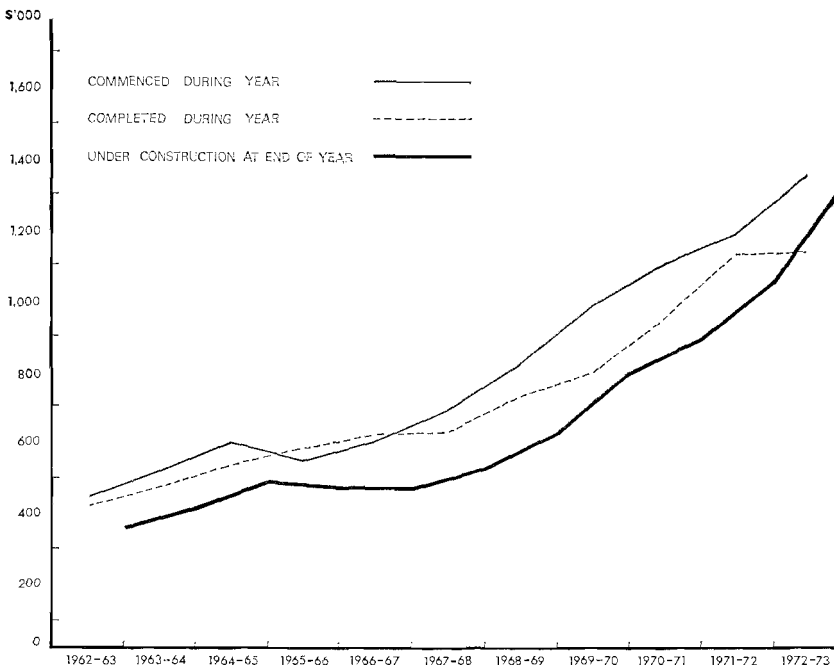
* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

† Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

The relationship between the value of building jobs approved and the value of building jobs commenced in the year is influenced partly by normal delays in the commencement of building operations, partly by the fact that some intending builders find it impracticable to proceed with their plans, for financial and other reasons, and partly by increases in the estimated value of building jobs in the period between approval and commencement. In recent years, the value of house building jobs approved has been significantly higher than the value of house building jobs commenced, while the value of building jobs other than houses approved has tended to be lower than the corresponding value for commencements.

The relationship between the value of building jobs commenced, completed, and under construction in New South Wales during the last eleven years is illustrated by the following graph. During periods in which the level of building activity is increasing, the value of building jobs commenced during a year will normally exceed the value of building jobs completed during the year, because of the time-lag between commencement and completion. The value of building jobs under construction at the end of each year represents the difference between the value of building jobs under construction at the beginning of the year or commenced during the year, and the value of building jobs completed or abandoned during the year.

VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS : NEW SOUTH WALES
1962-63 TO 1972-73



The total value of building jobs commenced declined in 1965-66, but recovered strongly in 1966-67, with further sharp increases in the years 1967-68 to 1971-72 and, in particular, 1972-73. During 1972-73, pressure on resources in the building industry led to a lengthening in the time-lag between the commencement and completion of building jobs. As a consequence, the particularly sharp increase in the value of building jobs commenced during the year was not matched by a corresponding increase in the value of building jobs completed—resulting in an increase in the value of building jobs under construction at the end of the year. Nevertheless, the value of building work carried out during 1972-73 was greater than in 1971-72.

The value of the building work done in New South Wales during each of the last six years—i.e., the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period—is shown in the next table:—

Table 827. Value of Building Work* Done in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
	£ thousand							
Private								
1968	228,912	92,557	14,547	34,737	53,590	6,134	62,384	492,861
1969	276,413	121,857	23,551	36,129	65,672	5,952	70,378	599,952
1970	307,702	165,850	32,204	57,422	80,788	6,063	79,518	729,548
1971	326,584	163,785	39,806	96,269	85,024	9,911	114,800	836,180
1972	370,531	173,447	44,168	133,752	93,631	13,116	132,591	961,236
1973	412,858	201,673	57,450	157,589	93,660	9,622	154,407	1,087,258
Government								
1968	22,797	8,700	75	16,261	8,597	48,960	40,975	146,365
1969	24,855	5,684	165	11,461	8,025	48,760	63,644	162,594
1970	31,789	6,789	147	17,929	6,803	47,385	66,372	177,212
1971	32,787	8,837	45	19,712	5,523	55,268	71,058	193,230
1972	33,239	12,098	413	19,867	6,677	66,622	80,246	219,160
1973	22,106	10,877	403	19,155	3,979	60,613	74,145	191,277
Private and Government								
1968	251,709	101,257	14,622	50,998	62,187	55,094	103,359	639,226
1969	301,268	127,541	23,716	47,590	73,697	54,712	134,022	762,546
1970	339,491	172,639	32,350	75,351	87,591	53,448	145,887	906,760
1971	359,371	172,622	39,851	115,981	90,547	65,179	185,858	1,029,410
1972	403,770	185,545	44,581	153,619	100,307	79,738	212,835	1,180,396
1973	434,964	212,550	57,853	176,744	97,639	70,235	228,551	1,278,535

* Includes alterations and additions with a value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more.

In 1972-73 the value of work done on private houses and flats represented 57 per cent of the total value of private building work done; the corresponding proportion in 1967-68 was 65 per cent. Similar proportions for the other categories of private building were: shops, 5 per cent in 1972-73 (3 per cent in 1967-68); offices and banks, 15 per cent (7 per cent); and factories, 9 per cent (11 per cent).

Building for government ownership has accounted for about 19 per cent of the total value of building work done in recent years (the proportion for 1972-73 is 15 per cent). Schools, universities, etc., and hospitals (which together accounted for 41 per cent of the total value of government building work done in 1972-73) and houses and flats (17 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 two years is shown in the next table:—

Table 828. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	1971-72			1972-73		
	Houses and Flats	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes	Houses and Flats	Other Classes of Building	Total, All Classes
\$ thousand						
Sydney	366,761	417,540	784,301	381,058	405,847	786,905
Outer Sydney	35,719	15,256	50,976	48,832	15,200	64,032
Hunter—						
<i>Newcastle Statistical District</i>	37,773	16,676	54,449	39,896	24,695	64,591
<i>Balance</i>	4,748	17,060	21,808	5,576	1,532	7,108
Illawarra—						
<i>Wollongong Statistical District</i>	26,115	32,457	58,572	32,807	15,967	48,773
<i>Balance</i>	11,231	6,418	17,648	13,850	2,861	16,711
North Coast	28,003	12,261	40,264	32,947	12,224	45,171
Northern	12,080	11,177	23,257	13,280	12,912	26,193
North-Western	4,713	3,875	8,589	4,361	4,299	8,660
Central West	9,524	11,560	21,084	9,777	7,019	16,796
South-Eastern	13,114	7,975	21,089	16,814	10,039	26,853
Murrumbidgee	9,101	9,185	18,286	9,583	7,631	17,214
Murray	7,670	7,934	15,604	8,498	7,877	16,375
Far West	1,420	1,688	3,108	1,158	1,059	2,217
Total, New South Wales ..	567,972	571,064	1,139,035	618,438	529,162	1,147,600

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

The following table shows, for each main class of building, the value of building jobs completed during the last six years in the Sydney Statistical

Division, Newcastle Statistical District, Wollongong Statistical District, and the balance of the State:—

Table 829. Value of Building Jobs* Completed in Areas of N.S.W.: Class of Building

Year ended 30 June	Houses	Flats	Shops	Offices and Banks	Factories	Educational	Other Classes	Total, All Classes
	\$ thousand							
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION								
1968	150,924	82,697	6,848	60,002	35,572	29,734	73,742	439,519
1969	173,663	105,165	13,409	44,192	52,652	33,161	63,312	485,556
1970	194,124	133,691	15,993	40,705	63,502	26,959	81,662	556,637
1971	204,967	161,020	20,644	58,008	67,442	26,707	113,285	652,072
1972	220,725	146,036	30,468	144,193	68,916	42,489	131,475	784,301
1973	211,708	169,350	40,632	114,266	62,459	41,890	146,600	786,905
NEWCASTLE STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1968	17,971	2,798	685	1,841	3,043	2,411	10,630	39,379
1969	20,618	2,969	589	2,031	6,547	3,160	9,009	44,923
1970	25,086	3,444	1,239	2,272	3,849	3,724	7,889	47,502
1971	27,649	4,115	4,473	1,606	2,965	3,484	11,620	55,913
1972	32,827	4,945	1,530	1,628	3,536	2,973	7,009	54,449
1973	35,209	4,687	2,194	1,926	3,728	5,355	11,492	64,591
WOLLONGONG STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1968	14,458	2,650	321	1,086	2,283	1,452	2,022	24,273
1969	13,038	1,889	4,226	2,485	4,519	768	2,523	29,447
1970	16,253	3,339	1,106	1,013	3,979	3,121	2,994	31,806
1971	17,366	3,946	2,698	889	3,293	1,918	5,963	36,071
1972	21,787	4,328	955	860	19,290	4,074	7,278	58,572
1973	24,511	8,295	1,416	992	5,763	2,242	5,554	48,773
REST OF NEW SOUTH WALES								
1968	70,530	8,145	3,834	5,101	7,723	17,203	24,772	137,309
1969	82,306	9,597	5,320	4,214	17,795	16,328	27,287	162,848
1970	93,046	12,558	4,761	8,477	7,122	16,417	31,028	173,409
1971	103,784	13,053	9,285	6,922	8,855	19,389	42,139	203,425
1972	122,174	15,148	6,295	5,402	23,752	24,018	44,925	241,713
1973	146,574	18,104	10,285	5,657	11,464	19,642	35,605	247,331
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES								
1968	253,883	96,289	11,688	68,030	48,621	50,801	111,167	640,479
1969	289,627	119,620	23,543	52,923	81,513	53,418	102,129	722,773
1970	328,509	153,031	23,098	52,469	78,452	50,221	123,573	809,354
1971	353,766	182,133	37,100	67,424	82,555	51,499	173,006	947,481
1972	397,514	170,458	39,247	152,083	115,493	73,554	190,688	1,139,035
1973	418,001	200,436	54,527	122,840	83,414	69,129	199,252	1,147,600

* Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

Building projects in the Sydney Statistical Division represented 51 per cent of the total value of houses, 84 per cent of the total value of flats, 77 per cent of the total value of other building jobs, and 69 per cent of the total value of all building jobs completed in New South Wales in 1972-73.

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 830. New House and Flat Building in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Approved			Commenced			Completed		
	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats
	Number of Dwelling Units								
PRIVATE									
1963	23,412	6,511	29,923	21,331	5,419	26,750	21,727	5,037	26,764
1964	24,926	12,210	37,136	23,142	9,657	32,799	22,174	6,894	29,068
1965	24,685	16,337	41,022	22,276	13,332	35,608	21,935	12,150	34,085
1966	23,481	11,603	35,084	21,496	11,230	32,726	22,056	12,822	34,878
1967	23,666	12,544	36,210	21,222	11,579	32,801	21,343	10,853	32,196
1968	26,478	17,028	43,506	23,052	13,302	36,354	23,126	12,770	35,896
1969	28,102	21,258	49,360	26,401	17,695	44,096	25,503	15,231	40,734
1970	27,496	22,228	49,724	26,004	20,201	46,205	25,733	17,901	43,634
1971	27,066	16,742	43,808	25,438	17,359	42,797	24,931	19,461	44,392
1972	27,535	18,660	46,195	26,723	18,531	45,254	26,185	16,453	42,638
1973	32,273	22,302	54,575	28,543	19,400	47,943	26,213	18,145	44,358
GOVERNMENT									
1963	3,980	797	4,777	3,814	1,311	5,125	3,864	716	4,580
1964	5,243	1,105	6,348	4,815	553	5,368	3,780	882	4,662
1965	4,082	1,810	5,892	4,348	2,251	6,599	4,829	976	5,805
1966	3,116	1,049	4,165	3,072	1,238	4,310	3,848	2,040	5,888
1967	4,737	1,376	6,113	4,606	1,566	6,172	3,436	1,235	4,671
1968	2,873	1,030	3,903	3,153	1,067	4,220	4,144	1,338	5,482
1969	4,226	972	5,198	3,969	721	4,690	3,291	1,131	4,422
1970	4,146	1,089	5,235	4,229	1,270	5,499	3,946	873	4,819
1971	4,109	1,856	5,965	4,010	1,553	5,563	4,120	885	5,005
1972	2,393	868	3,261	2,834	985	3,819	3,846	1,536	5,382
1973	3,054	1,838	4,892	2,395	1,808	4,203	2,352	1,203	3,555
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT									
1963	27,392	7,308	34,700	25,145	6,730	31,875	25,591	5,753	31,344
1964	30,169	13,315	43,484	27,957	10,210	38,167	25,954	7,776	33,730
1965	28,767	18,147	46,914	26,624	15,583	42,207	26,764	13,126	39,890
1966	26,597	12,652	39,249	24,568	12,468	37,036	25,904	14,862	40,766
1967	28,403	13,920	42,323	25,828	13,145	38,973	24,779	12,088	36,867
1968	29,351	18,058	47,409	26,205	14,369	40,574	27,270	14,108	41,378
1969	32,328	22,230	54,558	30,370	18,416	48,786	28,794	16,362	45,156
1970	31,642	23,317	54,959	30,233	21,471	51,704	29,679	18,774	48,453
1971	31,175	18,598	49,773	29,448	18,912	48,360	29,051	20,346	49,397
1972	29,928	19,528	49,456	29,557	19,516	49,073	30,031	19,989	48,020
1973*	35,327	24,140	59,467	30,938	21,208	52,146	28,565	19,348	47,913

* The number under construction at 30 June 1973 was—houses 14,271 (12,627 private, 1,644 government); flats 14,309 (12,242 private, 2,067 government); houses and flats 28,580 (24,869 private, 3,711 government).

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 40 per cent of the total number of new houses and flats completed in 1972–73, compared with 18 per cent in 1962–63 and only 4 per cent in 1956–57. The number of new houses and flats completed rose from 31,344 in 1962–63 to a record level of 49,397 in 1970–71, but declined slightly in each of the two following years.

House and flat building for government authorities (mainly the New South Wales Housing Commission) accounted for 15 per cent of the total houses and flats completed in 1962–63, 14 per cent of those completed in 1965–66, and 7 per cent of those completed in 1972–73.

A geographical distribution of the houses and flats completed in the last six years is given in the next table:—

Table 831. New Houses and Flats Completed: Geographical Distribution
(Number of Dwelling Units)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney Division	Outer Sydney Division	Hunter Division		Illawarra Division		Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
			Newcastle Statistical District	Balance	Wollongong Statistical District	Balance		
HOUSES								
1968	15,230	1,775	2,103	413	1,784	601	5,364	27,270
1969	16,326	2,022	2,224	317	1,484	679	5,742	28,794
1970	16,543	2,253	2,446	405	1,631	739	5,662	29,679
1971	15,514	2,503	2,501	421	1,619	786	5,707	29,051
1972	15,355	2,954	2,637	342	1,789	997	5,957	30,031
1973	13,411	3,515	2,621	342	1,713	1,077	5,886	28,565
FLATS								
1968	11,610	223	482	29	465	107	1,192	14,108
1969	13,893	297	497	47	321	55	1,252	16,362
1970	15,741	207	488	78	502	42	1,716	18,774
1971	17,431	239	499	140	530	86	1,421	20,346
1972	14,765	333	560	46	550	106	1,629	17,989
1973	15,683	378	522	103	936	88	1,638	19,348
HOUSES AND FLATS: PRIVATE								
1968	23,875	1,863	2,295	240	1,601	653	5,369	35,896
1969	27,971	2,174	2,458	273	1,432	633	5,793	40,734
1970	29,893	2,358	2,634	320	1,592	669	6,168	43,634
1971	30,576	2,656	2,580	425	1,628	754	5,773	44,392
1972	27,219	3,210	2,814	311	1,978	948	6,158	42,638
1973	27,219	3,832	2,817	410	2,374	1,011	6,695	44,358
HOUSES AND FLATS: GOVERNMENT								
1968	2,965	135	290	202	648	55	1,187	5,482
1969	2,248	145	263	91	373	101	1,201	4,422
1970	2,391	102	300	163	541	112	1,210	4,819
1971	2,369	86	420	136	521	118	1,355	5,005
1972	2,901	77	383	77	361	155	1,428	5,382
1973	1,875	61	326	35	275	154	829	3,555
TOTAL HOUSES AND FLATS								
1968	26,840	1,998	2,585	442	2,249	708	6,556	41,378
1969	30,219	2,319	2,721	364	1,805	734	6,994	45,156
1970	32,284	2,460	2,934	483	2,133	781	7,378	48,453
1971	32,945	2,742	3,000	561	2,149	872	7,128	49,397
1972	30,120	3,287	3,197	388	2,339	1,103	7,586	48,020
1973	29,094	3,893	3,143	445	2,649	1,165	7,524	47,913

Since 1967-68, about two-thirds of the houses and flats completed in New South Wales have been located in the Sydney Statistical Division. Of the areas next in importance, the Outer Sydney Division accounted for 8 per cent, the Hunter Division accounted for over 7 per cent (including almost 7 per cent in the Newcastle Statistical District), and the Illawarra Division accounted for 8 per cent (including 6 per cent in the Wollongong Statistical District) of the State total in 1972-73.

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 832. Houses Completed in N.S.W.: Type of Builder and Material of External Walls

Type of Builder	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
BRICK, STONE, OR CONCRETE						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	1,250	1,274	1,014	1,053	897	709
Owner-builders	650	690	571	569	674	842
Government Houses	6	10	17	12	6	28
Total Houses	1,906	1,974	1,602	1,634	1,577	1,579
BRICK-VENEER						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	11,085	13,434	14,606	14,224	15,502	15,457
Owner-builders	1,285	1,534	1,682	2,159	2,685	3,420
Government Houses	837	783	1,281	1,685	1,593	1,192
Total Houses	13,207	15,751	17,569	18,068	19,780	20,069
TIMBER						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	2,077	1,939	1,679	1,404	1,274	1,072
Owner-builders	478	425	303	319	272	283
Government Houses	402	415	695	653	631	382
Total Houses	2,957	2,779	2,677	2,376	2,177	1,737
ASBESTOS-CEMENT						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	4,484	4,350	4,264	3,462	3,046	2,496
Owner-builders	1,657	1,676	1,444	1,527	1,621	1,643
Government Houses	2,899	2,082	1,944	1,770	1,613	739
Total Houses	9,040	8,108	7,652	6,759	6,280	4,878
TOTAL, ALL MATERIALS*						
Private Houses—						
Contract Builders	18,967	21,069	21,636	20,229	20,801	19,882
Owner-builders	4,159	4,434	4,097	4,702	5,384	6,331
Government Houses	4,144	3,291	3,946	4,120	3,846	2,352
Total Houses	27,270	28,794	29,679	29,051	30,031	28,565

* 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 22 per cent of the houses completed in the State in 1972–73, compared with 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 1972–73, 84 per cent of the houses completed had a value of \$10,000 or more compared with 17 per cent in 1962–63.

The proportion of houses completed valued at less than \$8,000 has fallen sharply from 66 per cent in 1962-63 to 4 per cent in 1972-73.

Table 833. 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 \$8,000	\$8,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$11,999	\$12,000 to \$13,999	\$14,000 to \$15,999	\$16,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 or more	
1970-71: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	69	67	82	93	98	159	485	1,053
Brick-veneer	421	2,533	3,356	2,810	1,803	1,903	1,398	14,224
Timber	142	586	361	179	58	44	34	1,404
Asbestos-cement	1,410	1,144	573	220	63	40	12	3,462
Other Materials	34	18	13	11	4	4	2	86
Total, All Materials ..	2,076	4,348	4,385	3,313	2,026	2,150	1,931	20,229
1970-71: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	472	593	873	1,185	1,435	2,793	17,690	25,037
Brick-veneer	3,036	22,797	36,526	35,835	26,611	33,235	34,866	192,906
Timber	941	5,226	3,868	2,266	847	759	919	14,828
Asbestos-cement	9,066	10,096	6,130	2,763	925	688	298	29,964
Other Materials	210	154	141	143	59	73	42	822
Total, All Materials ..	13,725	38,863	47,536	42,191	29,877	37,548	53,817	263,557
1971-72: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	52	40	69	72	63	113	488	897
Brick-veneer	189	1,894	3,111	3,526	2,297	2,460	2,025	15,502
Timber	80	455	401	195	61	64	18	1,274
Asbestos-cement	936	896	762	296	91	47	18	3,046
Other Materials	31	15	15	6	10	5	..	82
Total, All Materials ..	1,288	3,300	4,358	4,095	2,522	2,689	2,549	20,801
1971-72: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	380	358	733	903	929	1,987	18,020	23,311
Brick-veneer	1,369	17,085	34,172	45,096	33,922	42,991	51,426	226,059
Timber	505	4,096	4,314	2,476	890	1,097	510	13,890
Asbestos-cement	6,071	7,820	8,143	3,764	1,330	804	431	28,366
Other Materials	194	126	164	77	150	82	..	792
Total, All Materials ..	8,519	29,485	47,525	52,315	37,222	46,961	70,386	292,416
1972-73: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	10	21	40	76	47	90	425	709
Brick-veneer	188	1,286	2,481	3,356	2,611	2,888	2,647	15,457
Timber	76	239	405	195	88	46	23	1,072
Asbestos-cement	534	703	676	364	127	73	19	2,496
Other Materials	34	29	44	21	16	2	2	148
Total, All Materials ..	842	2,278	3,646	4,012	2,889	3,099	3,116	19,882
1972-73: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$ thousand)								
Brick, Stone, or Concrete	69	186	428	966	691	1,575	16,457	20,370
Brick-veneer	1,389	11,396	27,254	43,263	38,624	50,755	67,367	240,047
Timber	506	2,191	4,395	2,480	1,289	801	634	12,296
Asbestos-cement	3,553	6,212	7,210	4,628	1,853	1,246	444	25,145
Other Materials	232	257	466	269	239	33	56	1,549
Total, All Materials ..	5,744	20,241	39,754	51,606	42,696	54,408	84,957	299,408

* Excludes the value of the land on which the house is erected.

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 Australian Government.

The private sources of housing funds include life insurance offices, private trading and savings banks, co-operative building societies, superannuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies, etc. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all these sources are not available.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Arrangements, the Australian Government has made substantial loans to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. The Australian Government also conducts a Defence 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 eleven 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 834. Advances by Selected Government and Private Organisations for Home Building and Purchase, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Commonwealth Advances to N.S.W. under Housing Arrangements			Advances to the Public				
	Erection of Houses, etc. for Rental or Sale	Service Housing	Building Societies, etc.	Defence Service Homes	State Government Sale of Homes Schemes*	Building Societies		
						Perman-ent †	Starr-Bowkett	Termin-ating ‡
	\$ thousand							
1963	21,680	2,342	9,780	24,412	14,128	20,374	3,280	29,792
1964	21,946	2,318	9,900	23,884	7,772	36,225	3,161	32,898
1965	23,274	4,358	10,500	25,643	14,822	40,115	2,840	39,374
1966	26,947	5,346	12,081	25,212	12,648	44,767	3,158	42,710
1967	27,598	3,278	12,450	23,908	9,567	63,499	3,168	46,071
1968	28,656	3,030	12,924	18,423	13,398	96,021	2,652	43,411
1969	29,094	3,090	13,125	17,719	11,707	129,926	2,983	43,373
1970	30,923	4,839	13,950	19,310	17,705	178,170	3,610	43,371
1971	33,810	2,848	14,490	21,262	22,709	183,196	3,977	44,965
1972	38,850	5,545	16,650	18,649	25,660	259,684	4,039	45,234
1973	43,540	3,539	17,160	21,153	14,827	419,059	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>

* Mainly the sale, on extended payment terms, of houses erected by the Housing Commission under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and the State Grants (Housing) Act, 1971-1973 (see page 1099).

† Including non-terminating building societies.

‡ Including advances from funds, made available to the societies under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and the State Grants (Housing) Act, 1971-1973 (see page 1099).

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS

The 1945, 1956, 1961, and 1966 Housing Agreements between the Australian and State Governments are described in Year Books No. 61 and 62.

The 1966 Housing Agreement was not renewed on its expiry at the end of June 1971. Instead the Australian Government and the States entered into new arrangements for the provisions of finance for housing. These arrangements applied in respect of the years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Under the new arrangements the States continued to determine the amount of their annual Loan Council borrowing programmes to be allocated to housing; the Australian Government continued to make these loan moneys available to the States, but at an interest rate equivalent to the long-term bond rate (and not at concessional rates, as formerly). The Australian Government also agreed to meet the full costs of housing for members of the defence forces, with actual construction still being undertaken by the States.

The Australian Government also undertook, in terms of the States Grants (Housing) Act, 1971-1973, to grant further financial assistance to the States, in lieu of the interest concession formerly provided under the Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. In respect of each of the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, New South Wales was granted an amount of \$27,720,000 (aggregating \$55,440,000). The payment of each year's grant is to be spread over the following thirty years; actual payments are \$924,000 in 1971-72, and \$1,848,000 in 1972-73 and later years. Payment of these special grants was conditional on the State continuing to allocate to a Home Builders' Account at least 30 per cent of its annual loan moneys allocation to housing, plus a similar percentage of the special grant; the funds in the Home Builders' Account were to continue to be made available to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders. The balance (70 per cent or less) of the State's annual loan moneys allocation to housing was utilised by the N.S.W. Housing Commission, and a similar percentage of the annual basic grant was used by the Commission to reduce the payments of persons purchasing or leasing homes from it.

The Act also provided for the Australian Government to pay a Rental Assistance Grant to the States in each of the years 1971-72 and 1972-73. The New South Wales share of this grant was \$443,750 per year. The grant was used to assist people on low incomes to meet the full economic rents of Housing Commission houses and flats.

In addition, under the Housing Assistance Act, 1973, the Australian Government provided special housing assistance to the States during 1972-73 for the construction of additional rental dwellings. New South Wales received an advance, under the Act, of \$3,500,000, repayable with interest at 4 per cent per annum over 53 years.

The current terms of sale of houses erected under the 1956-1966 Agreements and the 1971-72 and 1972-73 Arrangements (other than to tenants eligible under the Defence Service Homes Act) provide for a minimum deposit of \$200 and for repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years, with interest at 5½ per cent per annum.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Australian Government under the various Housing Arrangements to 30 June 1973, are summarised in the next table:—

Table 835. Housing Arrangements: Australian Government Advances to N.S.W.*

Year ended 30 June	Australian Government Advances to N.S.W.				Advances Outstanding to Australian Government 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 1963	304,804	13,508	51,112	369,424	912,036	76,710
1964	21,946	2,318	9,900	34,164	366,198	12,242
1965	23,274	4,358	10,500	38,132	400,718	13,582
1966	26,947	5,346	12,081	44,374	441,302	14,930
1967	27,598	3,278	12,450	43,325	487,724	16,553
1968	28,656	3,030	12,924	44,610	520,323	18,352
1969	29,094	3,090	13,125	45,309	560,803	20,194
1970	30,923	4,839	13,950	49,712	605,075	22,177
1971	33,810	2,848	14,490	51,148	650,410	23,174
1972	38,850	5,545	16,650	61,045	649,754	26,631
1973	43,540	3,539	17,160	64,239	642,640	25,291

Australian Government advances to N.S.W. under the 1945-1966 Housing Agreements and the 1971-72 and 1972-73 Housing Arrangements.

† 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 Defence 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 Housing Agreements, the States Grants (Housing) Act, 1971-1973, and the Housing Assistance Act, 1973, are given in the following table:—

Table 836. Housing Arrangements: Dwellings Provided in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Government Dwellings*			Private Houses Acquired†			
	Houses and Flats Completed			Houses Sold	By Erection	By Purchase	
	General Housing Programme	Service Housing Programme	Total			New	Other
1957 to 1963	22,135	1,862	23,997	14,072	6,174	2,869	358
1964	3,359	379	3,738	957	1,059	712	44
1965	4,119	249	4,368	1,777	1,104	816	54
1966	3,780	567	4,347	1,486	1,232	727	79
1967	3,217	500	3,717	1,073	1,312	758	79
1968	3,864	436	4,300	1,444	1,333	806	109
1969	3,242	294	3,536	1,227	1,174	901	130
1970	3,720	164	3,884	1,751	1,115	800	224
1971	3,564	231	3,795	2,080	1,116	1,330	287
1972	3,449	556	4,005	1,978	1,194	1,161	458
1973	1,768	406	2,174	974	987	822	826
Total	56,217	5,644	61,861	28,819	17,800	11,702	2,648

* Dwellings erected for the Housing Commission of N.S.W.

† Private home builders' houses financed by building societies and other approved institutions.

The 1973 Agreement

A new Housing Agreement has operated from 1 July 1973. Under this Agreement, the Australian Government is to make funds available at low interest rates to the States for welfare housing purposes during the five years 1973-74 to 1977-78.

The Agreement provides that not less than 20 per cent, or more than 30 per cent, of the advances to a State in a year are to be allocated to a Home Builders' Account for lending to private home buyers through co-operative terminating building societies or other approved lending institutions. The balance of the funds is to be made available to the State housing authority for the acquisition and development of land for residential purposes, for the construction of dwellings, or for the purchase, upgrading, or renovation of existing dwellings. Provision is also made for the temporary use of part of the funds by the housing authority to provide bridging finance for community amenities.

The advances under the Agreement are repayable in equal annual instalments over 53 years, with interest at 4 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the State housing authority and at 4½ per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Home Builders' Account. The (Federal) Minister for Housing and Construction will determine, before the start of each financial year, the amount to be advanced to each State during that year—following advice from each State of its requirements for the year. New South Wales will receive \$86,000,000 in 1973-74—comprising \$60,200,000 for the N.S.W. Housing Commission and \$25,800,000 for the Home Builders' Account—out of a total for all States of \$218,650,000.

Not less than eighty-five per cent of the homes built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds, and which are allocated for the first time, must be allocated to families whose main bread-winner's gross weekly income (excluding overtime and child endowment payments) does not exceed 85 per cent of average weekly earnings per employed person (as defined in the Agreement)—subject to an allowance of \$2 per week for each child beyond the second. The Housing Commission may also use the funds to build homes (a) for couples without dependants where the main bread-winner is an aged person or an invalid whose gross weekly income does not exceed 60 per cent of average weekly earnings, and (b) for single aged persons or invalids whose income does not exceed 40 per cent of average weekly earnings. The Agreement provides that the above means tests may be varied.

In terms of the Agreement, the State Government is to ensure that the number of dwellings allocated to eligible families during a calendar year is not less than the total number of family dwellings which were built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds and which become available for allocation for the first time during the year, plus 25 per cent of the number of those Housing Commission family dwellings which were constructed with financial assistance under this and previous Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and which become available during the year for re-allocation.

Except in case of urgent need, dwellings provided with Agreement funds will be allocated in the order in which applications are lodged or accepted by the Housing Commission.

Up to 30 per cent of the family dwellings built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds may be sold to families who satisfy the means test. The interest charged to purchasers, including costs of administration, is not to be more than 5½ per cent per annum. A purchaser may not dispose of the dwelling, except by reversion to the Housing Commission, for at least five years after the date of sale.

Home Builders' Account advances to prospective private home owners under the Agreement are to be made available to eligible applicants in New South Wales through terminating building societies and (in country areas not served by building societies) the Rural Bank. Eligible applicants are families consisting of a married or engaged couple, or a single parent or guardian with one or more children, where the main bread-winner's gross weekly earnings (including overtime, but excluding child endowment payments) does not exceed 95 per cent of average weekly earnings plus \$2 per week allowance for each child beyond the second. The minimum deposit on these loans is to be 3 per cent of the value of the property in respect of which the loan is made, and the maximum interest charge, including any management fee, is not to exceed the equivalent of 5½ per cent per annum.

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, undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials, and to acquire and subdivide land and dispose of home sites.

Most of the permanent dwellings provided by the Commission have been erected under the Commonwealth-State Housing Arrangements. The Commission's projects have extended throughout the metropolis, Newcastle, Wollongong-Port Kembla, and more than 500 country centres, and have involved the construction of single dwelling units, duplex and triplex units, multi-unit blocks, and shopping centres.

The next table shows the number and value of house and flat dwellings completed for the Housing Commission in the last twelve years. The dwellings were erected by private builders on contract to the Commission.

Table 837. Houses and Flats* Completed for Housing Commission

Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
		\$ thous.			\$ thous.			\$ thous.
1961-62	4,722	22,851	1965-66	5,390	29,961	1969-70	4,605	30,509
1962-63	4,342	19,798	1966-67	4,337	25,932	1970-71	4,633	34,773
1963-64	4,364	20,459	1967-68	5,223	30,114	1971-72	5,218	44,061
1964-65	5,482	27,232	1968-69	4,277	27,432	1972-73	3,470	31,293

* Including aged-persons' units.

Particulars of the Housing Commission's income and expenditure in the last six years are given in the next table:—

Table 838. Housing Commission Income and Expenditure

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Income—						
Rents	22,779	24,661	27,048	29,851	32,813	36,726
Interest	7,742	8,244	8,835	9,973	11,518	13,184
Other	2,471	2,267	2,642	6,010	6,784	5,012
Total Income	32,992	35,172	38,525	45,835	51,115	54,921
Expenditure—						
Administration ..	2,910	3,152	3,608	4,199	5,168	5,416
Rates	4,927	5,615	6,128	6,498 ^r	7,506	8,862
Fuel, Cleaning, etc. ..	397	488	541	602	745	906
Provision for—						
Maintenance	3,890	4,883	5,028	5,260	6,913	7,129
Depreciation, etc. ..	2,811	3,016	3,151	3,403	3,555	3,746
Interest	14,988	16,363	17,608	19,378	22,656	24,784
Total Expenditure	29,923	33,517	36,064	39,340	46,543	50,843
Surplus	3,069	1,655	2,461	6,494^r	4,572	4,078
Capital Expenditure	42,059	35,301	46,975	56,632	63,293	49,007

Australian Government advances made available to the Housing Commission under the Commonwealth-State Housing Arrangements amounted to \$582,248,326 by 30 June 1973. At that date, the outstanding indebtedness to the Australian Government had been reduced to \$507,816,896 by principal repayments of \$74,431,430. Advances from the Australian Government have provided most of the Housing Commission's capital funds, as shown in the following table:—

Table 839. Housing Commission: Balance Sheet

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Liabilities—						
Repayable Advances—						
Australian Government	414,494	442,583	473,735	505,502	505,861	507,817
State Government	13,845	15,750	17,506	18,572	58,559	99,916
Public Loans Raised by Housing Commission	700	1,000	1,300	1,600	1,895	2,289
Australian Government Grants .. .. .	...	...	465	2,239	5,499	8,204
State Grants—						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	8,722	8,742	8,875	8,955	9,035	9,115
Other*	7,072	8,072	9,072	10,072	11,072	12,108
Provision for Maintenance of Properties	4,446	5,128	5,411	4,896	5,296	5,632
Accumulated Surplus	33,792	35,596	38,372	44,927	49,546	53,641
Sundry Creditors†	7,321	5,668	6,802	9,625	14,591	13,900
Assets—						
Fixed—						
Land, Property, etc.	329,349	348,778	374,198	402,775	438,820	469,195
Home Purchase Debtors	157,349	165,281	177,984	199,166	217,489	221,149
Current	3,694	8,479	9,356	4,448	5,044	22,278
Total Assets, Liabilities	490,392	522,538	561,539	606,389	661,353	712,622

* 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 6½ per cent per annum at 30 June 1973. 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 amounted to \$646,648; at 30 June 1973, the advances outstanding amounted to \$243,780 in respect of 58 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 and the States Grants (Housing) Act, 1971-1973. These houses are sold, in general at the Bank's valuation, to persons who have satisfied the Commission as to their housing need and have registered as prospective purchasers. The current terms of sale provide for a minimum deposit of \$200 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years; interest rates at 30 June 1973 ranged from 4½ to 6½ 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 and the States Grants (Housing) Act, 1971-1973, are given in the next table:—

Table 840. Sale of Homes Agency: Sale of Homes under 1956-1971
Housing Arrangements

Year ended 30 June	Advances during year		Total Advances to end of year		Advances Repaid during year	Advances Outstanding at end of year†	
	Number*	Amount	Number*	Amount	Amount	Number*	Amount
1968	1,444	\$ thous. 12,866	20,809	\$ thous. 149,975	\$ thous. 3,055	18,724	\$ thous. 127,288
1969	1,227	11,167	22,036	161,141	3,779	19,406	133,363
1970	1,751	17,074	23,787	178,215	4,762	20,523	144,511
1971	2,080	22,144	25,867	200,359	5,337	21,953	160,426
1972	1,978	24,827	27,845	225,186	6,915	23,130	177,309
1973	974	13,970	28,819	239,156	10,127	22,942	180,438

* 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 and the States Grants (Housing) Act, 1971-1973. Up to 30 June 1973, 712 houses had been built under this scheme, at a cost of \$5,761,497; the balance of indebtedness at that date was \$4,668,102.

A Building Society Agency was established in 1956 to administer advances made to co-operative building societies and the Rural Bank (as the approved government lending institution of the State) from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Arrangements. 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 Australian Government extend over 53 years; the difference may be used for further advances to building societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at rates ranging, at 30 June 1973, from 4½ to 6¾ per cent per annum. Particulars of advances by the Agency during the last six years appear below:—

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Advances during year</i>	<i>Total Advances to end of year</i>	<i>Advances Repaid during year</i>	<i>Advances Outstanding at end of year</i>
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
1968	17,944	134,429	6,187	104,993
1969	18,392	152,821	7,352	116,034
1970	21,420	174,241	8,726 ^r	128,729
1971	24,801	199,042	9,213 ^r	144,320
1972	28,575	227,617	12,448	160,449
1973	31,424	259,041	18,421	173,456

Other activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described in the chapter "Private Finance".

DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES

As part of its repatriation policy, the Australian Government provides, under the Defence Service Homes Act, 1918-1973, loans on concessional conditions for the acquisition of a dwelling-house. Assistance is limited to persons who come within the definition of "eligible person" contained in the Act. Eligible persons include members of the Australian Forces and nursing services enlisted or appointed for (or employed on) active service outside Australia or on a ship of war during the 1914-1918 or 1939-1945 War, and persons who served in the war-like operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on "special service" as defined in the Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act, 1962-1973. From 15 May 1973, eligibility is extended to those national servicemen serving immediately before 7 December 1972 and members of the regular forces who served on or after 7 December 1972, whose service meets certain prescribed conditions. Eligibility is extended also to members of accredited welfare organisations who served overseas with the Australian Forces in the 1939-1945 War or in war-like operations since then, and to certain unmarried women with qualifying service. Certain other persons are eligible—including the widow and, in

some cases, the widowed mother of an "eligible person", and persons domiciled in Australia and employed in certain sea-going service during the 1914-1918 or 1939-1945 War.

The Director of Defence Service Homes is responsible for the administration of the Defence Service Homes Act, subject to the directions of the Minister for Housing and Construction. The Director may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by an eligible person, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection, purchase, enlargement, or completion of a home or (subject to certain conditions) for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made available is \$12,000 (\$9,000 before 15 May 1973) 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 (and/or enlarged) in New South Wales under the Defence 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 841. Defence Service Homes in New South Wales

Year ended 30 June	Homes Provided and/or Enlarged during Year				Total Homes Provided and/or Enlarged to end of year	Advances	Instal- ments Paid†	Loans Repaid
	By Erection *	By Purchase	By Discharge of Mortgage	Total				
						\$ thous.	\$ thous.	
1963	828	2,546	663	4,037	71,996	24,412	17,361	1,080
1964	772	2,451	524	3,747	75,743	23,884	19,768	1,374
1965	518	2,856	527	3,901	79,644	25,643	21,660	1,528
1966	373	2,889	550	3,812	83,456	25,212	22,564	1,609
1967	361	2,847	446	3,654	87,110	23,908	24,242	1,712
1968	322	2,005	434	2,761	89,871	18,423	25,701	1,882
1969	267	1,859	366	2,492	92,363	17,719	27,088	2,029 ^r
1970‡	329	1,833	364	2,526	94,889	19,310	29,609	2,296
1971‡	460	1,966	359	2,785	97,674	21,262	30,702	2,365
1972‡	403	1,625	302	2,330	100,004	18,649	32,370	2,619
1973‡	347	1,619	336	2,302	102,306	21,153§	37,205	3,412

* Constructed or sponsored by the Director of Defence Service Homes.

† Includes excess instalment payments.

‡ Includes Norfolk Island.

§ Comprises \$3,587,000 for the construction of homes and \$17,566,000 for the purchase of existing homes or the discharge of mortgages.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are three main groups of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent societies (registered under the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967-1973) and non-terminating societies (registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901, or the Co-operation Act, 1923-1973), Starr-Bowkett societies, and terminating societies. Although their structure and methods of operation differ, all societies provide finance for the erection or purchase of homes.

The Permanent Building Societies Act provides *inter alia* that the funds of a permanent building society must not be less than \$600,000 (including \$400,000 paid-up share capital) and that the society must hold liquid assets not less than 10 per cent of the aggregate of its paid-up capital and deposits. Permanent and non-terminating societies obtain funds from the general public (mainly by the issue of shares which give the purchaser the right, under certain conditions, to withdraw his capital on short notice) and from lending institutions (by way of advances or deposits). Borrowers from the societies may be required to take up shares in the societies (usually for a relatively small amount), and they obtain loans on credit foncier terms for periods generally ranging from 10 to 25 years. One society still operates as a "two-class share" society. Its 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 accumulated.

Terminating building societies comprise actuarial-type societies, non-actuarial-type societies (credit foncier or endowment assurance societies), and series-type societies (of either actuarial or credit foncier structure). These societies obtain their funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies, and other financial institutions, and (from 1956-57) from Government loan moneys made available (through the Home Builders' Account) under arrangements between the Australian and State Governments for the provision of finance for housing. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all the societies is guaranteed by the State Government. The societies make advances as their members apply for them. When all advances have been made and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up. The maximum amount that may be advanced to a member by a terminating society financed with Government-guaranteed funds, or funds received from the Home Builders' Account, has been increased progressively over the years. The maximum advance is currently 95 per cent of the value of the security offered, subject to a limit of \$15,000 plus the value of the member's share subscriptions up to \$720. The rate of interest on the advances varies according to the source of the society's funds; from October 1973, the maximum rate which could be charged by a lender of an advance protected by Government guarantee was $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, while 5 per cent was charged on new funds made available from the Home Builders' Account. A small management fee is also charged.

In an actuarial-type society, a member is required to take up shares in the society of a face value equal to the amount he wishes to borrow. He pays equal monthly instalments of subscriptions on shares during the life of the society, and is credited with interest on his subscription at the same rate as he is charged on his loan. After taking up a loan, the member also makes equal monthly payments of interest, which is charged at a flat rate (equivalent to a reducible rate when interest earned on subscriptions is taken into account) on the total amount borrowed. Advances made by actuarial-type societies in New South Wales during 1971-72 totalled \$25,105,000.

Non-actuarial-type terminating societies were first formed in New South Wales in 1965. The majority of these societies operate with Government-guaranteed funds or with funds provided from the Home Builders' Account; they operate on a credit foncier basis, and are either newly-formed societies or societies which have converted from an actuarial structure. The remainder of the non-actuarial-type terminating societies obtain their funds from insurance companies and other loan institutions. Members of either type of society are required to take up a nominal share-holding in the society. A member who borrows on credit foncier terms makes repayments of principal and interest in equal monthly instalments; interest is calculated on the reducing balance. The member may also be required to effect life assurance to the value of the amount borrowed. A member who elects to borrow on an endowment assurance basis is required to take out an endowment assurance policy (with the company providing the funds to the society) with a sum assured equal in value to the amount of the loan required; the policy is assigned to the building society. The member makes equal monthly payments of premium and interest—but repayment of principal is not effected until the policy matures, and the sum assured is paid to the building society. If the policy provides for the member to participate in bonuses, the bonuses accumulated over the life of the policy are paid to the member. Interest on the loan is charged at a flat rate on the total amount borrowed. In 1971-72, there were 1,148 non-actuarial-type building societies operating in New South Wales; advances made by the societies during the year amounted to \$20,129,000.

The structure of series-type societies is similar to that of the actuarial or credit foncier-type terminating societies; each of the self-contained series or cells operated by the parent society is designed to terminate after a notional period.

Particulars of the co-operative building societies for which annual returns were made in the last six years are summarised in the next table. The figures for a particular year relate to societies which were in active existence at the end of the year, and exclude those societies which were terminated during the year.

Table 842. Co-operative Building Societies, N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
PERMANENT AND NON-TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies	64	67	69	68	69	70
Members	102,188	137,046	190,184	261,091	397,039	549,532
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage	187,408	257,309	364,434	497,669	623,034	801,317
Other Assets	30,719	45,456	60,010	85,035	141,832	212,748
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds (net)	179,103	255,333	365,653	500,021	696,915	943,089
Deposits	6,966	7,609	10,117	15,053	12,592	11,602
Advances	27,480	34,873	41,656	53,638	46,552	49,889
Other Liabilities	4,578	4,950	7,018	13,992	8,806	9,485
Total Assets and Liabilities	218,127	302,765	424,444	582,704	764,866	1,014,065
Loans Made during year*	63,499	96,021	129,926	178,170	183,196	259,684
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year*	19,719	26,219	36,325	43,625	59,228	82,479
STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies	93	91	89	92	88	78
Members	37,458	40,181	34,946	31,337	29,690	29,485
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage	15,896	16,157	16,505	17,556	19,010	20,292
Other Assets	2,743	3,146	3,663	3,739	3,824	4,296
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds	17,453	18,238	19,162	20,219	21,645	23,230
Other	1,186	1,065	1,006	1,076	1,189	1,358
Total Assets and Liabilities	18,639	19,304	20,168	21,295	22,834	24,588
Loans Made during year*	3,168	2,652	2,983	3,610	3,977	4,039
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year*	2,573	2,531	2,608	2,501	2,512	2,468
TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Societies	2,255	2,405	2,518	2,688	2,851	2,969
Members	83,249	82,773	81,879	80,017	78,060	75,600
	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.	\$ thous.
Assets—						
Advances on Mortgage†	415,837	430,939	447,269	442,016	434,042	435,032
Other Assets	1,932	1,881	2,107	1,932	2,316	2,995
Liabilities—						
Members' Funds—						
Share Subscriptions	67,593	65,931	66,756	56,930	47,384	39,804
Provision for Interest	31,030	30,917	32,184	27,107	22,330	18,583
Other	13,426	14,118	14,240	12,882	10,636	9,429
Advances—						
Under Housing Agreements	93,236	104,856	335,216	345,899	354,985	369,081
From Other Lenders	211,710	216,187	980	1,129	1,023	1,130
Other Liabilities	776	810				
Total Assets and Liabilities	417,770	432,820	449,376	443,947	436,358	438,027
Loans Made during year*—						
Under Housing Agreements	18,133	17,944	43,373	43,371	44,965	45,234
Other	27,643	25,467				
Reduction in Members' Indebtedness during year*†—						
Under Housing Agreements	5,366	6,187	29,549	32,687	35,799	31,149
Other	19,581	21,368				

* Year ended 30 June.

† For credit foncier loans, total advances less repayments to date; for other loans, total advances less those fully discharged.

‡ Estimated. Includes particulars for societies terminated during year.

HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME

Under the Home Savings Grant Scheme, which has operated since 20 July 1964, the Australian 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 \$750. The scheme is administered, in terms of the Home Savings Grant Act, 1964-1973, by the Department of Housing and Construction.

Table 843. Home Savings Grant Scheme: Operations in N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Grants Approved	Method of Acquiring Homes Covered by Grants Approved			Method of Financing Homes Covered by Grants Approved			Total, Homes Covered by Grants Approved
		Purchased	Built Under Contract	Owner- built	First Mortgage Loan	First and Second Mortgage Loans	Other	
	\$ thous.							
1965*	4,110	4,843	3,706	306	7,198	1,432	225	8,855
1966	4,990	6,235	4,127	543	8,751	1,775	379	10,905
1967	4,309	5,730	3,749	390	8,161	1,394	314	9,869
1968	4,681	6,946	3,813	457	9,229	1,634	353	11,216
1969	4,216	6,262	3,528	331	8,514	1,336	271	10,121
1970	3,972	6,065	2,909	270	7,794	1,171	279	9,244
1971	4,771	7,513	2,941	312	9,001	1,388	377	10,766
1972	4,373	7,039	2,593	249	8,305	1,243	333	9,881
1973	5,122	7,132	2,353	250	8,433	1,039	263	9,735
Total	40,544	57,765	29,719	3,108	75,386	12,412	2,794	90,592

* Operations commenced on 20 July 1964.

To be eligible for a grant, a person must be married (or widowed or divorced with one or more dependent children), and must have (or must be married to a person who has) entered into a contract to buy a home or have one built or begun to build a home as an owner-builder. The person must also be under 36 years of age, both at the time of marriage and at the date of the contract to buy or build (or, if an owner-builder, the date building commenced), and must have resided in Australia (apart from temporary absences) for at least three years immediately preceding that date.

Grants are payable in respect of houses, flats, home units, and other dwellings (whether in existence or being built), provided that the value of the home (including the land on which it is erected) does not exceed \$22,500 (\$17,500 if acquired before 16 August 1972). Homes which are purchased from State authorities and which had been financed with funds advanced under Commonwealth-State Housing Arrangements 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 increase in acceptable savings in each year, up to a maximum of \$900 in any one year and \$2,250 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 Australian Government 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 \$8,204,000 had been received by the New South Wales Government at 30 June 1973.

HOUSING LOANS INSURANCE

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the Australian Government to assist individuals to obtain finance for housing purposes, with a low deposit and at a reasonable rate of interest, by insuring lenders against the risk of loss in such loans.

The Corporation, which commenced operations in November 1965, insures an approved lender against any loss (loss of principal or interest and any other loss) arising from a borrower's defaulting on repayment of an insurable loan. All types of housing loans are acceptable for insurance, including those for the purchase or erection of a house (including land), for the purchase of a home unit, for alterations and additions to a dwelling, and for the discharge of an existing mortgage over a house or home unit. There are no arbitrary restrictions on the type, location, or age of a dwelling. In all cases, the dwelling must be occupied by the borrower.

In general, loans are insurable only if repayment of the loan is secured by a first mortgage. The maximum amount insurable for a single loan to acquire a home is \$40,000. The maximum ratio of loan amount to valuation of property is 95 per cent, and 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 classes of approved lenders include banks, building societies, life and general insurance companies, mortgage management companies, friendly societies, superannuation and other retirement funds, credit unions, trustee companies, and solicitors. Individual lending organisations must be approved by the Corporation.

The Corporation charges a single premium at the outset of the loan. The premium rate depends on the ratio of the loan amount to property valuation; a premium of 1.4 per cent is charged where the loan represents 94 per cent or more of valuation, and the premium rate is reduced progressively to a minimum of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for loans below 76 per cent of valuation. The premium is payable by the borrower when the loan is made, but is generally advanced by the lender as part of the insured loan.

Most of the loans insured by the Corporation are for the erection of a house (including loans to buy land and build, or to discharge a mortgage over land and build), for the purchase of a new or established house or home unit, or for the discharge of an existing mortgage over a house or home unit. Particulars of these loans insured in New South Wales during 1972-73 appear below:—

	<i>Erection of House</i>	<i>Purchase of House or Home Unit</i>	<i>Discharge of Mortgage over House or Home Unit</i>	<i>Total, Loans for Houses or Home Units</i>
Number of Loans Insured ..	862	7,472	240	8,574
Amount (\$ thousand) ..	13,795	114,636	3,950	132,381

During 1972-73, 8,606 loans (including those for two-unit dwellings and for alterations and additions to dwellings) amounting to \$133,246,000 were insured with the Corporation in New South Wales. By 30 June 1973, a cumulative total of 31,074 loans amounting to \$368,500,000 had been insured in the State.

In addition to the Corporation, there are a number of private companies whose activities include the insurance of housing loans.

APPENDIX : HISTORY

A chronological table of the principal events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published on pages 1 to 8 of the Year Book for 1919. The principal events from 1920 are listed below:—

- 1920** Multiple electorates and proportional representation at State elections.
- 1921** 44-hour week introduced (State)—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 Federal 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 Australian 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 Australian and State Governments.
- 1928** Australian Loan Council reformed—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929** Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930** Wireless telephone service to England established—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Sales Tax introduced—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.
- 1931** Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22 April); subsequently amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts \$1,106,000,000)—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent—Commonwealth Bank assumed control of exchange rate—State Lottery initiated.
- 1932** Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)—Clarence River bridge completed standard gauge railway to Brisbane—N.S.W. Industrial Commission constituted.

- 1933** World Economic Conference (London)—State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934** Legislative Council reconstituted as an elected chamber—New States Royal Commission—England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated.
- 1935** State industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold.
- 1936** Death of H.M. King George V—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.
- 1937** Aviation and Marketing Referendum (rejected)—Imperial Conference (London)—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" adopted for State awards—Report of Royal Commission on monetary and banking systems—Co-operative home building societies sponsored.
- 1938** British Empire Games in Sydney—Empire Producers' Conference (Sydney)—Empire Air Mail Service—British Commonwealth Relations and Imperial Trade Conferences (London).
- 1939** War with Germany (3 September)—National Security Act—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44-hours as standard week—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.
- 1940** Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian overseas diplomatic representatives—School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th)—War with Italy (11 June)—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Federal industrial arbitration powers extended—National Advisory War Council—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941** Federal income tax, instalment payments—Australian Government child endowment introduced—Federal pay-roll tax imposed—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8 December)—Coal miners' pensions introduced—United States-Australia Lend-lease Agreement.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore—Japanese submarine sunk in Sydney Harbour—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Federal taxes replace State's income and entertainment taxes—War damage insurance—Daylight saving—Australian Government widows' pensions introduced—Subsidy for dairy industry.
- 1943** Compulsory defence service extended to South-west Pacific Zone—Prices stabilisation scheme—Federal 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 Federal powers rejected—Meat rationed by coupons—"Pay-as-you-earn" system of Federal income taxation.
- 1945** H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General—Cessation of hostilities: Europe, 8 May; Pacific, 15 August—Australia ratified United Nations Charter—Re-establishment and Employment Act—Annual Holidays Act in operation—Unemployment and Sickness benefits introduced—Banking and Life Insurance Acts—United Kingdom-Dominions wool marketing agreement—Cumberland County Council (town planning).

- 1946** Australian Government 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 Federal and State Acts continue certain controls—Additional Federal powers sought by referendum: Social Services approved; Marketing of Primary Products and Industrial Employment rejected.
- 1947** Australian Government tuberculosis benefits introduced—40-hour week State awards—Border Rivers Agreement with Queensland—Federal arbitration law amended; Conciliation Commissioners appointed—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Federal wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished.
- 1948** 40-hour week, Commonwealth awards—Federal 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—Australian Government pharmaceutical benefits scheme introduced—First loan to Australia from International Bank—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Federal)—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 Australian Parliament—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long service leave for all workers under State awards—Australian Government pensioners' medical scheme introduced—Federal 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—Australian Government 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—Federal 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)—Federal conciliation and arbitration system reorganised; Court to handle legal questions only, and Commission to settle disputes and determine awards—First regular television transmission in Australia from Sydney—Land tax reintroduced in N.S.W.—Stamp duty imposed on hire purchase agreements and maximum interest rates thereon fixed by State Parliament.
- 1957** "Bring out a Briton" migration scheme inaugurated—New trade agreement between United Kingdom and Australia—Currency restrictions on overseas travel relaxed—Federal uniform taxation legislation held valid by High Court—Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan, giving Japan "most favoured nation" status—Report of Murray Committee on universities and university teaching institutions.
- 1958** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mother—First nuclear reactor (HIFAR) set in operation at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (near Sydney)—"Equal Pay" legislation covering females under State awards—Defamation Act (N.S.W.).
- 1959** Commonwealth Bank undertakes to act as "lender of last resort" to authorised dealers in short-term money market—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. resumed—Federal legislation to amend banking control and to reorganise Commonwealth Bank to form Banking Corporation (to control Commonwealth Trading Bank, Savings Bank, and Development Bank) and Reserve Bank of Australia—Australian 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—Australian 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—Federal grants for buildings and equipment in public and private secondary schools—Federal grants to encourage savings for homes—Quarterly adjustments of State basic wage abolished—Quotas imposed by U.S. Government on imports of meat—Federal legislation to deal with income tax avoidance practices—Off-course (totalizator) betting scheme introduced.
- 1965 Selective compulsory national service scheme reintroduced—Report of Martin Committee on tertiary education—N.S.W. State elections (April): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Australian combat troops despatched to South Vietnam—Report of Vernon Committee of Economic Inquiry—Stevedoring Industry Authority responsible for recruiting waterside workers—Referendum of wool growers: proposed wool reserve price scheme rejected.
- 1966 Provisional driving licences introduced—Free trade agreement (to apply to 60 per cent of trade) between Australia and New Zealand in force—Retirement of Sir Robert Menzies after 16 consecutive years as Prime Minister—Decimal currency system introduced in Australia—Legislation to permit the screening of films on Sundays—Visit of President Johnson of U.S.A. to Australia—Federal 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—Federal referenda: Constitution alteration (Parliament) rejected; Constitution alteration (Aboriginals) approved—Report of State Royal Commission on local government finance and valuation—Total wage concept introduced in Commonwealth awards—First report of N.S.W. Law Reform Commission—British Government devalued sterling (18 November), the rate moving from £stg. 0.399 to £stg. 0.466 to \$A1—First Higher School Certificate examination—Death of Prime Minister Holt.
- 1968 Senator the Rt. Hon. J. G. Gorton sworn in as Prime Minister—N.S.W. State elections (February): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Right of appeal to Privy Council from decisions of High Court abolished for cases involving Australian Constitution and other Federal cases, and for cases involving Federal 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—Qualifying period of residence for naturalisation of non-British migrants reduced from 5 to 3 years—Breathalyzer tests of motor drivers introduced in N.S.W. (maximum 0.08 per cent).

- 1969** Scope of N.S.W. Stamp Duty on receipts extended—Points system for motor driving offences introduced in N.S.W.—State Consumer Affairs Bureau established—Federal elections (October): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Gorton)—State referendum: Sunday trading of hotels rejected.
- 1970** Announcement of gradual introduction of the Metric system of measurement—Certain State receipts taxes declared invalid by the High Court—Sydney-Perth (via Broken Hill) standard-gauge railway line opened—New Sydney International Air Terminal opened—Arrival of first Boeing 747 (Jumbo) jet—Australian Industrial Development Corporation established—New Australian Government Health Scheme introduced—Report on the Building Industry by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly—Visit of H.H. Pope Paul VI—Work commenced on the establishment of a major deepwater port at Botany Bay—Australian Wool Commission established to introduce a flexible reserve price system at Australian wool sales.
- 1971** N.S.W. State elections (February): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Rt. Hon. W. McMahon sworn in as Prime Minister—Federal legislation outlaws resale price maintenance—State Act lowers minimum age of legal responsibility from 21 to 18 years—Control of Pay-roll Tax transferred from Australian to State Governments—Summer daylight saving of 1 hour introduced—National service period reduced from 2 years to 18 months—Australian Government guarantees woolgrowers a minimum price for wool (36c per lb).
- 1972** Australian Government announces measures to restrict overseas control of Australian industries—State Government selects Orange-Bathurst as the State's first regional "growth centre"—New South Wales Transport Commission formed to control all State Government-owned public transport—Regulations to prevent pollution of the State's waterways introduced—Federal elections (December): A.L.P. Ministry (Whitlam)—Selective compulsory national service discontinued—Australian dollar revalued (7.05 per cent against U.S. dollar)—Arbitration Commission to introduce equal pay for equal work for women in all Commonwealth awards (by stages to June 1975).
- 1973** Diplomatic relations established between Australia and China—Australian Public Service granted 4 weeks' annual leave—Australian Government selects Albury-Wodonga as its first regional "growth centre"—National Pipeline Authority established—Voting rights in Federal elections extended to persons aged from 18 to 20 years—N.S.W. Health Commission established—Australian Government announces abolition of university and other tertiary education college fees from 1974—Report of the Health Insurance Planning Committee (Deeble Report)—Prices Justification Tribunal established by Australian Government—Report of the Australian Schools Commission Interim Committee (Karmel Report)—Sydney Opera House officially opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—N.S.W. State elections (November): Lib.-C.P. Ministry (Askin)—Federal referenda: additional powers sought to control prices and incomes, rejected.
- 1974** Major flood and storm damage in eastern States—Tariff rates reduced by 25 per cent as an anti-inflationary measure—Double dissolution of Australian Parliament—Federal elections (May): Labor Party Ministry (Whitlam)—Federal referenda (Democratic Elections, Local Government Bodies, Mode of Altering the Constitution, and Simultaneous Elections) rejected—Sir John Kerr appointed Governor-General—Four weeks' annual leave (with payment of a 17.5 per cent loading) granted under all State awards—First joint sitting of House of Representatives and Senate to pass legislation (including establishment of Health Insurance Commission and Petroleum and Minerals Authority)—Australian dollar devalued by 12 per cent and direct link with U.S. dollar severed—N.S.W. Planning and Environment Commission established—Australian Government announces introduction of a tax surcharge on property income—Broadcast Listeners' and Television Viewers' Licence fees abolished—N.S.W. Government introduces petrol tax.

APPENDIX: RURAL STATISTICS

This Appendix presents a summary of the principal series of rural statistics for 1972-73 relating to Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions as defined for general statistical purposes (see page 6).

Table 844. Land Use on Rural Holdings, in Divisions, 1972-73

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Land Use on Rural Holdings						
	Total Area of Division *	Total Number of Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Land Used for Cropping †	Fallow Land	Area Under Sown Grasses and Clovers ‡	Balance of Area ¶
	Thousand hectares		Thousand hectares				
SYDNEY ..	408	4,481	88	8	...	14	66
OUTER SYDNEY ..	832	3,404	169	10	1	22	136
HUNTER—							
Newcastle Statistical District ..	297	1,804	129	7	1	13	108
Balance of Hunter ..	2,786	4,053	1,859	112	17	169	1,561
Total ..	3,083	5,857	1,988	119	17	182	1,670
ILLAWARRA—							
Wollongong Statistical District ..	113	383	32	1	...	9	22
Balance of Illawarra ..	736	1,602	219	5	1	83	130
Total ..	849	1,985	251	6	1	93	151
NORTH COAST—							
Richmond-Tweed ..	976	5,851	740	28	2	68	642
Clarence ..	1,512	3,650	1,046	19	1	80	946
Hastings ..	1,098	3,065	694	10	1	72	611
Total ..	3,586	12,566	2,480	57	5	220	2,198
NORTHERN—							
Northern Tablelands ..	3,273	3,663	2,706	71	6	631	1,998
Northern Slopes ..	3,491	4,581	3,125	692	124	119	2,190
North Central Plain ..	3,094	1,665	2,522	567	114	22	1,819
Total ..	9,857	9,909	8,352	1,330	244	772	6,006
NORTH-WESTERN—							
Central Macquarie ..	3,496	4,268	3,059	721	143	310	1,885
Macquarie-Barwon ..	5,800	1,625	5,412	249	86	24	5,053
Upper Darling ..	10,624	737	10,247	19	5	4	10,219
Total ..	19,920	6,630	18,718	989	235	338	17,156
CENTRAL WEST—							
Central Tablelands ..	1,802	3,524	1,200	73	6	426	695
Lachlan ..	4,515	5,530	4,189	1,091	303	699	2,096
Total ..	6,318	9,054	5,390	1,164	309	1,125	2,792
SOUTH-EASTERN—							
Lower South Coast ..	945	1,190	282	5	1	59	217
Snowy ..	1,486	1,204	980	32	1	183	764
Southern Tablelands ..	2,782	4,819	2,366	165	12	900	1,289
Total ..	5,214	7,213	3,628	202	14	1,143	2,269
MURRUMBIDGEE—							
Central Murrumbidgee ..	2,696	4,679	2,299	614	97	889	699
Lower Murrumbidgee ..	3,656	2,448	3,366	231	86	135	2,914
Total ..	6,352	7,127	5,665	845	183	1,024	3,613
MURRAY—							
Upper Murray ..	1,613	2,305	1,238	240	25	450	523
Central Murray ..	2,628	2,619	2,453	284	88	281	1,800
Murray-Darling ..	4,759	930	4,679	19	10	11	4,639
Total ..	9,001	5,854	8,369	543	123	742	6,961
FAR WEST..	14,714	507	13,751	...	...	...	13,751
NEW SOUTH WALES ..	80,133	74,587	68,849	5,274	1,131	5,674	56,770

* At 30 June 1973. Excludes 9,867 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

† Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season are counted for each crop.

‡ See footnote †, Table 563.

¶ This is a balancing item.

Table 845. Treatment of Crops and Pastures with Artificial Fertilisers, in Divisions, 1972-73*

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Area treated with Artificial Fertilisers		Superphosphate Used†		Other Artificial Fertilisers Used	
	Crops	Pastures	Crops	Pastures	Crops	Pastures
	Hectares		Tonnes			
SYDNEY	4,842	8,189	1,424	2,345	3,099	699
OUTER SYDNEY	6,173	14,407	1,522	3,353	3,614	1,127
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District ..	2,809	12,286	603	2,886	1,011	246
Balance of Hunter	23,361	18,006	3,058	31,694	1,667	900
Total	26,170	196,292	3,661	34,580	2,678	1,146
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District ..	441	9,048	99	2,126	73	280
Balance of Illawarra	2,911	64,083	761	16,441	1,479	2,342
Total	3,352	73,131	860	18,567	1,552	2,622
NORTH COAST—						
Richmond-Tweed	15,604	56,192	1,429	11,741	9,077	2,973
Clarence	10,686	80,557	1,668	18,181	7,977	1,337
Hastings	4,686	62,896	1,147	17,567	1,142	1,998
Total	30,976	199,645	4,244	47,489	18,196	6,308
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands	30,237	612,008	3,769	84,954	1,414	1,186
Northern Slopes	135,092	79,149	9,451	9,241	3,691	675
North Central Plain	82,776	839	4,245	75	4,416	24
Total	248,105	691,996	17,465	94,270	9,521	1,885
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie	308,289	76,522	30,091	9,860	5,682	386
Macquarie-Barwon	24,206	205	1,520	12	997	14
Upper Darling	10,004	524	480	104	312	25
Total	342,499	77,251	32,091	9,976	6,991	425
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands	42,916	307,066	6,551	42,223	1,535	449
Lachlan	776,526	150,336	79,270	18,947	3,152	115
Total	819,442	457,402	85,821	61,170	4,687	564
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast	2,521	54,788	640	9,640	99	404
Snowy	10,090	128,224	1,683	15,796	42	105
Southern Tablelands	112,358	592,115	15,542	82,676	890	874
Total	124,969	775,127	17,865	108,112	1,031	1,383
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee	496,533	429,220	56,638	51,939	1,447	417
Lower Murrumbidgee	167,649	46,370	21,143	8,093	10,278	242
Total	664,182	475,590	77,781	60,032	11,725	659
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray	200,836	278,805	21,171	32,300	406	718
Central Murray	202,719	114,118	21,515	20,565	5,929	476
Murray-Darling	12,097	1,245	1,542	267	1,599	21
Total	415,652	394,168	44,228	53,132	7,934	1,213
FAR WEST	102	125	38	14	23	...
NEW SOUTH WALES	2,686,464	3,363,323	287,000	493,040	71,050	18,032

* Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite.

† Includes "double" and "treble" strength superphosphate converted to single strength equivalent..

Table 846. Wheat: Area and Production, in Divisions, 1972-73

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Area Sown with Wheat				Production of Wheat for Grain	Average Yield of Wheat for Grain per Hectare
	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Fodder	Total		
	Hectares						Tonnes
SYDNEY	10	1	32	43	...	...
OUTER SYDNEY	22	8	2	32	8	0.36
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District	9	6	34	49	4	0.44
Balance of Hunter	14,466	191	549	15,206	8,557	0.59
Total	14,475	197	583	15,255	8,561	0.59
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District .. .. .	...	...	1	1	...	...
Balance of Illawarra	67	3	26	96	6	0.08
Total	67	3	27	97	6	0.08
NORTH COAST—						
Richmond-Tweed	200	71	110	381	244	1.22
Clarence	60	...	13	73	33	0.55
Hastings	348	4	14	366	374	1.07
Total	608	75	137	820	651	1.07
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands	6,950	77	468	7,495	8,421	1.21
Northern Slopes	274,769	1,325	7,734	283,828	192,312	0.69
North Central Plain	359,179	588	4,385	364,152	208,456	0.68
Total	640,898	1,990	12,587	655,475	409,189	0.63
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie	289,584	2,233	3,878	295,695	95,759	0.33
Macquarie-Barwon	159,134	1,090	841	161,065	25,987	0.16
Upper Darling	11,058	110	1	11,169	675	0.06
Total	459,776	3,433	4,720	467,929	122,421	0.26
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands	8,204	173	146	8,523	10,314	1.25
Lachlan	686,206	10,160	4,446	700,812	515,850	0.75
Total	694,410	10,333	4,592	709,335	526,164	0.75
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast .. .. .	...	...	41	41	...	...
Snowy	546	4	28	578	263	0.48
Southern Tablelands	63,985	1,282	130	65,397	79,386	1.24
Total	64,531	1,286	199	66,016	79,649	1.23
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee	367,043	12,899	672	380,614	501,564	1.36
Lower Murrumbidgee	118,767	673	231	119,671	113,187	0.95
Total	485,810	13,572	903	500,285	614,751	1.26
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray	109,315	4,561	204	114,080	93,697	0.85
Central Murray	139,473	1,851	97	141,421	95,006	0.68
Murray-Darling	8,670	...	...	8,670	4,002	0.46
Total	257,458	6,412	301	264,171	192,705	0.74
FAR WEST .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW SOUTH WALES	2,618,065	37,310	24,083	2,679,458	1,954,105	0.74

Table 847. Sheep at 31 March 1973, and Sheep Shorn

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Sheep					
	Sheep One Year and Over				Lambs and Hoggets (Under 1 Year)	Total Sheep
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Total		
SYDNEY	247	3,603	3,830	7,680	3,228	10,908
OUTER SYDNEY	143	4,676	7,191	12,010	3,272	15,282
HUNTER—						
Newcastle Statistical District ..	22	386	328	736	192	928
Balance of Hunter	9,492	359,482	213,677	582,651	124,507	707,158
Total	9,514	359,868	214,005	583,387	124,699	708,086
ILLAWARRA—						
Wollongong Statistical District ..	5	96	949	1,050	736	1,786
Balance of Illawarra	866	32,425	16,935	50,226	22,481	72,707
Total	871	32,521	17,884	51,276	23,217	74,493
NORTH COAST—						
Richmond-Tweed	98	1,525	172	1,795	603	2,398
Clarence	230	8,071	1,650	9,951	4,317	14,268
Hastings	24	330	31	385	1,525	1,910
Total	352	9,926	1,853	12,131	6,445	18,576
NORTHERN—						
Northern Tablelands	46,219	1,966,294	1,261,072	3,273,585	895,789	4,169,374
Northern Slopes	24,169	1,176,738	711,949	1,912,856	435,881	2,348,737
North Central Plain	25,642	1,016,259	210,776	1,252,677	432,735	1,685,412
Total	96,030	4,159,291	2,183,797	6,439,118	1,764,405	8,203,523
NORTH-WESTERN—						
Central Macquarie	48,211	2,332,690	831,788	3,212,689	737,349	3,950,038
Macquarie-Barwon	65,471	2,645,455	595,143	3,306,069	842,572	4,148,641
Upper Darling	32,814	1,593,619	671,064	2,297,497	373,420	2,670,917
Total	146,496	6,571,764	2,097,995	8,816,255	1,953,341	10,769,596
CENTRAL WEST—						
Central Tablelands	27,904	1,363,364	675,764	2,067,032	532,300	2,599,332
Lachlan	68,507	3,619,790	1,430,352	5,118,649	1,254,381	6,373,030
Total	96,411	4,983,154	2,106,116	7,185,681	1,786,681	8,972,362
SOUTH-EASTERN—						
Lower South Coast	339	18,583	10,290	29,212	5,214	34,426
Snowy	19,581	891,751	497,997	1,409,329	355,038	1,764,367
Southern Tablelands	68,768	3,165,952	2,018,395	5,253,115	1,188,321	6,441,436
Total	88,688	4,076,286	2,526,682	6,691,656	1,548,573	8,240,229
MURRUMBIDGEE—						
Central Murrumbidgee	59,518	2,935,291	1,107,097	4,101,906	1,133,145	5,235,051
Lower Murrumbidgee	40,823	1,346,561	159,101	1,546,485	447,720	1,994,205
Total	100,341	4,281,852	1,266,198	5,648,391	1,580,865	7,229,256
MURRAY—						
Upper Murray	32,104	1,319,482	432,259	1,783,845	485,864	2,269,709
Central Murray	45,595	1,333,322	184,505	1,563,422	528,646	2,092,068
Murray-Darling	15,764	713,628	93,055	822,447	167,316	989,763
Total	93,463	3,366,432	709,819	4,169,714	1,181,826	5,351,540
FAR WEST	33,660	1,545,090	330,963	1,909,713	533,447	2,443,160
NEW SOUTH WALES	666,216	29,394,463	11,466,333	41,527,012	10,509,999	52,037,011

* Quantity as in grease.

† Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

Wool Produced, and Lambing, 1972-73 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 Cruched				Per cent
	Thousand kg			kg			
6,767	24	1	25	3.70	1,193	904	75.77
17,752	66	1	67	3.76	2,830	2,215	78.26
716	2	...	2	3.14	286	158	55.24
669,981	2,433	73	2,506	3.74	247,492	151,506	61.22
670,697	2,435	73	2,508	3.74	247,778	151,664	61.21
49	...	...	...	3.65	20	9	45.00
59,427	185	7	192	3.23	26,201	23,692	90.42
59,476	185	7	192	3.23	26,221	23,701	90.39
1,874	5	...	5	2.58	933	569	60.98
11,478	40	1	41	3.54	6,585	6,123	92.98
1,239	4	...	4	2.89	205	173	84.39
14,591	49	1	49	3.36	7,723	6,865	88.89
3,496,092	12,923	419	13,342	3.81	1,332,809	1,049,680	78.75
2,198,420	7,865	260	8,125	3.69	837,559	554,736	66.23
1,571,171	5,963	240	6,203	3.94	743,846	458,685	61.66
7,265,683	26,751	919	27,670	3.81	2,914,214	2,063,101	70.79
3,865,316	13,655	481	14,136	3.65	1,717,957	956,629	55.68
4,154,502	16,351	640	16,991	4.08	1,840,452	900,968	48.95
2,796,242	11,482	400	11,883	4.24	931,625	388,778	41.73
10,816,060	41,488	1,521	43,010	3.98	4,490,034	2,246,375	50.03
2,378,095	8,817	277	9,095	3.82	1,061,802	919,418	86.59
6,632,436	24,601	869	25,470	3.84	2,664,136	1,687,017	63.32
9,010,531	33,418	1,146	34,564	3.84	3,725,938	2,606,435	69.95
32,721	115	3	118	3.60	10,936	6,400	58.52
1,674,799	6,576	213	6,789	4.05	589,165	432,210	73.35
6,379,692	23,890	825	24,715	3.87	2,107,618	1,486,177	70.51
8,087,212	30,581	1,041	31,622	3.91	2,707,719	1,924,787	71.09
5,627,597	20,578	732	21,310	3.78	2,225,004	1,610,600	72.38
2,202,269	8,866	343	9,210	4.18	1,052,416	697,681	66.29
7,829,866	29,444	1,075	30,519	3.90	3,277,420	2,308,281	70.43
2,608,872	9,347	369	9,716	3.72	962,086	670,741	69.71
2,413,737	9,355	387	9,742	4.03	1,145,691	852,244	74.38
1,070,081	4,551	166	4,717	4.40	478,322	217,397	45.45
6,092,690	23,253	922	24,175	3.97	2,586,099	1,740,382	67.30
2,465,723	11,201	339	11,540	4.68	1,000,000	573,410	57.34
52,337,048	198,896	7,045	205,941	3.93	20,987,169	13,648,120	65.03

Table 848. 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	441	548	989	21,394	5,369
OUTER SYDNEY	369	1,071	1,440	15,224	4,643
HUNTER—					
Newcastle Statistical District	353	770	1,123	14,902	3,942
Balance of Hunter	1,446	10,572	12,018	76,299	24,787
Total	1,799	11,342	13,141	91,201	28,729
ILLAWARRA—					
Wollongong Statistical District	337	163	500	15,734	5,439
Balance of Illawarra	752	1,837	2,589	28,963	11,468
Total	1,089	2,000	3,089	44,697	16,907
NORTH COAST—					
Richmond-Tweed	1,986	7,649	9,635	106,146	21,017
Clarence	829	5,556	6,385	31,654	6,997
Hastings	1,152	3,848	5,000	64,981	15,396
Total	3,967	17,053	21,020	202,781	43,410
NORTHERN—					
Northern Tablelands	236	12,296	12,532	5,006	1,437
Northern Slopes	239	11,408	11,647	3,143	989
North Central Plain	34	5,396	5,430	315	98
Total	509	29,100	29,609	8,464	2,524
NORTH-WESTERN—					
Central Macquarie	222	6,820	7,042	2,328	574
Macquarie-Barwon	82	5,174	5,256	166	107
Upper Darling	22	1,452	1,474	...	...
Total	326	13,446	13,772	2,494	681
CENTRAL WEST—					
Central Tablelands	152	6,043	6,195	2,534	885
Lachlan	306	6,906	7,212	2,384	928
Total	458	12,949	13,407	4,918	1,813
SOUTH-EASTERN—					
Lower South Coast	623	1,614	2,237	33,793	6,856
Snowy	36	3,235	3,271	106	6
Southern Tablelands	387	9,278	9,665	3,648	1,262
Total	1,046	14,127	15,173	37,547	8,124
MURRUMBIDGEE—					
Central Murrumbidgee	334	8,125	8,459	5,065	1,645
Lower Murrumbidgee	120	2,638	2,758	1,549	485
Total	454	10,763	11,217	6,614	2,130
MURRAY—					
Upper Murray	166	6,306	6,472	3,855	899
Central Murray	530	4,239	4,769	25,161	6,591
Murray-Darling	16	502	518	588	95
Total	712	11,047	11,759	29,604	7,585
FAR WEST	11	1,069	1,080	5	...
NEW SOUTH WALES	11,181	124,515	135,696	464,943	121,915

at 31 March 1973, 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	
3,417	30,180	17,517	11,287	6,517	35,321	66,489
3,892	23,759	27,356	16,756	7,246	51,358	76,557
2,733	21,577	22,020	12,098	9,500	43,618	66,318
16,017	117,103	307,083	177,165	121,199	605,447	734,568
18,750	138,680	329,103	189,263	130,699	649,065	800,886
3,628	24,801	5,004	3,332	1,230	9,566	34,867
8,205	48,636	46,267	30,037	17,197	93,501	144,726
11,833	73,437	51,271	33,369	18,427	103,067	179,593
18,220	145,383	240,650	122,161	66,331	429,142	584,160
6,381	45,032	178,534	93,594	53,717	325,845	377,262
10,783	91,160	121,676	66,370	39,150	227,196	323,356
35,384	281,575	540,860	282,125	159,198	982,183	1,284,778
1,236	7,679	367,162	218,775	109,293	695,230	715,441
872	5,004	336,089	207,723	103,889	647,701	664,352
88	501	178,905	106,538	69,571	355,014	360,945
2,196	13,184	882,156	533,036	282,753	1,697,945	1,740,738
692	3,594	223,975	151,596	81,011	456,582	467,218
46	319	172,973	105,447	56,825	335,245	340,820
...	...	43,681	22,836	10,711	77,228	78,702
738	3,913	440,629	279,879	148,547	869,055	886,740
731	4,150	185,697	124,033	52,368	362,098	372,443
777	4,089	215,165	148,458	65,201	428,824	440,125
1,508	8,239	400,862	272,491	117,569	790,922	812,568
6,269	46,918	49,439	32,145	13,218	94,802	143,957
26	138	84,137	49,412	9,698	143,247	146,656
1,074	5,984	247,305	153,135	50,593	451,033	466,682
7,369	53,040	380,881	234,692	73,509	689,082	757,295
1,501	8,211	229,373	147,411	41,548	418,332	435,002
362	2,396	78,184	54,023	14,762	146,969	152,123
1,863	10,607	307,557	201,434	56,310	565,301	587,125
966	5,720	172,601	105,279	42,687	320,567	332,759
7,862	39,614	122,321	100,500	35,423	258,244	302,627
94	777	14,375	7,956	4,470	26,801	28,096
8,922	46,111	309,297	213,735	82,580	605,612	663,482
...	5	35,582	18,248	7,282	61,112	62,197
95,872	682,730	3,723,070	2,286,315	1,090,637	7,100,022	7,918,448

Table 849. Rural Holdings Classified by

STATISTICAL DIVISION and Subdivision	Type of Activity							
	Sheep and Cereal Grain	Sheep	Cereal Grain	Meat Cattle*	Milk Cattle†	Vine- yards	Fruit	Vege- tables: Potatoes
SYDNEY .. ..	...	3	...	43	192	30	227	15
OUTER SYDNEY .. ..	...	12	1	69	243	1	532	14
HUNTER—								
Newcastle Statistical District .. ..	...	...	3	99	306	3	19	48
Balance of Hunter	162	378	47	939	1,337	14	13	9
Total	162	378	50	1,038	1,643	17	32	57
ILLAWARRA—								
Wollongong Statistical District .. ..	...	1	...	16	226	...	5	...
Balance of Illawarra	1	76	...	161	495	...	35	50
Total	1	77	...	177	721	...	40	50
NORTH COAST—								
Richmond-Tweed .. ..	...	...	14	1,066	2,702	...	799	...
Clarence .. ..	...	5	7	667	1,047	...	612	61
Hastings .. ..	...	...	7	557	1,525	...	60	1
Total .. ..	...	5	28	2,290	5,274	...	1,471	62
NORTHERN—								
Northern Tablelands	111	1,769	27	605	101	...	138	43
Northern Slopes	1,260	750	788	206	50	...	7	4
North Central Plain	602	160	573	62	9	...	...	...
Total	1,973	2,679	1,388	873	160	...	145	47
NORTH-WESTERN—								
Central Macquarie	1,971	665	436	66	33	2	15	5
Macquarie-Barwon	683	723	123	24	4	...	2	...
Upper Darling	26	670	6	5	2	...	6	...
Total	2,680	2,058	565	95	39	2	23	5
CENTRAL WEST—								
Central Tablelands	107	1,567	17	181	40	...	347	83
Lachlan	3,086	625	674	55	21	3	20	1
Total	3,193	2,192	691	236	61	3	367	84
SOUTH-EASTERN—								
Lower South Coast .. ..	...	52	2	194	487	...	2	1
Snowy	13	916	...	51	2	...	1	4
Southern Tablelands	521	2,438	14	146	41	...	156	68
Total	534	3,406	16	391	530	...	159	73
MURRUMBIDGEE—								
Central Murrumbidgee	2,495	738	300	185	105	...	71	10
Lower Murrumbidgee	613	250	411	13	19	190	524	9
Total	3,108	988	711	198	124	190	595	19
MURRAY—								
Upper Murray	834	517	61	193	105	3	20	1
Central Murray	1,038	268	329	73	285	75	33	12
Murray-Darling	38	225	19	9	7	333	159	...
Total	1,910	1,010	409	275	397	411	212	13
FAR WEST .. ..	...	444	...	5	2	...	13	...
NEW SOUTH WALES..	13,561	13,252	3,859	5,690	9,386	654	3,816	439

* Herds comprising beef-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or other cattle (cows, heifers, calves, steers, etc.) mainly for meat production.

† Herds comprising dairy-breed bulls and bull calves used (or intended) for service and/or cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for the production of milk or cream for sale.

Type of Activity, in Divisions, 1968-69

Type of Activity										
Vegetables; Other‡	Poultry	Pigs	Sugar	Tobacco	Other (One Main Purpose)	Multi-Purpose	Total Holdings Classified by Type	Sub-Commercial	Unused	Total Rural Holdings
561	655	111	...	...	252	30	2,119	1,536	1,331	4,986
152	285	35	...	...	41	31	1,416	1,174	867	3,457
72	66	10	...	...	16	17	659	575	260	1,494
29	35	21	...	...	11	111	3,106	985	257	4,348
101	101	31	...	...	27	128	3,765	1,560	517	5,842
3	6	5	...	...	...	1	263	103	40	406
16	12	16	...	...	10	8	880	523	230	1,633
19	18	21	...	...	10	9	1,143	626	270	2,039
88	19	51	341	...	16	43	5,139	817	338	6,294
33	4	29	223	...	1	44	2,733	788	332	3,853
34	4	10	...	...	2	14	2,214	599	215	3,028
155	27	90	564	...	19	101	10,086	2,204	885	13,175
21	8	17	...	12	5	125	2,982	584	152	3,718
18	147	66	...	51	28	491	3,866	302	169	4,537
1	2	13	...	...	68	52	1,542	95	55	1,692
40	157	96	...	63	101	668	8,390	1,181	376	9,947
54	19	56	...	...	13	287	3,622	382	165	4,169
1	...	12	...	...	2	16	1,590	62	39	1,691
...	...	4	...	...	2	2	723	29	24	776
55	19	72	...	...	17	305	5,935	473	228	6,636
67	9	18	...	...	8	179	2,623	672	192	3,487
31	21	99	...	...	42	449	5,127	342	118	5,587
98	30	117	...	...	50	628	7,750	1,014	310	9,074
22	2	4	...	...	1	8	775	299	126	1,200
1	...	4	...	...	3	8	1,003	182	54	1,239
7	30	20	...	...	5	151	3,597	820	211	4,628
30	32	28	...	...	9	167	5,375	1,301	391	7,067
13	25	41	...	...	27	252	4,262	484	146	4,892
79	9	20	...	...	5	71	2,213	235	108	2,556
92	34	61	...	...	32	323	6,475	719	254	7,448
5	19	10	...	2	8	152	1,930	337	76	2,343
22	3	6	...	...	14	204	2,362	157	61	2,580
38	1	...	...	...	3	12	844	95	38	977
65	23	16	...	2	25	368	5,136	589	175	5,900
...	6	4	...	...	...	6	480	27	25	532
1,368	1,387	682	564	65	583	2,764	58,070	12,404	5,629	76,103

‡ Holdings where more than half of the gross receipts of the holding were derived from the production of vegetables of any kind (including potatoes), but where potatoes alone did not account for more than half the gross receipts.

APPENDIX: METRIC CONVERSION FOR AUSTRALIA

CHANGEOVER TO METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

In April 1967, a Senate Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the metric system of weights and measures. Between then and May 1968, the Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator K. A. Laught, heard evidence, in all capital cities, from 141 witnesses, and received written submissions from 54 persons or organisations.

In the *Report of the Senate Select Committee on the Metric System of Weights and Measures*, there was unanimous agreement that it was practicable and desirable for Australia to adopt the metric system of weights and measures at an early date. The Committee's findings included the following:—

Evidence from a wide segment of the community overwhelmingly supported an early change to the sole use of the metric system and indicated that there would be no insuperable difficulties.

About 90 per cent of the world's population already use metric measurements and this use is increasing.

About 75 per cent of world trade is carried out in metric terms. Some 70 per cent of Australia's export trade is to countries using or converting to metric weights and measures. This proportion will increase as Australia's trade with Japan and South-East Asian countries grows.

A metric system would improve the teaching of mathematics and science, reduce errors, and save time.

A metric system would provide an opportunity to improve industrial and manufacturing efficiency by rationalising existing practices and reducing unnecessary variations in sizes and components.

Introduction of a metric system was widely regarded as a natural consequence of Australia's earlier conversion to decimal currency. The full advantages of decimal currency would not be experienced until decimal weights and measures were also used.

The Committee was satisfied that the ultimate benefits of conversion would greatly exceed the costs.

METRIC CONVERSION BOARD

The Metric Conversion Act, 1970-1973, was assented to on 12 June 1970 and stated as its object (in Section 5) "to bring about progressively the use of the metric system of measurement in Australia as the sole system of measurement of physical quantities". It provided the Minister with powers on behalf of the Commonwealth to do such things, make such arrangements, and enter into such agreements, as he thinks conducive to the attainment of this objective, and it established the Metric Conversion Board. It extended to all Australian Territories except Papua New Guinea.

The Government made it clear that the metric change was to be predominantly voluntary. It was to be planned and implemented by those who would themselves be affected by it. Accordingly, the Board's first major task was to establish a committee structure to assist in the development and implementation of conversion programmes. All the major activities within the community likely to be affected by metric conversion were identified. They were then grouped so that each activity would have an Advisory Committee responsible for its conversion. Each Advisory Committee was supported by several Sector Committees. These comprised nominees from appropriate organisations, national associations and institutes, and Government departments. They were established to cover specific activities. Where a specific aspect of conversion requires detailed consideration a Panel may be appointed to report to a Sector Committee.

The Advisory Committees are each chaired by a Board Member and have the task of co-ordinating the programmes and proposals for conversion before submitting them to the Board for consideration for inclusion in overall conversion plans.

By June 1974, as indicated in the Fourth Annual Report of the Board, almost all key conversion programmes in industry and government had been completed or were actively being implemented, while the more gradual changes directly affecting consumers—changes to packaged goods and to the measurement of length and mass in retailing—were being steadily implemented. The Board assesses that the overall conversion is 50 per cent complete and by June 1976 should be 70 to 80 per cent completed.

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS

In general Australia is adopting the International System of Units, commonly known by its abbreviation SI (*Système Internationale*). This is the system adopted by the International General Conference on Weights and Measures.

Many people are familiar with the centimetre-gram-second (CGS) system which has long been in use in physical science. Whilst the SI system closely resembles the CGS system, it is not identical with it. Many people living in Europe are familiar with many of the SI units but they also use units which are not part of the SI system. For example, such units as the dyne and the erg do not appear in the SI system.

The International System of Units comprises a set of seven base units, some supplementary units for angular measurement, and derived units. The base units are the metre (length), kilogram (mass), second (time), ampere (electrical current), kelvin (temperature), candela (luminous intensity), and mole (amount of substance). A striking advantage of SI over the older system is that there is only one SI unit for each physical quantity and also there are no odd multiplying factors to be remembered. Some of the derived units have special names (e.g., the joule, the watt) while for others the names are derived from the base units comprising them (e.g., the metre per second).

Some units are not decimally related to the basic SI units but are of such significance that their continued use is necessary. Notable examples are the minute and hour for time intervals, and the degree, minute, and second for angular measurement. Other non-SI units such as the nautical mile (1,852

metres) are the subject of international agreements, so their use must be continued for limited applications. There are other non-SI units which are provided for practical purposes in the public interest: for example, car speeds are quoted in kilometres per hour rather than metres per second.

Special names of SI units which are being recommended by the Metric Conversion Board for general use include the litre (1,000 cubic centimetres), the tonne (1,000 kilograms), and the hectare (10,000 square metres). The millibar has been recommended for the measurement of pressure for meteorological purposes only, because of international meteorological practice. Non-SI units recommended for restricted use in particular industries only include the nautical mile and knot for marine and aerial navigation and the kilowatt hour for the measurement of electrical energy.

The table on the following two pages lists the most important everyday metric units with some of the imperial units they will replace and the conversion factors.

PROGRAMME AND PLANNING

Conversion is expected to proceed simultaneously throughout many different sectors of the community. Unlike the decimal currency change there will be no single starting or finishing date for the change. For some activities such as for pharmaceuticals, the change has already been made.

Each sector is developing a programme appropriate to its activities and circumstances, but in the process account must be taken of related activities in other sectors. The structure of Sector and Advisory Committees established by the Board is intended to facilitate the development of individual programmes, and their integration into an overall conversion programme.

DETAILED PROGRAMMES

Important sectors in which conversion is effectively complete are:

Legislation, standards and codes of practice, primary and secondary education (the change in tertiary, technical, etc., education is well advanced), land titles (old titles are being converted as appropriate), industrial material (products of the metal industries, panel boards, concrete, timber, flat glass, and clay and refractory bricks), freight rates, road signs and traffic regulations, rural products (wool, wheat and other coarse grains, sugar, and most meat, and fruit and vegetable wholesaling), postal services, meteorological measures, sport.

Sectors actively converting include:

Building and construction (design), packaged goods (for retail sale), retailing of piece goods and floor coverings, and valuing, recording, and advertising of real estate.

The conversion of retail scales is progressing satisfactorily; it is expected to take several years to complete. The conversion of petrol dispensing pumps is expected to commence in May 1975.

TABLE 850. METRIC UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Quantity	Imperial unit	Metric unit	Conversion Factors	
			Imperial to Metric units	Metric to Imperial units
Length	inch (in)	millimetre (mm) or centimetre (cm)	1 in = 25.4 mm	1 cm = 0.394 in
	foot (ft)	centimetre (cm) or metre (m)	1 ft = 30.5 cm	1 m = 3.28 ft
	yard (yd)	metre (m)	1 yd = 0.914 m	1 m = 1.09 yd
	furlong (fur)	metre (m) or kilometre (km)	1 fur = 201 m	1 km = 4.97 fur
	mile	kilometre (km) international nautical mile (n mile) (1 n mile = 1,852 m)	1 mile = 1.61 km	1 km = 0.621 mile
Mass	ounce (oz)	gram (g)	1 oz = 28.3 g	1 g = 0.0353 oz
	pound (lb)	gram (g) or kilogram (kg)	1 lb = 454 g	1 kg = 2.20 lb
	stone	kilogram (kg) tonne (t)	1 stone = 6.35 kg	1 kg = 0.157 stone
	ton	tonne (t)	1 ton = 1,02 t	1 t = 0.984 ton
Area	square inch (sq in)	square centimetre (sq cm)	1 sq in = 6.45 sq cm	1 sq cm = 0.155 sq in
	square foot (sq ft)	square centimetre (sq cm) or square metre (sq m)	1 sq ft = 929 sq cm	1 sq m = 10.8 sq ft
	square yard (sq yd)	square metre (sq m)	1 sq yd = 0.836 sq m	1 sq m = 1.20 sq yd
	perch (p)	square metre (sq m)	1 p = 25.3 sq m	1 sq m = 0.0395 p
	rood (rd)	hectare (ha)	1 rd = 0.101 ha	1 ha = 9.88 rd
	acre (ac)	hectare (ha) square kilometre (sq km)	1 ac = 0.405 ha	1 ha = 2.47 a
	square mile	square kilometre (sq km)	1 square mile = 2.59 sq km	1 sq km = 0.386 square mile
Volume	cubic inch (cu in)	cubic centimetre (cu cm)	1 cu in = 16.4 cu cm	1 cu cm = 0.0610 cu in
	cubic foot (cu ft)	cubic metre (cu m)	1 cu ft = 0.0283 cu m	1 cu m = 35.3 cu ft
	cubic yard (cu yd)	cubic metre (cu m)	1 cu yd = 0.765 cu m	1 cu m = 1.31 cu yd
	bushel (bus)	cubic metre (cu m)	1 bus = 0.0364 cu m	1 cu m = 27.5 bus
	fluid ounce (fl oz)	millilitre (ml)	1 fl oz = 28.4 ml	1 ml = 0.0352 fl oz
Volume (fluids)	pint (pt)	millilitre (ml) or litre (l)	1 pt = 568 ml	1 litre = 1.76 pt
	gallon (gal)	litre (l) or cubic metre (cu m)	1 gal = 4.55 litres	1 cu m = 220 gal
	acre foot	cubic metre (cu m) or megalitre (ML)	1 acre foot = 1,230 cu m	1 cu m = 2.20 gal
		newton (N)	1 acre foot = 1.23 ML	1 ML = 0.811 acre foot
	ton-force (tonf)	kilonewton (kN)	1 tonf = 4.45 N	1 kN = 0.225 tonf
Force	ton-force (tonf)	kilonewton (kN)	1 tonf = 9.96 kN	1 kN = 0.100 tonf

TABLE 850. METRIC UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS—continued

Quantity	Imperial unit	Metric unit	Conversion Factors	
			Imperial to Metric units	Metric to Imperial units
Pressure <i>For meteorology</i>	pound per square inch (psi) atmosphere (atm) ton per square inch (ton/sq in) inch of mercury (inHg)	kilopascal (kPa) kilopascal (kPa), or megapascal (MPa) megapascal (MPa) millibar (mb) (1 mb = 100 Pa)	1 psi = 6.89 kPa 1 atm = 101 kPa 1 ton/sq in = 15.4 MPa 1 inHg = 33.9 mb	1 kPa = 0.145 psi 1 MPa = 9.87 atm 1 MPa = 0.0647 ton/sq in 1 mb = 0.0295 inHg
Speed <i>For navigation</i>		kilometre per hour (km/h) knot (kn) (1 kn = 1.85 km/h)		
Temperature	degree Fahrenheit (°F)	degree Celsius (°C)	$^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{5}{9} (^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$	$^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5} \times ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$
Density	pound per cubic inch (lb/cu in) ton per cubic yard (ton/cu yd)	gram per cubic centimetre (g/cu cm) = tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m) tonne per cubic metre (t/cu m)	1 lb/cu in = 27.7 g/cu cm 1 lb/cu in = 27.7 t/cu m 1 ton/cu yd = 1.35 t/cu m	1 g/cu cm = 0.0361 lb/cu in 1 t/cu m = 0.351 lb/cu in 1 t/cu m = 0.752 ton/cu yd
Energy <i>For electrical energy</i>	British thermal unit (Btu) therm	kilojoule (kJ) megajoule (MJ) kilowatt hour (kWh) (1 kWh = 3.60 MJ)	1 Btu = 1.06 kJ 1 therm = 106 MJ	1 kJ = 0.948 Btu 1 MJ = 9.48 × 10 ⁻² therm
Power	horsepower (hp)	kilowatt (kW)	1 hp = 0.746 kW	1 kW = 1.34 hp
Time		second (s) minute (min) (1 min = 60 s) hour (h) (1 h = 3,600 s)		
Frequency	cycle per second (c/s)	hertz (Hz)	1 c/s = 1 Hz	1 Hz = 1 c/s
Angular velocity	revolution per minute (rpm)	radian per second (rad/s) revolution per minute (rpm)	1 rpm = 0.105 rad/s	1 rad/s = 9.55 rpm

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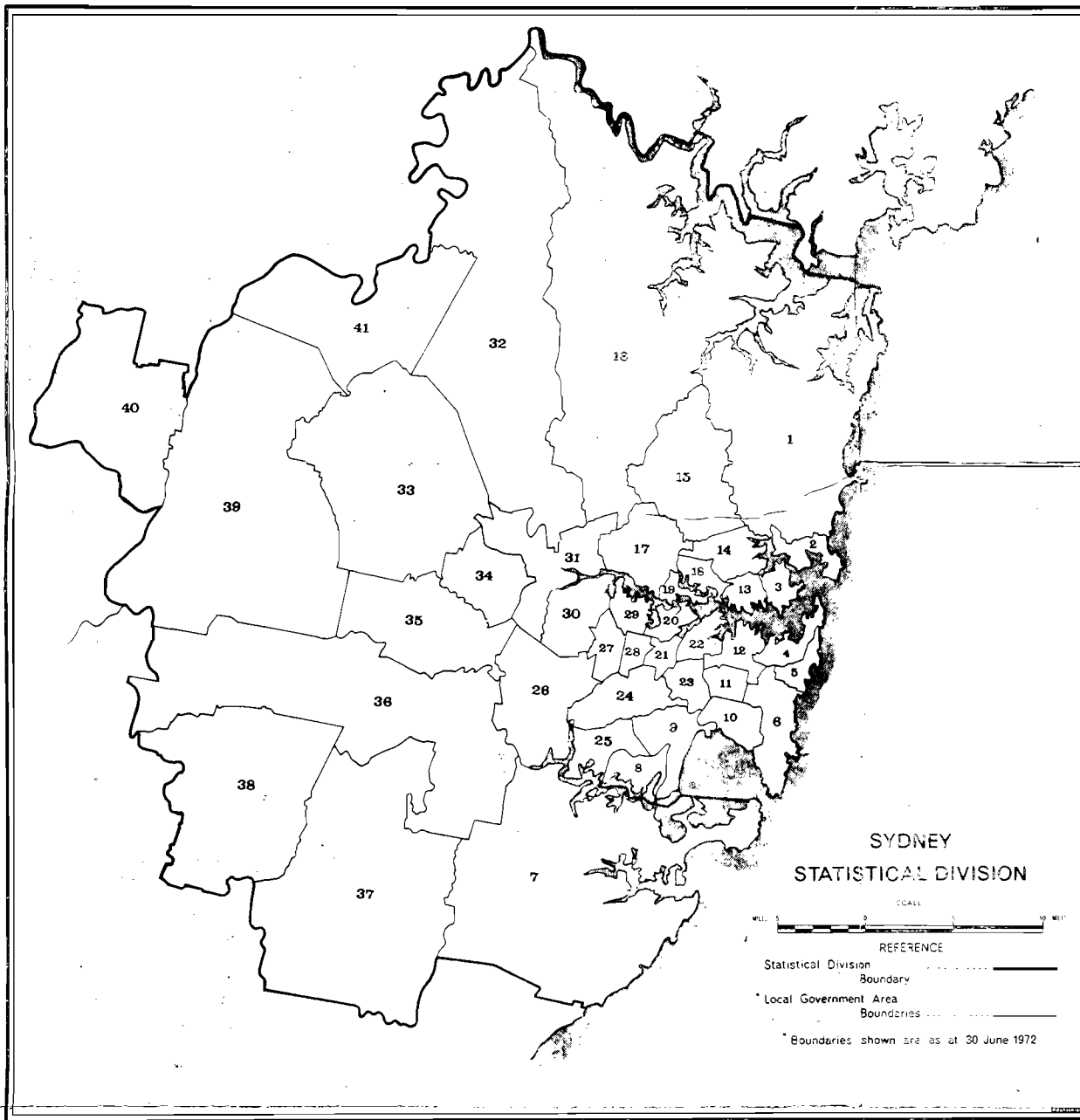
*Local Government Area Boundaries are as at 30 June 1972. See overleaf for Numerical and Alphabetical Indexes.

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and component Statistical Subdivisions
(or Divisions - S.D.)**

NORTHERN COASTAL	NORTHERN SLOPE
5a. Richmond-Tweed	6b. Northern Slopes
5b. Clarence	7a. Central Macquarie
5c. Hastings	CENTRAL SLOPE
CENTRAL COASTAL	8b. Lachlan
3. Hunter (S.D.)	SOUTHERN SLOPE
SYDNEY AND SOUTHERN COASTAL	10a. Central Murrumbidgee
1. Sydney (S.D.)	11a. Upper Murray
2. Outer Sydney (S.D.)	NORTHERN PLAINS
4. Illawarra (S.D.)	6c. North Central Plain
9a. Lower South Coast	7b. Macquarie-Barwon
NORTHERN TABLELAND	SOUTHERN PLAINS
6a. Northern Tablelands	10b. Lower Murrumbidgee
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN TABLELAND	11b. Central Murray
8a. Central Tablelands	WESTERN PLAINS
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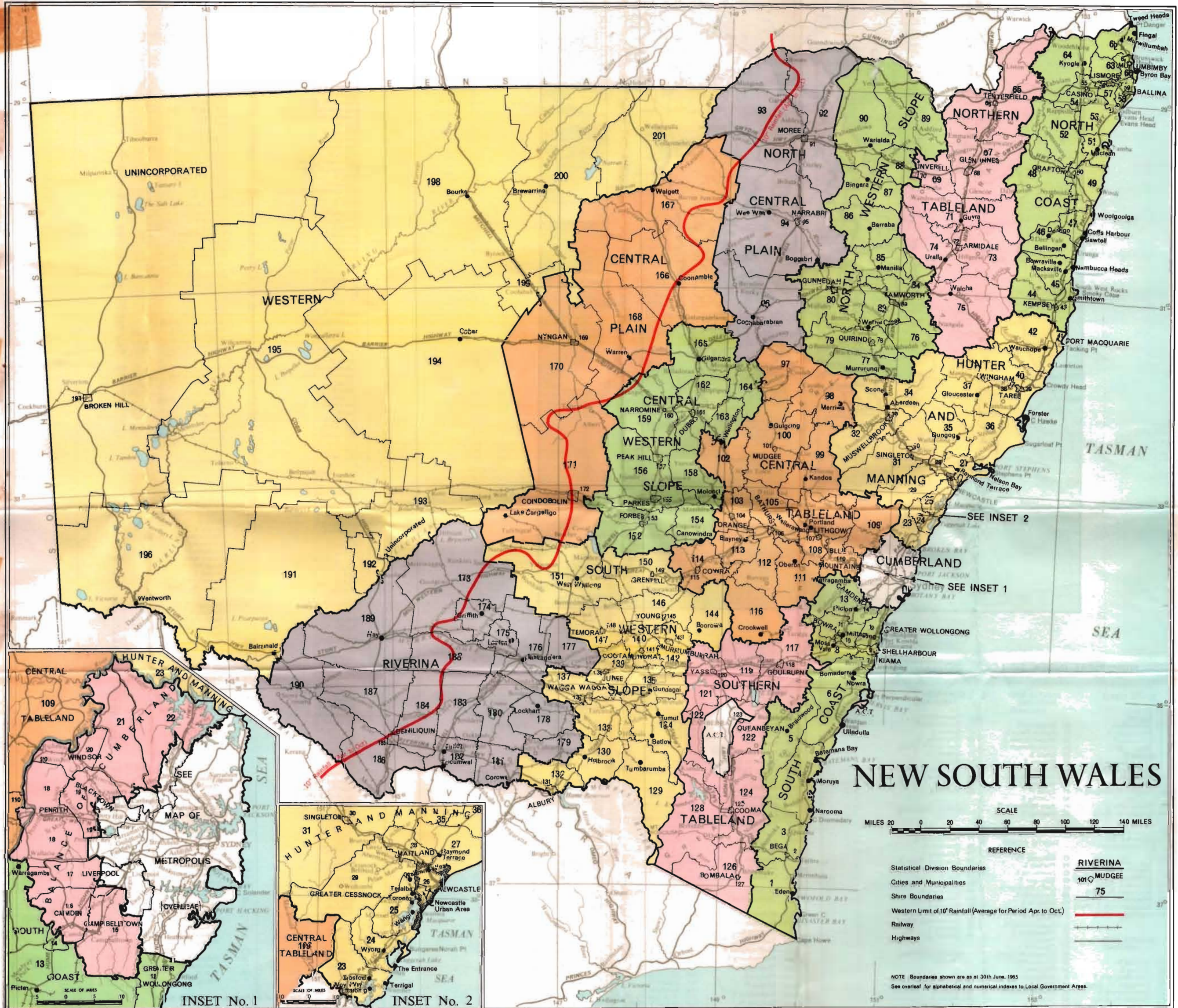


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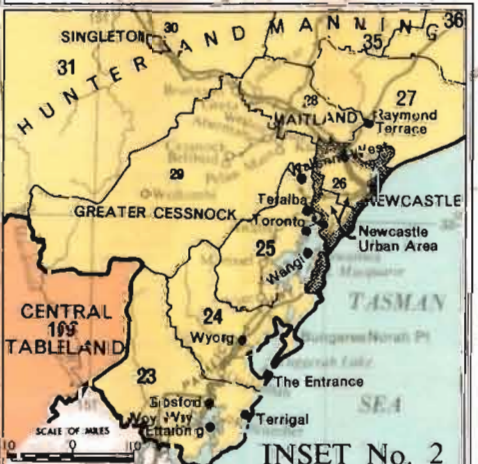
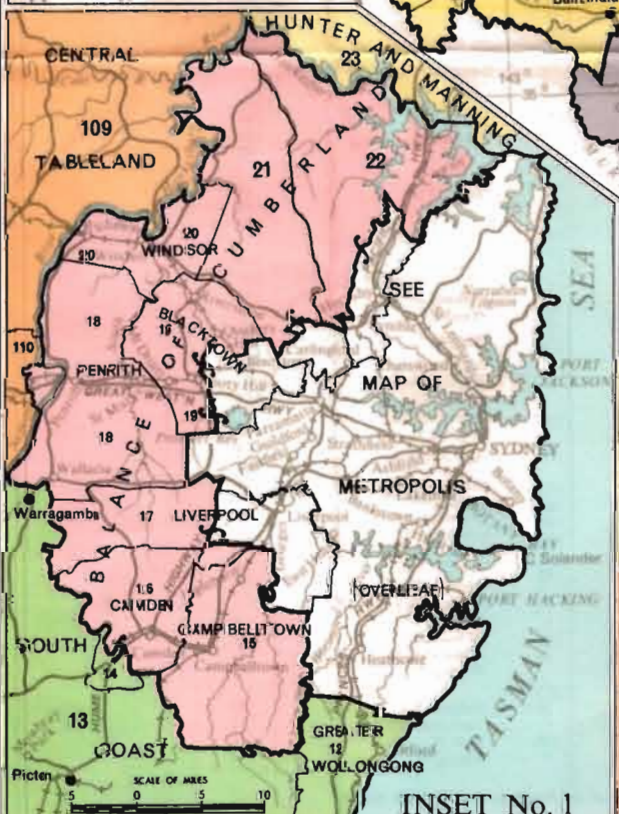
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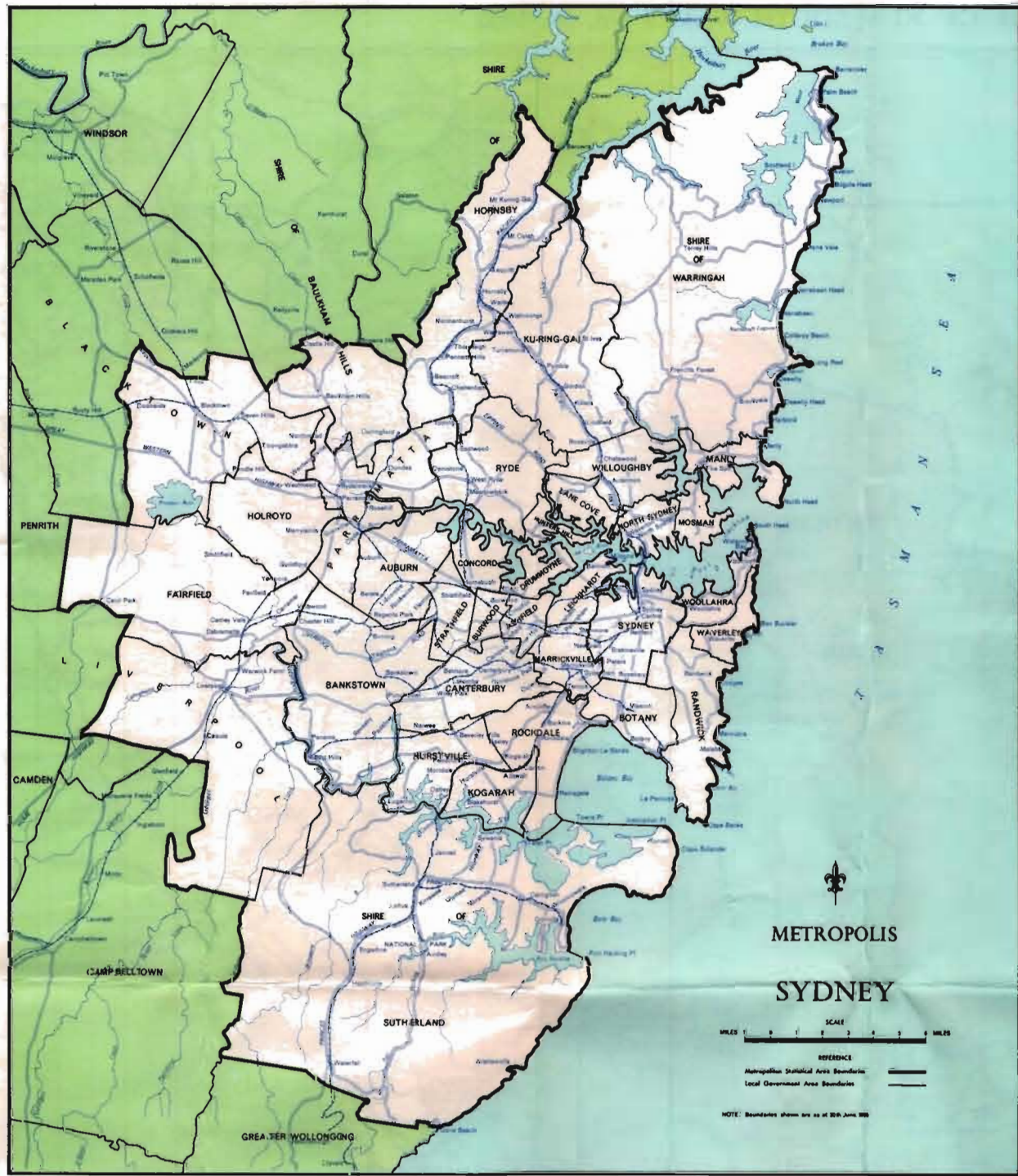
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Botany M.	*	Marrumbidgee S.	32
Bowler M.	10	Marrumbidgee S.	32
Brewarrina S.	200	Marrumbidgee S.	32
Broken Hill M. (City)	197	Marrumbidgee S.	32
Burrangong S.	146	Marrumbidgee S.	32
Burwood M.	*	Marrumbidgee S.	32
Byron S.	60	Marrumbidgee S.	32
		Marrumbidgee S.	32
Camden M.	14	Nambucca S.	45
	16	Namoi S.	94
Campbelltown M.	15	Narrabri M.	95
Canobolas S.	103	Narrabri M.	147
Canterbury M.	*	Narrabri M.	176
Carrathool S.	173	Narrabri M.	160
	193	Narrabri M.	26
	35	Narrabri M.	76
Casino M.	195	Narrabri M.	48
Central Darling S.	29	Narrabri M.	169
Cessnock, Greater, M. (City)	194	Narrabri M.	111
Cobar S.	84	Narrabri M.	104
Cockburn S.	47	Narrabri M.	155
Coff's Harbour S.	109	Narrabri M.	31
Colo S.	184	Narrabri M.	152
Conargo S.	172	Narrabri M.	82
Concord M.	97	Narrabri M.	18
Condobolin M.	164	Narrabri M.	41
Coolah S.	177	Narrabri M.	27
Coolamon S.	125	Narrabri M.	123
Cooma M.	96	Narrabri M.	78
Coonabarabran S.	166	Narrabri M.	34
Coonamble S.	141	Narrabri M.	67
Cootamundra M.	52	Narrabri M.	9
Copmanhurst S.	181	Narrabri M.	6
Corowa S.	215	Narrabri M.	30
Cowra M.	116	Narrabri M.	128
Crookwell S.	100	Narrabri M.	36
Cudgegong S.	179	Narrabri M.	*
Culcairn S.	198	Narrabri M.	*
	142	Narrabri M.	162
Darling S.	185	Narrabri M.	5
Demondrille S.	161	Narrabri M.	79
Deniliquin M.	73	Narrabri M.	83
Drummoyside M.	35	Narrabri M.	39
Dubbo M.	171	Narrabri M.	148
Dumaresq S.	172	Narrabri M.	66
Dungog S.	179	Narrabri M.	65
		Narrabri M.	63
		Narrabri M.	159
		Narrabri M.	58
		Narrabri M.	64
		Narrabri M.	129
		Narrabri M.	134
		Narrabri M.	105
		Narrabri M.	62
		Narrabri M.	49
		Narrabri M.	74
		Narrabri M.	180
		Narrabri M.	174
		Narrabri M.	136
		Narrabri M.	190
		Narrabri M.	75
		Narrabri M.	167
		Narrabri M.	201
		Narrabri M.	168
		Narrabri M.	114
		Narrabri M.	150
		Narrabri M.	163
		Narrabri M.	102
		Narrabri M.	196
		Narrabri M.	*
		Narrabri M.	187
		Narrabri M.	20
		Narrabri M.	8
		Narrabri M.	38
		Narrabri M.	13
		Narrabri M.	12
		Narrabri M.	53
		Narrabri M.	*
		Narrabri M.	24
		Narrabri M.	90
		Narrabri M.	122
		Narrabri M.	120
		Narrabri M.	145

NUMERICAL INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(S. = Shire M. = Municipality)

SOUTH COAST	HUNTER AND MANNING (continued)	NORTHERN TABLELAND
1 Inlay S.	30 Singleton M.	65 Tentfield S.
2 Bega M.	38 Patrick Plains S.	66 Tentfield M.
3 Mumbulla S.	32 Muswellbrook S.	67 Severn S.
4 Eurobodalla S.	33 Muswellbrook M.	68 Glen Innes M.
5 Tallanganda S.	34 Scone S.	69 Macintyre S. (Part)
6 Shoalhaven S.	35 Dungog S.	70 Inverell M.
7 Kiama M.	36 Stroud S.	71 Guyra S.
8 Wingecarribee S.	37 Gloucester S.	72 Armidale M. (City)
9 Shellharbour M.	38 Wingham M.	73 Dumaresq S.
10 Bowral M.	39 Taree M.	74 Uralla S.
11 Mittagong S.	40 Manning S.	75 Walcha S.
12 Greater Wollongong M. (City)	41 Port Macquarie M.	
13 Wollondilly S.	42 Hastings S.	NORTH WESTERN SLOPE
14 Camden M. (Part)		76 Nundle S.
		77 Murrumbidgee S.
BALANCE OF CUMBERLAND	NORTH COAST	78 Quirindi M.
15 Campbelltown M.	43 Kempsey M.	79 Tamarrang S.
16 Camden M. (Part)	44 Macleay S.	80 Liverpool Plains S.
17 Liverpool M. (City) (Part)	45 Nambucca S.	81 Gunndah M.
18 Penrith M. (City)	46 Bellingen S.	82 Peel S.
19 Blacktown M. (Part)	47 Coff's Harbour S.	83 Tamworth M. (City)
20 Windsor M.	48 Nymboida S.	84 Coober Pedy S.
21 Baulkham Hills S. (Part)	49 Ulmarra S.	85 Manilla S.
22 Hornsby S. (Part)	50 Grafton M. (City)	86 Barraba S.
	51 Maclean S.	87 Bingara S.
	52 Copmanhurst S.	88 Macintyre S. (Part)
	53 Woodburn S.	89 Ashford S.
	54 Tomki S.	90 Yallaroi S.
	55 Casino M.	
	56 Lismore M. (City)	NORTH CENTRAL PLAIN
23 Gosford S.	57 Gundurimba S.	91 Moree M.
24 Wyong S.	58 Tintenbar S.	92 Booolooroo S.
25 Lake Macquarie S.	59 Ballina M.	93 Boomi S.
26 Newcastle M. (City)	60 Byron S.	94 Namoi S.
27 Port Stephens S.	61 Mullumbimby M.	95 Narrabri M.
28 Maitland M. (City)	62 Tweed S.	96 Coonabarabran S.
29 Greater Cessnock M. (City)	63 Terania S.	
	64 Kyogle S.	

AREAS OUTSIDE METROPOLIS OF SYDNEY

CENTRAL TABLELAND	SOUTH WESTERN SLOPE	CENTRAL PLAIN
97 Coolah S. (Part)	129 Tumbarumba S.	166 Coonamble S.
98 Merriwa S.	130 Holbrook S.	167 Walgett S. (Part)
99 Rylstone S.	131 Albury M. (City)	168 Warren S.
100 Cudgegong S.	132 Hume S.	169 Nyngan M.
101 Mudgee M.	133 Kyeamba S.	170 Bogan S. (Part)
102 Wellington S. (Part)	134 Tumut S.	171 Lachlan S.
103 Canobolas S.	135 Gundagai S.	172 Condobolin M.
104 Orange M. (City)	136 Wagga Wagga M. (City)	
105 Turon S.	137 Mitchell S.	RIVERINA
106 Bathurst M. (City)	138 Junee M.	173 Carrathool S. (Part)
107 Lithgow M. (City)	139 Illabo S.	174 Wade S.
108 Blaxland S.	140 Jindalee S.	175 Leeton S.
109 Colo S.	141 Cootamundra M.	176 Narrandera S.
110 Blue Mountains M. (City)	142 Demondrille S.	177 Coolamon S.
111 Oberon S.	143 Murrumbidgee M.	178 Lockhart S.
112 Abercrombie S.	144 Boorowa S.	179 Culcairn S.
113 Lyndhurst S.	145 Young M.	180 Urana S.
114 Waugoola S.	146 Burrangong S.	181 Corowa S.
115 Cowra M.	147 Narrabri S.	182 Berrigan S.
116 Crookwell S.	148 Temora M.	183 Jerilderie S.
	149 Grenfell M.	184 Conargo S.
	150 Weddin S.	185 Deniliquin M.
	151 Bland S.	186 Murray S.
		187 Windouran S.
SOUTHERN TABLELAND	CENTRAL WESTERN SLOPE	188 Murrumbidgee S.
117 Mulwaree S.	152 Jemalong S.	189 Hay S. (Part)
118 Goulburn M. (City)	153 Forbes M.	190 Wakool S.
119 Gunning S.	154 Boree S.	
120 Yass M.	155 Parkes M.	WESTERN
121 Goodradigbee S.	156 Goobang S.	191 Balranald S.
122 Yarrawonga S.	157 Peak Hill M.	192 Hay S. (Part)
123 Queanbeyan M.	158 Molong S.	193 Carrathool S. (Part)
124 Monaro S.	159 Timbrotongie S.	194 Cobar S.
125 Cooma M.	160 Narrromine M.	195 Central Darling S.
126 Bibbenluke S.	161 Dubbo M.	196 Wentworth S.
127 Bombala M.	162 Talbragar S.	197 Broken Hill M. (City)
128 Snowy River S.	163 Wellington S. (Part)	198 Darling S.
	164 Coolah S. (Part)	199 Bogan S. (Part)
	165 Gilgandra S.	200 Brewarrina S.
		201 Walgett S. (Part)

* See map of the Metropolis of Sydney, above.